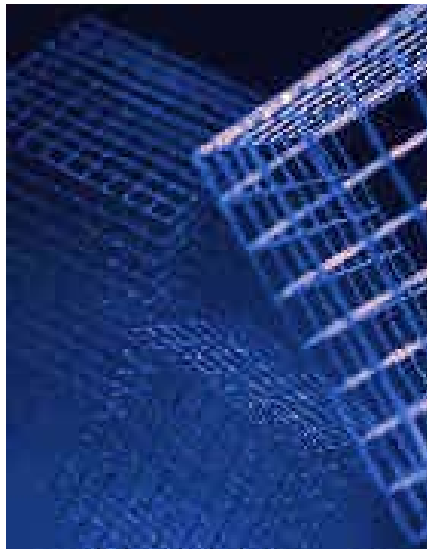


Messages: SAP DB



Versions 7.2 and 7.3








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Icons

Icon	Meaning
	Caution
	Example
	Note
	Recommendation
	Syntax

Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Description
<i>Example text</i>	Words or characters that appear on the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons as well as menu names, paths and options. Cross-references to other documentation.
Example text	Emphasized words or phrases in body text, titles of graphics and tables.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Names of elements in the system. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and individual key words of a programming language, when surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.
Example text	Screen output. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, source code, names of variables and parameters as well as names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Keys on the keyboard, for example, function keys (such as F2) or the ENTER key.
Example text	Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.
<Example text>	Variable user entry. Pointed brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries.

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Messages: SAP DB 7.2 and 7.3

List and explanation of all messages delivered by the SAP DB database system, versions 7.2 and 7.3.

Introduction

This manual contains general system and error messages of the kernel, the tool components and the precompiler. Short explanations of their possible causes and hints for troubleshooting are provided.

The [system messages \[Page 23\]](#) are sorted in ascending order (from [0 to 25999 \[Page 23\]](#)).

The [error messages \[Page 23\]](#) are sorted in descending order (from [-1 to -28999 \[Page 23\]](#)).

System Messages

System messages provide feedback for the user. They are output even if requests are syntactically correct or the program is running smoothly.

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Error Messages

Error messages are meant to indicate that an error has occurred which requires action by the user as described.

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-25 [Page 27]	Duplicate secondary key
-30 [Page 28]	Integrity violation
-32 [Page 28]	View violation
-35 [Page 28]	Referential integrity violated
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-40 [Page 29]	Lock collision
-50 [Page 29]	Lock request timeout
-51 [Page 30]	Lock request timeout
-54 [Page 30]	Lock collision
-60 [Page 30]	Work rolled back
-65 [Page 31]	Work rolled back
-70 [Page 31]	Session inactivity timeout (Work rolled back)
-71 [Page 32]	Session terminated by shutdown (Work rolled back)
-75 [Page 32]	Too many SQL statements (Work rolled back)
-101 [Page 32]	SQL statement not available in this DB mode

-102 [Page 32]	SQL statement canceled
-106 [Page 33]	Table unloaded or content deleted
-107 [Page 33]	SQL statement not allowed for this instance
-108 [Page 33]	Table or index dropped or content deleted
-110 [Page 34]	Log must be saved
-111 [Page 34]	Incompatible incremental backup
-115 [Page 34]	Table is read only
-118 [Page 34]	SERVERDB must be activated
-119 [Page 35]	SERVERDB already activated
-123 [Page 35]	No more log to save
-124 [Page 35]	Checkpoint for SAVE DATA is missing
-502 [Page 35]	Illegal statement in DB procedure/trigger
-503 [Page 36]	Illegal stopcode in DB procedure/trigger
-504 [Page 36]	DB function failed
-505 [Page 36]	Trigger failed
-506 [Page 36]	DB procedure failed
-530 [Page 37]	Referential integrity violated

-602 [Page 37]	System error
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-1: Duplicate key in index

Explanation:

There is already a table row with the specified secondary key. UNIQUE was specified for the secondary key.

User Action:

To avoid a key value collision, correct the value of the key to be inserted in the SQL statement.

The error message specifies the column or multiple-column index already containing the specified values.

-8: Execution failed, parse again

Explanation:

The parse identification (`parsid`) became invalid by modifications made to the database catalog during parsing and executing a statement.

User Action:

Reparsing the statement.

-20: Duplicat key

Explanation:

There is already a table row with the key to be inserted.

User Action:

Check whether the existing table row contains the desired values. If this is not the case, check whether values in the existing table row can be replaced with the desired values. If a new table row must be inserted, change the value of the key to be inserted in the SQL statement in order to prevent key collisions.

-25: Duplicate secondary key

Explanation:

There is already a table row with the specified secondary key. UNIQUE was specified for the secondary key.

User Action:

To avoid a key value collision, correct the value of the key to be inserted in the SQL statement.

The error message specifies the column or multiple-column index already containing the specified values.

-30: Integrity violation**Explanation:**

Insertions or updates would violate integrity constraints specified in the definition of the base or view table.

User Action:

The error message specifies the column which would violate the integrity constraints.

Correct the input value for the corresponding column.

-32: View violation**Explanation:**

An INSERT or UPDATE statement was issued for a view table. At least one of the rows specified in the SQL statement does not satisfy the <SEARCH CONDITION>s of all underlying view tables defined 'WITH CHECK OPTION'.

User Action:

Display the definition of the view table using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.VIEWDEFS. Correct the INSERT or UPDATE statement according to this definition.

-35: Referential integrity violated**Explanation:**

This may be caused by one of the following:

1. An INSERT or <UPDATE statement> issued on a table that is the referencing table in a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> produces a row that is not a matching row of the <CONSTRAINT definition>.
2. When deleting rows from a <REFERENCED TABLE> of a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> with ON DELETE RESTRICT in the <DELETE RULE>, a matching row exists.
3. When executing a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION>, the <REFERENCED TABLE> or referencing table contains rows which conflict with the <CONSTRAINT definition>.

User Action:

1. Display the definition of the <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL. Correct the INSERT or <UPDATE statement> according to this definition.
2. Use an appropriate <QUERY statement> to find out which row of the referencing table prevents the desired <REFERENCED TABLE> rows from being deleted.
3. Use an appropriate QUERY statement to find out which row of the REFERENCED TABLE or referencing table conflicts with the REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION. Change or delete this row, or correct the CONSTRAINT definition.

-36: Foreign key integrity violation**Explanation:**

Where there is an INSERT or <UPDATE statement> issued on a join view table, the column values functionally depending on the <REFERENCING COLUMN>s of the referencing table conflict with the existing column values.

User Action:

This conflict may be solved by changing either the column values specified in the INSERT or <UPDATE statement>, or the existing values.

-40: Lock collision**Explanation:**

When the option (NOWAIT) is specified in the LOCK statement or in the LOCK option, this message signals that the lock request conflicts with the locks of other users.

User Action:

1. In interactive mode, another job can be activated which does not require the desired lock.
2. As an alternative, you can wait for the lock to be released by specifying the same SQL statement without the '(NOWAIT)' option.

-50: Lock request timeout**Explanation:**

The lock request or an implicit lock request conflicts with the locks of another user. The maximum waiting time for granting the lock has elapsed (installation parameter REQUEST_TIMEOUT).

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error.

The lock request can be reissued, but to avoid possible deadlock situations, it is advisable to roll back the transaction using the <ROLLBACK statement>.

-51: Lock request timeout**Explanation:**

The lock request or an implicit lock request conflicts with the locks of another user. The maximum waiting time for granting the lock has elapsed (installation parameter REQUEST_TIMEOUT).

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error.

The lock request can be reissued, but to avoid possible deadlock situations, it is advisable to roll back the transaction using the <ROLLBACK statement>.

-54: Lock collision**Explanation:**

When the option (NOWAIT) is specified in the LOCK statement or in the LOCK option, this message signals that the lock request conflicts with the locks of other users.

User Action:

1. In interactive mode, another job can be activated which does not require the desired lock.
2. As an alternative, you can wait for the lock to be released by specifying the same SQL statement without the '(NOWAIT)' option.

-60: Work rolled back**Explanation:**

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The following reasons are possible:

1. You failed to carry out any ADABAS operations within a certain period of time (installation parameter LOCK_TIMEOUT) but held locks which other users were waiting for, or because

2. The serverdb was in a deadlock situation. A deadlock situation is a situation in which two or more users hold locks and request further locks that are held by the other users. In the simplest case of two users, one user holds one lock at least and requests another lock. But this lock is held by another user who is himself waiting for the lock held by the first user. This situation can only be resolved if one of the users releases the lock already obtained.

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error.

In both cases, the lock requests must be checked and modified, if necessary. Repeat the last transaction.

It may also be necessary to check and modify the value of the installation parameter LOCK_TIMEOUT.

-65: Work rolled back

Explanation:

The user transaction was canceled implicitly and reset with an implicit <ROLLBACK statement> because the log devspace is full.

User Action:

The error text contains a precise description of the error.

Save the log. Details can be found in the database administration guide.

-70: Session inactivity timeout (work rolled back)

Explanation:

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The database session was implicitly terminated, since you failed to carry out any database operations within a certain period of time (installation parameter SESSION_TIMEOUT or TIMEOUT value specified with the <CONNECT statement>).

User Action:

Repeat the CONNECT statement, possibly specifying a higher TIMEOUT value.

It may also be necessary to check and modify the value of the SESSION TIMEOUT installation parameter.

-71: Session terminated by shutdown (work rolled back)

Explanation:

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The database session was canceled implicitly because a database shutdown was forced in parallel by the database administration tool. To speed up a later restart, the database tries to reset and not just terminate open transactions within a short period.

User Action:

Repeat the CONNECT statement and the transaction when the serverdb is ready for operation.

-75: Too many SQL statements (work rolled back)

Explanation:

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The database session was implicitly terminated, since you had issued too many SQL statements or had performed too many transactions within a session.

User Action:

After a new CONNECT statement the transaction may be repeated.

-101: SQL statement not available in this DB mode

Explanation:

The SQL statement issued requires that the system be in COLD mode or that the database be already in use.

User action:

Ensure that the database is in the required mode. Please see the manual on database management for more information.

If the system has been shutdown after having encountered a system error, rectify the error if possible and restart the database.

-102: SQL statement cancelled

Explanation:

The SQL statement currently executed was terminated by user or operator intervention.

User Action:

No user action is required in interactive operation. Reset the transaction with a ROLLBACK statement.

-106: Table unloaded or content deleted**Explanation:**

The table cannot currently be accessed. The following reasons are possible:

1. The table was extracted from the serverdb using the TABLEEXTRACT statement.
2. Another user simultaneously performed a DELETE statement either for a great part of the table or for the whole table. The specified table was not accessible for a short period of time. This error message can only occur if you work with ISOLATION LEVEL 0.

User Action:

1. Reload the table into the data using the TABLELOAD statement.
2. Wait till the processing of the DELETE statements is finished.

Execute the SQL statement.

**-107: SQL statement not available for this instance****Erläuterung:**

Die Datenbankinstanz kann diese SQL-Anweisung nicht ausführen.

Benutzerreaktion:

Auf diese SQL-Anweisung muß für diese Datenbankinstanz verzichtet werden.

-108: Table or index dropped or content deleted**Explanation:**

While an SQL statement was processed without any read locks, another database user deleted a table. The execution of the SQL statement was therefore cancelled.

User Action:

Clarify the organizational error in the user environment.

-110: Log must be saved

Explanation:

You can only restore the log once the log has been saved.

User Action:

Save the log first.

-111: Incompatible incremental backup

Explanation:

The database version to be loaded is not the follow-up version of the current database state.

User Action:

Choose the correct database version.

-115: Table is read only

Explanation:

The attempt was made to perform an <INSERT>, <UPDATE> OR <DELETE statement>. But the specified table only allows reading SQL statements because it was previously loaded with the NOLOG option.

User Action:

The read-only mode can be implicitly cancelled saving data or pages using the database administration tool.

-118: SERVERDB must be activated

Explanation:

Installation of the serverdb did not take place without errors.

User Action:

Check the installation protocol. Remove the error and carry out the installation again, if necessary.

-119: SERVERDB already activated

Explanation:

Installation of the serverdb was not performed without errors.

User Action:

Check the installation protocol. Remove the error and carry out the installation again, if necessary.

-123: No more log to save

Explanation:

You tried to save the log devspace. This is not possible or necessary since the database system wrote no or very few entries to the log devspace since the log devspace was last saved.

User Action:

No user action is required.



-124: Checkpoint for SAVA DATA is missing

Explanation:

This error only occurs in the OMS environment.

You have forgotten to create a checkpoint using *FORCE CHECKPOINT* that can then be used for a *SAVE DATA* command.

Unlike OLTP operation, where the data migration always creates a checkpoint itself, in *liveCache*, data migration is separate from the creation of checkpoints.

User Action:

Create a checkpoint using *FORCE CHECKPOINT* and restart the backup.

-502: Illegal statement in DB procedure/trigger

Explanation:

A DB procedure contains a statement that is not allowed in DB procedures.

User Action:

Modify the routine in such a way that it contains only statements valid for DB procedures.

-503: Illegal stopcode in DB procedure/trigger

Explanation:

A DB procedure contains a stop code that is reserved.

User Action:

Modify the DB procedure in such a way that all STOP statements return valid stop codes.

-504: DB function failed

Explanation:

The execution of a DB function was terminated using STOP without a stop code specification.

User Action:

Depending on the situation shown by STOP within the DB function, a user action will or will not be required.

-505: Trigger failed

Explanation:

The execution of a trigger was terminated using STOP without a stop code specification.

User Action:

Depending on the situation shown by STOP within the trigger, a user action will or will not be required.

-506: DB procedure failed

Explanation:

The execution of a DB function was terminated using STOP without a stop code specification.

User Action:

Depending on the situation defined by STOP within the DB procedure, a user action will or will not be required.

-530: Referential integrity violated

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. An INSERT or <UPDATE statement> issued on a table that is the referencing table in a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> produces a row that is not a matching row of the <CONSTRAINT definition>.
2. When deleting rows from a <REFERENCED TABLE> of a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> with ON DELETE RESTRICT in the <DELETE RULE>, a matching row exists.

User Action:

1. Display the definition of the <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL. Correct the <INSERT> or <UPDATE statement> according to this definition.
2. Use an appropriate <QUERY statement> to find out which row of the referencing table prevents the desired <REFERENCED TABLE> rows from being deleted.

-602 System error

Explanation:

Normal database operations were disrupted. Possibly the database is no longer consistent. An implicit SHUTDOWN may have been performed.

User Action:

As a rule, the database should be shut down and the Local Support informed.

Create a trace of the last database activities and copy to a tape or other medium. Send the trace to the Local Support for error tracing and correction.

From -700 to -899

Precompiler error messages

-702 [Page 45]	Missing variable address in SQLDA
-703 [Page 45]	Duplicate FETCH statement with MFETCH option not allowed
-706 [Page 45]	SQL statement too long (buffer overflow)

-707 [Page 46]	Invalid CONNECT statement syntax
-708 [Page 46]	SERVERDB system not available
-709 [Page 46]	CONNECT failed, check SERVERDB
-710 [Page 46]	Missing SELECT PARSID
-711 [Page 46]	Implicit CONNECT: missing user of SERVERDB
-712 [Page 47]	Too many parameters, SQLMAX too small
-715 [Page 47]	Missing username or password for CONNECT
-719 [Page 47]	Unknown LOCALSYSUSER.SYSPROFILE table
-720 [Page 47]	SQLCODE <no> comes from SYSPROFILE command
-721 [Page 48]	Macro not initiated, no SQLCHECK
-724 [Page 48]	Duplicate substructure name
-729 [Page 48]	Source code may be truncated
-730 [Page 48]	Nested comment not closed
-731 [Page 48]	Component name too long
-732 [Page 49]	Index of component out of range
-733 [Page 49]	Variable is declared as a pointer
-734 [Page 49]	Pointer variable not allowed here

-735 [Page 49]	No syntax check for CONNECT command
-740 [Page 50]	Array size mismatch
-743 [Page 50]	Input string too long
-750 [Page 50]	FFETCH or ARRAY-FETCH and FETCH mix not allowed
-751 [Page 50]	Numeric input parameter overflow
-752 [Page 51]	Session already connected
-753 [Page 51]	Output parameter with CONST type
-756 [Page 51]	Different SQLMODEs not allowed
-758 [Page 51]	Include file exists on disk
-759 [Page 51]	Include file produced by user
-760 [Page 52]	Memory allocation failed
-762 [Page 52]	EXEC ORACLE command has been deleted
-763 [Page 52]	Variable not allowed as ARRAY
-767 [Page 52]	Unterminated C string
-768 [Page 52]	Invalid escape value
-769 [Page 53]	Pointer component not allowed
-770 [Page 53]	Macro in FETCH set SQLOPT="-B 0"

-771 [Page 53]	LONG column exists in table definition
-772 [Page 53]	Multibyte char set not allowed
-773 [Page 53]	Datafile open error
-774 [Page 54]	Datafile write error
-775 [Page 54]	Datafile read error
-776 [Page 54]	Datafile close error
-777 [Page 54]	Conversion from UNICODE impossible
-778 [Page 55]	Conversion to UNICODE impossible
-801 [Page 55]	Input parameter cannot be NULL value
-802 [Page 55]	Invalid numeric input parameter value
-804 [Page 55]	Parameter list too long
-805 [Page 56]	Program must be precompiled
-806 [Page 56]	DB session number not allowed
-807 [Page 56]	Connection down, session released
-808 [Page 56]	Not yet implemented
-809 [Page 56]	Missing indicator variable, output parameter with NULL value
-811 [Page 57]	Numeric output parameter overflow

-812 [Page 57]	Parameter list too short
-813 [Page 57]	SERVERDB must be restarted
-814 [Page 57]	Trace file close error
-815 [Page 58]	Trace file open error
-816 [Page 58]	Trace file write error
-817 [Page 58]	Incompatible data types
-818 [Page 58]	Missing macro parameter initialization
-819 [Page 59]	Parameter in SQL statement not allowed
-820 [Page 59]	Invalid declare statement
-822 [Page 59]	Invalid constant definition
-823 [Page 59]	Integer too large, greater than 32767
-824 [Page 59]	Statement in conflict with COMPATIBLE option
-825 [Page 60]	Duplicate field name in record
-826 [Page 60]	Duplicate statement name
-827 [Page 60]	Duplicate type definition
-828 [Page 60]	Duplicate variable name
-829 [Page 60]	File close error

-830 [Page 61]	File open error
-831 [Page 61]	File read error
-832 [Page 61]	File write error
-833 [Page 61]	Illegal INCLUDE position
-834 [Page 61]	INCLUDEs must not be nested
-835 [Page 62]	INCLUDE file open error
-836 [Page 62]	Invalid C preprocessor command
-837 [Page 62]	Data definition not allowed
-838 [Page 62]	Invalid declarator
-839 [Page 62]	Invalid macro value
-840 [Page 63]	Invalid numeric macro value
-841 [Page 63]	Invalid precompiler option
-842 [Page 63]	Parameter and indicator structures do not match
-843 [Page 63]	Invalid parameter name
-844 [Page 63]	Invalid record name
-845 [Page 64]	Invalid SQL statement
-846 [Page 64]	Invalid statement in section

-847 [Page 64]	Invalid type definition
-848 [Page 64]	Invalid unsigned integer
-849 [Page 64]	Invalid variable definition
-850 [Page 65]	Statement termination expected
-851 [Page 65]	Missing input file name
-852 [Page 65]	Missing program file
-853 [Page 65]	Precompiler syntax check only
-854 [Page 65]	Parameters must be question marks
-855 [Page 66]	SQL variable must be an array
-856 [Page 66]	Invalid loop parameter value
-857 [Page 66]	Missing SERVERDB
-858 [Page 66]	Storage class not allowed
-859 [Page 66]	Number of columns < numer of parameters
-860 [Page 67]	To many constants declared
-870 [Page 67]	Too many type definitions
-871 [Page 67]	Too many variable definitions
-872 [Page 67]	Number of columns > numer of parameters

-873 [Page 67]	Unknown constant name
-874 [Page 68]	Unknown cursor name
-876 [Page 68]	Unknown macro number
-877 [Page 68]	Unknown parameter name
-878 [Page 68]	Unknown record name
-879 [Page 68]	Unknown precompiler statement
-880 [Page 69]	Unknown statement name
-881 [Page 69]	Unknown type name
-882 [Page 69]	Missing user name for CONNECT
-883 [Page 69]	Invalid runtime options
-884 [Page 69]	Missing indicator variabel
-885 [Page 70]	Variable may be truncated
-886 [Page 70]	DECLARE SECTION BEGIN or END missing
-887 [Page 70]	Too long WHENEVER ACTION
-889 [Page 70]	Input line longer than 512 characters
-890 [Page 70]	Input line longer than right margin
-892 [Page 71]	Variable may overflow

-893 [Page 71]	Too many hostvariables
-894 [Page 71]	Trace parameter structure not allowed
-895 [Page 71]	Whole table may be deleted or updated
-899 [Page 72]	Error unknown

-702: Missing variable address in SQLDA

Explanation:

The address of a program variable was not set in the SQLDA.

User Action:

Write the address into the SQLDA at the HOSTVARADDR position.

-703: Duplicate FETCH statement for same select in program

Explanation:

When the MFETCH option is set, only one FETCH statement is allowed per result table.

The execution of such a FETCH statement can be repeated within a loop.

User Action:

Modify the application or run it without MFETCH option.

-706: SQL statement too long (buffer overflow)

Explanation:

The SQL statement does not fit the buffer used for communication between the application program and the database system.

User Action:

Change the statement or break down the SQL statement into two or more SQL statements.

-707: Invalid CONNECT statement syntax

Explanation:

There is an error in the CONNECT statement syntax.

User Action:

Take the exact syntax description from the Reference manual. Correct the statement accordingly.

-708: SERVERDB system not available

Explanation:

The database exists, but it is in the startup or shutdown phase, with the result that a connection cannot be established at the moment.

User Action:

Repeat the CONNECT at a later time.

-709: Connect failed, check SERVERDB

Explanation:

An error was detected while processing the CONNECT statement.

User Action:

1. Check the name of the database and correct if necessary.
2. Check whether the database is running. If so, start the database server.
3. If the data transfer to the database has been interrupted, you must restore it.

-710: Missing select PARSID

Explanation:

The parsing information of a FETCH/CLOSE command cannot be assigned to any result set.

User Action:

Contact the Local Support.

-711: Implicit CONNECT: missing user or SERVERDB

Explanation:

During execution of an implicit CONNECT, the user entries or the database name could not be found.

User Action:

Open an XUSER file, or enter the CONNECT parameters using runtime options.

-712: Too many parameters, SQLMAX too small**Explanation:**

In an SQLDA area, an SQLVAR entry was accessed which is no longer available (maximum number of SQLVAR entries < index of the SQLVAR entry).

User Action:

Update the maximum number of SQLVAR elements or correct the index.

-715: Missing username or password for connect**Explanation:**

A username or password specification is missing in a CONNECT statement, or there is no XUSER file for an implicit CONNECT.

User Action:

Enter the user name and password for the CONNECT statement via Options, or open an XUSER file.

-719: Unknown LOCALSYSUSER.SYSPROFILE table**Explanation:**

When enabling the PROFILE option, no SYSPROFILE table could be found.

User Action:

The LOCALSYSUSER must create this table, or the application program must be started without the PROFILE option.

-720: SQLCODE <no> comes from SYSPROFILE command**Explanation:**

The database error <no> occurred when writing the SYSPROFILE.

User Action:

For error analysis and correction refer to the instructions given under the corresponding number.

The application program may also be started without the PROFILE option.

-721: Macro not initiated, no SQLCHECK

Explanation:

No SET MACRO was performed. Therefore the SQL statement cannot be checked.

User Action:

Ensure that SET MACRO is performed before the SQL statement within the program flow.

-724: Duplicate substructure name

Explanation:

The name specified for the search for an SQL variable is not unique, because it identifies a substructure.

User Action:

Specify the name of the complete structure with the SQL variable.

-729: Source code may be truncated

Explanation:

The precompiler only recognizes text that is placed within the line delimiters. The line delimiters depend on the programming language. The warning means that text outside the line delimiters was discovered. This text is ignored by the precompiler.

User Action:

If this effect is desired, the warning may be ignored. Otherwise, the text must be written to the next line or the line delimiters must be modified.

-730: Nested comment not closed

Explanation:

Nested comments are not regularly closed in the source program.

User Action:

The number of opening commentary symbols must equal the number of closing commentary symbols.

-731: Component name too

Explanation:

Structure names become longer than 18 bytes by expansion.

User Action:

Shorten the structure names in the table definition. If this is not possible, specify the column names separately.

-732: Index of component out of**Explanation:**

The specified index is not in the range of values of the array.

User Action:

Specify an index which is within the range of values.

-733: Variable is declared as a pointer**Explanation:**

The SQL variable was defined as a pointer in the DECLARE SECTION.

User Action:

As no fixed size is specified for a pointer, the name of the variable and COLLENGTH are indicated in the next error line. COLLENGTH is the maximum size of the SQL pointer variables. This size is needed for data conversion.

-734: Pointer variable not allowed here**Explanation:**

SQL variables defined as pointers are not allowed in Long columns because the maximum length of these variables is not known.

User Action:

Specify the SQL variable as a CHARACTER ARRAY.

-735: No syntax check for CONNECT command**Explanation:**

CONNECT statements that are not used to establish the connection for the check run are not checked for syntax errors during precompilation.

User Action:

Pay special attention to the correct spelling when entering the statement.

-740: Array size mismatch

Explanation:

In mass statements the parameters have different sizes.

User Action:

The smallest size of all the parameters is set. If this is not desired, set all the sizes to the same value.

-743: Input string too long

Explanation:

The contents of a character string are longer than the database is capable of storing.

In ANSI mode, the error message `TRUNCATED` is output for floating point numbers which were truncated.

User Action:

Set the input variable to a string which corresponds to the length of the database variable or adapt the input variable to the format used in the database.

In ANSI mode, change either the variable values or the external data type.

-750: FFETCH or ARRAY-FETCH and FETCH mix not allowed

Explanation:

ARRAY FETCH and FETCH statements cannot be issued on the same result set.

User Action:

All statements which refer to the same result set must be specified either as ARRAY FETCH or FETCH.

-751: Numeric input parameter overflow

Explanation:

The numeric input value is too large for the database.

User Action:

Check the size of the input value and of the range of values valid for the database and modify them, if necessary.

-752: Session already connected

Explanation:

A database session has already been opened with this number.

User Action:

Either close the previous database session or remove the CONNECT from the application program.

-753: Output parameter with CONST type

Explanation:

An output parameter must not be declared as CONST type in C.

User Action:

Declare another parameter in the application program.

-756: Different SQLMODEs not allowed

Explanation:

An application program may only run in one SQLMODE.

User Action:

Change the CONNECT statement. Implicit CONNECTs only function in INTERNAL mode. The specifications made in the XUSER file are not applied in this case.

-758: Include file exists on disk

Explanation:

The DECLARE SECTION is not generated during the precompiler run. The file is already available.

User Action:

Check whether the used file is the current one.

-759: Include file produced by user

Explanation:

During the precompiler run, the DECLARE SECTION is newly created by a CONNECT of the user <user>.

User Action:

Check whether the table of this user is the correct one.

-760: Memory allocation failed

Explanation:

The available main memory is too small or write-protected.

User Action:

Check the program for a possible programming error. The main memory must be enlarged or the Local Support informed.

-762: EXEC ORACLE command has been deleted

Explanation:

The precompiler removes all statements that are preceded by EXEC ORACLE.

User Action:

This is a warning which may provide indications to possible compiler errors.

-763: Variable not allowed as ARRAY

Explanation:

Scalar host variables are used in an ARRAY statement.

User Action:

Instead of scalar variables, use arrays only; otherwise do without the ARRAY statement.

-767: Unterminated C string

Explanation:

The zero byte delimiter is missing.

User Action:

Insert a zero byte.

-768: Invalid escape value

Explanation:

The input host variable is longer than one character.

User Action:

Use a correct host variable.

-769: Pointer component not allowed

Explanation:

Pointers are not allowed within structures.

User Action:

Do not specify components as pointers.

-770: Macro in FETCH set SQLOPT="-B 0"

Explanation:

FETCH statements are executed as array statements, whenever possible. If macros are used in the FETCH statement, errors may occur and records be lost.

User Action:

When using macros within FETCH statements, set the runtime option MFETCH(0). This option prevents FETCH statements from being executed as array statements.

-771: LONG column exists in table definition

Explanation:

The table from which the host variables are generated contains a Long column.

User Action:

The user can change the host variable generated for this column.

-772: Multibyte char set not allowed

Explanation:

The CONNECT statement received an unknown multibyte specification.

User action:

Correct the CONNECT statement. Please see the reference manual for more information.

-773: Datafile open error

Explanation:

An error occurred when opening a datafile for the processing of Long columns.

User Action:

Look up in the trace file *.pct in which column the error occurred. Then check the datafile.

-774: Datafile write error**Explanation:**

An error occurred when writing a datafile for the processing of Long columns.

User Action:

Look up in the trace file *.pct in which column the error occurred. Then check the datafile.

-775: Datafile read error**Explanation:**

An error occurred when opening a datafile for the processing of Long columns.

User Action:

Look up in the trace file *.pct in which column the error occurred. Then check the datafile.

-776: Datafile close error**Explanation:**

An error occurred when closing a datafile for the processing of Long columns.

User Action:

Look up in the trace file *.pct in which column the error occurred. Then check the datafile.

-777: Conversion from UNICODE impossible**Explanation:**

An error occurred when converting Unicode data into char data.

User action:

Check whether a conversion such as this is really needed. You may have to change the declaration of the host variables for the char data.

-778: Conversion to UNICODE impossible

Explanation:

An error occurred when converting char data into Unicode data.

User action:

Check whether a conversion such as this is really needed. You may have to change the declaration of the host variables for the char data.

-801: Input parameter cannot be NULL value

Explanation:

The value of an input parameter must not be a null value because null values are not permitted in the column.

User Action:

Modify the program or change the column definition in the CREATE TABLE statement.

-802: Invalid numeric input parameter value

Explanation:

The input value cannot be converted.

User Action:

Specify the value in a valid notation (see the Precompiler manuals).

-804: Parameter list too long

Explanation:

More parameters have been specified in a statement than are permitted in the pertinent EXECUTE statement.

User Action:

Modify the number of parameters in such a way that it corresponds to the specifications made in the column list.

-805: Program must be precompiled

Explanation:

The common type definitions of the precompiler runtime system or of the include files no longer correspond to the precompiler types.

User Action:

Check the release numbers of precompiler, precompiler runtime system, and include files and precompile again, if necessary.

-806: DB session number not allowed

Explanation:

The specified database session number is invalid.

User Action:

Insert a database session number between 1 and 8 into the application program.

-807: Connection down, session released

Explanation:

All database connections were closed with RELEASE.

User Action:

Establish a new connection using CONNECT.

-808: Not yet implemented

Explanation:

The function has not yet been implemented.

User Action:

Please consult the release information.

-809: Missing indicator variable, output parameter with NULL value

Explanation:

The indicator variable required for returning the NULL value to the SQL variable is missing.

User Action:

Specify the indicator variable with the parameter.

-811: Numeric output parameter overflow**Explanation:**

An database value is too large for the SQL variable or the parameter.

User Action:

Enlarge the value range for the SQL variable or parameter.

-812: Parameter list too short**Explanation:**

Fewer parameters have been specified in a statement than are needed in the pertinent EXECUTE statement.

User Action:

Modify the number of parameters in such a way that it corresponds to the specifications made in the column list.

-813: SERVERDB must be restarted**Explanation:**

The database system is not running, or an invalid database name was specified in the program.

User Action:

The DB administrator must start the database, or the user must modify the program or XUSER file.

-814: Trace file close error**Explanation:**

The trace file could not be closed. The error in the program was ignored.

User Action:

Modify the file attributes (characteristics). For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-815: Trace file open error

Explanation:

The trace file could not be opened. Writing of the trace file was disabled. The statement in which the error occurred was not executed.

User Action:

Check the file attributes and change them, if necessary. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-816: Trace file write error

Explanation:

An error occurred when writing into the trace file. Writing of the trace file was cancelled. The statement in which the error occurred was not executed.

User Action:

Check the file attributes and change them, if necessary. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-817: Incompatible data types

Explanation:

The data type of the SQL variable or parameter is not compatible with the database data type.

User Action:

Change the data type of the SQL variable or parameter to match the database data type for the table column.

If this message is returned during precompilation and the data types are compatible, precompile with NOCHECK option (see the Precompiler manuals).

-818: Missing macro parameter initialization

Explanation:

The macro was not initialized.

User Action:

Insert the SQL statement SET MACRO into the application program.

-819: Paramter in SQL statement not allowed

Explanation:

Only an SQL statement without parameter specifications is permitted. Either an SQL statement with parameters but without a USING part was passed with an EXECUTE, or an error occurred in the parameter list.

User Action:

Add the USING clause, or use an SQL statement without parameters, or correct the parameter list.

-820: Invalid declare statement

Explanation:

The keyword FOR was not found in the DECLARE CURSOR statement.

User Action:

Insert the keyword FOR into the DECLARE CURSOR statement.

-822: Invalid constant definition

Explanation:

The constant definition is invalid.

User Action:

Correct the constant definition within the DECLARE SECTION.

-823: Integer too large, greater than 32767

Explanation:

The constant must not be greater than 32767 (two bytes).

User Action:

Choose a smaller constant value.

-824: Statement in conflict with COMPATIBLE option

Explanation:

The option COMPATIBLE is set, and an SQL array statement was specified with the keyword FOR.

User Action:

The option COMPATIBLE was used in conjunction with array statements. Array statements are only supported from Release 3.1 onwards. Remove the COMPATIBLE option or change the array statement.

-825: Duplicate field name in record

Explanation:

A name is used twice in an SQL record definition to specify components.

User Action:

Rename one of the record components.

-826: Duplicate statement name

Explanation:

The name was already specified for a statement.

User Action:

Rename the statement.

-827: Duplicate type definition

Explanation:

The name was already specified for an SQL type definition.

User Action:

Rename the SQL type.

-828: Duplicate variable name

Explanation:

The name was already specified for an SQL variable.

User Action:

Rename the SQL variable.

-829: File close error

Explanation:

An error occurred when closing a file. This is a device failure or system error.

User Action:

Try again to close the file. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-830: File open error

Explanation:

A file could not be opened.

User Action:

Check whether the file is available or the spelling of the filename is correct. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-831: File read error

Explanation:

A file could not be read. This may be a device failure.

User Action:

Check whether the file is available or the spelling of the filename is correct. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-832: File write error

Explanation:

A file could not be written. This may be a device failure.

User Action:

Check whether the file is available or the spelling of the filename is correct. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-833: Illegal INCLUDE position

Explanation:

An INCLUDE statement is not at the correct position in the module.

User Action:

Place the INCLUDE statement in the correct position.

-834: INCLUDEs must not be nested

Explanation:

Another INCLUDE statement was found within an INCLUDE file.

User Action:

Remove the inner INCLUDE statement.

-835: INCLUDE file open error

Explanation:

The INCLUDE file could not be opened.

User Action:

Check whether the file is available or the spelling of the filename is correct. For the exact error description, see the file `appldiag`.

-836: Invalid C preprocessor command

Explanation:

The C preprocessor command line is incorrect.

User Action:

Correct the command in accordance with the C rules.

-837: Data definition not allowed

Explanation:

The syntax of the SQL data type is incorrect or the SQL data type is invalid.

User Action:

Correct the data definition or construct a valid alternative.

-838: Invalid declarator

Explanation:

The declarator is invalid.

User Action:

Correct the declarator within the DECLARE SECTION.

-839: Invalid macro value

Explanation:

An error occurred when substituting the macro.

User Action:

Specify the macro value in accordance with the syntax.

-840: Invalid numeric macro value

Explanation:

The macro number is invalid.

User Action:

Specify a number between 1 and 128 for the macro.

-841: Invalid precompiler option

Explanation:

A precompiler option is invalid or unknown.

User Action:

For the exact error description, see the precompiler listing or the SQLERROR file. Check the options and specify them correctly.

-842: Parameter and indicator do not match

Explanation:

Parameters and indicators are defined with different types (`Record - Scalar`). Valid combinations of SQL variables and indicator variables are `Record - Record`, `Record - Integerarray` and `Scalar - Scalar`.

User Action:

Use indicator variables which have another type.

-843: Invalid parameter name

Explanation:

The parameter name is not an identifier.

User Action:

Correct the name in accordance with the notation of identifiers.

-844: Invalid record name

Explanation:

The record name is invalid or unknown.

User Action:

Declare a record or use another SQL variable.

-845: Invalid SQL statement

Explanation:

The SQL statement is invalid or unknown.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement or use another SQL statement.

-846: Invalid statement in section

Explanation:

A statement in the section is invalid.

User Action:

Correct the statement or use another SQL statement.

-847: Invalid type definition

Explanation:

The type definition or clause is invalid or not allowed.

User Action:

Correct the definition or clause, or remove it from the DECLARE SECTION.

-848: Invalid unsigned integer

Explanation:

An unsigned integer was expected but not found.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement.

-849: Invalid data definition

Explanation:

The SQL variable or data definition is invalid or not allowed. The variable definition is not known as an SQL variable.

User Action:

Declare the SQL variable name or the data in the DECLARE SECTION, or correct the name or data.

-850: Statement termination expected

Explanation:

The termination symbol is missing in the preceding SQL statement. It is set by the precompiler.

User Action:

If there are no side effects, insert the termination symbol into the statement.

-851: Missing input file name

Explanation:

A name specified for an INCLUDE file is unknown.

User Action:

Check whether the file is available or the spelling of the filename is correct.

-852: Missing program file

Explanation:

The source file is unknown.

User Action:

Check whether the file is available or the spelling of the filename is correct.

-853: Precompiler syntax check only

Explanation:

Although the option CHECK was specified, the syntax of this statement could only be checked for the precompiler run. No entries were made to the data dictionary of the database.

User Action:

To obtain information about possible errors, run the application with the TRACE option.

-854: Parameters must be question marks

Explanation:

In PREPARE statements, only question marks are allowed for parameter specifications.

User Action:

Replace the SQL variable with a question mark.

-855: SQL variable must be an array

Explanation:

SQL variables must be array structures in an SQL array statement.

User Action:

Define and specify the SQL variable correctly.

-856: Invalid loop parameter value

Explanation:

In an SQL array statement, the value of the <LOOP PARAMETER> is set to <= 0.

User Action:

Set the <LOOP PARAMETER> to a value > 0.

-857: Missing SERVERDB

Explanation:

No SET SERVERDB statement was issued for the second or any following database connection.

User Action:

Specify SET SERVERDB before the CONNECT statement or in the XUSER file.

-858: Storage class not allowed

Explanation:

The C storage class is not allowed.

User Action:

Choose another storage class.

-859: Number of columns < number of parameters

Explanation:

More SQL variables are specified in the statement than columns are available in the table.

User Action:

If this is not desired, add columns to the table or reduce the number of SQL variables.

-860: Too many constants declared

Explanation:

Too many SQL constants are declared.

User Action:

The database application should be modularized. The maximum number of constants is 100.

-870: Too many type definitions

Explanation

The number of type definitions is too great.

User Action

Break down the SQL statements into several modules or reduce the number of type definitions. The maximum number is 500.

-871: Too many variable definitions

Explanation

The number of SQL variable definitions is too great.

User Action

Break down the SQL statements into several modules or reduce the number of SQL variable declarations. The maximum number is 10000.

-872: Number of columns > number of parameters

Explanation

Fewer SQL variables were specified in the statement than columns existed in the table.

User Action

If this is not desired, either add the SQL variables or reduce the number of columns in the table.

-873: Unknown constant name

Explanation

The name of the constant is not known.

User Action

Correct or declare the name.

-874: Unknown cursor name

Explanation

The name of the cursor is not known.

User Action

Correct the name or define a cursor.

-876: Unknown macro number

Explanation

The macro number is not known. The SET MACRO statement was not executed for the specified macro number.

User Action

Enter the correct number or define an appropriate macro.

-877: Unknown parameter name

Explanation

The name of the parameter is not known.

User Action

Correct the name or declare an indicator.

-878: Unknown record name

Explanation

The name of the record is not known.

User Action

Correct the name or declare a record.

-879: Unknown precompiler statement

Explanation

The precompiler statement is unknown or incorrect.

User Action

Ignore the precompiler statement or correct it.

-880: Unknown statement name

Explanation

The name of the statement is not known.

User Action

Ignore the PREPARE statement or correct it.

-881: Unknown type name

Explanation

The type definition is not known.

User Action

Correct the type name or define a type.

-882: Missing user name for connect

Explanation

No user/password combination was found for an implicit CONNECT initiated by the CHECK option.

User Action

Write a static CONNECT statement as the first SQL statement in the program, apply the USER option or open an XUSER file for an implicit CONNECT.

-883: Invalid runtime options

Explanation

The precompiler or runtime options are incorrect.

User Action

Correct the options.

-884: Missing indicator variable

Explanation

The database system permits null values for the variable. For this it requires an indicator variable.

User Action

In addition to the SQL variable you must specify an indicator variable. This specification is not necessary when it is ensured that null values will not occur.

-885: Variable may be truncated

Explanation

The range of values for the database column is less than that of the SQL variables. When the value is inserted into the column or when values are compared, the value of the SQL variables may be truncated and consequently be incorrect.

User Action

If this is not desired, you must change the format of the column or SQL variables.

-886: DECLARE SECTION BEGIN or END missing

Explanation

The DECLARE SECTION has an incorrect delimiter statement.

User Action

Every DECLARE SECTION must be enclosed in BEGIN DECLARE SECTION and END DECLARE SECTION.

-887: Too long WHENEVER action

Explanation

A maximum of 50 bytes are available to define the WHENEVER action.

User Action

Reduce the number of characters, e.g. by shortening the names.

-889: Input line longer than 512 characters

Explanation:

A line of a precompiler input file must not exceed 512 characters.

User Action:

Shorten the line concerned.

-890: Input line longer than right margin

Explanation:

A line of the source file is longer than the right margin.

User Action:

If allowed, adjust the right margin using the option MARGINS. Otherwise shorten the line.

-892: Variable may be overflow

Explanation:

This warning is set if a numeric value greater than allowed by the column definition can be transferred to a table. At runtime, the error -751 can be returned; i.e. the SQL statement will not be executed then.

User action:

To avoid error [-751 \[Page 50\]](#) check the size of the value before transferring it into the table.

The handling of this error must be programmed.

-893: Too many hostvariables

Explanation:

1. Too many parameters are specified in an SQL statement with descriptor.
2. In an SQLDA area, an SQLVAR entry was accessed which is no longer available (maximum number of SQLVAR entries < index of the SQLVAR entry).

User Action:

Reduce the number of parameters in the SQL statement to 300 or less.

-894: Trace parameter structure not allowed

Explanation:

There is a syntax error in SET TRACE LINE.

User Action:

Correct the SET TRACE LINE statement.

-895: Whole table may be deleted or updated

Explanation:

Precompiler warning that all entries of the table will be deleted or updated.

User Action:

Check whether this is the desired effect. Otherwise, insert a WHERE clause into the statement.

-899: Error unknown

Explanation:

An unknown error has occurred.

User action:

Contact your local support provider.

From -900 to -999

Kernel Error Messages

-900 [Page 73]	Data space full
-901 [Page 73]	Log full
-902 [Page 74]	I/O error
-903 [Page 74]	Hostfile I/O error
-904 [Page 75]	Space for result tables exhausted
-905 [Page 75]	PERMLIMIT for this user exhausted
-906 [Page 75]	TEMPLIMIT for this user exhausted
-907 [Page 76]	Space for user session exhausted
-909 [Page 76]	Mirrored devspaces impossible
-910 [Page 76]	COSTLIMIT for this user exhausted
-911 [Page 77]	Work rolled back
-913 [Page 77]	Lock request timeout

-914 [Page 77]	New DEVSPACE not accessible
-915 [Page 78]	No more memory
-916 [Page 78]	Save/Restore read process crash - I/O error
-917 [Page 78]	Save/Restore write process crash - I/O error
-918 [Page 79]	Stack overflow
-942 [Page 79]	Unknown table name
-955 [Page 79]	Duplicate name

-900: Data space full

Explanation:

The data devspace of the serverdb is full.

User Action:

The serverdb must be enlarged by assigning additional devspaces. The SQL statements started beforehand will be finished afterwards.

-901: Log full

Explanation:

The log devspace is full. The following reasons are possible:

1. The log devspace is not backed up continuously. The database administration tool makes modifications which together with modifications of other transactions result in a log devspace overflow.
2. The log devspace is backed up continuously, but the backups are not performed fast enough or there is a very long transaction whose modifications together with the modifications of transactions running in parallel result in a log devspace overflow. The database administration tool performs modifications.

The issued SQL statement fails.

User Action:

1. Save the log.
Save the log devspace using the database administration tool.
Repeat the SQL statement.
2. The database system saves the log devspace needed by the very long transaction in other database devspaces. The command can then be repeated.
Check whether this state occurs frequently, that is whether the log devspace is too small for the number of users and average transaction length. In this case you should enlarge the log devspace using the database administration tool.
You should also check whether there is an error in the application programming which results in the very long or endless transaction and correct this if necessary.

-902: I/O error

Explanation:

During the processing of an SQL statement a read or write operation had to be performed on the data devspace or log devspace. This operation could not be executed successfully. The following reasons are possible:

1. A SHUTDOWN was performed in the meantime.
2. A disk is defective.

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains an additional description of the error which must be interpreted according to the operating system being used.

1. Use the database administration tool to start the database.
2. Once the disk error has been corrected, the serverdb must be restored (add backup copies and log information).

-903: Host file I/O error

Explanation:

An error occurred while operating a command file or host file or a backup device.

User Action:

The error message contains an additional error description which must be interpreted according to the operating system being used.

To find out and remove the error cause, consult the documentation on the operating system.

Check whether a typing error or the specification of a directory instead of a file could have caused the error.

-904: Space for result tables exhausted

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. The storage space available for result tables is too small or
2. The database application generated too much temporary information.

In both cases, the execution of the SQL statement was terminated and the user was disconnected from the database by an implicit <RELEASE statement> in the format ROLLBACK WORK RELEASE.

User Action:

1. Reissue the SQL statement after a new CONNECT statement. At this time another user may have defined fewer result tables or generated less temporary information.
2. A larger disk space can be defined using the database administration tool.
3. To make space, tables can be extracted using the <TABLEEXTRACT statement>.

-905: PERMLIMIT for this user exhausted

Explanation:

The disk space defined in the <CREATE USER>, <CREATE USERGROUP>, <ALTER USER> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement> for storing the user's private tables is full.

User Action:

1. The user can regain disk space by deleting private tables or indexes or by deleting table rows.
2. The SYSDBA or DBA who created the user or usergroup can expand the PERMLIMIT valid for the user or usergroup using the <ALTER USER> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>.

-906: TEMPLIMIT for this user exhausted

Explanation:

The disk space defined in the <CREATE USER>, <CREATE USERGROUP>, <ALTER USER>, or <ALTER USERGROUP statement> for storing the user's result tables and the temporary information generated by the database application is full.

User Action:

1. The user can regain disk space by deleting result tables.
2. The SYSDBA or DBA who created the user or usergroup can expand the TEMPLIMIT valid for the user or usergroup by using the <ALTER USER > or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>.

-907: Space for user session exhausted

Explanation:

You have not been connected to the database system, because there is not sufficient free temporary disk space for the CONNECT of a normal database session.

User Action:

1. You can connect soon as another user has disconnected, or when deletion of other users' result tables frees up sufficient storage space again.
2. With the database administration tool you can connect to the database system and reconfigure the serverdb.

-909: Mirrored devspaces impossible

Explanation:

The operating system does not support mirrored devspaces controlled by the database system.

User Action:

Do without the installation of this functionality.

-910: COSTLIMIT for this user exhausted

Explanation:

Execution of the SQL statement would exceed the permissible maximum limit for the processing of the SQL statement (COSTLIMIT value of the user) because of the necessary selection of rows. The COSTLIMIT value is defined in the <CREATE USER>, <CREATE USERGROUP>, <ALTER USER> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>.

User Action:

You should check whether the SQL statement is needed in the specified format. You should check whether for example the set of data to be processed could be decreased by specifying more conditions in the <SEARCH CONDITION>; thus decreasing the costs.

Should this not be possible, try to achieve the effect of the SQL statement by several less costly SQL statements.

Display the definition of the COSTLIMIT value using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USERS.

The database administrator who is owner of the usergroup or user may increase the COSTLIMIT value by using an <ALTER USER> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>.

-911: Work rolled back

Explanation:

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The following reasons are possible:

1. You failed to carry out any database operations within a certain period of time (installation parameter LOCK_TIMEOUT) but held locks which other users were waiting for, or because
2. The serverdb was in a deadlock situation.

Deadlock situation: This is a situation in which two or more users hold locks and request further locks that are held by the other users. In the simplest case of two users, one user holds one lock at least and requests another lock. But this lock is held by another user who is himself waiting for the lock held by the first user. This situation can only be resolved if one of the users releases the lock already obtained.

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error.

In both cases, the lock requests must be checked and modified, if necessary. Repeat the last transaction.

It may also be necessary to check and modify the value of the LOCK_TIMEOUT installation parameter.

-913: Lock request timeout

Explanation:

The lock request or an implicit lock conflicts with the locks of another user. The maximum waiting time for granting the lock has elapsed (installation parameter REQUEST_TIMEOUT).

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error.

The lock request can be reissued. To avoid possible deadlock situations, it is advisable to roll back the transaction using the <ROLLBACK statement>.

-914: New DEVSPACE not accessible

Explanation:

The attempt was made to define an additional devspace for the data. This attempt failed because there is no disk with the specified name and size which could be accessed.

User Action:

The error message contains an additional error description which must be interpreted according to the operating system being used.

Check the name and size of the disk as well as the installation. Repeat the command with changed specifications.

-915: No more memory**Explanation:**

1. The available main memory is not sufficient to open a user session. The maximum main memory available is determined by the parameter CAT_CACHE_SUPPLY when installing the serverdb.
2. The available main memory is not sufficient to execute the desired database procedure.

User Action:

1. You can only open a session when at least one other user has terminated his session. A check should be made as to whether the value of the installation parameter CAT_CACHE_SUPPLY is large enough.
2. Try to execute the database procedure at a later time.
3. Check whether the installation parameter DBPROC_DATA_CACHE can be increased.

-916: Save/restore read process crash - I/O error**Explanation:**

1. An I/O error occurred while attempting to read a backup device for a restore statement.
2. An I/O error occurred while attempting to read a devspace for a save statement.

The restore or save statement was cancelled.

User Action:

The error message contains an additional error description which must be interpreted according to the operating system used.

To find out and remove the error cause, consult the documentation on the operating system.

-917: Save/restore write process crash - I/O error**Explanation:**

1. An I/O error occurred while attempting to write a backup device for a save statement.
2. An I/O error occurred while attempting to write a devspace for a restore statement.

The restore or save statement was cancelled.

User Action:

The error message contains an additional error description which must be interpreted according to the operating system being used.

To find out and remove the error cause, consult the documentation on the operating system.

-918: Stack overflow**Explanation:**

Nested calls of DB procedures, triggers or subqueries or very complicated VALUE EXPRESSION resulted in the maximum stack usage allowed for a task. Further nesting is not possible. The execution of the command was cancelled.

User Action:

1. Further limit the nesting depth of the calls with suitable queries in the DB procedures and triggers.
2. Try to limit the nesting depth by dividing the SQL statement into several substatements.

-942: Unknown table name**Explanation:**

A table with the specified name is not known to you. This table may not exist; or this table exists but you have no privileges for it.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.TABLES to find out the names of the tables for which you have privileges. Then correct the table name. It may be sufficient to place the missing <OWNER> in front of it. If correction is not possible, create a table with this name. Check why you have no privileges for the existing table.

-955: Duplicate name**Explanation:**

There is already a data object with the specified name.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement with another name.

From -1000 to -1999

Kernel Error Messages

-1000 [Page 82]	Too many lock requests
-1001 [Page 83]	Too many lock objects specified
-1002 [Page 83]	Too many columns
-1003 [Page 83]	Too many buffers requested
-1004 [Page 84]	Too many correlated columns
-1005 [Page 84]	Too many monadic operators
-1006 [Page 84]	Too many variables
-1007 [Page 84]	Too many named indexes for this table
-1010 [Page 85]	Too many DEVSPACEs
-1011 [Page 85]	Too many correlated tables
-1012 [Page 85]	Too many referential constraint definitions for this table
-1013 [Page 85]	Too many order columns
-1014 [Page 86]	Too many source tables
-1015 [Page 86]	Too many values
-1017 [Page 86]	Too many joins
-1020 [Page 87]	Too many users with PERMLIMIT defined

-1021 [Page 87]	Too many users connected
-1023 [Page 87]	Too many nested subtransactions
-1024 [Page 87]	Too many TERMCHAR SETs
-1026 [Page 88]	Too many differences between old and new view definition
-1034 [Page 88]	SERVERDB not accessible
-1102 [Page 88]	Too complicated SQL statement (Too many Subqueries)
-1103 [Page 89]	Too complicated SQL statement
-1104 [Page 89]	Too complicated SQL statement (KB-stack overflow)
-1105 [Page 89]	Too complicated SQL statement (Too much data)
-1107 [Page 90]	Too complicated SQL statement (Too many internal commands)
-1108 [Page 90]	Too complicated SQL statement (Correlated row too long)
-1109 [Page 90]	Too complicated SQL statement (Too many Subquery results)
-1110 [Page 90]	view definition Too long
-1111 [Page 91]	Too many savepoints
-1112 [Page 91]	Constraint too complicated
-1113 [Page 91]	Too many nested function calls
-1114 [Page 92]	Communication packet too small

-1115 [Page 92]	Too many intern columns
-1116 [Page 92]	Too long trigger parameters
-1117 [Page 92]	Too complicated trigger qualification
-1118 [Page 93]	Too complicated DRDA SQL statement
-1119 [Page 93]	Too many constraints for this table
-1120 [Page 93]	Too many statements in definition
-1200 [Page 94]	Too few values
-1201 [Page 94]	Too few columns
-1400 [Page 94]	Input parameter cannot be NULL value
-1402 [Page 94]	Integrity violation
-1406 [Page 95]	Output value truncated
-1452 [Page 95]	Duplicate secondary key
-1754 [Page 95]	A table may contain only one column of type LONG
-1755 [Page 95]	SQL statement will drop further objects (use CASCADE)

-1000: Too many lock requests

Explanation:

There are too many locks or lock requests.

User Action:

You can try to repeat the SQL statement at a late stage or cancel the transaction. Should this situation occur frequently, then the defined installation parameter MAXLOCKS is too small and should be increased.

-1001: Too many lock objects specified**Explanation:**

The LOCK statement or the option KEEP of a COMMIT statement or ROLLBACK statement contains too many tables or table rows to be locked.

User Action:

The SQL statement must be formulated using two successive LOCK statements.

-1002: Too many columns**Explanation:**

1. The number of columns of a table that contains no (at least one) user-defined key column is limited to 254 (255).
2. A named index can be created across a maximum of 16 columns of a table.
3. In a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT definition more REFERENCING than REFERENCED COLUMNS were specified. The number of the specified columns in the referencing table must correspond to the number of the referenced columns of the REFERENCED TABLE specified implicitly or explicitly.

User Action:

1. Use a QUERY-statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the current definition of the table. You must not define any further columns.
2. Correct the number of columns in the index definition.
3. Use a QUERY-statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the complete definition and the key columns of the REFERENCED TABLE.

-1003: Too many buffers requested**Explanation:**

The storage requirements of the buffers and areas defined by installation parameters are larger than the maximum virtual storage space available for the database system. The execution of the SQL statement was cancelled.

User Action:

Either decrease the size or number of buffers and areas (installation parameters) or increase the virtual storage space available to the database server. Restart the database.

-1004: Too many correlated columns**Explanation:**

The SQL statement contains at least one correlated subquery. The attempt was made to use more than 64 correlated columns. At most 64 correlated columns can be used. Every single usage of a correlated column is counted.

User Action:

Rearrange the SQL statement in such a way that 64 correlated columns suffice. Alternatively you may want to try to achieve the effect of this SQL statement with several SQL statements.

-1005: Too many monadic operators**Explanation:**

The issued SQL statement contains at least two monadic operators placed one after the other in an invalid manner.

User Action:

Correct the monadic operators in the SQL statement..

-1006: Too may variables**Explanation:**

A maximum of 2000 variables may be specified per SQL statement.

User Action:

Reduce the number of variables specified in the SQL statement. Some variables must be replaced with constant values. If this is not possible, split the SQL statement into several SQL statements.

-1007: Too many named indexes for this table**Explanation:**

A maximum of 256 named indexes can be created per table.

User Action:

Check whether such a great number of indexes is actually needed. The overhead for maintaining the indexes in case of modifying operations as well as the storage space required for the indexes is probably not in proportion to their benefit.

-1010: Too many DEVSPACES**Explanation:**

During installation, the number of data devspaces is limited to 1024.

User Action:

Specify a smaller value for the number of data devspaces.

-1011: Too many correlated tables**Explanation:**

The number of correlated tables used within the correlated subqueries must not exceed 16.

User Action:

Try to formulate the SQL statement in such a way that 16 correlated tables are sufficient. Should this not be possible you have to use several SQL statements to achieve the desired effect.

-1012: Too many referential constraint definitions for this table**Explanation:**

Using the ALTER TABLE statement, the attempt was made to create more than 256 REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITIONS for a table that is the referencing table.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL to check the existing CONSTRAINT definitions. The ALTER TABLE statement can only be issued once an existing CONSTRAINT definition has been deleted. Otherwise, do without the new CONSTRAINT definition.

-1013: Too many order columns**Explanation:**

The following causes of errors are possible:

1. More than 16 columns were specified as sort criteria or group columns.
2. The total length of the order or group columns exceeds 250 characters.
3. The length of the longest result data type of a DISTINCT FUNCTION, together with the lengths of the group columns, exceeds 254 characters. The result data type is the data type which is assigned to the result of an EXPRESSION.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement in such a way that you can do without one or more columns specified in the ORDER CLAUSE or GROUP CLAUSE respectively.

-1014: Too many source tables**Explanation:**

The number of underlying tables of the FROM clause of the SQL statement exceeds 16. If a join view table was specified in the FROM clause, the number of base tables underlying the join view table is considered for the calculation.

User Action:

You can split the SQL statement into two successive SQL statements. It is also possible to bypass this restriction by using a QUERY EXPRESSION in the FROM clause.

-1015: Too many values**Explanation:**

In case of an INSERT or UPDATE statement, the number of specified values exceeds the number of column names implicitly specified.

User Action:

Match the number of specified values in the SQL statement with the number of specified column names. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS for an INSERT statement without column name specification to determine the definition of the table used .

-1017: Too many joins**Explanation:**

The number of JOIN PREDICATES in a SEARCH CONDITION must not exceed 64.

User Action:

The expected result can be achieved by issuing several QUERY statements and creating the respective result tables as temporary results. It is also possible to change the SQL statement in such a

way that temporary results are implicitly created when a QUERY EXPRESSION is used in a FROM clause.

-1020: Too many users with PERMLIMIT defined

Explanation:

A maximum of 518 000 user areas can be defined with a PERMLIMIT specification for a serverdb. This number was exceeded when attempting to create a user or usergroup with PERMLIMIT specification. The number of currently existing user areas with PERMLIMIT specification is thereby irrelevant.

User Action:

It is not possible to create another user area with a PERMLIMIT specification.

-1021: Too many users connected

Explanation:

You have tried to delete the Serverdb although there is at least one more user connected to this serverdb.

User Action:

Ascertain whether or not work is to continue on this serverdb.

-1023: Too many nested subtransactions

Explanation:

The maximum nesting level of subtransactions is 32767. This number was exceeded.

User Action:

Check which error in application programming generated such a nesting level of subtransactions and correct it.

-1024: Too many TERMCHAR SETs

Explanation:

A maximum of eight terminal character sets can be defined per serverdb. This number was exceeded.

User Action:

Check whether one of the available terminal character sets can be removed or whether you must do without the definition of a new terminal character set.

-1026: Too many differences between old and new view definition**Explanation:**

A CREATE VIEW statement was specified with the REPLACE option. A view table with the specified name already exists. The existing view definition differs so much from the specified view definition that the definitions depending on this view table can no longer be maintained in a consistent state. The CREATE VIEW therefore fails.

User Action:

Do not modify the specified view table or check which of the depending definitions, e.g., view tables, privileges, etc., do not match the new view definition. If there are some, delete them before re-executing the CREATE VIEW statement, and recreate them afterwards in an appropriate format.

-1034: SERVERDB not accessible**Explanation:**

The attempt was made to start a session. The following reasons may have led to the failure of this action:

1. The serverdb name was incorrectly specified.
2. The database server was not started.

User Action:

1. Check the serverdb name.
2. Start the database server.

-1102: Too complicated SQL statement (too many subqueries)**Explanation:**

1. The SQL statement contains too many subqueries. The number of permissible subqueries depends on the kind of SQL statement.
2. Subqueries were specified in a TABLE EXPRESSION as well as in the WHERE clause and HAVING clause of an SQL statement containing at least one corresponding subquery. This is not allowed.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements.

-1103: Too complicated SQL statement**Explanation:**

The number of operations, functions, and conditions is too large.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement. You may also want to try to obtain the effect of the SQL statement with several SQL statements.

-1104: Too complicated SQL statement (KB-stack overflow)**Explanation:**

Within the system, more elements of an internal structure are needed to represent the SQL statement than are available.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements. If this is not possible, check whether the installation parameter `PACKET_SIZE` can be increased, because the size of the internal structure depends on the size of that parameter. The structure size will be adapted from a certain limit value of `PACKET_SIZE`.

-1105: Too complicated SQL statement (too much data)**Explanation:**

Within the system, more space is needed to represent the data of the SQL statement than is available.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements. If this is not possible check whether the installation parameter `PACKET_SIZE` can be increased, because the amount of storage space available depends on that parameter. An increase in excess of 32 KB will not increase the amount of space any further.

-1107: Too complicated SQL statement (too many internal commands)

Explanation:

The SQL statement is so complicated that more internal statements must be generated for it than can be administered for an SQL statement.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements.

-1108: Too complicated SQL statement (correlated row too long)

Explanation:

The processing of an SQL statement containing at least one correlated subquery requires the generation of an internal result whose rows would exceed the valid length.

User Action:

Check whether some columns within the SELECT LIST can be omitted or the SQL statement can be reformulated in such a way that less or no correlated columns are used.

-1109: Too complicated SQL statement (too many subquery results)

Explanation:

More subqueries were generated within the SQL statement than can be administered.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements.

-1110: View definition too long

Explanation:

The text of a view definition is longer than the space available for it. This error may also occur with a RENAME COLUMN statement when the view definition maintained internally exceeds the maximum length because of the extension of the name.

User Action:

Shorten the viewdefinition, e.g. by using short REFERENCE names instead of long table names in SELECT LIST or the SEARCH condition.

-1111: Too many savepoints**Explanation:**

Within a transaction, too many savepoints were defined.

User Action:

Check how this uncommonly large number of savepoints occurred. Include the missing COMMIT or ROLLBACK statements in the application.

-1112: Constraint too complicated**Explanation:**

The internal representation of the constraint is longer than the space available for it.

User Action:

The constraint should be simplified or split into several constraints.

-1113: Too many nested function calls**Explanation:**

The SQL statement contains more nested function calls than can be processed.

User Action:

Check whether some of the functions within the nesting can be omitted. If this is not possible, check whether the desired effect can be obtained by using a QUERY EXPRESSION in the FROM clause or by generating and reusing a named result set containing a part of the functions.

-1114: Communication packet too small

Explanation:

The SQL statement is so long that not all pieces of information to be exchanged between client and server can be stored in the communication packet provided for this purpose.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements. If this is not possible, check whether the installation parameter `PACKET_SIZE` can be increased. This parameter indicates the size of the communication packet.

-1115: Too many intern columns

Explanation:

An `ALTER TABLE` statement or a `CREATE VIEW` statement generates a table description either containing more columns than allowed or whose rows exceed the maximum length. Under certain circumstances, this situation can occur because of columns that are invisible to the user.

User Action:

For a `CREATE VIEW` statement, check whether some output columns can be omitted. For an `ALTER TABLE` statement, check whether the specified column width can be decreased. Check also whether previous `ALTER TABLE` statements generated so many invisible columns that the `MODIFY DEFINITION` command should be used to remove invisible columns instead of the `ALTER DEFINITION` command. The effect would be the recopying of the table, a procedure which requires considerable space and time.

-1116: Too long trigger parameters

Explanation:

A trigger was defined with parameters whose total length exceeds the possible length.

User Action:

Try and reduce the number of parameters.

-1117: Too complicated trigger qualification

Explanation:

The internal representation of the trigger qualification is longer than the space available for this purpose.

User Action:

Simplify the trigger qualification.

-1118: Too complicated DRDA SQL statement**Explanation:**

The SQL statement for the DRDA generates more internal pieces of information than can be administered.

User Action:

Simplify the SQL statement or split it into several SQL statements.

-1119: Too many constraints for this table**Explanation:**

More conditions have been defined for this table than is permitted. This is either because you have not used a specific range of values or because you have explicitly specified certain constraints.

User action:

Either check whether or not you really need all the constraints and get rid of any you do not need or group several constraints into one. Repeat the command using the new constraint definitions.

**-1120: Too many statements in definition****Erläuterung:**

Es wurden mehr als 255 SQL-Anweisungen innerhalb einer CREATE TRIGGER- oder CREATE DBPROC-Anweisung angegeben.

Benutzerreaktion:

Verzichten Sie auf einige SQL-Anweisungen, und versuchen Sie, den gewünschten Effekt mit nicht mehr als 255 SQL-Anweisungen zu erzielen.

-1200: Too few values

Explanation:

In an INSERT or UPDATE statement the number of specified values is less than the number of column names which may have been implicitly specified.

User Action:

Match the number of specified values in the SQL statement to the number of specified column names. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS for an INSERT statement without column name specification to determine the definition of the table used.

-1201: Too few columns

Explanation:

In a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION fewer REFERENCING COLUMNS than REFERENCED COLUMNS were specified. The number of specified columns in the referencing table must correspond to the number of referenced columns of the REFERENCED TABLE specified implicitly or explicitly.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the current definition of the key columns in the referenced table. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.IND_USES_COL to find out the indexes of the referenced table. The specification of the referencing table columns must be adapted accordingly.

-1400: Input parameter cannot be NULL value

Explanation:

The value of an input parameter must not be a null value, because null values are not permitted for the column.

User Action:

Modify the program or change the column definition in the CREATE TABLE statement.

-1402: Integrity violation

Explanation:

Insertions or updates would violate integrity constraints specified in the definition of the base or view table.

User Action:

The error message specifies the column which would violate the integrity constraints. Correct the input value for the corresponding column.

-1406: Output value truncated**Explanation:**

The column's range of values is greater than that of the SQL variable. The value was truncated when being inserted into the SQL variable.

User Action:

Adapt the range of values of the SQL variable to that of the column.

-1452: Duplicate secondary key**Explanation:**

Several table rows already exist with the same values in the specified columns when a UNIQUE definition is specified, when the COLUMN ATTRIBUTE UNIQUE is used or when a UNIQUE definition is specified in the CREATE INDEX statement.

User Action:

Do not use the UNIQUE definition; otherwise ensure that only one table row contains a certain combination of values in the specified columns. The error message specifies the column or multiple-column index already containing the specified values.

-1754: A table may contain only one column of type LONG**Explanation:**

In SQLMODE ORACLE, only one column of data type LONG is permitted in a <CREATE TABLE statement>.

User Action:

1. At the most one column can be used of datatype LONG.
2. If you can do without ORACLE compatibility, generate the CREATE TABLE in SQLMODE INTERNAL with modified data types, if required, and several LONG columns.

-1755: SQL statement will drop further objects (use

CASCADE)

Explanation:

A DROP USER, DROP TABLE, DROP VIEW or REVOKE statement was specified for which the CASCADE option had not been specified implicitly or explicitly. Other objects depend on the object to be deleted. These objects must be deleted as well but this is only possible with an implicit or explicit specification of the CASCADE option.

User Action:

Before specifying the same SQL statement with the CASCADE option, you should check which dependent objects exist.

From -2000 to -2999

Kernel Error Messages

-2000 [Page 97]	Row too long
-2001 [Page 97]	Key too long
-2002 [Page 98]	One output column too long
-2003 [Page 98]	Output columns too long
-2004 [Page 98]	Numeric constant too long
-2008 [Page 99]	Devspace size too small
-2009 [Page 99]	Join columns too long
-2010 [Page 99]	Assignment impossible, char value too long
-2012 [Page 100]	View column list too long
-2013 [Page 100]	Select column list too long

-2014 [Page 100]	Identifier too long
-2020 [Page 101]	Data buffer too small
-2025 [Page 101]	Invalid number of backup devices
-2028 [Page 101]	Sequence <sequence name> exhausted
-2029 [Page 102]	<sequence name>.CURRVAL is not yet defined in this session

-2000: Row too long

Explanation:

When (re-)defining a table, the length of a table row exceeds 4047 bytes.

User Action:

1. One or more columns must be removed from a CREATE TABLE statement or their lengths must be reduced.
2. One or more columns must be removed from an ALTER TABLE statement or their lengths must be reduced. Use a QUERY-statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the current definition of the table.

-2001: Key too long

Explanation:

1. The sum of the key column lengths must not exceed 254 characters when using a CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement.
2. When defining a named index, the sum of the column lengths for the index must not exceed 254 characters.

User Action:

1. Correct the definition of the lengths accordingly or try to use less key columns.
2. Try to create the named index with less columns.

-2002: One output column too long

Explanation:

The concatenation of values resulted in an excessively long alphanumeric value.

User Action:

Do without this kind of output. If it can be assumed that all values in a column are shorter than the maximum length defined for this column, the attempt can be made to reduce the result to less characters by applying the SUBSTR function. In any case, the columns and expressions involved in a concatenation can be output separately.

-2003: Output columns too long

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. The total length of the output columns exceeds 4048.
2. The total length of the output columns, together with the columns specified in the <ORDER clause> or <GROUP clause>, exceeds 4048.
3. The total length of the output columns, together with the correlated columns and columns of <PREDICATE>s which contain a <SUBQUERY>, exceeds 4048 in an SQL statement with correlated subqueries.

User Action:

1. The number of output columns must be reduced.
2. The attempt should be made to do without sorting or grouping, or to perform the sorting or grouping across shorter or fewer columns.
3. The attempt should be made to manage with fewer output columns or correlated columns or to achieve the desired effect using several SQL statements.

-2004: Numeric constant too long

Explanation:

1. The number contains more than 38 digits.
2. The number does not comply with the definition of the range of values.

User Action:

The number which was incorrectly entered may be determined from the position specification in the error message.

1. The number must be reduced to 38 significant digits and be specified as a <FLOATING POINT LITERAL>, if necessary.
2. Check the definition of the range of values and correct the specification of the number accordingly.

-2008: Devspace too small

Explanation:

- It was not possible to restore a database, as the database that is to be restored, is bigger than the target database specified for the restore operation.
- The installation of a database is not possible, as not enough space was defined for the storage of the data.

User Action:

- Raise the target database's devspace size
- Raise the devspace size by 250 pages.

-2009: Join columns too long

Explanation:

The internal length of a table's join columns must not exceed 250 characters. Join columns are the columns that are contained in a <JOIN PREDICATE>.



```
WHERE (S.A = T.V AND S.B < T.W)
```

The join columns of the table S are the columns S.A and S.B. The internal length of the join columns of S is the internal length of the column S.A plus the internal length of the column S.B. The internal length of the join columns of S must not exceed 250.

User Action:

You can attempt to achieve the expected result by issuing several <QUERY statement>s and creating tables as temporary results.

-2010: Assignment impossible, char value too long

Explanation:

In an <INSERT statement> with a <QUERY EXPRESSION> or in an <UPDATE statement>, the attempt was made to assign a character string to a column of data type CHAR. This character string was too long. The error message is returned for the first occurring value of excess length, not while analyzing the maximum column lengths.

User Action:

Use `SELECT ... WHERE LENGTH (<column name>) > <unsigned integer>` to find out the rows which are too long. The length of the corresponding column can be increased by an <ALTER TABLE statement>.

-2012: View column list too long

Explanation:

In a <CREATE VIEW statement>, the number of view table columns to be defined must be equal to the number of columns issued as the <QUERY EXPRESSION> result. In the present case, the attempt was made to create more view table columns than columns are available in the <QUERY request> result.

User Action:

Reduce the number of view table columns specified in the SQL statement.

-2013: Select column list too long

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. In a <CREATE VIEW statement>, the number of view table columns to be defined must be equal to the number of columns issued as the <QUERY EXPRESSION> result. In the present case, there are more columns in the <QUERY request> result than view table columns defined.
2. The number of <SUBQUERY> output columns specified in a <SET UPDATE clause> must be precisely one. In some SQLMODEs, this restriction also applies to <COMPARISON PREDICATE>, <QUANTIFIED PREDICATE> and <IN PREDICATE>. In the present case, the <SUBQUERY> produced more than one output column.
3. An SQL statement for data retrieval was issued. The number of output columns must be less than or equal to 254. This number was exceeded.

User Action:

1. The number of view table columns specified in the <CREATE VIEW statement> must be increased or the number of output columns of the <QUERY EXPRESSION> must be reduced.
2. The number of output columns of the <SUBQUERY> must be limited to one.
3. The data retrieval statement must be corrected by removing one or more output columns.

-2014: Identifier too long

Explanation:

The specified identifier is too long for the SQLMODE used.

User Action:

Pay attention to the restrictions in the table when specifying the identifier.

SQLMODE	Length of identifier
---------	----------------------

ANSI	18 characters maximum
DB2	18 characters maximum
ORACLE	30 characters maximum
INTERNAL	32 characters maximum

-2020: Data buffer too small

Explanation:

There is no free data buffer space available at the time. The execution of the SQL statement was cancelled. The database system implicitly performs a SHUTDOWN.

User Action:

Perform a RESTART of the database with an expanded data buffer (installation parameter DATA_CACHE).

-2025: Invalid number of backup devices

Explanation:

The number of backup devices specified for a save or restore operation does not correspond to the installation parameter MAXBACKUPDEVS.

User Action:

Use the database administration tool to check the parameter and modify it, if necessary.

-2028: Sequence <sequence name> exhausted

Explanation:

You tried to find out the next value of the specified sequence with <sequence name>.NEXTVAL. This is impossible for one of the following reasons:

1. The next value would not fit into the data type provided for sequences.
2. The next value would be larger than the value defined by MAXVALUE in the <CREATE SEQUENCE statement>, and NOCYCLE was defined implicitly or explicitly.
3. The next value would be smaller than the value defined by MINVALUE in the <CREATE SEQUENCE statement>, and NOCYCLE was defined implicitly or explicitly.

User Action:

1. Specify the desired value explicitly.
2. Delete and create the sequence again. By deleting and recreating the sequence you ensure that the values of the sequence are created cyclically or that a larger MAXVALUE or smaller

MINVALUE is used. Define START WITH with the last assigned value if necessary. You may now use the SQL statement.



-2029: <sequence name>.CURRVAL is not yet defined in this session

Explanation:

You attempted to execute <sequence name>.CURRVAL before using <sequence name>.NEXTVAL in the current session.

User Action:

Execute <sequence name>.NEXTVAL before executing <sequence name>.CURRVAL.

From -3000 to -3999

Kernel Error Messages

-3000 [Page 105]	Invalid host file content
-3002 [Page 105]	Invalid data type
-3003 [Page 105]	Invalid user name
-3004 [Page 106]	Invalid host file sequence
-3005 [Page 106]	Invalid SQL statement
-3007 [Page 106]	Invalid sequence for DML and DDL statements
-3008 [Page 106]	Invalid keyword or missing delimiter
-3009 [Page 107]	Invalid table name
-3010 [Page 107]	Invalid character value
-3011 [Page 107]	Invalid column name

-3014 [Page 107]	Invalids end of SQL statement
-3016 [Page 107]	Invalid numeric constant
-3017 [Page 108]	Invalid unsigned integer
-3018 [Page 108]	Invalid numeric parameter
-3019 [Page 108]	Invalid exponent
-3020 [Page 109]	Invalid length for this data type
-3021 [Page 109]	Invalid mixture of functions and columns
-3022 [Page 109]	Invalid number of tables for outer join
-3024 [Page 110]	Invalid numeric expression
-3025 [Page 110]	Invalid default code
-3028 [Page 110]	Invalid LOG_MODE
-3029 [Page 110]	Invalid number of LOGDEVSPACES
-3030 [Page 111]	Invalid SESSION TIMEOUT
-3034 [Page 111]	Invalid log segment size
-3035 [Page 111]	Invalid date time format
-3036 [Page 111]	Invalid number of data DEVSPACES
-3037 [Page 112]	Invalid DEVSPACE name

-3038 [Page 112]	Invalid DEVSPACE size
-3044 [Page 112]	Invalid PERMLIMIT size
-3046 [Page 112]	Invalid char position in string function
-3048 [Page 113]	Invalid date format
-3049 [Page 113]	Invalid time format
-3050 [Page 113]	Invalid timestamp format
-3052 [Page 113]	Invalid TERMCHAR SET
-3055 [Page 114]	Invalid SERVERDB
-3059 [Page 114]	Invalid day of week
-3060 [Page 114]	Invalid escape sequence
-3061 [Page 114]	Invalid escape value
-3062 [Page 115]	Invalid month
-3063 [Page 115]	Invalid format code
-3064 [Page 115]	Date input value out of range
-3065 [Page 116]	Invalid date input value
-3066 [Page 116]	Date input value inconsistent
-3067 [Page 116]	Invalid timezone

-3102 [Page 117]	Invalid subtrans structure
-3103 [Page 117]	Invalid sequence definition
-3995 [Page 117]	Invalid pattern
-3999 [Page 117]	Invalid parameter

-3000: Invalid host file content

Explanation:

The host file or backup device has no contents that correspond to the command.

User Action:

Specify the host file or backup device that matches the menu function. In multi-volume processing, all versions loaded by then must be reloaded.

-3002: Invalid data type

Explanation:

The specified data type is unknown in the current SQLMODE.

User Action:

Use the valid data types described in the chapter <COLUMN DEFINITION> of the Reference manual.

-3003: Invalid user name

Explanation:

The specified user name does not comply with the syntax for the user <IDENTIFIER>.

User Action:

Correct the user name specified in the SQL statement.

-3004: Invalid host file sequence

Explanation:

The host file or backup device specified in multi-volume processing to continue the restore function does not contain any items relating to the command executed up to then.

User Action:

The error message contains an additional error description which must be interpreted according to the operating system being used.

Specify the host file or backup device in order to continue.

-3005: Invalid SQL statement

Explanation:

The SQL statement either contains a typing error within the first two keywords, is unknown in the current SQLMODE or is not permitted in the current database version.

User Action:

Correct the typing errors, or specify another SQL statement.

-3007: Invalid sequence for DML and DDL statements

Explanation:

Modifications were made to the catalog in the time between a <QUERY statement> which does not generate a result table and the corresponding <FETCH statement>s. These modifications concerned the underlying table of the <QUERY statement>.

User Action:

Repeat the QUERY and FETCH statement.

-3008: Invalid keyword or missing delimiter

Explanation:

The SQL statement contains an incorrect keyword, or a keyword unknown in the currently valid SQLMODE, or a keyword or delimiter is missing.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement according to the syntax description and the current SQLMODE.

-3009: Invalid table name

Explanation:

The specified table name does not comply with the syntax for <identifier>s.

User Action:

Correct the table name specified in the SQL statement.

-3010: Invalid character value

Explanation:

When defining a terminal character set, you tried to perform a conversion for a digit, a letter of the 26-character alphabet or a special character (comma, colon, etc.). This is neither allowed nor necessary.

User Action:

Do not do this.

-3011: Invalid column name

Explanation:

The specified column name does not comply with the syntax for <identifier>s.

User Action:

Correct the column name specified in the SQL statement.

-3014: Invalid end of SQL statement

Explanation:

According to the syntax, the specified SQL statement is not allowed in the SQLMODE which is currently valid.

User Action:

The error position shows the location where the specified SQL statement deviates from the permitted syntax.

-3016: Invalid numeric constant

Explanation:

1. The specified number does not match the column data type.

2. The specified length of the function's result, e.g., LPAD, CHR, etc., is invalid. It must be between 1 and the maximum length valid for a CHAR-type column.

User Action:

1. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the data type of the affected column.
2. Correct the specified length of the function's result.

-3017: Invalid unsigned integer**Explanation:**

No valid number was specified.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement.

-3018: Invalid numeric parameter**Explanation:**

The specified value is not a valid number.

User Action:

Check the numeric value entered as parameter.

-3019: Invalid exponent**Explanation:**

The following reasons are possible:

1. A numeric final or temporary result is greater or less than the values which can be represented by a floating point number.
2. A numeric value is greater or less than permitted by the data type of a specified column.

User Action:

1. If a numeric intermediate result is too large or too small, the attempt can be made to prevent an overflow or underflow by rearranging the arithmetic operations.
2. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the data type of the affected column. Correct the parameter values accordingly.

-3020: Invalid length for this data type

Explanation:

The specified length is not permitted for the data type.

User Action:

1. Choose a value between 1 and 254 (SQLMODE ANSI) or between 1 and 8000 (SQLMODE INTERNAL and ORACLE or 1 and 4000 (SQLMODE DB2) for the length attribute of a CHAR-type column.
2. Choose a value between 1 and 38 for the precision of a FIXED- or FLOAT-type column.

-3021: Invalid mixture of functions and columns

Explanation:

1. When quantity functions (COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG, VARIANCE, STDDEV) occur in a <SELECT COLUMN>, non-group columns are not allowed in the <SELECT COLUMN>s.
2. Quantity functions, e.g. AVG(SUM...), must not be nested.
3. A corresponding subquery S contained in the <WHERE clause> of the <QUERY SPEC> Q must not contain quantity functions for columns of tables specified in the <FROM clause> of the <QUERY SPEC> Q.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement.

Try to achieve the desired effect without nesting the quantity functions by using several QUERY statements each containing a quantity function.

Inside a QUERY statement the effect can be achieved by specifying a QUERY EXPRESSION in the FROM clause.

-3022: Invalid number of tables for outer join

Explanation:

If an <OUTER JOIN INDICATOR> was specified in at least one <JOIN PREDICATE> of the <QUERY SPEC>, the number of the underlying tables of the <QUERY SPEC> <FROM clause> must be precisely two or the following must apply:

1. <OUTER JOIN indicator>s are only specified for one of the tables specified in the <FROM clause>.
2. All JOIN PREDICATES of this table related to just one other table contain the <OUTER JOIN INDICATOR>.
3. All other joins do not contain an OUTER JOIN INDICATOR.

User Action:

The attempt should be made to add any missing OUTER JOIN indicators or to split the SQL statement into several SQL statements, or to achieve the desired effect by <QUERY EXPRESSION>s in the <FROM clause>.

-3024: Invalid numeric expression

Explanation:

It was intended to perform a division by 0.

1. The currently valid SQLMODE is ORACLE or ANSI.
2. This division does not belong to a SELECT COLUMN of the outermost QUERY SPEC statement.

User Action:

Check whether this error can be prevented by suitable specifications (PREDICATES).

-3025: Invalid default code

Explanation:

The DEFAULT_CODE specified during installation is invalid.

User Action:

ASCII, EBCDIC or INTERNAL are valid for the DEFAULT_CODE in the command.

-3028: Invalid LOG MODE

Explanation:

The LOG_MODE specified during installation is invalid.

User Action:

Specify the LOG_MODE DUAL, SINGLE or DEMO.

-3029: Invalid number of LOG DEVSPACES

Explanation:

The number of log devspaces specified during installation is invalid. The value must lie between 1 and 32.

User Action:

Correct the specifications in the command.

-3030: Invalid SESSION TIMEOUT

Explanation:

1. The value specified for the SESSION_TIMEOUT in the <CREATE USER> or <CREATE USERGROUP statement> is invalid.
2. If the CONNECT statement is specified with a TIMEOUT value, this value must be less than or equal to the maximum TIMEOUT value possible for the user concerned.

User Action:

1. Choose a value between 30 and 32400 seconds for the SESSION_TIMEOUT.
2. If no user-specific TIMEOUT value was defined in the <CREATE USER> or <CREATE USERGROUP statement> for the current user, this maximum value is equal to the installation parameter SESSION_TIMEOUT.

If a user-specific TIMEOUT value was defined in the <CREATE USER> or <CREATE USERGROUP statement>, this is the maximum value.
3. If 0 is specified for the TIMEOUT value in the CONNECT statement, periods of inactivity during a session are not checked.

-3034: Invalid log segment size

Explanation:

An invalid value was specified for LOG_SEGMENT_SIZE during installation.

User Action:

Choose a value for the installation parameter LOG_SEGMENT_SIZE which does not exceed the log size.

-3035: Invalid date time format

Explanation:

The DATE_TIME_FORMAT specified during installation is invalid.

User Action:

Specify EUR, INTERNAL, ISO, JIS or USA for the date and time format.

-3036: Invalid number of data DEVSPACES

Explanation:

An invalid value was specified for the number of data devspaces during installation.

User Action:

Choose a value between 1 and 1024 for the number of data devspaces.

-3037: Invalid DEVSPACE name**Explanation:**

The devspace name specified during installation is invalid. This name depends on the environment in which the database system is running. Usually, it is an operating system file name.

User Action:

The error message contains the incorrect devspace name. The name must meet the conventions of the environment in which the database system is running.

-3038: Invalid DEVSPACE size**Explanation:**

The value for the size of a devspace specified during installation is not a valid number.

User Action:

Specify a valid number.

-3044: Invalid PERMLIMIT size**Explanation:**

No positive integer was specified for the PERMLIMIT or TEMPLIMIT size in a <CREATE USER>, <CREATE USERGROUP>, <ALTER USER> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>.

User Action:

Specify a valid number.

-3046: Invalid char position in string function**Explanation:**

An invalid value was specified for a position in a <STRING FUNCTION>.

User Action:

In the SQL statement, a value must be specified for a position which is greater than 0 and less than or equal to the defined column width.

-3048: Invalid date format**Explanation:**

The specified value is not a valid date value or does not correspond to the date and time format chosen during installation or the current session.

User Action:

Correct the date value.

-3049: Invalid time format**Explanation:**

The specified value is not a valid time value or does not correspond to the date and time format chosen during installation or the current session.

User Action:

Correct the time value.

-3050: Invalid timestamp format**Explanation:**

The specified value is not a valid timestamp value or does not correspond to the date and time format chosen during installation or the current session.

User Action:

Correct the timestamp value.

-3052: Invalid TERMCHAR SET**Explanation:**

If a terminal character set is specified for a CONNECT statement, the code type of this character set (ASCII or EBCDIC) must correspond to the code type of the terminal.

User Action:

Use another terminal character set.

-3055: Invalid SERVERDB**Explanation:**

The specified combination of serverdb and servernode is unknown.

User Action:

Specify a valid combination of serverdb and servernode.

-3059: Invalid day of week**Explanation:**

For a date specification, an invalid day of the week was specified in the chosen language or format.

User Action:

Check the chosen language and format and repeat the SQL statement with the correct day of the week.

For the format element DAY, the days of the week must be written in full; for DY they must be specified with their three-letter abbreviation.

-3060: Invalid escape sequence**Explanation:**

The escape character may only be placed before a <MATCH CHAR> which is identical to the escape character, before a <MATCH STRING>, or before a <MATCH SET> which is not a <MATCH CHAR>.

User Action:

Remove the surplus escape character.

-3061: Invalid escape value**Explanation:**

Exactly one character is valid for an escape value.

User Action:

Reduce the escape value to one character.

-3062: Invalid month**Explanation:**

For a date specification, an invalid month was specified in the chosen language or format.

User Action:

Check the chosen language and format and repeat the SQL statement with the correct day of the week.

For the format element MONTH, the months must be written in full; for MON, they must be specified with their three-letter abbreviation.

-3063: Invalid format code**Explanation:**

The format specification in a function for date or number conversion contains an invalid format code.

User Action:

Remove the invalid format code.

-3064: Date input value out of range**Explanation:**

An invalid value was specified for a format element in a function that converts a value into a date value.

Limits for format elements

Year	YYYY	1-4713
Day of the month	DD	1-28/29/30/31
Day of the year	DDD	1-365/366
Day of the week	D	1-7
Hours	HH,HH12	1-12
Hours	HH24	0-23
Minutes	MI	0-59
Seconds	SS	0-59
Seconds of the day	SSSSS	0-86399

Julian calendar date	J	1-3442447
----------------------	---	-----------

User Action:

Correct the value.

-3065: Invalid date input value**Explanation:**

The value to be converted into a date value contains an invalid element, or too many or too few elements.

User Action:

Correct the value according to the format.

-3066: Date input value inconsistent**Explanation:**

Data from two format elements was converted. The values of the data are contradictory. Perhaps a Julian calendar day was specified which does not lie within the specified year or month, or denotes another day of the month, or the seconds of the day were specified but do not correspond to the specified hours or minutes or seconds of the minute.

User Action:

1. One of the format elements containing contradictory values should be omitted.
2. The values of the two format elements should be matched.

-3067: Invalid timezone**Explanation:**

An invalid value for timezone was specified in the function NEW_TIME.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement with a correct timezone.

-3102: Invalid subtrans structure

Explanation:

In a DB procedure, more or less subtransactions were dynamically opened than closed. The subtransactions opened but not closed until the end of the DB procedure were rolled back.

User Action:

Check which error in the DB procedure generated such nesting of subtransactions. Correct the database procedure accordingly.

-3103: Invalid sequence definition

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. In the <CREATE SEQUENCE statement>, the value 0 was specified for the interval between two numbers to be created by the sequence. This is not allowed.
2. In the <CREATE SEQUENCE statement>, a starting value was specified which is not within the range defined by the minimum and maximum value; or a minimum value was specified that is greater than the maximum value.

User Action:

1. Repeat the command with a positive or negative integer.
2. Change the starting value and/or the minimum and maximum values and repeat the command.

-3995: Invalid pattern

Explanation:

The value specified in a <LIKE PREDICATE> does not comply with the syntax of <LIKE expression>s.

User Action:

The value must be corrected according to the syntax rules of a <LIKE EXPRESSION> in a <LIKE PREDICATE>.

-3999: Invalid parameter

Explanation:

1. An invalid installation parameter was specified.
2. An invalid parameter was specified in the sequence of parameters of a <CREATE TRIGGER statement>. The usage of OLD is invalid in an INSERT trigger, the usage of NEW is invalid in a DELETE trigger.

User Action:

1. The error message contains a precise description of the error. Correct the parameter values accordingly.
2. Correct the parameters accordingly.

From -4000 to -4999

Kernel Error Messages

-4000 [Page 119]	Unknown result table
-4002 [Page 120]	Unknown password
-4003 [Page 120]	Unknown user name
-4004 [Page 120]	Unknown table name
-4005 [Page 120]	Unknown column name
-4006 [Page 121]	Unknown domain name
-4007 [Page 121]	Unknown synonym name
-4008 [Page 121]	Unknown user name/password combination
-4009 [Page 121]	Unknown referential constraint name
-4010 [Page 122]	Unknown MAPCHARSET name
-4011 [Page 122]	Unknown index name
-4013 [Page 122]	Unknown usergroup name
-4014 [Page 123]	Unknown SERVERDB name

-4015 [Page 123]	Unknown TERMCHAR SET name
-4016 [Page 123]	Unknown procedure name
-4017 [Page 123]	Unknown constraint
-4018 [Page 124]	Unknown default
-4019 [Page 124]	Unknown trigger name
-4020 [Page 124]	Unknown sequence name
-4023 [Page 124]	Unknown function name
-4024 [Page 125]	Unknown name
-4025 [Page 125]	Unknown or not loaded character set

-4000: Unknown result table

Explanation:

There is no result table (any more) with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TABLES to find out the names of the existing result tables. Correct the name of the result table or check why the result table with the specified name was deleted already.

A <COMMIT statement> issued in the SQLMODEs ANSI and DB2 implicitly closes all result tables. This behavior can be prevented in the SQLMODE DB2 by specifying "WITH HOLD".

Except for the SQLMODE ORACLE, a <ROLLBACK statement> implicitly closes all result tables generated within this transaction.

-4002: Unknown password

Explanation:

The specified password is unknown.

User Action:

Repeat the ALTER PASSWORD statement using the correct password.

-4003: Unknown user name

Explanation:

There is no user with this name.

User Action:

A DBA or the SYSDBA can use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USERS to find out the known user names. Other users can use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USERS to find out the users which belong to the same DBA as they do. Repeat the SQL statement with a known user name.

-4004: Unknown table name

Explanation:

A table with the specified name is not known to you. This table may not exist; or this table exists but you have no privileges for it.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TABLES to find out the names of the tables for which you have privileges. Then correct the table name. It may be sufficient to place the missing <OWNER> in front of it. If this does not remove the error, create a table with the desired name or check why you have no privileges for the existing table.

-4005: Unknown column name

Explanation:

There is no column with the specified name in any of the specified tables.

User Action:

Use <QUERY statement>s issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the names of the columns existing in the tables. Correct the user name.

-4006: Unknown domain name

Explanation:

There is no domain with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.DOMAINS to see a list of the known domains. Change the name of the domain in the SQL statement accordingly. It may be sufficient to place the missing <OWNER> in front of the statement.

A user with DBA status can create a domain with the desired name and features.

-4007: Unknown synonym name

Explanation:

There is no synonym with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.SYN_REFS_TAB to see a list of the existing synonym names. Change the name of the domain in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4008: Unknown user name/password combination

Explanation:

The specified combination of user name and password is unknown. The database system can only be accessed by a combination that is known to the database.

User Action:

Change the user or password specification in the SQL statement.

-4009: Unknown referential constraint name

Explanation:

There is no <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL to find out which <CONSTRAINT definition>s are defined. Change the <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT NAME> in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4010: Unknown MAPCHAR SET name**Explanation:**

There is no MAPCHAR SET with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.MAPCHARSETS to see a list of the available MAPCHAR SETs. Change the name in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4011: Unknown index name**Explanation:**

There is no named index with the specified name for the table being used.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.IND_USES_COL to find out the existing indexes. Change the index name in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4013: Unknown usergroup name**Explanation:**

There is no usergroup with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USERS to see a list of the existing usergroup names. Change the usergroup name in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4014: Unknown SERVERDB name

Explanation:

There is no serverdb with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.SERVERDBS to see a list of the existing serverdb names. Change the name of the serverdb in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4015: Unknown TERMCHAR SET name

Explanation:

There is no character set with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TERMCHARSETS to see a list of the available character sets. Change the character set name in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4016: Unknown procedure name

Explanation:

There is no DB procedure with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.DBPROCEDURES to see a list of the existing DB procedures. Change the procedure name in the SQL statement accordingly.

-4017: Unknown constraint

Explanation:

There is no <CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> for the specified column.

User Action:

No user action is necessary.

-4018: Unknown default

Explanation:

There is no default specified for a given column.

User Action:

It is not necessary to drop the default. An update of a default specification must be replaced by an add operation.

-4019: Unknown trigger name

Explanation:

There is no trigger with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TRIGGERS to find out the trigger names already used.

-4020: Unknown sequence name

Explanation:

There is no sequence with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.SEQUENCES to see a list of the existing sequences.

-4023: Unknown function name

Explanation:

1. There is no function with the specified name.
2. The attempt was made to use a <NAMED QUERY EXPRESSION> that was not valid here instead of a <QUERY EXPRESSION>.

User Action:

Replace the NAMED QUERY EXPRESSION with a QUERY EXPRESSION. If the error message occurs although there is no <NAMED QUERY EXPRESSION> in the SQL statement, check whether the specified function is only not offered in the SQLMODE being used.

1. Do without the specified function.

2. Open a session using the SQLMODE in which the function is available.
3. Generate a DB function with the specified name and the desired functionality.

-4024: Unknown name

Explanation:

There is no database object with the specified name.

User Action:

Use <QUERY statement>s issued on system tables to find out which objects you are authorized to see.

-4025: Unknown or not loaded character set

Explanation:

The specified CHARACTER SET is unknown.

User Action:

Check the spelling of the character set. Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.CHARSET to find out whether the specified character set has been loaded. Replace the specification by one of the loaded character sets or ensure that the character set needed will be loaded.

From -5000 to -5999

Kernel Error Messages

-5001 [Page 126]	Missing privilege
-5003 [Page 127]	Missing key specification
-5004 [Page 127]	Missing constant
-5005 [Page 127]	Missing non-NULL value

-5006 [Page 127]	Missing identifier
-5007 [Page 128]	Missing numeric constant
-5008 [Page 128]	Missing string constant
-5009 [Page 128]	Missing integer
-5010 [Page 128]	Missing value specification
-5011 [Page 129]	Missing index value specification
-5012 [Page 129]	Missing definite table name
-5013 [Page 129]	Missing update column
-5014 [Page 129]	Missing definite column name
-5015 [Page 130]	Missing keyword
-5016 [Page 130]	Missing delimiter

-5001: Missing privilege

Explanation:

1. The user is not authorized to execute the SQL statement.
2. The user is not authorized to execute this SQL statement for data definition. The privilege necessary for this SQL statement is only granted within a role. Such limited privileges are sufficient for other SQL statements, but not for those relating to data definitions.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USR_USES_COL to find out the privileges you have for the specified table or its columns. You cannot execute the desired SQL statement.

-5003: Missing key specification

Explanation:

The SQL statement requires a primary key specification. The primary key was omitted or is incomplete.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the key columns of the table. Correct the key specified in the SQL statement, or insert a key specification into the SQL statement.

-5004: Missing constant

Explanation:

A constant is missing in the SQL statement.

User Action:

Insert a constant into the SQL statement.

-5005: Missing non-NULL value

Explanation:

The <INSERT> or <UPDATE statement> must contain non-NULL values for all mandatory columns. If <KEY SPEC> is specified, non-NULL values must be specified for all key columns.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the table's mandatory and key columns.

-5006: Missing identifier

Explanation:

An <identifier> is missing.

User Action:

The error position indicates the location of the missing <IDENTIFIER>. Insert an <identifier> into the SQL statement.

-5007: Missing numeric constant

Explanation:

A number is missing.

User Action:

The error position indicates the location of the missing number. Insert a number into the SQL statement.

-5008: Missing string constant

Explanation:

A string constant is missing in the issued SQL statement.

User Action:

Insert a <STRING LITERAL> into the SQL statement.

-5009: Missing integer

Explanation:

An integer is missing.

User Action:

Insert an integer into the SQL statement.

-5010: Missing value specification

Explanation:

A value is missing, or the specified value is not allowed.

User Action:

Correct the value specified in the SQL statement, or insert a value into the SQL statement.

-5011: Missing index value specification

Explanation:

If an <INDEX POS SPEC> is specified after a <DIR2 SPEC> in a <SELECT ORDERED statement>, a value must be specified for each column of the index.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.IND_USES_COL to find out the columns that form the specified index. Repeat the SQL statement with all required column values.

-5012: Missing definite table name

Explanation:

If a table name in a <FROM clause> is used several times with different <OWNER>s, then the table name must always be specified with the desired <OWNER> within this SQL statement.

User Action:

Specify the OWNER with the table names.

-5013: Missing update column

Explanation:

The attempt was made to update at least one column value of an updateable join view table column using an <UPDATE statement>. This column value can only be updated together with other column values. At least one of the required column values is missing in the <UPDATE statement>.

User Action:

Insert the missing column values into the <UPDATE statement> or execute <UPDATE statement>s for the underlying table(s) of the updateable join view table.

-5014: Missing definite column name

Explanation:

The number of tables specified in a <FROM clause> of the SQL statement is greater than 1. A <COLUMN NAME> without preceding <TABLE SPEC> was used, and this <COLUMN NAME> occurs in more than one of the tables specified in the <FROM clause>.

User Action:

To ensure that the COLUMN NAME is unique, place the desired <TABLE SPEC> in front of it.

-5015: Missing keyword

Explanation:

The SQL statement contains a keyword that is incorrect or that is not known in the current SQLMODE; or a keyword is missing.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement according to the syntax description and the current SQLMODE by using one of the specified keywords.

-5016: Missing delimiter

Explanation:

The SQL statement contains an incorrect delimiter, or a delimiter is missing.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement according to the syntax description and the current SQLMODE by using one of the specified delimiters.

From -6000 to -6999

Kernel Error Messages

-6000 [Page 131]	Duplicate table name
-6001 [Page 131]	Duplicate column name
-6002 [Page 132]	Duplicate privilege
-6003 [Page 132]	Duplicate result table name
-6006 [Page 132]	Duplicate name
-6008 [Page 132]	Duplicate index name
-6009 [Page 133]	Duplicate reference name

-6010 [Page 133]	Duplicate DEVSPACE name
-6011 [Page 133]	Duplicate constraint
-6012 [Page 133]	Duplicate default
-6013 [Page 134]	Duplicate trigger definition
-6014 [Page 134]	Duplicate value
-6016 [Page 134]	Duplicate format code

-6000: Duplicate table name

Explanation:

There is already a table with the specified name.

User Action:

Choose another name for the new table.

-6001: Duplicate column name

Explanation:

1. The column names of a table must differ from each other. Base tables without user-defined key columns and named result tables contain the implicitly created column SYSKEY.
2. Named result tables with columns which have not been explicitly named and which do not inherit a column name from the underlying base table, implicitly get the column name EXPRESSION_ _ stands for a positive integer.
3. A column must not be specified more than once in an <INSERT > or <UPDATE statement> or in a sequence of key specifications (KEY SPEC).

User Action:

1. Use different column names.
2. In a <CREATE VIEW> or <QUERY statement>, uniqueness of the column names can be achieved by <REFERENCE NAME> specifications in the selected columns (SELECT COLUMN). In a <CREATE VIEW statement>, uniqueness can also be obtained by <ALIAS NAME> specifications.
3. Correct the repeated specification of the same column.

-6002: Duplicate privilege

Explanation:

A privilege to be granted was listed twice in the SQL statement.

User Action:

Remove one of these privileges from the SQL statement.

-6003: Duplicate result table name

Explanation:

The SQLMODEs ANSI and DB2 require that a result table generated by DECLARE CURSOR is closed using a <CLOSE statement>, before the result table name can be used to open a new result table within the same transaction.

User Action:

Insert a CLOSE statement into the application.

-6006: Duplicate name

Explanation:

There is already a data object with the specified name.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement with another name.

-6008: Duplicate index name

Explanation:

There is already an index with the specified name.

User Action:

Use another name for the index or delete the existing one.

-6009: Duplicate reference name

Explanation:

A reference name was selected twice in the FROM clause of a QUERY SPEC. This violates the requirement that each table must have a unique reference name.

User Action:

Change one of the reference names.

-6010: Duplicate DEVSPACE name

Explanation:

A devspace name was used more than once or a name already used once was specified again to define an additional devspace.

User Action:

Repeat the command using different devspace names.

-6011: Duplicate constraint

Explanation:

There is already a <CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> for the specified column.

User Action:

Do without a <CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> specification, or attempt to obtain the desired effect by changing the existing <CONSTRAINT definition>. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.CONSTRAINTS to check the existing CONSTRAINT definitions.

-6012: Duplicate default

Explanation:

There is already a default specification for the specified column.

User Action:

Do without a default specification, or attempt to obtain the desired effect by changing the existing default. Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the definition of the existing default.

-6013: Duplicate trigger definition

Explanation:

There is already a trigger with the specified name.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TRIGGERS to find out the trigger names already used. Use another name.

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TRIGGERS to find out whether the existing trigger has the desired definition and you therefore need not define another trigger.

-6014: Duplicate value

Explanation:

1. When defining a TERMCHAR SET, an internal or external value was specified more than once. There must be a 1:1 relation between the internal and external values.
2. When defining a MAPCHAR SET, an internal value was specified more than once.

User Action:

1. Change the definition of the TERMCHAR SET in such a way that the 1:1 relation is not violated.
2. Change the definition of the MAPCHAR SET in such a way that it is not necessary to specify several mappings for an internal value.

-6016: Duplicate format code

Explanation:

1. A format element was specified several times in the function TO_DATE.
2. In the format specification of the TO_DATE function, format elements were specified which must not occur together. For example, day of year (DDD) and Julian calendar date must not occur together. There must not be several specifications denoting the year, e.g. YYYY and YY, or the month, e.g. MM and MONTH.

User Action:

1. Remove the format elements that are specified too often.
2. Remove one of the format elements that cannot occur together.

From -7000 to -7999

Kernel Error Messages

-7002 [Page 138]	KEY not allowed
-7003 [Page 139]	NOT NULL not allowed
-7004 [Page 139]	DEFAULT not allowed
-7005 [Page 139]	Lower bound greater than upper bound not allowed
-7006 [Page 139]	Reserved identifier not allowed
-7007 [Page 140]	Key column not allowed
-7008 [Page 140]	Updates of this table not allowed
-7009 [Page 140]	NULL value in key column not allowed
-7011 [Page 141]	Correlated subquery not allowed
-7012 [Page 141]	More than one update row not allowed
-7015 [Page 141]	More than one result row not allowed
-7016 [Page 142]	Parameter spec not allowed in this context
-7017 [Page 142]	User not allowed
-7018 [Page 142]	Variable not allowed in view definition
-7019 [Page 143]	Feature not allowed in view definition
-7021 [Page 143]	View column derived from function not allowed

-7022 [Page 143]	Columns from more than one table not allowed
-7023 [Page 143]	Dropping of all columns not allowed
-7024 [Page 144]	Alter column not allowed, constraint violation
-7026 [Page 144]	SQL statement not allowed without previous FETCH
-7029 [Page 144]	Function not allowed for this data type
-7030 [Page 145]	PERMLIMIT less than PERMCOUNT not allowed
-7031 [Page 145]	Constraint or default for data type LONG not allowed
-7032 [Page 145]	SQL statement not allowed for column of data type LONG
-7034 [Page 145]	PERMLIMIT for STANDARD user not allowed
-7035 [Page 146]	DEFAULT specification not allowed for this column
-7036 [Page 146]	ROWNO specification not allowed in this context
-7037 [Page 146]	NULL value for NOT NULL column not allowed
-7038 [Page 147]	Foreign key column not allowed
-7039 [Page 147]	Cycle in referential constraint definition not allowed
-7040 [Page 147]	Referential constraint not allowed
-7041 [Page 148]	Result table name not allowed
-7042 [Page 148]	Key update not allowed

-7043 [Page 148]	Group member not allowed
-7044 [Page 149]	CLEAR LOG not allowed
-7045 [Page 149]	Parameter spec not allowed
-7046 [Page 149]	Column with length greater than 254 not allowed
-7048 [Page 149]	DROP/ALTER USER not allowed while user is connected
-7050 [Page 150]	Fastload with indexed table not allowed
-7051 [Page 150]	Read only view WITH CHECK OPTION not allowed
-7052 [Page 150]	Single select not allowed
-7055 [Page 150]	Column(s) already indexed
-7056 [Page 151]	Subquery not allowed
-7057 [Page 151]	View definition contradicts new table definition
-7058 [Page 151]	Correlated subquery with select in from clause not allowed
-7060 [Page 152]	Remote TABLE LOAD/UNLOAD not allowed
-7061 [Page 152]	LOCK ROW for this table not allowed
-7063 [Page 152]	Temp table not allowed
-7064 [Page 152]	Feature not allowed in temp table definition
-7065 [Page 153]	SUBTRANS COMMIT/ROLLBACK not allowed without SUBTRANS BEGIN

-7066 [Page 153]	Unique index referenced by foreign key not allowed
-7067 [Page 153]	Update without repeated read not allowed
-7068 [Page 153]	Outer join not allowed in this context
-7069 [Page 154]	Remote write access in NOLOG session not allowed
-7071 [Page 154]	AUTOSAVE LOG must be stopped
-7072 [Page 154]	More than one column with default SERIAL not allowed
-7074 [Page 155]	Cycle in granted roles not allowed
-7075 [Page 155]	Current SAVE SKIPPED, next is ready to take on this tape
-7076 [Page 155]	No more data to read from tape
-7077 [Page 156]	Synonym not allowed
-7900 [Page 156]	Different block sizes

-7002: KEY not allowed

Explanation:

1. The <CREATE TABLE statement> must list the key columns first if they are defined by a KEY specification in a <KEY OR NOT NULL SPEC>.
2. In a <CREATE TABLE statement>, it is not allowed to specify KEY in a <KEY OR NOT NULL SPEC> and a <KEY DEFINITION>.

User Action:

Specify the key columns in the SQL statement correctly.

-7003: NOT NULL not allowed

Explanation:

Columns with NOT NULL specification cannot be added to a table with the <ALTER TABLE statement>.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement after removing the specification NOT NULL.

-7004: DEFAULT not allowed

Explanation:

1. Columns with DEFAULT specification cannot be added to a table using the <ALTER TABLE statement>.
2. The specification of NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL is not allowed.

User Action:

1. To add a column to one with an <ALTER TABLE statement>, specify it without a DEFAULT specification. Then define the DEFAULT in another <ALTER TABLE statement>. The added column then implicitly receives the DEFAULT value in all table rows.
2. Repeat the SQL statement after removing the DEFAULT specification.

-7005: Lower bound greater than upper bound not allowed

Explanation:

In the case of an upper and lower limit specification for a range of values, the lower limit is greater than the upper limit.

User Action:

Correct the values for the upper and lower limit in the SQL statement.

-7006: Reserved identifier not allowed

Explanation:

In the current SQLMODE, the specified name is a reserved keyword and must not be used to identify database objects.

User Action:

Correct the SQL statement using another <identifier>.

-7007: Key column not allowed**Explanation:**

A key column specification is not allowed here.

User Action:

Remove the key column specification from the SQL statement.

-7008: Updates of this table not allowed**Explanation:**

The specified table cannot be updated for the following possible reasons:

1. The table specified in an SQL statement with CURRENT OF <RESULT TABLE NAME> is not the table indicated in the <FROM clause> of the <QUERY statement> which generated the result table.
2. The SQL statement contains a correlated subquery which uses the table to be updated.
3. The <QUERY expression> was specified with FOR UPDATE, but the <QUERY expression> contains statement parts which cannot be used together with a FOR UPDATE specification (DISTINCT, <GROUP CLAUSE>, UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, <SUBQUERY>).
4. In SQLMODE DB2 the QUERY EXPRESSION of an SQL statement with specification of CURRENT OF RESULT TABLE NAME contains the FOR FETCH ONLY statement.

User Action:

1. Replace the table name with that used in the FROM clause of the QUERY statement or repeat the QUERY statement using the required table name.
2. In the case of the correlated subquery, the desired effect can be achieved by generating a named result table which is then used in the <SUBQUERY>.
3. You must remove the FOR UPDATE or DISTINCT specification, or similar.
4. Repeat the QUERY expression without FOR FETCH ONLY, or omit the specification of CURRENT OF RESULT TABLE NAME in the SQL statement.

-7009: NULL value in key column not allowed**Explanation:**

Key columns must not be set to the NULL value.

User Action:

Use non-NULL values for key columns.

-7011: Correlated subquery not allowed**Explanation:**

A correlated subquery was used in a <QUERY EXPRESSION> containing at least a UNION, INTERSECT, or EXCEPT. This is not yet allowed.

User Action:

The desired effect can be achieved by splitting the <QUERY statement> into several SQL statements.

-7012: More than one update row not allowed**Explanation:**

The attempt was made to modify several rows with an <UPDATE statement>, specifying a new value for a LONG column. This is not allowed.

User Action:

Modify the <UPDATE statement> in such a way that only one row is updated, or do without the value modification for the LONG column.

-7015: More than one update row not allowed**Explanation:**

1. This error may occur when a <SINGLE SELECT statement> is executed and more than one row complies with the <SEARCH CONDITION>.
2. This error can also occur when a < SUBQUERY> specified in a <COMPARISON PREDICATE> or a <SET UPDATE CLAUSE> of an <UPDATE statement> is executed and more than one row complies with the <search condition>.

User Action:

1. The <SINGLE SELECT statement> can be replaced with a <QUERY statement> and a sequence of <FETCH statement>s; or it can be ensured that at most one row complies with the conditions by expanding the <search condition>.
2. Replace the COMPARISON PREDICATE with a QUANTIFIED PREDICATE statement. The attempt can be made to change the <SUBQUERY> in such a way that the <SUBQUERY> contains at most one row as the result by specifying DISTINCT or by expanding the <search condition>.

-7016: Parameter spec not allowed in this context

Explanation:

1. The attempt was made to specify a parameter in a <SELECT COLUMN>.
2. A COMPARISON PREDICATE of the format <PARAMETER SPEC> <COMP OP> <PARAMETER SPEC> occurs within the SEARCH CONDITION.
3. A COMPARISON PREDICATE, IN PREDICATE or QUANTIFIED PREDICATE specifies a comparison between a parameter and a SUBQUERY.

User Action:

1. Replace the parameter with a constant.
2. It is useful to check such a condition within the application. If this is not possible, replace one of the two parameters with a constant, a column name, or an <EXPRESSION> which does not solely contain parameters.
3. Replace the parameter with a constant or integrate it into a function (e.g. SUBSTR) so that the data type of the parameter becomes clear.

-7017: User not allowed

Explanation:

1. You cannot grant privileges to yourself.
2. The specified names must not be identical in a <GRANT USER statement>.

User Action:

Correct the user name.

-7018: Variable not allowed in view definition

Explanation:

Parameters must not be specified in the <CREATE VIEW statement>.

User Action:

Use constants instead of variables.

-7019: Feature not allowed in view definition

Explanation:

ROWNO specifications are not allowed in a view definition.

User Action:

Remove the ROWNO specification from the SQL statement.

-7021: View column derived from function not allowed

Explanation:

A view table column was specified which was the result of an arithmetic expression or of a set function. In the present case, it is not allowed to specify such a column.

User Action:

To achieve the desired effect try one or more other SQL statements.

-7022: Columns from more than one table not allowed

Explanation:

In certain cases, columns from more than one table may not be addressed within an <EXPRESSION>.

User Action:

Consider whether issuing other SQL statements could give the desired result.

-7023: Dropping of all columns

Explanation:

The attempt was made to delete all columns of a table.

User Action:

Use the DROP TABLE statement for deletion purposes. The <DROP TABLE statement> implicitly drops all view tables, privileges, indexes, <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION>s, etc. which depend on this table. Afterwards, a new table with the same name can be created with the <CREATE TABLE statement>.

-7024: Alter column not allowed, constraint violation

Explanation:

The attempt was made to redefine a <constraint definition> for a particular column. The SQL statement fails when the table contains rows which do not meet the <CONSTRAINT definition>.

User Action:

1. Choose another CONSTRAINT DEFINITION or do not change the definition.
2. Use a <QUERY statement> to find out the rows which do not meet the <CONSTRAINT DEFINITION>. You may change or delete them.

-7026: SQL Sstatement not allowed without previous FETCH

Explanation:

The attempt was made to issue an SQL statement with CURRENT OF for the table (<RESULT TABLE NAME>) without having previously issued a successful <FETCH statement> on the specified result table.

User Action:

Issue a FETCH statement for this result table and repeat the SQL statement.

-7029: Function not allowed for this data type

Explanation:

1. The attempt was made to use one of the functions DATE, TIME, TIMESTAMP, USER, USERGROUP, STAMP, or TRUE or FALSE for a default specification of a column having a data type not compatible with such a specification.
2. The attempt was made to call a <FUNCTION SPEC> for a value which does not allow this function to be applied.
3. The attempt was made to form a <DATETIME EXPRESSION> or <LABELED DURATION> with a value having a data type which is invalid for this purpose.

User Action:

1. If a default is specified, another default must be chosen, or the default specification must be removed from the SQL statement.
2. Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the data types of the specified columns. A check can be made as to whether the desired effect can be achieved by a function converting numbers into character strings or vice versa.

-7030: PERMLIMIT less than PERMCOUNT not allowed

Explanation:

In an <ALTER USER statement> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>, the attempt was made to define a value for PERMLIMIT which was less than the number of 4 KB blocks currently used by the user or usergroup to store private tables.

User Action:

A <QUERY statement> can be used with the USERSTATISTICS system table to find out the number of 4 KB blocks currently used. A greater value must be specified for PERMLIMIT or it must be ensured that the user deletes tables or rows from tables before the SQL statement can be reissued.

-7031: Constraint or default for data type LONG not allowed

Explanation:

In the CREATE TABLE statement a LONG column as well as a CONSTRAINT or DEFAULT DEFINITION were specified. <CONSTRAINT> or <DEFAULT definition>s are not allowed for LONG columns.

User Action:

Remove the CONSTRAINT or DEFAULT definition from the SQL statement.

-7032: SQL statement not allowed for column of data type LONG

Explanation:

The command cannot be applied to LONG columns.

User Action:

Use one of the operations allowed for the data type LONG (see Reference manual).

-7034: PERMLIMIT for STANDARD user not allowed

Explanation:

The attempt was made to install a STANDARD user with a PERMLIMIT specification. Since STANDARD users are not allowed to create permanent tables, no permanent storage area is available to them.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement without specifying a PERMLIMIT.

-7035: DEFAULT specification allowed for this column

Explanation:

An <INSERT> or <UPDATE statement> or a <DEFAULT PREDICATE> was issued with a DEFAULT specification for a column for which no <DEFAULT SPEC> had been defined in the <CREATE TABLE> or any subsequent <ALTER TABLE statement>.

User Action:

Specify the desired value instead of DEFAULT.

-7036: ROWNO specification not allowed in this context

Explanation:

One of the following conditions was violated:

1. The specification ROWNO may only be used in <QUERY statement>s. The <QUERY statement> must not contain a UNION, EXCEPT or INTERSECT specification.
2. The <ROWNO PREDICATE> can be used within the <SEARCH CONDITION> in the form "ROWNO < <ROWNO SPEC>" or "ROWNO <= <ROWNO SPEC>"; i.e. ROWNO is placed on the left of the operator.
3. The <ROWNO PREDICATE> may occur only once in a <SEARCH CONDITION>. It must be connected with other predicates by a logical AND.

User Action:

1. In the case of UNION, EXCEPT or INTERSECT, the effect can be achieved by two successive <QUERY statement>s.
2. Correct the SEARCH condition of the SQL statement accordingly.

-7037: NULL value for NOT NULL column not allowed

Explanation:

The error message is returned for a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> with ON DELETE SET NULL specification, if a REFERENCING COLUMN does not allow the NULL value.

User Action:

Choose another <ACTION> in the <DELETE RULE> or admit the NULL value for the corresponding column(s) in the referencing table.

-7038: Foreign key column not allowed

Explanation:

A foreign key column is a column which was specified in the <REFERENCING COLUMN> of a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION>.

1. The attempt was made to delete a table column which was specified as a <REFERENCING COLUMN> of a <CONSTRAINT definition>.
2. The attempt was made to delete the key of a table. The columns of the key were specified implicitly or explicitly as <REFERENCING COLUMN>s of a <CONSTRAINT definition>.

User Action:

Delete the REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION and then the column or key.

-7039: Cycle in referential constraint definition invalid

Explanation:

An attempt has been made to generate a CONSTRAINT definition (REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION) which would produce an invalid reference cycle. This CONSTRAINT definition would lead to discrepancies so the database system has rejected it.

User action:

Delete the cycle dependencies.

-7040: Referential constraint not allowed

Explanation:

There is already a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION with the specified referencing table. Moreover, CASCADE dependency arises. Under these conditions, all <CONSTRAINT definition>s with the indicated referencing table must specify either CASCADE or RESTRICT.

User Action:

Rethink the desired effect, because it would result in basically contesting situations. The user may see information about the existing REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITIONS using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL.

-7041: Result table name not allowed

Explanation:

In the CREATE VIEW statement a known result table was specified in a FROM condition of the QUERY EXPRESSION. But only base or view tables may be specified.

User Action:

Specify a base or view table in the SQL statement and expand the SEARCH CONDITION to include conditions used when generating the result table.

-7042: Key update not allowed

Explanation:

The attempt was made to change the value of a key column in a temporary table to a new value. This is not allowed. Key columns can only be changed in permanent tables.

User Action:

If another key value is wanted, delete the row with the old key value and insert a row with the new key value.

-7043: Group member not allowed

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. The attempt was made to grant privileges to a user of a usergroup.
2. The attempt was made to alter the characteristics of a user who is a member of a usergroup using an <ALTER USER statement>. User characteristics and privileges cannot be altered for members of a usergroup, but only for the usergroup itself.

User Action:

A database administrator can use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USERS to find out the usergroup to which the respective user belongs. Other users only see the users and usergroups which belong to the same database administrator as they do.

1. Grant the privileges to the usergroup to which the user belongs.
2. Replace the ALTER USER with an ALTER USERGROUP statement.

-7044: CLEAR LOG not allowed

Explanation:

You cannot delete the Log, because the serverdb is not in a consistent state.

User Action:

First restore the data and then delete the Log.

-7045: Parameter spec not allowed

Explanation:

A parameter was specified, although this database component or this kind of application programming only allows the use of constants.

User Action:

Replace the parameter with a constant.

-7046: Column with length greater than 254 not allowed

Explanation:

The attempt was made to use a CHAR-type column with a length greater than 254 in a statement part that does not allow for such a column. This could have happened, for example, if the attempt was made to change a column with a defined length less than 254 into a column with a defined length greater than 254.

User Action:

Do not use this column in the statement part. Try to achieve the desired effect by application programming. For a change in the defined length, the desired effect could be achieved by replacing the <ALTER definition> with a <MODIFY definition>. However, this is likely to take substantially longer depending on the data records in the accessed table and the indexes defined for it.

-7048: DROP/ALTER USER not allowed while user is connected

Explanation:

The attempt was made to drop a user or to alter the characteristics of a user who was connected. This is only permitted for a user who is not connected.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement when the user to be dropped or altered is not connected.

-7050: Fastload with indexed table not allowed

Explanation:

An index is created on the table to be loaded. In this case, a fast load is not possible.

User Action:

Delete the index or do without fast loading.

-7051: Read only view WITH CHECK OPTION not allowed

Explanation:

The view table to be created is not updateable. The specification WITH CHECK OPTION is not allowed for non-updateable view tables.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement without the WITH CHECK OPTION.

-7052: Single select not allowed

Explanation:

In a <SINGLE SELECT statement>, at least a UNION, EXCEPT or INTERSECT was specified. This is not allowed.

User Action:

Replace the <SINGLE SELECT statement> with a <QUERY statement> and a subsequent <FETCH statement>.

-7055: Column(s) already indexed

Explanation:

There is already an index for the specified column(s).

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.IND_USES_COL to check whether the index values are stored in ascending or descending order. No user action is required.

-7056: Subquery not allowed

Explanation:

A <SUBQUERY> specification in a <CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> is not allowed.

User Action:

1. The attempt can be made to formulate the <SEARCH CONDITION> in such a way that the <SUBQUERY> is not necessary.
2. The attempt can be made to achieve the desired effect by defining a trigger that checks the condition.

-7057: View definition contradicts new table definition

Explanation:

1. The attempt was made to add a column to a table or to drop a column from a table. When creating the specified view table, SELECT * was used and new names were assigned to the view table columns. After table modification, the number of names would no longer coincide with the number of table columns.
2. The attempt was made to drop a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION which is the prerequisite for an updateable join view table.

User Action:

1. Delete the view table and define it again. Specify the required columns individually in the SELECT COLUMN of the QUERY EXPRESSION.
2. It is only possible to delete the REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION by deleting the modifiable view table first.

-7058: Correlated subquery with select in from clause not allowed

Explanation:

A <QUERY EXPRESSION> specification in the <FROM clause> of a correlated subquery is not allowed.

User Action:

Formulate the corresponding subquery to leave out the QUERY EXPRESSION. If this is not possible, split the SQL statement into at least two SQL statements and generate a named result table that can be used in the <FROM clause>.

-7060: Remote TABLE LOAD/UNLOAD not allowed

Explanation:

DATALOAD with NOLOG option or UNLOAD cannot be performed for a table stored on a serverdb other than that to which you are connected.

User Action:

The SQL statement can be repeated if the NOLOG option is not specified or if you connect to the serverdb where the table is stored.

-7061: LOCK ROW for this table not allowed

Explanation:

A <LOCK statement> with <ROW LOCK SPEC> specification can only be performed for an updateable join view table. But not even updateable join view tables allow a <ROW LOCK SPEC> with OPTIMISTIC specification.

User Action:

The effect can be achieved by several <ROW LOCK SPEC> specifications issued on the underlying base tables.

-7063: Temp table not allowed

Explanation:

Only a subset of data definition statements is allowed for temporary tables; among them, the SQL statements for creating and deleting tables and for making the existence check.

User Action:

Decide whether the SQL data definition statement can be removed or whether a permanent table is to be created instead of the temporary table.

-7064: Feature not allowed in temp table definition

Explanation:

It is not possible to specify a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION for a temporary table.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement without the invalid specification, or create a permanent table instead of the temporary table.

-7065: SUBTRANS COMMIT/ROLLBACK not allowed without SUBTRANS BEGIN

Explanation:

The corresponding SQL statement SUBTRANS BEGIN must have been called for each subtransaction to be closed.

User Action:

Check the database application for the dynamic behavior of the <SUBTRANS statement>.

-7066: Unique index referenced by foreign key not allowed

Explanation:

The specified index cannot be deleted, because the columns contained in it were specified as referenced columns of the REFERENCED TABLE in a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION.

User Action:

The index can only be deleted after deleting the corresponding REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION. Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL to find out which <CONSTRAINT definition>s are defined.

-7067: Update without repeated read not allowed

Explanation:

An optimistic lock was set to at least one table row by a previous SQL statement. Afterwards, another database user updated at least one of these rows. The database user who set the optimistic lock can make new changes to this row only after reading it with an (optimistic) lock.

User Action:

The row to be updated must be read again with an (optimistic) lock.

-7068: Outer join not allowed in this context

Explanation:

An <OUTER JOIN INDICATOR> was used in a <COMPARISON PREDICATE> in which no table column was specified in one of the two EXPRESSIONs. An <OUTER JOIN INDICATOR> is only allowed in a <JOIN PREDICATE>.

User Action:

You can repeat the SQL statement without the OUTER JOIN INDICATOR.

-7069: Remote write access in NOLOG session not allowed**Explanation:**

The attempt was made to execute an SQL statement for data manipulation. This SQL statement would have to make modifications to the data of a serverdb other than that on which the session was opened. This is not allowed for a session which was opened with NOLOG specification in the <CONNECT statement>.

User Action:

You cannot use this SQL statement in this session.

1. You can repeat the SQL statement in a session opened without NOLOG specification.
2. You can open a new session or more sessions with or without NOLOG specification on the serverdb keeping the data to be modified. The SQL statement can be repeated there.

-7071: AUTOSAVE LOG must be stopped**Explanation:**

The attempt was made to perform a SHUTDOWN. This is not possible as long as the autosave is active.

User Action:

First stop Autosave and then perform the SHUTDOWN.

-7072: More than one column with default SERIAL not allowed**Explanation:**

You tried to assign the DEFAULT SPEC DEFAULT SERIAL more than once when a base table was defined. No more than one column may exist in each base table with the <default spec> DEFAULT SERIAL.

User Action:

Decide on the column in which you want to leave out this definition. Then repeat the modified SQL statement.

-7074: Cycle in granted roles not allowed

Explanation:

The following reasons are possible:

1. You tried to assign a role to itself.
2. You tried to assign role definitions cyclically.

User Action:

Check whether there is a typing error. If this is not so, there are two options.

1. No user action is required.
2. Check whether the roles which would result in the cycle can be combined to one role.

-7075: Current SAVE SKIPPED, next is ready to take on this tape

Explanation:

You tried to restore a log backup from a no rewind tape. The given backup is older than the one required. It could still be saved on this tape.

User Action:

Try to carry out the RESTORE with the next backup on this tape.

-7076: No more data to read from tape

Explanation:

You tried to restore a log backup from a no rewind tape. The given backup is older than the one required. There is no other backup on this tape.

User Action:

You no longer need the current tape. Insert the tape with the required backup and repeat the command.



-7077: Synonym not allowed

Erläuterung:

Sie haben einen Synonymnamen innerhalb einer CREATE TRIGGER- oder CREATE DBPROC-Anweisung verwendet. Das ist nicht zulässig.

Benutzerreaktion:

Verwenden Sie anstatt des Synonymnamens den Namen, für den der Synonymname definiert wurde.

-7900: Different block sizes

Explanation:

The block sizes specified for the restore and used for the backup differ from each other. The restore cannot be terminated successfully.

User Action:

The block size used for the corresponding save must also be used for the restore operation.

From -8000 to -9799

Kernel Error Messages

-8000 [Page 158]	SERVERDB must be restarted
-8001 [Page 158]	User must be connected
-8002 [Page 158]	User already connected to this user task
-8003 [Page 158]	Log and data must be compatible
-8004 [Page 159]	Constant must be compatible with column type and length
-8005 [Page 159]	Value expression must be parameter name
-8006 [Page 159]	Data types must be compatible
-8007 [Page 160]	Column must be key column
-8009 [Page 160]	DEFAULT value must be in constraint specification
-8010 [Page 160]	Table name must be in from list
-8013 [Page 161]	Order column must be output column

-8014 [Page 161]	Result table must be FOR REUSE
-8015 [Page 161]	Table must be a base table
-8016 [Page 162]	Table must be a view table
-8017 [Page 162]	Column must be group column
-8018 [Page 162]	Index name must be unique
-8021 [Page 163]	Column must have DEFAULT specification
-8022 [Page 163]	User already connected
-8023 [Page 163]	COSTLIMIT must be greater than COSTWARNING
-8025 [Page 164]	Table must be temp table
-8026 [Page 164]	Function presently not executable
-8028 [Page 164]	UNION columns must be compatible
-8030 [Page 165]	Column must be indexed
-8031 [Page 165]	Owner must be specified
-8034 [Page 165]	Order column must be number
-8035 [Page 166]	Foreign key must exist
-8037 [Page 166]	DB procedure must be recompiled
-8040 [Page 167]	Key does not exist
-8041 [Page 167]	Start of kernel required
-8042 [Page 167]	Acknowledgement necessary
-8047 [Page 167]	Password required
-8048 [Page 167]	Version of component must be compatible with kernel version
-8888 [Page 168]	SERVERDB not accessible
-9000 [Page 168]	System error: Not yet implemented

-9001 to -9799 [Page 168]	System error
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-8000: Serverdb must be restarted

Explanation:

It is not possible to work on the serverdb because it was shut down.

User Action:

You can now warmstart the database.

-8001: User must be connected

Explanation:

An database session can only be opened with a <CONNECT statement>.

User Action:

Specify a CONNECT statement.

-8002: User already connected

Explanation:

A user already connected to the database entered another <CONNECT statement>.

User Action:

If the user wants to continue working under another user name, he must specify first a <RELEASE statement> and then a <CONNECT statement>.

-8003: The log and data area must be compatible

Explanation:

1. If you start the serverdb while it is `WARM`, the result of the check will be that the data area of the serverdb and the current log have a different status.
2. When the log segments are imported, the result of the check is that the import sequence is incorrect.

User action:

1. Restore the database system by specifying the correct backup version.
2. Import all the necessary log segments in the correct order.

You can now warmstart the database.

-8004: Constant must be compatible with column type and length**Explanation:**

The specified constant does not match the data type for this column.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the definition of the affected column. Specify a constant with the correct data type.

-8005: Value expression must be parameter name**Explanation:**

When calling a DB procedure, not a parameter but a constant value was specified for an OUT or IN/OUT parameter.

User Action:

Replace the specified constant with a parameter.

-8006: Data types must be compatible**Explanation:**

1. A <function> was applied to a non-permitted argument.
2. A two-digit operation was applied to non-comparable values.
3. A <predicate> contains non-comparable data types.

Each data type can be compared to itself. Columns of data type CHAR with the different code attributes ASCII and EBCDIC can be compared to each other; they are implicitly adapted. Columns with the code attribute ASCII and EBCDIC can be compared to date, time and timestamp specifications.

All numbers can be compared to each other.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the current definition of the affected columns. If need be, the attempt can be made to achieve comparability by applying a <CONVERSION function>.

-8007: Column must be key column**Explanation:**

The specification of a non-key column is not allowed here.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the columns which belong to the table key. Only these columns can be specified at this position within the SQL statement.

-8009: DEFAULT value must be in constraint specification**Explanation:**

The specified DEFAULT value would violate the <CONSTRAINT DEFINITION>.

User Action:

1. The corresponding <CONSTRAINT definition> must be reconsidered and modified, if necessary.
2. Use another DEFAULT value, or do not specify a default value at all.

-8010: Table name must be in from list**Explanation:**

A table name which was not listed in the <FROM clause> was specified in a <SELECT COLUMN>, <SEARCH CONDITION> or <ORDER CLAUSE>.

User Action:

1. If a reference name was specified for a table name, use this reference name in the SQL statement.
2. If the <FROM clause> contains the specification of a table which does not belong to the current user, to this user's user class or DBA, and which is not a system table, the <OWNER> must be specified for the table throughout the SQL statement.

-8013: Order column must be output column

Explanation:

1. Only column names which are also specified as <SELECT COLUMN> can be specified in the <ORDER CLAUSE> of a <QUERY statement> with DISTINCT specification.
2. If a column number is specified, you must ensure that this number is not greater than the number of specified output columns.
3. The number of output columns may have decreased in case of a SELECT * as a result of an <ALTER TABLE statement> with <DROP DEFINITION>.

User Action:

1. Do not use the DISTINCT specification or specify the column of the <ORDER CLAUSE> in a <SELECT COLUMN>.
2. Correct the number in the <ORDER CLAUSE> accordingly.

-8014: Result table must be FOR REUSE

Explanation:

A named result table which was not created with FOR REUSE was used in the <FROM clause> of a <QUERY statement> or SINGLE SELECT statement.

User Action:

Create the named result table with FOR REUSE and reissue the SQL statement.

-8015: Table must be base table

Explanation:

The specification of a base table is expected. This specification is missing or the specified table is not a base table.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TABLES to find out whether the specified table is a view table or result table. If it is a view table, use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.VIEWDEFS to find out the pertinent base table. The desired SQL statement can then be issued for the base table, if you have the corresponding privileges.

-8016: Table must be a view table

Explanation:

In a <RENAME VIEW> or <DROP VIEW statement>, a table was specified which is not a view table.

User Action:

Specify a view table in the SQL statement or replace the SQL statement with a <RENAME TABLE > or <DROP TABLE statement>.

-8017: Column must be group column

Explanation:

A column which is not a group column, i.e., which is not contained in the <GROUP CLAUSE>, was specified in a <SELECT COLUMN> or in the <HAVING CLAUSE>. Columns which are not group columns may only occur in arguments of the functions COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN, STDDEV and VARIANCE.

User Action:

Insert the specified column into the <group clause> as a further group column or remove it from the <SELECT COLUMN> or <HAVING CLAUSE>.

-8018: Index name must be unique

Explanation:

1. This error message can occur when a <DROP INDEX statement> is executed. Indexes with identical names were created for separate tables. Therefore the name of the index to be deleted is not unique.
2. There is only a named single-column index for this column. The attempt was made to delete the index for this column without specifying its name.

User Action:

1. Specify the name of the table to which the index to be deleted refers in the <DROP INDEX statement>.
2. Delete the index specifying its name.

-8021: Column must have DEFAULT specification

Explanation:

The attempt was made to specify the <action> SET DEFAULT as <DELETE RULE> in a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION, although no DEFAULT value had been defined for at least one column of the <REFERENCING COLUMN>.

User Action:

1. If the error occurred during the execution of a <CREATE TABLE statement>, either define a DEFAULT value for the column(s) or choose another <ACTION>.
2. If the error occurred during the execution of an <ALTER TABLE statement>, issue another <ALTER TABLE statement> to assign a DEFAULT value to all columns (REFERENCING COLUMN) without a DEFAULT value and then repeat the previous <ALTER TABLE statement>. Alternatively, you may choose another ACTION.

-8022: User already connected

Explanation:

A user attempts to connect to the database system under a user name which was defined with EXCLUSIVE in a <CREATE USER>, <CREATE USERGROUP>, <ALTER USER>, or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>. Another user has connected using this name.

User Action:

Wait until the other user has disconnected using a <RELEASE statement>.

To enable a user to have various simultaneous connects, NOT EXCLUSIVE must be specified for this user with the <ALTER USER> or <ALTER USERGROUP statement>. These SQL statements may only be executed by the owner of the user or usergroup.

-8023: COSTLIMIT must be greater than COSTWARNING

Explanation:

A COSTLIMIT value was specified which was less than or equal to the specified COSTWARNING value. The COSTLIMIT value, however, must be greater than the COSTWARNING value.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.USERS to find out the COSTWARNING value for existing users.

-8025: Table must be temp table

Explanation:

In a <CREATE TABLE statement>, the option IGNORE ROLLBACK was specified for a permanent table. This is not allowed.

User Action:

If the IGNORE ROLLBACK option is not specified or a temporary table has to be created, the SQL statement can be repeated by specifying TEMP as <OWNER> of the table to be generated.

-8026: Function presently not executable

Explanation:

Some of the menu functions provided in the database administration tool can only be executed when the current menu function or another menu function of this group is not executed simultaneously. The attempt was made to execute two of these menu functions simultaneously.

User Action:

After a certain time has elapsed, another attempt should be made to execute the desired menu function.

-8028: UNION columns must be compatible

Explanation:

In a <QUERY EXPRESSION> with at least a UNION, INTERSECT or EXCEPT specification, all sequences of SELECT COLUMNS must designate the same number of columns. The data types of the corresponding columns must thereby comply with the conditions valid for comparability.

Each data type can be compared to itself. Columns of data type CHAR with the different code attributes ASCII and EBCDIC can be compared to each other; they are implicitly adapted. Columns with the code attribute ASCII and EBCDIC can be compared to date, time, and timestamp specifications.

All numbers can be compared to each other.

In SQLMODE ANSI, it is not sufficient that the data types and lengths of the specified columns are compatible; they must be equal. Moreover, only <COLUMN SPEC> or * may be specified in the SELECT COLUMNS of the QUERY specs connected by UNION. The specification of LITERALS is not allowed.

User Action:

Use a QUERY statement issued on the system table DOMAIN.COLUMNS to find out the current definition of the affected columns. It may be attempted to achieve comparability by applying a <CONVERSION function>.

This request cannot be made in SQLMODE ANSI.

-8030: Column must be indexed

Explanation:

1. No index was created on the specified column.
2. In a REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION, the columns (REFERENCED COLUMN) must either designate the key of the table or columns which form an index defined with UNIQUE.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.IND_USES_COL to find out the existing indexes. Create the desired index, or do without the index.

-8031: Owner must be specified

Explanation:

In a database procedure the OWNER must be specified for each TABLE NAME.

User Action:

Correct the database procedure accordingly.

-8032: Table must be a snapshot table

Explanation:

A <DROP SNAPSHOT statement> or <REFRESH statement> was specified. The specified name does not denote a snapshot table.

User Action:

Use a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.TABLES to find out the existing snapshot tables.

-8034: Order column must be number

Explanation:

In a QUERY EXPRESSION with at least a UNION, INTERSECT or EXCEPT specification, the ORDER CLAUSE must not contain any COLUMN SPECS.

User Action:

Replace the column specifications by the corresponding numbers of the output columns.

-8035: Foreign key must exist**Explanation:**

An <UPDATE statement> was performed for an updatable join view table. This <UPDATE statement> leads to an internal insert into one of the underlying base tables. The specifications made in the <UPDATE statement> are not sufficient to form all mandatory columns which are needed for the implicit <INSERT statement>.

User Action:

Issue an <INSERT statement> on the underlying base table. This can prevent the necessity of inserting when performing the <UPDATE statement> on the join view table.

-8037: DB procedure must be recompiled**Explanation:**

SQL statements for data definition were performed which concern tables used in the DB procedure. Check by compilation whether the DB procedure is still executable.

User Action:

This check can only be made by the owner of the DB procedure by restoring the DB procedure.

-8039: Snapshot log does not exist**Explanation:**

The attempt was made to delete the snapshot log for the specified table. The specified table has no snapshot log.

User Action:

The SQL statement is not needed because there is already the desired result.

-8040: Key does not exist

Explanation:

The attempt was made to delete the key for the specified table. The specified table has no user-defined key. The key implicitly generated with the column SYSKEY cannot be deleted.

User Action:

The SQL statement is not needed because there is already the desired table definition.

-8041: Start of kernel required

Explanation:

The database server has not been started yet.

User Action:

Start the database sever.

-8042: Acknowledgement necessary

Explanation:

A confirmation is required to start a restore operation.

User Action:

Start the restore operation with a confirmation or cancel it.

-8047: Password required

Explanation:

With a <SET statement> you tried to activate a role which requires the definition of a password.

User Action:

Repeat the SQL statement, also specifying the password.

-8048: Version of component must be compatible with

kernel version

Explanation:

You tried to use a component whose release number is much smaller than that of the database kernel used. Since the interface between the components and the database kernel has changed significantly, this is not possible.

User Action:

Use a component whose release number corresponds to that of the database kernel used.

-8888: SERVERDB not accessible

Explanation

The attempt was made to start a session. This is impossible for one of the following reasons:

1. The serverdb name was incorrectly specified.
2. The database server was not started.

User Action:

1. Check the serverdb name.
2. Start the database server. Pay attention to errors that might occur.

-9000: SYSTEM ERROR: NOT YET IMPLEMENTED

Explanation:

This SQL statement is not yet implemented. It will be available in future releases.

User Action:

To achieve the desired effect try one or more other SQL statements.

-9001 to -9799: System error

Explanation:

These error messages should not occur during normal operation on a consistent database. With some errors, an implicit SHUTDOWN is performed.

User Action:

As a rule, the database should be shut down and you should contact your local support facility. Create a trace of the last database activities and save it. Send the trace to your local support facility for error tracing and correction.

From -9800 to -9999

Precompiler error messages

-9801 [Page 169]	Invalid command state
-9803 [Page 169]	Unknown data type
-9805 [Page 170]	Option CHECK usage on or off error
-9806 [Page 170]	Invalid output value
-9807 [Page 170]	Too many users
-9808 [Page 170]	SET FORMAT error
-9809 [Page 171]	Option CHECK usage add error

-9801: Invalid command state

Explanation:

The command state is invalid.

This is a runtime error of the precompiler.

User Action:

Please inform the Local Support.

-9803: Unknown data type

Explanation:

The data type is not known in the database.

User Action:

Please inform the Local Support.

-9805: Option CHECK usage on or off error

Explanation:

When the option CHECK is specified, the SYSUSAGE entries are maintained at the end of a precompiler run. An error occurred in this case.

User Action:

For error analysis and correction, pay attention to all error messages output during the precompiler run. For further information refer to the corresponding error numbers in this manual.

-9806: Invalid output value

Explanation:

The define byte in the command buffer is set to an invalid value.

User Action:

Check whether the kernel and the precompiler used for translating the application have the same version number. If the version numbers agree, notify your database administrator.

If the error occurs during the execution of a SELECT DIRECT statement, it might be remedied by setting the runtime option NO SELECT DIRECT FAST (optimizing the statement is disabled). If the error still occurs, notify your database administrator.

-9807: Too many users

Explanation:

All sessions of the database are occupied.

User Action:

Wait until a session is released. If this problem arises frequently, the configuration of the database must be checked and modified by the database administrator.

-9808: SET FORMAT error

Explanation:

An implicit SET FORMAT is issued to the database after every CONNECT. This determines which date and time formats are used. If an error occurs at the SET FORMAT command, the database standard format is taken as default.

User Action:

Restart the program and thereby avoid the error. If the SET FORMAT error occurs repeatedly, notify the database administrator.

-9809: Option CHECK usage add error

Explanation:

When the option CHECK is specified, the SYSUSAGE entries for SQL-PL, FORM, REPORT, PROC, QUERY, COMMAND and PREPARE are maintained at the end of a precompiler run. An error occurred in this case.

User Action:

For error analysis and correction, pay attention to all error messages output during the precompiler run. For further information refer to the corresponding error numbers in this manual.

From -22000 to -22999

Error messages of the ODBC program

-22000 [Page 171]	Null values not allowed on more than one long column
-22005 [Page 171]	Connection timeout occurred. Session reconnected

-22000: Null values not allowed on more than one long column

Explanation:

In an INSERT or UPDATE command, at most one long column may have the value NULL if long columns are inserted with the functions `SQLParamData` and `SQLPutData`.

User Action:

Only include one long column in the command or use empty strings instead of NULL values.

-22005: Connection timeout occurred. Session reconnected

Explanation:

The user transaction was terminated and rolled back by an implicit ROLLBACK statement. The database session was terminated because the user failed to carry out any operations during a certain period of time (installation parameter `SESSION_TIMEOUT` or the `TIMEOUT` value specified in the `<CONNECT statement>`).

The ODBC driver recognizes the timeout in this type of instance and logs the user back on to the database automatically using the original parameters (user name, password, DB server, server node, etc.). Each command of the relevant session signals this with return code `SQL_SUCCESS_WITH_INFO` and `SQLCode -22005`.

User action:

All commands having a result set (CURSOR) must be executed again in order to ensure that the result sets are built up again. If the connection is set to `SQL_AUTOCOMMIT_OFF`, all the other commands that were in an open transaction must also be executed again.

From -23000 to -23999

Error Messages of the SQL Studio Program

-23050 [Page 174]	Unknown error !
-23051 [Page 174]	Could not load system tables for SQL Studio!
-23052 [Page 174]	Could not save object data!
-23053 [Page 174]	Cannot load suppose list!
-23054 [Page 174]	Maximum number of windows reached!
-23055 [Page 175]	Connection failed!
-23056 [Page 175]	User is exclusive!
-23057 [Page 175]	Connection failed!
-23058 [Page 175]	No database connection!
-23059 [Page 176]	You do not have the permission to modify this object!
-23060 [Page 176]	You do not have the permission to delete this object!
-23061 [Page 176]	Cannot analyze error!
-23062 [Page 176]	Could not open connection!
-23063 [Page 177]	Could not create Global Com Object!

-23064 [Page 177]	Import failed
-23070 [Page 177]	Cannot open object created by newer SQL Studio Version
-23071 [Page 177]	Convert object created by older SQL Studio version?
-23072 [Page 178]	Representation of null value too long
-23100 [Page 178]	OLE Error ! Please restart SQL Studio !
-23101 [Page 178]	Data in clipboard truncated!
-23102 [Page 178]	Failed to create DBC Pool!
-23103 [Page 179]	Failed to create DBC Handle!
-23104 [Page 179]	Could not load table definition
-23200 [Page 179]	No data sources!
-23201 [Page 179]	No ODBC driver!
-23202 [Page 179]	Could not load object description !
-23203 [Page 180]	Cannot show tables of users; wrong database version!

-23050: Unknown error !**Explanation:**

An unknown error has occurred.

User action:

Contact your local support provider.

-23051: Could not load system tables for SQL Studio!**Explanation:**

The database does not contain the system tables needed for the SQL Studio.

User action:

Upload the system tables using the tools dbmcli or dbmgui.

If you receive the same error message again, please contact your local support organization.

-23052: Could not save object data!**Explanation:**

An SQL Studio object could not be stored.

User action:

Upload the system tables using the tools dbmcli or dbmgui.

If you receive the same error message again, please contact your local support organization.

-23053: Cannot load suppose list!**Explanation:**

The SQL support could not be loaded.

User action:

Upload the system tables using the tools dbmcli or dbmgui.

If you receive the same error message again, please contact your local support organization.

-23054: Maximum number of windows reached!**Explanation:**

The maximum number of windows have been opened.

User action:

Close some windows.

-23055: Connection failed!**Explanation:**

You were unable to connect to the database.

User action:

Check the status of the database using the tools dbmcli and dbmgui.

-23056: User is exclusive!**Explanation:**

An attempt has been made to connect to the database several times using an *exclusive* user.

User action:

If the user really needs to connect to the database several times, use the SQL Studio tools to change the user to a *not-exclusive* user.

-23057: Reconnect failed!**Explanation:**

An attempt to restore an interrupted connection to the database has failed.

User action:

Check the status of the database using the tools dbmcli and dbmgui.

End the SQL Studio session and log on to the database again.

-23058: No database connection!**Explanation:**

The connection to the database has been broken.

User action:

Check the status of the database using the tools dbmcli and dbmgui.

End the SQL Studio session and log on to the database again.

-23059: You don not have permission to modify this object!**Explanation:**

You cannot modify an SQL Studio object that has been released by someone else.

User action:

Contact the owner of the SQL Studio object.

-23060: You don not have permission to delete this object!**Explanation:**

You cannot delete an SQL Studio object that has been released by someone else.

User action:

Contact the owner of the SQL Studio object.

-23061: Cannot analyze error!**Explanation:**

An ODBC error has occurred that could not be analyzed.

User action:

Check which version of the ODBC driver you are using and install a more recent version if necessary.

**-23062: Could not open connection !****Explanation:**

The attempt to establish a connection to the database failed.

User action:

Check the database status (tools: dbmcli, dbmgui).

End the SQL studio session, and reconnect to the database.



-23063: Could not create Global Com Object!

Explanation:

An SQL studio object could not be created.

User action:

End the SQL studio.

Determine whether the system has enough memory available.

Restart the SQL studio.



-23064: Import failed!

Explanation:

Could not load exported SQL Studio objects.

User Action:

Contact your local support provider.

-23070: Cannot open object created by newer SQL Studio Version!

Explanation:

You tried to open an SQL Studio object that was created with a newer version of the software.

User Action:

You can only modify this object using a newer version of the software. Install the most up-to-date version of the SQL Studio.



-23071: Convert object created by older SQL Studio version?

Explanation:

You can convert the SQL Studio object into a format that is compatible with a more up-to-date version of the SQL Studio.

User Action:

Choose *Yes* if you want to convert the object. Saving the object gives it the same format as the more up-to-date version of the SQL Studio. Once the object has been converted, you can no longer process it with an older version of the SQL Studio.

Choose *No* if you do not want to convert the object.

**-23072: Representation of NULL value too long!****Explanation:**

The NULL value display contains more than 16 characters.

User Action:

Choose a NULL value display with less than 16 characters.

-23100: OLE Error ! Please restart SQL Studio !**Explanation:**

An automation error occurred in the Windows operating system during an OLE operation.

User action:

End and restart SQL Studio.

-23101: Data in clipboard truncated!**Explanation:**

When the contents of a Long column are exported into the clipboard, a maximum of 1048576 bytes are transferred. If there is more data than this in the results, it will be ignored.

User action:

To export all contents of a Long column, that is, even if it amounts to more than 1048576 bytes, use the export in a file.

**-23102: Failed to create DBC Pool!****Explanation:**

Could not create a databank connection pool.

User Action:

Contact your local support provider.

**-23103: Failed to create DBC Handle!****Explanation:**

Could not create a databank connection pool.

User Action:

Contact your local support provider.

**-23104: Could not load table definition!****Explanation:**

The definition of a table could not be loaded.

User Action:

Contact your local support provider.

-23200: No data sources!**Explanation:**

No ODBC data sources have been installed on the operating system with the database's ODBC driver.

User action:

Install a data source with the ODBC administrator.

**-23201: No ODBC driver!****Explanation:**

There is no ODBC driver (sqlod32.dll, sqlsp32.dll) in the SQL Studio directory.

User Action:

Uninstall SQL Studio and reinstall it again.

If you receive the same error message again, please contact your local support organization.

**-23202: Could not load object description !****Explanation:**

The SQL Studio objects could not be loaded.

User Action:

Load the system tables with the database tools DBMGui or DBMCLI.

If you receive the same error message again, please contact your local support organization.



-23203: Cannot show tables of users, wrong database version!

Explanation:

The system table DOMAIN.TABLES does not contain all the columns required to display the tables in the catalog tree structure.

User Action:

Use a newer version of SQL Studio.

From -24000 to -24999

Error Messages of the Database Manager Program

-25905 [Page 186]	ERR_NOEBIDLIST: no information about external backup IDs available
-25906 [Page 187]	ERR_EBFDIRTY: invalid format of external backup history
-24907 [Page 187]	ERR_DBAWRONG - wrong SYSDBA
-24908 [Page 187]	ERR_DOMPUNKNOWN – DOMAIN password unknown
-24909 [Page 187]	ERR_DBAUNKNOWN - SYSDBA unknown
-24910 [Page 188]	ERR_PARAMVER - wrong version of param help file (cserv.pcf) <version>
-24911 [Page 188]	ERR_INVDBNAME - database name <dbname> is reserved
-24912 [Page 188]	ERR_WRONGINST - DBM Server instroot is <instroot>
-24913 [Page 188]	ERR_SERVICEDB - cannot register service kernel for <instroot>

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-24914 [Page 189]	ERR_KEYEXISTS - installation key <key> exists
-24915 [Page 189]	ERR_NOADDD - configuration update not allowed (param file is inactive)
-24916 [Page 189]	ERR_MAXDEVCNT - max device count exceeded
-24917 [Page 189]	ERR_MAXDATA - max data size exceeded
-24918 [Page 190]	ERR_MISSMIRR - missing data for mirror devspace
-24919 [Page 190]	ERR_CLEANUP: cannot free all operational resources after backup operation
-24920 [Page 190]	ERR_BACKUPOP: backup operation was unsuccessful
-24921 [Page 190]	ERR_POSTOP: error while finishing backup operation
-24922 [Page 191]	ERR_OPCHK: cannot check state of backup operation
-24923 [Page 191]	ERR_TOOLREQ: error while starting external backup tool
-24924 [Page 191]	ERR_DBREQ: cannot start database kernel request
-24925 [Page 191]	ERR_PREPARE: preparation of backup operation failed
-24926 [Page 192]	ERR_MEDIUMCHK: medium cannot be used with this external backup tool
-24927 [Page 192]	ERR_TOOLCHK: external backup tool not found
-24928 [Page 192]	ERR_NOREPLY - no reply available

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-24929 [Page 192]	ERR_USRFRM - invalid user record format
-24930 [Page 193]	ERR_XPVALUESET - parameter value not in valueset
-24931 [Page 193]	ERR_XPMAX - parameter value higher than maximum allowed
-24932 [Page 193]	ERR_XPMIN - parameter value smaller than minimum allowed
-24933 [Page 193]	ERR_NOSERVICESESSION - no service kernel session available
-24934 [Page 194]	ERR_VERSION - incompatible versions (param and kernel)
-24935 [Page 194]	ERR_NOUSERS - no users found
-24936 [Page 194]	ERR_DBNORUN - database is not running
-24937 [Page 194]	ERR_MISSRIGHT - no server rights for this command
-24938 [Page 195]	ERR_NOENTRY - no entry found
-24939 [Page 195]	ERR_LASTREG - cannot delete last registration of instance
-24940 [Page 195]	ERR_NEEDSYSLOGON - system logon required
-24941 [Page 195]	ERR_NEEDLOGON - DBMServer logon required
-24942 [Page 196]	ERR_USRDELSDBA - cannot delete sysdba
-24943 [Page 196]	ERR_USRDELCOLD - cannot delete DBM user

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-24944 [Page 196]	ERR_USRDELSELF - cannot delete current user
-24945 [Page 196]	ERR_TOFEWPARAM - too few parameters
-24946 [Page 196]	ERR_TOMANYPARAM - too many parameters
-24947 [Page 197]	ERR_DBNAME - do not use dbname
-24948 [Page 197]	ERR_NODBNAME - database name required
-24949 [Page 197]	ERR_USREXISTS - user entry already exists
-24950 [Page 197]	ERR_USRFAIL - user authorization failed
-24951 [Page 198]	ERR_USRREAD - could not read user data
-24952 [Page 198]	ERR_USRSAVE - could not save user data
-24953 [Page 198]	ERR_DBEXIST - database instance already exists
-24954 [Page 198]	ERR_BANOAUTOMED - no autolog medium found in media list
-24955 [Page 199]	ERR_BANOSAVETYPE - backup type not defined
-24956 [Page 199]	ERR_BASAVETYPECON – backup type conflicts with media definition
-24957 [Page 199]	ERR_NOUSER – required user not set
-24958 [Page 199]	ERR_BAOVERWRITE - file already exists, cannot overwrite

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-24959 [Page 200]	ERR_XPOVERFLOW - value out of margin
-24960 [Page 200]	ERR_DBRUN – database is running
-24961 [Page 201]	ERR_STATE – cannot determine current db state
-24962 [Page 201]	ERR_DEVTYPE – wrong devspace type
-24963 [Page 201]	ERR_DEVCHECK – error while checking devspace
-24964 [Page 201]	ERR_EXECUTE – error in program execution
-24965 [Page 202]	ERR_SYSLOGON – logon to system failed
-24966 [Page 202]	ERR_LOGON – logon to DBM Server failed
-24967 [Page 202]	ERR_SYSTEM – system call error
-24968 [Page 203]	ERR_XPREADONLY – parameter is read only
-24969 [Page 203]	ERR_XPDIRTY – param file is dirty
-24970 [Page 203]	ERR_XPNOMODIFY –parameter must not be modified
-24971 [Page 204]	ERR_XPNOCHECK - no running parameter check
-24972 [Page 204]	ERR_XPINVCONF – invalid value
-24973 [Page 204]	ERR_XPCHECK – param check failure/request

-24974 [Page 205]	ERR_XPSESSION – param session active
-24975 [Page 205]	ERR_NOXPSESSION – param session inactive
-24976 [Page 205]	ERR_PARAMEXIST – param file of database already exists
-24977 [Page 205]	ERR_COMMAND - unknown command <command>
-24978 [Page 206]	ERR_XPSYNTAX – xparam syntax error
-24979 [Page 206]	ERR_XPNOTFOUND – parameter not found
-24980 [Page 206]	ERR_NOHELP - xparam help file not found
-24981 [Page 206]	ERR_HIENTRYNOTFOUND – backup history entry not found
-24982 [Page 207]	ERR_ERR_NOHISTORY - backup history file not found
-24983 [Page 207]	ERR_BANOVALIDTYPE - invalid backup type
-24984 [Page 207]	ERR_MENOVALID - invalid medium definition
-24985 [Page 208]	ERR_MENOTFOUND – medium not found
-24986 [Page 208]	ERR_NOMEDIA - media file not found
-24987 [Page 208]	ERR_TOSMALL – packet size too small for answer
-24988 [Page 209]	ERR_SQL – SQL error

-24989 [Page 209]	ERR_NOHISTORYSESSION – no backup history session available
-24990 [Page 209]	ERR_NOBACKUPSESSION – no backup session available
-24991 [Page 210]	ERR_NOSQLUSERSESSION – no SQL user session available
-24992 [Page 210]	ERR_NOUTILSESSION – no utility session available
-24993 [Page 210]	ERR_RTEEXT – runtime environment error
-24994 [Page 211]	ERR_RTE – runtime environment error
-24995 [Page 211]	ERR_MEM – memory allocation error
-24996 [Page 211]	ERR_PARAM – wrong parameters
-24997 [Page 212]	ERR_FILE – file handling error
-24998 [Page 212]	ERR_NOTIMPL – sorry, command not yet implemented
-24999 [Page 212]	ERR – common error



-24905: ERR_NOEBIDLIST: no information on external backup IDs available

Explanation:

No information on external backup IDs is available, since this information was not requested from an external backup tool.

User Action:

Execute the backup_ext_ids_get command to request this information.

**-24906: ERR_EBFDIRTY: invalid format of external backup history****Explanation:**

The *External Backup History* file is not in the expected format.

User Action:

Depending on whether you require the information in this file or not, either contact your Local Support or create a backup copy of this file and replace it with an empty file with the same name.

**-24907: ERR_DBAWRONG - wrong SYSDBA****Explanation:**

The user defined as database administrator in the DBMServer does not have the required rights.

User Action:

Specify the correct database administrator.

**-24908: ERR_DOMPUNKNOWN - DOMAIN password unknown****Explanation:**

The password of the DOMAIN user required to load the system tables is not known to the DBMServer.

User Action:

Specify the password for the DOMAIN user.

**-24909: ERR_DBAUNKNOWN - SYSDBA unknown****Explanation:**

The database administrator required to load the system tables is not known to the DBMServer.

User Action:

Specify the database administrator.



-24910: ERR_PARAMVER - wrong version of param help file (cserv.pcf) <version>

Explanation:

The version of the DBMServer does not match the version of the parameter description file (cserv.pcf).

User Action:

Correct your installation. Remember to close all programs in your database system before starting an installation or upgrade.



-24911: ERR_INVDBNAME - database name <dbname> is reserved

Explanation:

You selected an invalid name for your database.

User Action:

Use a different name for your database.



-24912: ERR_WRONGINST - DBMServer instroot is <instroot>

Explanation:

You attempted to register an installation using a DBMServer from a different installation. This is not possible.

User Action:

Use the correct DBMServer. When using dbmcli, you can use the switch **-R** to force the use of a specific DBMServer.



-24913: ERR_SERVICEDB - can not register service kernel for <instroot>

Explanation:

The service database cannot be registered. This could be because the files were incorrectly installed or the operating system user does not have the necessary authorizations.

User Action:

Correct or repeat the installation or provide your operating system user with the required authorizations.



-24914: ERR_KEYEXISTS - installation key <key> exists

Explanation:

You used a key for the DBMServer command `inst_reg` that has already been used. If you did not specify a key, *empty key* is already used.

User Action:

Use a unique key after option `-k` in the DBMServer statement `inst_reg (inst_reg -k <key>)`.



-24915: ERR_NOADDD - configuration update not allowed (param file is inactive)

Explanation:

The database configuration cannot be changed as changes were made to the parameter file, but these changes are not yet activated.

User Action:

To activate the changes to the parameter file, change the database state to OFFLINE and then to WARM.

To discard the changes to the parameter file, use the DBMServer statement `param_restore`.



-24916: ERR_MAXDEVCNT - max device count exceeded

Explanation:

The number of devspaces of the type used exceeds the current maximum value.

User action:

Increase the value of the database instance parameters MAXARCHIVELOGS for the log devspaces, or the value for MAXDATADEVISES for the data devspaces. To activate the new value, restart the database.



-24917: ERR_MAXDATA - max data size exceeded

Explanation:

The total size of the data devspaces exceeds the current maximum value.

User action:

Reduce the size of the devspaces to add.

Alternatively, you can increase the size of the database instance parameter MAXDATAPAGES. To activate the new value, restart the database.



-24918: ERR_MISSMIRR - missing data for mirror devspace

Explanation:

The information for a mirrored devspace is missing.

User Action:

Correct your entry by specifying the data for the mirrored devspace. Execute the command again.



-24919: ERR_CLEANUP: cannot free all operational resources after backup operation

Explanation:

It was not possible to free all of the temporary system resources that were used for a successful backup, check, or restore.

User Action:

Check which resources were not released using the external backup log. If the resources are temporary files or pipes, try to remove these manually. You should also attempt to fix the problem with the help of the extended error description. If you cannot fix the problem, contact Local Support.



-24920: ERR_BACKUPOP: backup operation was unsuccessful

Explanation:

The backup, check, or restore failed due to a database problem, or a problem with the backup tool. If this was a check, the problem may be caused by a problem with the backup checked.

User action:

Attempt to fix the cause of the problem as described in the error description. If you cannot fix the problem, contact local support.



-24921: ERR_POSTOP: error while finishing backup operation

Explanation:

It was not possible to perform the necessary postprocessing steps after a successful backup, check, or restore.

User Action:

Try to fix the problem with the help of the extended error description, and repeat the backup, check, or restore. If you cannot fix the problem, contact Local Support.



-24922: ERR_OPCHK: cannot check state of backup operation

Explanation:

The system was unable to check the status of the database or the backup tool.

User action:

Attempt to fix the cause of the problem as described in the error description. If you cannot fix the problem, contact local support.



-24923: ERR_TOOLREQ: error while starting external backup tool

Explanation:

It was not possible to start a backup tool correctly.

User Action:

Attempt to fix the problem with the help of the extended error description. If you cannot solve the problem, contact Local Support.



-24924: ERR_DBREQ: cannot start database kernel request

Explanation:

The database could not start the backup, check, or restore.

User action:

Attempt to fix the cause of the problem as described in the error description. If you cannot fix the problem, contact local support.



-24925: ERR_PREPARE: preparation of backup operation failed

Explanation:

The preparations required to implement the backup tool could not be successfully completed.

User Action:

Attempt to fix the problem with the help of the detailed error description. If you cannot fix the problem, contact Local Support.



-24926: ERR_MEDIUMCHK: medium cannot be used with this external backup tool

Explanation:

The specified medium cannot be used with the backup tool defined by the name of the medium.

User Action:

Attempt to fix the problem with the help of the detailed error description, by changing the medium appropriately. If you cannot fix the problem, contact Local Support.



-24927: ERR_TOOLCHK: external backup tool not found

Explanation:

The external backup tool was not found or is not correctly installed.

User Action:

Attempt to fix the problem with the help of the detailed error description. If you do not want to use an external backup tool, change the medium definition accordingly. If you cannot fix the problem, contact Local Support.



-24928: ERR_NOREPLY - no reply available

Explanation:

There is no response to an asynchronous request sent to the database instance.

User Action:

Repeat the statement until there is a response, and then use the statement that corresponds to the request to retrieve the response. Alternatively, you can immediately use the statement for retrieving the response. This statement waits until the response is provided.



-24929: ERR_USRFRM - invalid user record format

Explanation:

The data for the DBMServer user is inconsistent.

User action:

When executing a migration, make sure you perform each step of the migration correctly. If this error occurs again, contact Local Support.



-24930: ERR_XPVALUESET - parameter value not in value set

Explanation:

The entered database instance parameter value is not within the permitted value range.

User Action:

Correct your entry, and re-execute the DBMServer statement.



-24931: ERR_XPMIN - parameter value higher than maximum allowed

Explanation:

The entered database instance parameter value exceeds the permitted maximum value.

User Action:

Correct your entry, and re-execute the DBMServer statement.



-24932: ERR_XPMIN - parameter value smaller than minimum allowed

Explanation:

The entered database instance parameter value is below the required minimum.

User Action:

Correct your entry, and re-execute the DBMServer statement.



-24933: ERR_NOSERVICESESSION - no service kernel available

Explanation:

The DBMServer statement used requires a service session.

User action:

Activate the service session before executing the DBMServer statement. To do this, use the DBMServer statement `service_connect` or the switch `-uSRV`.



-24934: ERR_VERSION - incompatible versions (param and kernel)

Explanation:

The version of the parameter file in the database instance does not match the version of the executable database program.

User action:

Run a parameter check to update the entries in the parameter file. To do this, use the DBMServer statement `param_checkall`.



-24935: ERR_NOUSERS - no users found

Explanation:

No user entries found.

User action:

Use the DBMServer statement `db_create` to create the needed entries.



-24936: ERR_DBNORUN - database is not running

Explanation:

The databank instance is not `COLD` or `WARM`.

User Action:

Ensure that the database is in the desired state before using this DBMServer statement. To do this, use the DBMServer statement `db_cold` or `db_warm`.



-24937: ERR_MISSRIGHT - no server rights for this command

Explanation:

The current DBMServer user is not authorized to execute this command.

User Action:

Use a different DBMServer user, or adjust the user rights of the current DBMServer user appropriately. To do this, use the DBMServer statement `user_put`.



-24938: ERR_NOENTRY - no entry found

Explanation:

The requested registration of the database instance could not be found.

User action:

To execute the DBMServer statement, use an existing registration.



-24939: ERR_LASTREG - cannot delete last registration of instance

Explanation:

The last registration of a database instance cannot be deleted using the DBMServer statement.

User Action:

To delete the database instance, use the DBMServer statement **db_drop**. This statement deletes all of the database instance data including its configuration.



-24940: ERR_NEEDSYSLOGON - system logon required

Explanation:

This DBMServer statement requires you to log on to the operating system.

User Action:

Assign an operating system user to the relevant DBMServer user. To do this, use the DBMServer statement **user_put**.

To activate the operating system user, log on to the DBMServer again. To do this, use the DBMServer statement **user_logon**, and note any warnings that are displayed indicating problems with the operating system logon.



-24941: ERR_NEEDLOGON - DBM Server logon required

Explanation:

This DBMServer statement requires you to log on to the DBMServer.

User Action:

Log on to the DBMServer. To do this, use the DBMServer statement **user_logon** or the switch **-u**.

**-24942: ERR_USRDELSDBA - cannot delete sysdba****Explanation:**

The user specified has special properties and cannot be deleted.

User action:

You are not allowed to delete this user. If unauthorized persons know the user name and password, change the password of the user. To do this, use the DBMServer statement **user_put**.

**-24943: ERR_USRDELCOLD - cannot delete DBM user****Explanation:**

The specified user has special properties and cannot be deleted.

User Action:

You are not allowed to delete this user. If unauthorized persons know the user name and password, change the user's password. To do this, use the DBMServer statement **user_put**.

**-24944: ERR_USRDELSELF - cannot delete current user****Explanation:**

The user currently logged on cannot be deleted.

User action:

Log on to the DBMServer using a different user, and re-execute the DBMServer statement.

**-24945: ERR_TOFEWPARAM - to few parameters****Explanation:**

The DBMServer statement includes too few parameters.

User action:

Correct your entry according to the documentation for DBMServer statements, and re-execute the statement.

**-24946: ERR_TOMANYPARAM - to many parameters****Explanation:**

The DBMServer statement includes too many parameters.

User action:

Correct your entry according to the documentation for DBMServer statements, and re-execute the statement.

**-24947: ERR_DBNAME - do not use dbname****Explanation:**

This DBMServer statement cannot be used for a specific database instance.

User action:

When executing this DBMServer statement, do not specify a database name.

**-24948: ERR_NODBNAME - database name required****Explanation:**

This DBMServer statement can only be used for a specific database instance.

User action:

Using the switch `-d`, specify the name of the database instance to use.

**-24949: ERR_USREXISTS - user entry already exists****Explanation:**

This DBMServer statement cannot be used, as the user name already exists.

User Action:

Use a name that has not already been used for a user, or delete the existing user. Only delete a user if you the user is no longer required. When you delete a user, you delete all of the saved settings for that user. To delete a user, use the DBMServer command `user_delete`.

**-24950: ERR_USRFAIL - user authorization failed****Explanation:**

The authorization on the DBMServer failed. The user name and / or password entered are not correct.

User action:

Correct your entry and log on again to the DBMServer. In the DBMGUI, correct the user data stored for the database instance.



-24951: ERR_USRREAD - could not read user data

Explanation:

The system could not read the DBMServer data of the user(s).

User action:

Check the file system attributes and the operating system user rights in the User Profile Container. The name of this file is <dbname>.upc. Under NT, this file is located in the CONFIG directory of the database installation. In UNIX systems, this file is located in /usr/spool/sql/config. Use the DBMServer statement `user_getall` to determine whether the user exists.



-24952: ERR_USRSAVE - could not save user data

Explanation:

The system could not save the DBMServer user data.

User action:

Check the file system attributes and the operating system user rights in the User Profile Container. The name of this file is <dbname>.upc. Under NT, this file is located in the CONFIG directory of the database installation. In UNIX systems, this file is located in /usr/spool/sql/config. Check whether there is enough space on the relevant hard disk.



-24953: ERR_DBEXIST - database instance already exists

Explanation:

This DBMServer statement cannot be used, as the database instance already exists.

User Action:

Use a name that has not already been used for a database instance, or delete the existing database instance. Only delete a database instance if you no longer need it. When you delete a database instance, all of its data, including its configuration, is deleted. To delete the database instance, use the DBMServer statement `db_drop`.

-24954: ERR_BANOAUTOMED - no autolog medium found in media list

Explanation:

You have not defined an autosave medium to back up the log automatically.

User Action:

Correct the medium definition, or enter the backup type explicitly for the failed command.

-24955: ERR_BANOSAVETYPE - backup type not defined

Explanation:

The medium you have defined contains no backup type (LOG, DATA or PAGES) .

User Action:

Correct the medium definition, or enter the backup type explicitly for the failed command.

-24956: ERR_BASAVETYPECON - backup type conflicts with medium definition

Explanation:

An attempt has been made to *Save* or *Restore* using the defined medium. However, the predefined save type for the medium (LOG, DATA or PAGES) and the save type used for the *Save* or *Restore* clash.

User Action:

Correct your entry or the medium definition.



You may sometimes have to readjust your definition again to restore older backups.

-24957: ERR_NOUSER - required user not set

Explanation:

An attempt has been made to execute a DBM server command relating to a user stored in the system, but the DBM server has not recognized this standard user.

User action:

First of all, save the required user with the DBM server command `dbm_userset`. Alternatively, you can also specify a user/password combination explicitly when you execute the failed command again.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24958: ERR_BAOVERWRITE - file already exists, cannot

overwrite

Explanation:

An attempt has been made to perform a *Save*. However, the medium that you specified has already been used for a *Save*, and has been defined as *Not overwriteable*.

User Action:

Use a different save medium or delete the existing one using the operating system tools. Alternatively, you could also adjust the medium definition.



Overwriting or deleting a medium destroys all data stored there.

-24959: ERR_XPOVERFLOW - value out of margin

Explanation:

The value used for a kernel parameter is invalid. You have either chosen an invalid data type (for example, you have used text for a numerical parameter) or you have exceeded the maximum values allowed for that data type (for example, you have used too large a number or too much text).

User Action:

Correct your entry.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24960: ERR_DBRUN - database is running

Explanation:

The status of the database is either `WARM` or `COLD`, and the DBM server command you have used is invalid when the database has this status.

User action:

First of all, make sure the database is `OFFLINE` and then re-execute the command.



Shutting down the database to `OFFLINE` breaks the connection to all users logged on to the database or ends all programs that are running on it.

-24961: ERR_STATE - cannot determine current db state

Explanation:

The status of the database (`OFFLINE`, `COLD`, or `WARM`) could not be determined properly. This means the validity of the DBMServer commands can no longer be determined.

User Action:

Check the status of the database processes using the operating system tools. Try to connect to the database through a database application, for example, SQL Studio. If this succeeds, the database has the status `WARM`, and is ready for (maybe limited) use.

Use some of the other options available, for example, log files, to check the status of the database. Please contact your local support organization if necessary.

If your applications or users can no longer connect to the database, you should make sure the database has a proper status by restarting it.

-24962: ERR_DEVTYPE - wrong devspace type

Explanation:

An unknown or invalid devspace type has been used.

User action:

Correct your entry.

-24963: ERR_DEVCHECK - error while checking devspace

Explanation:

The devspace you have tried to configure is invalid. Unable to find/create a devspace with the parameters specified.

User Action:

Check your entries and the configuration of your operating system. Make corrections as appropriate and repeat reconfigure the devspace.

-24964: ERR_EXECUTE - error in program execution

Explanation:

An error occurred when a program or operating system command was called using the DBMServer. The program/command was not found or it encountered an error when it was executed.

User Action:

Please remember the exit code shipped with the system as well as the programs/command documentation that was delivered. Check whether the program/command is available on the server. Use the program/command documentation to help you find the error.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24965: ERR_SYSLOGON - logon to system failed**Explanation:**

The DBM server could not log on to the operating system or the command used requires it to be already logged on to the operating system.

User action:

Check you entries as well as the authorizations assigned to the respective user. Under NT, the user must have the authorization *logon as batch job*. The current DBM server user must also have authorization to log on under a different user account.

-24966: ERR_LOGON - logon to DBM Server failed**Explanation:**

An invalid user/password combination was used or the command used requires you to be already logged on.

User Action:

Enter the correct user/password combination or log on to the DBM server first.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24967: ERR_SYSTEM - system call error**Explanation:**

An attempt to use an operating system function has failed.

User action:

Read the extended error text which describes operating system messages in more detail.

-24968: ERR_XPREADONLY - parameter is read only

Explanation:

The parameter used cannot be modified.

User action:

Correct your entry.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24969: ERR_XPDIRTY - param file is dirty

Explanation:

An attempt has been made to make a change to the kernel parameters without first checking whether or not a previous change works properly by restarting the database.

User action:

Restart the database and change the parameters again.



Restarting the database so that it is `OFFLINE` breaks the connection to all users logged on to the database or ends all programs that are running on it.

-24970: ERR_XPNOMODIFY - parameter must not be modified

Explanation:

The kernel parameter used cannot be modified.

User Action:

Set the parameter back to its initial value.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24971: ERR_XPNOCHECK - no running parameter check

Explanation:

A restart was not possible after correcting a single parameter because no check run was active when the parameters were checked.

User Action:

Start the parameter check again.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24972: ERR_XPINVCONF - invalid value

Explanation:

An attempt has been made to confirm a parameter. You have either used an invalid value or a parameter for which there was no *Request* available.

User Action:

Correct your entries or restart the parameter check, for example, with the DBM server command `param_checkall`.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24973: ERR_XPCHECK - param check failure/request

Explanation:

You were unable to check the kernel parameters using the rules and processes stored in the parameter help file. You will find more information on this in the extended message text.

User Action:

Correct the parameter value as stated in the documentation. If the system suggests any values to you, confirm one of them with the DBM server command `param_confirm`.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24974: ERR_XPSESSION - parameter session active

Explanation:

If a parameter session is already active, you will not be able to start another session.

User action:

Check the sequence of your DBM server commands. If necessary, terminate an existing parameter session with `param_commitsession` or `param_abortsession`. Alternatively, you can also use the active parameter session for the command you want to execute.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24975: ERR_NOXPSESSION - param session inactive

Explanation:

Some DBMServer statements in this application area require a parameter session. In this case, this session was inactive.

User Action:

Check the sequence of your DBMServer commands. First of all, you must open a parameter session using the DBM server command `param_startsession` before you can process a parameter.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24976: ERR_PARAMEXIST - param file of database already exists

Explanation:

A parameter file already exists for the specified database. You can only initialize the parameter file if no parameter file exists. This prevents the configuration from being lost.

User action:

Delete the parameter file explicitly either at file-system level or using the DBM server command `param_rmfile`. Note that this will mean the current database configuration will be lost.

-24977: ERR_COMMAND - unknown command <command>

Explanation:

The specified DBMServer statement has not been recognized.

User Action:

Enter a correct statement. Bear in mind that statements are case-sensitive.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24978: ERR_XPSYNTAX - xparam syntax error

Explanation:

The parameter description in the parameter help file is incorrect.

User Action:

Read the extended error text and correct the error in the file `cserv.pcf`, which you will find in the database installation's `env` directory.

-24979: ERR_XPNOTFOUND - parameter not found

Explanation:

The kernel parameter does not exist in the parameter help file.

User action:

Check whether the parameter name is correct, bearing in mind that it is case-sensitive.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24980: ERR_NOHELP - xparam help file not found

Explanation:

The parameter help file that describes the kernel parameters could not be opened.

User Action:

Check that the `cserv.pcf` file in the database installation's `env` directory exists and is correct. You should also check the DBMServer's access rights to this file.

-24981: ERR_HIENTRYNOTFOUND - backup history entry not found

Explanation:

The required entry does not exist in the backup history.

User action:

Correct the parameters of the DBM server command you used to read the backup history.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24982: ERR_ERR_NOHISTORY - backup history file not found

Explanation:

No backup history exists.

User Action:

A backup history only exists if backup operations have already been executed. The backup history function cannot be used before this has been done.

-24983: ERR_BANOVALIDTYPE - invalid backup type

Explanation:

The backup type specified is invalid.

User Action:

Specify a valid backup type in your DBMServer command.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24984: ERR_MENOVALID - invalid medium definition

Explanation:

The medium you have defined is invalid.

User Action:

Check the parameters you have entered.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24985: ERR_MENOTFOUND - medium not found

Explanation:

The medium you have specified has not been defined.

User action:

Check your entries and either specify a different medium or create a new one under that name.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24986: ERR_NOMEDIA - media file not found

Explanation:

No backup medium has been defined yet for the database.

User Action:

Create backup mediums before using functions that need to have predefined backup mediums.

Check that the DBMServer can access its configuration files. It may be that the DBMServer has the wrong user authorizations.

-24987: ERR_TOSMALL - packet size too small for answer

Explanation:

The client application has provided too little memory space for the DBM server's response.

User action:

Change the DBM server command so that the response is smaller.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24988: ERR_SQL - sql error

Explanation:

An error occurred when a command was issued to the database kernel.

User Action:

If necessary, consult the other database-kernel error message and correct your entries accordingly.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24989: ERR_NOHISTORYSESSION - no backup history session available

Explanation:

The DBM server command is only possible if the backup history is open.

User action:

First of all, open the backup history with `backup_history_open`. Please watch for any errors that might occur.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24990: ERR_NOBACKUPSESSION - no backup session available

Explanation:

The DBM server command is only permitted if the *Save* or *Restore* is active.

User action:

First of all, start the backup session you require using the DBM server command `backup_save` or `backup_restore`, and execute further commands depending on how the *Save/Restore* runs.

Check whether the *Save/Restore* started properly.

Please note that importing a database backup using *Restore* will override the current status of your database.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24991: ERR_ NOSQLUSERSESSION - no sql user session available

Explanation:

A session with a database-kernel user task is required for the DBM server command you have chosen.

User action:

Start the session with the DBM server command `sql_connect` or with the Database Manager option `-uSQL` (CLI).

Check whether a previous attempt to set up the session failed and read the error message issued for it.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24992: ERR_ NOUTILSESSION - no utility session available

Explanation:

A session with a database-kernel utility task is required for the DBM server command you have chosen.

User action:

Start the session with the DBM server command `util_connect` or with the Database Manager option `-uUTL` (CLI).

Check whether a previous attempt to set up the session failed and read the error message issued for it.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24993: ERR_ RTEEXT - runtime environment error

Explanation:

The database runtime environment was unable to perform a function correctly.

User action:

Please read the additional runtime environment error message.

-24994: ERR_RTE - runtime environment error**Explanation:**

The database runtime environment was unable to perform a function correctly.

User action:

Please read the additional runtime environment error message.

-24995: ERR_MEM - memory allocation error**Explanation:**

The operating system was unable to provide the DBM server with enough main memory.

User action:

Correct the limit on the DBM server's user authorizations if one exists.

Check the overall condition of your operating system for any problems with main memory management.

-24996: ERR_PARAM - wrong parameters**Explanation:**

Your DBM server command has been executed with incorrect parameters.

User action:

Check your entries and also check whether the command you have used requires a database name or a special session.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24997: ERR_FILE - file handling error

Explanation:

A file was not accessed properly.

User Action:

This might happen because you do not have the user authorizations required. Check the DBMServer installation and its current authorizations.

You should also check whether the file is damaged.

- -24998: ERR_NOTIMPL - sorry, command not yet implemented

Explanation:

The DBM server command is not available in this version.

User action:

Choose a different command.

If the error occurs in the Database Manager GUI and there is no way in which you can correct it, please contact your local support organization.

-24999: ERR - common error

Explanation:

An error has occurred that the Database Manager cannot analyze properly.

User action:

Please inform your local support organization.



From -25000 to -25999

Error messages of the Replication Manager program

-25003 [Page 217]	Name of database host could not be determined
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-25004 [Page 217]	Error when connecting to the database
-25005 [Page 218]	Error when logging user on to the database
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-25011 [Page 220]	Error when executing the internal SQL command
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-25020 [Page 221]	Memory space exhausted
-25021 [Page 221]	Error during user changeover
-25022 [Page 221]	Request to terminate operation received; processing of command terminated
-25109 [Page 221]	<command> not implemented
-25201 [Page 222]	Invalid length specification for INTEGER field
-25202 [Page 222]	Invalid length specification for REAL field
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-25205 [Page 223]	Invalid specification for USAGE
-25206 [Page 223]	Invalid specification in lines for USAGE
-25207 [Page 224]	Number of lines specified for USAGE is too high
-25208 [Page 224]	Invalid position specification; specify a positive value
-25209 [Page 224]	Invalid value for FRACTION; specify a positive value
-25210 [Page 225]	Invalid value for SCALE; enter a value between -127 and 127

-25211 [Page 225]	Invalid ROUND specification; specify a value between 0 and 18
-25212 [Page 225]	Invalid TRUNC specification; enter a value between 0 and 18
-25213 [Page 226]	Invalid file format specification; FORMATTED and COMPRESSED exclude each other
-25214 [Page 226]	Invalid file format specification; Separator/Delimiter is not allowed together with FORMATTED
-25216 [Page 226]	File format specification FORMATTED required
-25218 [Page 226]	Invalid file format specification; no columns specified despite FORMATTED file format
-25219 [Page 227]	Columns must be specified in the command in ascending order according to their position
-25220 [Page 227]	Invalid separator/delimiter specification
-25221 [Page 227]	Invalid specification for representation of decimal numbers
-25222 [Page 228]	Invalid specification for representation of Boolean values
-25223 [Page 228]	Invalid specification for representation of NULL values
-25224 [Page 228]	Invalid specification for language of messages; specify ENG or DEU
-25225 [Page 229]	Invalid specification for the representation of thousand separator and decimal point in numerical values
-25226 [Page 229]	Maximum number of column specifications in a command has been exceeded
-25227 [Page 229]	Maximum number of conditions in a command has been exceeded
-25228 [Page 230]	Invalid specification for external representation of date or time values
-25229 [Page 230]	Incorrect comparison operator in condition
-25230 [Page 231]	Error in DATAEXTRACT command; specification for command file is missing
-25231 [Page 231]	Specification of ROUND, TRUNC, or SCALE not allowed for this column
-25232 [Page 231]	Unknown keyword
-25233 [Page 231]	Error in column description; file format is COMPRESSED, but some descriptions contain end positions
-25234 [Page 232]	Error in column description; file format is FORMATTED, but some descriptions do not contain end positions
-25235 [Page 232]	Error in column description; identical positions for different columns
-25236 [Page 233]	Error in column description; column positions overlap

-25237 [Page 233]	Error when executing the command; the columns that are to be updated are missing from the command
-25238 [Page 233]	Error when executing the command; the command does not contain any column specifications
-25239 [Page 234]	The value specified is not a integer number
-25281 [Page 234]	Syntax error at a certain position
-25301 [Page 234]	Invalid entry in <i>Date</i> or <i>Time</i> column
-25302 [Page 235]	The value entered is not a valid numerical value
-25303 [Page 235]	The values entered are not in the correct order
-25304 [Page 235]	Key field entries are missing
-25305 [Page 236]	The entries in the key fields are too long
-25306 [Page 236]	The value you have entered is not valid for hexadecimal display
-25308 [Page 236]	CONSTRAINT condition violated
-25309 [Page 236]	The value you entered was not recognized as a BOOLEAN entry
-25310 [Page 237]	Column does not permit NULL values
-25311 [Page 237]	Data missing for NOT NULL column
-25313 [Page 237]	Numerical value truncated
-25314 [Page 238]	Too few decimal places defined for column
-25315 [Page 238]	The data type of the column and the external data type are not compatible
-25316 [Page 238]	The FASTLOAD command cannot be executed; the table contains at least one column of data type LONG
-25317 [Page 239]	Entry for column is not compatible with the data type or the column length
-25318 [Page 239]	The generated system key has exceeded the maximum possible value
-25319 [Page 239]	Unable to find any data for the column in the data file
-25320 [Page 240]	The LONG value could not be loaded into column
-25321 [Page 240]	Error in the command; the constant you have entered is not a valid number
-25322 [Page 240]	Error in the command; the constant you entered was truncated during conversion

-25323 [Page 241]	Error in command; the data type of the constant in the column's NULL condition is not compatible with the external column data type
-25324 [Page 241]	Error in the length specifications of the column descriptions; see log file for more detailed information
-25325 [Page 242]	Error in command; the external and internal data types are not compatible. For more detailed information, please consult the log file
-25326 [Page 242]	Error when executing the extract command; the number extracted was truncated during conversion
-25327 [Page 242]	Error when extracting data record
-25328 [Page 243]	Error when executing the DATAEXTRACT command; the server's log file contains more detailed information
-25329 [Page 243]	Error when executing the TABLELOAD command; the data file is corrupt or was not created using TABLEEXTRACT
-25330 [Page 243]	Error when executing the TABLELOAD command; the page sizes of the source and target file are different
-25331 [Page 244]	This is a restricted statement, user must be SYSDBA
-25332 [Page 244]	Unable to extract table definition
-25333 [Page 245]	Unable to extract index definition
-25334 [Page 245]	The file counter exceeds the maximum of 9999 files
-25335 [Page 245]	Error when restoring the table; the data file specified was created with TABLEEXTRACT USER/ALL
-25336 [Page 246]	Error when restoring tables; the data file specified was created using TABLEEXTRACT TABLE
-25337 [Page 246]	Error when restoring table; the data file contains no data for the specified table
-25338 [Page 246]	Error when restarting the command; entry in assignment file not found
-25339 [Page 247]	Error when restarting the TABLELOAD command; unable to open restart
-25340 [Page 247]	UCS2 conversion error; character string contains invalid characters or character sequences
-25341 [Page 248]	Error when generating the CREATE TABLE/CREATE INDEX statement
-25342 [Page 248]	Error when restoring table <table name>; the structures of the source and target tables are different
-25343 [Page 248]	Error in command; the SELECT statement in the command does not contain the column name
-25344 [Page 249]	Error in command for downloading data; the output length specified is too small for the column. Minimum output length is:
-25351 [Page 249]	Error in command; the LONGFILE specification for the column is missing from the command
-25352 [Page 249]	Error when downloading data; several errors occurred when analyzing the LONGFILE specification in the command. For more information, please consult

	the log file
-25353 [Page 250]	Error when downloading data; the maximum number of LONG data files for the column has been exceeded
-25354 [Page 250]	Error in the command for uploading data; the LONG data file specification is missing
-25501 [Page 250]	Error when opening file
-25502 [Page 251]	Error when closing file
-25503 [Page 251]	Error when reading file
-25504 [Page 251]	Error when writing file
-25505 [Page 251]	Error when erasing file
-25507 [Page 252]	Error when shrinking file
-25801 [Page 252]	Internal program error



-25003: Name of database host could not be determined

Explanation:

In a statement for opening a connection, no database host is specified. The database host could not be determined.

User Action:

In the statement for opening a connection to a REPM server, enter the name of the host where the database instance is running. Restart the REPM server.



-25004: Error when connecting to the database: <SQL error text>

Explanation:

The system cannot open a connection to the database.

User Action:

Use the SQL error text to determine why the connection failed. Fix the cause of the error, and restart the REPM server.



-25005: Error when logging user on to the database: <SQL error text>

Explanation:

The user specified could not be logged on to the database.

User Action:

Use the SQL error text to determine why the log on attempt failed. Fix the cause of the error, and restart the REPM server.



-25006: Error occurred when connecting to the database with specified userkey: <SQL error text>

Explanation:

The system cannot create a connection to the database using the specified user data.

User Action:

Use the SQL error text to determine why the connection failed. Fix the cause of the error, and restart the REPM server.



-25007: Error when executing the command; no connection to the database exists

Explanation:

During the execution of an upload or download command or an SQL command, the system was unable to find a connection to the database. This may be because you are not logged on to the correct database.

User Action:

Before you execute load, unload, or SQL statements, log on to the database using the command **use user <user name> <password>**.



-25008: Error when logging on user; previous user's database connection has been restored

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[-25005 \[Page 218\]](#)

Explanation:

An error occurred when a user attempted to log on to the database. The last user to have logged on has been logged on again instead.

This error message only appears if a new user is unable log on to a database where another user who is processing upload and download commands is already logged on. This message precedes the error message -25005.

User Action:

Since this message merely informs you that a previous connection has been restored, please proceed as described in message -25005.



-25009: Error in communication between the replication server and the database during the processing of a request/receives: <error number> = <error text>

Explanation:

Communication between the REPM server and the database takes place via the synchronous exchange of communication packages. The REPM server sends a package containing the command that is to be processed to the database. This is known as a "request". While the database processes the command, the REPM server waits for the package to be returned with the result. This is known as a "receive".

Errors may occur during this process if the connection from the REPM server to the database is lost or if the database is no longer available.

User Action:

Use the error text to determine why the communication failed. Fix the cause of the error, and restart the REPM server.



-25010: <SQL error text>

Explanation:

The database reports SQL errors that occur while a user's SQL commands are being processed with this error number.

User Action:

Fix the cause of the error and restart the REPM server.



-25011: Error when executing the internal SQL command <SQL command>: SQL error <error number> = <error text> (error position: <position>)

Explanation:

An SQL command generated by the REPM server to process an upload or download command could not be executed. This message also displays the cause of the error.

User Action:

Fix the cause of the error and restart the REPM server.



-25018: Error when changing the authorizations for the log file; unable to change file owner to <user name>: <error text>

Explanation:

This error only occurs when you execute the SET LOGOWNER <USERNAME> command on UNIX or Linux operating systems.

User Action:

Use the error text to determine why the modification failed. Rectify the error and re-execute the statement.



-25019: Error when opening the log file <file name> (<error text>); temporary log file <file name> opened

Explanation:

Attempts to open the REPM server's log file failed. This may have been caused by another REPM server already running on the same computer. If more than one REPM server is started on one computer at the same time, only one can access the log file at one time because log files can only be opened exclusively.

So the REPM server can still process the statements, it opens a temporary log file, the name of which is stated in the message.

User Action:

No user action is required.

**-25020: Memory full****Explanation:**

A statement cannot be executed because of limited memory space.

User Action:

No user action possible.

**-25021: Error during user changeover to <user name>:
SQL error <error number> = <error text> (error position:
<position>)****Explanation:**

An error has occurred when downloading or uploading data using the commands TABLEEXTRACT ALL and TABLELOAD ALL.

To download or upload data using the statement above, the REPM server must switch the user internally so it can process user-specific data. This internal changeover failed.

User Action:

Rectify the cause of the error and re-execute the command.

**-25022: Request to terminate operation received;
processing of command cancelled****Explanation:**

Using Ctrl C, the user has sent a request to the REPM server to cancel the processing of statements.

User Action:

No user action is required.

**-25109: <command> not implemented****Explanation:**

The specified statement could not be executed because the required functions have not been installed on the REPM server.

User Action:

No user action possible.



-25201: Invalid length specification for INTEGER field; possible lengths are 1, 2 or 4 bytes (2, 4 or 8 bytes if hexadecimal)

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

An explicit column description contains a file field of type INTEGER whose length does not correspond to the length mentioned here.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25202: Invalid length specification for REAL field; possible lengths are 4 or 8 bytes (8 or 16 bytes if hexadecimal)

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

A file field of type REAL is specified in an explicit column description. However, the length of the field does not match the length specified in the error message.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25203: Invalid length specification for DECIMAL field; possible length is 10 bytes (20 bytes if hexadecimal)

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

A file field of type DECIMAL is specified in an explicit column description. However, the length of the field does not match the length specified in the error message.

User Action:

Correct your entries and re-execute the command.

**-25204: Invalid length specification for ZONED field; possible length is 20 bytes (40 bytes if hexadecimal)****Explanation:**

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

An explicit column description contains a file field of type ZONED whose length does not correspond to the length specified in the error message.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.

**-25205: Invalid specification for USAGE; possible values are between 50% and 100%****Explanation:**

An error has occurred in the FASTLOAD command.

The USAGE value specified in the command is not within the permitted number range, that is, between 50% and 100%.

User Action:

Correct the specified USAGE percentage and re-execute the command.

**-25206: Invalid specification of lines for USAGE; value must be greater than 0****Explanation:**

An error has occurred in the FASTLOAD command.

The value that has been specified for USAGE (0 rows) is not valid.

User Action:

Correct the number of rows you specified for USAGE and re-execute the command.



-25207: Number of lines specified for USAGE is too high

Explanation:

An error has occurred in the FASTLOAD command.

The row number specified for USAGE (rows per page of the database) is too large. The maximum number of lines allowed can be determined from the size of a database page and the size of a record in the table to be loaded.

User Action:

Correct your entries and re-execute the command.



-25208: Invalid position specification; enter positive values

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

You cannot specify a negative value for a position.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25209: Invalid value for FRACTION; specify a positive value

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The value entered for FRACTION cannot be a negative value.

User Action:

Correct the entry you made for FRACTION and re-execute the command.



-25210: Invalid value for SCALE; enter a value between -127 and 127

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

A number specified for SCALE must be between -127 and +127.

User Action:

Correct the entry you made for SCALE and re-execute the command.



-25211: Invalid ROUND specification; specify a value between 0 and 18

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

A number specified for ROUND must be between 0 and 18.

User Action:

Correct the number of rows you specified for ROUND and re-execute the command.



-25212: Invalid TRUNC specification; enter a value between 0 and 18

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

A number specified for TRUNC must be between 0 and 18.

User Action:

Correct the number of rows you specified for TRUNC and re-execute the command.



-25213: Invalid file format specification; FORMATTED and COMPRESSED exclude each other

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

You cannot enter both COMPRESSED and FORMATTED as the format of a data file. These formats are mutually exclusive to one another.

User Action:

Correct the format and re-execute the command.



-25214: Invalid file format specification; Separator/Delimiter is not allowed together with FORMATTED

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

When FORMATTED is specified as the format of a data file in a command, you cannot also specify separators or delimiters in the statement.

User Action:

Correct the entries and re-execute the command.



-25216: File format FORMATTED required

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The formats INTEGER, REAL, DECIMAL, and ZONED for individual columns to be loaded or extracted are only allowed if the data file format is set to FORMATTED.

User Action:

Correct the format and re-execute the command.



-25218: Invalid file format specification; no columns

specified despite FORMATTED file format

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

FORMATTED is specified as the data file format in a command. However, no columns are specified. FORMATTED requires that every column to be downloaded or uploaded be specified in the command.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25219: Columns must be specified in the command in ascending order according to their position

Explanation:

Error in the command for uploading data.

COMPRESSED was specified in the command as a data file format. If this is the case, the columns must be specified in the command in ascending order according to their position.

User Action:

Correct the entries and re-execute the command.



-25220: Invalid separator/delimiter specification

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

Separators and delimiters must not contain more than one character.

User Action:

Correct the format and re-execute the command.



-25221: Invalid specification for representation of decimal numbers

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The data file format specification in a command includes a character string to be used for decimal numbers to arrange thousands and separate whole numbers from decimal places. The syntax of the character string is incorrect.

User Action:

Correct the entries and re-execute the command.



-25222: Invalid specification for Boolean display

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The data file format specification in a command includes a character string that specifies how BOOLEAN values loaded to or from the database instance are displayed. The syntax of the character string is incorrect.

User Action:

Correct the entries and re-execute the command.



-25223: Invalid specification for representation of NULL values

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The specification of the character string with which NULL values are represented, or are to be represented, externally in data files does not have the correct syntax. Character strings representing NULL values can be a maximum of 20 characters long.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25224: Invalid specification for language of messages; specify ENG or DEU

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

German (DEU) and English (ENG) are supported as languages for messages (error, status, and warning messages).

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.

**-25225: Invalid specification for the representation of thousand separator and decimal point in numerical values****Explanation:**

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The specification of the thousand separator and the decimal point to be used when uploading or downloading numerical values from the REPM server does not have the correct syntax.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.

**-25226: Maximum number of column specifications in a command has been exceeded****Explanation:**

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

In a command to upload or download data, you cannot specify more columns than the database allows per table. This value of 1024 columns was exceeded in the command to be executed.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.

**-25227: Maximum number of conditions in a command has been exceeded****Explanation:**

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

In a command to upload or download data, you cannot specify more than 254 conditions in total for all columns. This value was exceeded in the command to be executed.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25228: Invalid specification for external representation of date or time values

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The specification for the representation of date or time values (specified template) is invalid.

Valid template representations are as follows:

HH.MM.SS	(ISO or EUR)
HH:MM AM (PM)	(USA)
HH:MM:SS	(JIS)
HHHHMMSS	(INTERNAL)
Freely definable templates. These must use the symbols H (for hours), M (for minutes), and S (for seconds).	

See also the handbook on the *Replication Manager*.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25229: Invalid relational operator in condition

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The relational operator specified in the condition is not supported. Possible relational operators are:

<	smaller
<=	smaller, equal to
>	greater
>=	greater, equal to
<>	not equal to
=	equal to

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25230: Error in DATAEXTRACT command; specification for command file is missing

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The command `DATAEXTRACT FOR DATALOAD/FASTLOAD/DATAUPDATE` must contain specifications for at least 2 output files – one file for data and one file for the commands to be created. The second of these files is missing in the command.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25231: Specification of ROUND, TRUNC, or SCALE not allowed for this column

Explanation:

Error when uploading or downloading data.

The ROUND, TRUNC, or SCALE specification is only possible for numerical table columns, that is for table columns of type INTEGER, SMALLINT, FLOAT, or FIXED.

User Action:

Correct the file field type and re-execute the command.



-25232: Unknown keyword

Explanation:

The command to upload or download data contains an error.

The entered command contains an unknown keyword.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25233: Error in column description; file format is COMPRESSED, but some descriptions contain end

positions

Explanation:

An error has occurred in the command for uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

The file format for source files is specified in the command as COMPRESSED. With this format, the positions in the column descriptions specify the number of the current field to be uploaded in a data line of the source file. End positions are not allowed in this format.

User Action:

Correct the positions you entered and re-execute the command.



-25234: Error in column description; file format is FORMATTED, but some descriptions do not contain end positions

Explanation:

An error has occurred in the command for uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

The file format for source files is specified in the command as FORMATTED. With this format, position specifications in the form start position - end position are required.

User Action:

Correct the positions you entered and re-execute the command.



-25235: Error in column description; identical positions for different columns

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The file format for the target file is specified in the command as COMPRESSED. All values to be downloaded must be specified using different position specifications. Otherwise, downloaded values will be overwritten.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25236: Error in column description; column positions overlap

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The file format for the target file is specified in the command as FORMATTED. The download values specified in the command must not overlap. Otherwise, any values that have already been downloaded will be overwritten.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25237: Error when executing the command; the columns that are to be updated are missing from the command

Explanation:

Error when updating data using the DATAUPDATE command.

The specifications required to execute the column update are missing from the command. The column specification must begin with the keyword SET.

For more information, see the description of the syntax of the DATAUPDATE command in the *Replication Manager* handbook.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25238: Error when executing the command; the command does not contain any column specifications

Explanation:

Error when updating data using the DATAUPDATE command.

The column specifications required to execute the command are missing. The values specified in the columns represent the row in the target table that should be updated.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25239: The value specified is not a integer number

Explanation:

An error has occurred in the command for uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

The value specified in a command is not recognized as an integer number (the range of values for integer numbers is 0 <= 2147483647).

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25281: Syntax error at position <position number> (<error which occurred>)

Explanation:

The REPM server discovered a syntax error in the command when it was parsed.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25301: Invalid entry in *Date* or *Time* column: <the value entered>

Explanation:

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

When you enter values in columns of data type *Date* or *Time*, there are various formats you can use (INTERNAL, EUR, ISO, USA, JIS). The REPM server converts these values into the internal database format for each data type.

This error occurs if a value that you have specified is supposed to be inserted into a column of data type *Date* or *Time* but it cannot be converted into the correct internal database format.

User Action:

Correct the values and re-execute the command.



-25302: The value entered is not a valid numerical value: <value entered>

Explanation:

An error has occurred in the command for uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

This error can have several causes depending on the context in which it occurs.

- A value that is to be uploaded into a column with a numerical data type (INTEGER, FIXED (n,m), ...) cannot be converted into the internal format. The value is either too high or is not recognized as a number.
- A value that is to be downloaded from a column with a numerical data type (INTEGER, FIXED (n,m), ...) cannot be converted into the external display format. The value is either too high or the data types are not compatible (for example, if you try to extract a value from a column of data type FLOAT and to display it externally as data type INTEGER BINARY).
- Commands for uploading or downloading data contain certain conditions, for example, for downloading or uploading NULL values. If you have defined conditions for columns with a numerical data type, the values in these conditions must be recognized as a numerical value.

User Action:

Correct the values and re-execute the command.



-25303: The values entered are not in the correct order

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

All values that are to be uploaded must be in the correct order. The order is disrupted either by the data record in the row (format of the file entered: COMPRESSED or FORMATTED without binary data) or the position specified (format of the file entered: FORMATTED with binary data).

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25304: Key field entries are missing

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

No entries were made in one or more of the key fields of a table that is to be uploaded. The data record affected is specified in the next message.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.

**-25305: The entries in the key fields are too long****Explanation:**

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.

**-25306: The value you have entered is not valid for hexadecimal display****Explanation:**

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

You have specified in the command that the values to be uploaded in plain text are available in hexadecimal coding for one or more columns.

The values you have entered are not valid for hexadecimal display.

User Action:

Correct the values and re-execute the command.

**-25308: CONSTRAINT condition violated****Explanation:**

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

The data record specified does not meet the requirements defined in the CONSTRAINT condition for this table.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.

**-25309: The value you entered was not recognized as a BOOLEAN entry****Explanation:**

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

You can define how BOOLEAN values are displayed externally either in each individual command or in a command file for all commands.

The value to be uploaded is not compatible with this display type.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25310: Column <column name> does not permit NULL values

Explanation:

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE). You cannot upload NULL values into columns that have been defined as NOT NULL columns and that have no system default value.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25311: Data missing for NOT NULL column <column name>

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

This error occurs if no data is found in the data file for a column that has been defined as NOT NULL and that has no system default value or if the column is not specified in the command.

User Action:

Correct the values or the command and re-execute the command.



-25313: Numerical value has been truncated

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

A numerical value that is supposed to be downloaded and displayed in the format specified in the command cannot be extracted. This error occurs if, for example, you try to download the value 2147483647 from data type INTEGER into an external binary INTEGER value that is only 2 bytes long.

In this case, you will only see an error message, and instead of numerical data, the data file will only contain the same number of asterisks (*). This error does not interrupt the data download.

User Action:

Check the data once it has been downloaded.

**-25314: Too few decimal places defined for column <column name>; minimum number <number>****Explanation:**

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The format you have defined for the external display of the specified column's values (DECIMAL or ZONED format) contains too few decimal places. The number required is determined by the column definition in the database and/or the operations that are performed on the column values when they are downloaded.

User Action:

Correct the specifications you made for the external display of this column and re-execute the command.

**-25315: The data type of the column <column name> and the external data type are not compatible****Explanation:**

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

User Action:

Select another external data type and re-execute the command.

**-25316: The FASTLOAD command cannot be executed; the table contains at least one column of data type LONG****Explanation:**

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

The table that is supposed to be uploaded must not contain any columns of data type LONG. This also applies even if the column affected does not need to be uploaded, that is, even if the command does not list the column in the column description.

User Action:

Load the table with the DATALOAD command instead.



-25317: Entry for column <column name> is not compatible with the data type or the column length

Explanation:

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

The value you have entered cannot be loaded into the column because it is either too long or the external data type and the column data type are incompatible.

User Action:

Correct the data and re-execute the command.



-25318: The generated system key has exceeded the maximum possible value

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

Data is being loaded into a table containing no user-defined keys. If this is the case, the database generates its own internal key.

The key that is generated exceeds the maximum possible value. However, this error only occurs if the number of data records in the table exceeds 248.

User Action:

No user action is possible.



-25319: Unable to find any data for the column <column name> in the data file

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the DATALOAD or FASTLOAD command.

When you load data, you must specify data in the data file for all columns included in the command. The only exceptions to this rule are columns that permit system default or NULL values.

The REPM server was unable to find any data in the data file for the column specified.

In addition to displaying this error message, the REPM server also logs which row (text data file) or which position in the file (binary data file) the error occurred in.

User Action:

Check the data in the data file and re-execute the command.



-25320: The LONG value could not be loaded into column <column name>

Explanation:

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

An error occurred when loading a value into a column of data type LONG. The error message contains extra text outlining the cause of the failed upload.

User Action:

Correct the cause of the error and re-execute the command.



-25321: Error in the command; the constant you have entered <value> is not a valid number

Explanation:

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

You can specify conditions for individual columns in your commands, which then govern how the values are loaded/updated. The system must be able to identify the constants in conditions for numerical columns as numbers.

If you see this error message, it means that the value you have entered as a constant is not recognized as a number.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25322: Error in the command; the constant you entered was truncated during conversion

Explanation:

An error has occurred while uploading (DATALOAD or FASTLOAD) or updating data (DATAUPDATE).

You can specify conditions for individual columns in your commands, which then govern how the values are loaded/updated. The system must be able to identify the constants in conditions for numerical columns as numbers.

If you see this error message, it means that the value you have entered as a constant is recognized as a number. However, it was truncated by a few decimal places during conversion and therefore can no longer be used.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25323: Error in command; the data type of the constant in the column's <column name> NULL condition is not compatible with the external column data type

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

You can specify in your command a NULL value for individual columns so that if a NULL value is downloaded, the constant specified in your command is entered in the data file.

The data type of the constant value you specified and the external data type of the column to be extracted must be compatible. If you do not specify a data type in the command, the default data type CHAR is used.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25324: Error in the length specifications of the column descriptions; see log file for more detailed information

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Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

You can specify in your command the length of the values in the data file for individual columns. Some of the lengths you specify may be shorter than the column lengths defined in the database. If this is the case, these values may be extracted incorrectly.

This error message is only a summary of the error. The error messages -25203, -25204, and -25315 specify which column descriptions contain errors and are listed in the log file.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25325: Error in command; the external and internal data types are not compatible. For more detailed information, please consult the log file

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Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

You can specify in your command the external data type of the values in the data file for individual columns.

This error message is only a summary of the error. The error messages -25315 and -25323 specify which column descriptions contain errors and they are only listed in the log file.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25326: Error when executing the download command. The number extracted (column "<column name>") was truncated during conversion

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The number that was downloaded was truncated by a few decimal places when it was converted into an external data type.

This error does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action required.



-25327: Error when extracting data record <number of data record>; The starting position of the data record in the data file: <position>

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The data record included in the error message was downloaded incorrectly.

The position specified is only relevant for binary data files because they state the exact position of the incorrect data record in the data file. When dealing with text data files, the position is always 1.

This error message was preceded by other error messages which describe in more detail the error and the incorrect values in the data record.

This error does not cause the command to terminate if it was executed with error tolerance greater than 1.

User Action:

Check the incorrect data records.

If the command terminates, correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25328: Error when executing the DATAEXTRACT command; the server's log file contains more detailed information

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

Only the client (for example, repmcli) displays this error message.

User Action:

Check the problems that have occurred using the entries in the server's log file.

Correct the statement if necessary and re-execute it.



-25329: Error when executing the command; the data file is corrupt or was not created using TABLEEXTRACT (<cause of error>)

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the TABLELOAD command.

The data files for the TABLELOAD command must be binary files containing database structures and special information on executing the subsequent TABLELOAD command. These files are created using the TABLEEXTRACT command and cannot be modified in any way.

The data file specified in the command was modified when TABLEEXTRACT was executed or it was not created using TABLEEXTRACT. The <cause of the error> section states which information in the data file was not evaluated.

User Action:

Create the data file using the TABLEEXTRACT command and re-execute the command.



-25330: Error when executing the command; the page

sizes of the source and target file are different (source <page size in bytes>, target <page size in bytes>)

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the TABLELOAD command.

The data generated with the TABLEEXTRACT command is a binary structure of the downloaded database. If you want to load the data back into another database, it must have the same page size as the source database.

This error occurs when the page size of the database from where the table(s) were downloaded is different to the page size of the target database.

User Action:

No user action is possible. The data can only be loaded into a database with the same page size as the source database.



-25331: This statement can only be carried out by a SYSDBA

Explanation:

The commands TABLEEXTRACT ALL, TABLELOAD ALL, CATALOGEXTRACT ALL, and CATALOGLOAD ALL affect the whole database catalog and can therefore only be executed by a system administrator.

User Action:

Call the Replication Manager using the correct administrator user ID or execute a USE-USER command with the correct user ID beforehand.



-25332: Unable to extract table definition <SQL error text>

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the TABLEEXTRACT command.

When you execute a TABLEEXTRACT command, all table data as well as the table's structure is downloaded for each table. This means that the downloaded table can be completely restored when you call the TABLELOAD command.

An error occurred when the table's structure was downloaded. You can find the cause of the error in the SQL error text.

User Action:

Analyze the cause of the error and re-execute the command.



-25333: Unable to extract index definition <SQL error text>

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the TABLEEXTRACT command.

When you execute a TABLEEXTRACT command, all table data as well as the table's indexes are downloaded for each table. This means that the downloaded table can be completely restored when you call the TABLELOAD command.

An error occurred when the table's indexes were downloaded. You can find the cause of the error in the SQL error text.

User Action:

Analyze the cause of the error and re-execute the command.



-25334: The file counter exceeds the maximum of 9999 files

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the TABLEEXTRACT command.

To ensure that data files generated during a TABLEEXTRACT command do not exceed the default size, a series of data files are generated from the data file named in the statement.

The maximum number of data files that can be generated is 9999.

User Action:

Correct the default size for one single data file in the TABLEEXTRACT command and re-execute the command.



-25335: Error when restoring the table <table name>; the data file specified was created with TABLEEXTRACT USER/ALL

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the TABLELOAD TABLE command.

The data generated using the TABLEEXTRACT command was created with the option USER or ALL. The tables that were downloaded in this way can only be restored with the TABLELOAD USER or the TABLELOAD ALL command. You cannot restore one particular table using this data.

User Action:

If you want to restore one particular table, you must download it using the TABLEEXTRACT command.

If you want to restore all the data from the data file, correct the command and re-execute it.



-25336: Error when restoring tables; the data file specified was created using TABLEEXTRACT TABLE

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the TABLELOAD ALL or the TABLELOAD USER command.

The data generated using the TABLEEXTRACT command was created with the option TABLE. If you use this command, only one table is downloaded. This can only be restored using the relevant TABLELOAD TABLE command.



You cannot restore more than one table using this data.

User Action:

If you want to restore tables, first of all you must download them using the correct TABLEEXTRACT command (use the option ALL or USER):

- Use the option ALL or USER for more than one table
- Use the option TABLE for a single table



-25337: Error when restoring table <table name>; the data file <file name> contains no data for the specified table

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the TABLELOAD command.

The specified data file does not contain any data with which to restore the table. Before a table can be restored, it must be downloaded using the TABLEEXTRACT command.

User Action:

Download the table before you restore it.



-25338: Error when restarting the command; entry

<value> in assignment file <file name> not found

Explanation:

Error when restarting the TABLELOAD command for uploading data.

You can restart cancelled uploads using the TABLELOAD command. To enable you to do this, the Replication Manager writes a restart file containing the name of the last table to be uploaded successfully when it executes the TABLELOAD command.

This error occurs if the Replication Manager is unable to find the name of the table written to the restart file in the assignment file. One possible cause may be that the assignment file was modified after the upload was cancelled.

User Action:

If possible, restore the assignment file to its original state. If this is not possible, you need to download and upload all the data again to ensure your data is consistent.



-25339: Error when restarting the command; unable to open restart file <file name> <system message>

Explanation:

Error when re-executing the TABLELOAD command for uploading data.

The system was unable to open the restart file.

User Action:

Analyze and rectify the cause of the error. Execute the command again.



-25340: UCS2 conversion error; character string contains invalid characters or character sequences

Explanation:

Error uploading or updating data using the DATALOAD, FASTLOAD, or DATAUPDATE command on a UNICODE database.

If data on a UNICODE database is uploaded into columns of a character-based data type (CHAR), the Replication Manager converts it into a format the database recognizes (UCS2). In this case, an error has occurred during the conversion. The data that is to be uploaded contains characters that cannot be converted into UCS2.

User Action:

Correct the rejected data and re-execute the command.



-25341: Error when generating the CREATE TABLE/CREATE INDEX statement; <error message>

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT FOR DATALOAD command.

When you execute the DATAEXTRACT FOR DATALOAD command, data is downloaded and commands for creating tables (CREATE TABLE) and indexes (CREATE INDEX) are generated.

In this case, an error has occurred during the conversion. The error is described in more detail in the error message text specified in the error message.

User Action:

Rectify the cause of the error and re-execute the command.



-25342: Error when restoring table <table name>; the structures of the source and target tables are different

Explanation:

Error when uploading data using the TABLELOAD command.

The specified table already exists in the database. The REPM server has established that the structures of the source and target table are different. This means that the data cannot be uploaded.

User Action:

Change the structure of the target table so that it matches that of the source table. Execute the command again.



-25343: Error in command; the SELECT statement in the command does not contain the column names: <list of column names>

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The column names are present in the column list but are missing from the SELECT command. These will not be downloaded and therefore cannot be backed up in the data file.

User Action:

If you want to download these columns as well, you must include them in the SELECT command. If you do not want to download them, delete the column names from the column list.

Execute the command again.



-25344: Error in command; the output length specified for column <column name> is too small. Minimum output length is <value>

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The length specified for output is too small and not all values that are possible based on the column definition in the database can be output.

User Action:

Correct the output length for the column specified and re-execute the command.



-25351: Error in command; the LONGFILE specification for column <column name> is missing from the command

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The column specified in the DATAEXTRACT command's SELECT statement is data type LONG. To download it, you must include a LONGFILE specification in the command for this column (see *Replication Manager*).

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25352: Error when downloading data; several errors occurred when analyzing the LONGFILE specification in the command. For more information, please consult the log file

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

This error message is only a summary of the error. The error messages that preceded this message are listed in the log file.

User Action:

Check the other error messages and correct the command and re-execute it.



-25353: Error when downloading data; the maximum number of LONG data files for column <column name> has been exceeded

Explanation:

Error when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

You can set the LONGFILE specification in your command for columns of data type LONG so that each value that is downloaded is written to a single file. Placeholders ("#" – see handbook *Replication Manager*) in the file name determine the maximum number of files that can be generated. For example, <file name>### would mean that up to 1000 files can be generated.

This error occurs if the table contains more data records than the number of files that were generated.

User Action:

Correct the statement and re-execute it.



-25354: Error in the command for uploading data; the LONG data file specification is missing

Explanation:

This error occurs when uploading or updating data with the DATALOAD or DATAUPDATE command if all LONG values of a column that are to be inserted are in a LONG data file.

The Replication Manager was unable to find any specifications in the source file stating where the values are located in the LONG data file.

User Action:

Correct the data file and re-execute the command.



-25501: Error when opening the file <file name>: <operating system error text>

Explanation:

An operating system-dependent text appears in the operating system error message, indicating the error that occurred. Reasons for the error may be that there is no file of this name or that the specified disk is write-protected, etc.

User Action:

Specify a different filename or correct the error (at operating system level).



-25502: Error when closing the file <file name>: <operating system error text>

Explanation:

An operating system-dependent text appears in the operating system error message, indicating the error that occurred.

User Action:

No user action is required.



-25503: Error when reading the file <file name>: <operating system error text>

Explanation:

An operating system-dependent text appears in the operating system error message, indicating the error that occurred.

User Action:

Fix the cause of the error, and start the REPM server again to process the terminated command.



-25504: Error when writing the file <file name>: <operating system error text>

Explanation:

An operating system-dependent text appears in the operating system error message, indicating the error that occurred.

User Action:

Fix the cause of the error, and start the REPM server again to process the terminated command.



-25505: Error when deleting the file <file name>: <operating system error text>

Explanation:

An operating system-dependent text appears in the operating system error message, indicating the error that occurred.

User Action:

No user action is required.

**-25507: Error when reducing the file <file name>:
<operating system error text>****Explanation:**

An operating system-dependent text appears in the operating system error message, indicating the error that occurred. Reasons for the error may be that there is no file of this name or that the specified disk is write-protected, etc.

User Action:

Specify a different filename or correct the error at operating system level.

**-25801: Internal program error [<file ID>, <line number>,
<error number>]; notify local support organization****Explanation:**

An internal program error has occurred within the Replication Manager.

User Action:

Notify your local support organization and give them the details contained in the error message.

From -27000 to -28999**Error Messages of the *liveCache***

-27000 to -28999 [Page 252]	System error
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-27000 bis -28999: System error**Erklärung:**

A system error has occurred.

Benutzerreaktion:

Please inform the Local Support.

From 0 to 1999

Kernel System Messages

0 [Page 253]	Success
100 [Page 254]	Row not found
200 [Page 254]	Duplicate key
250 [Page 254]	Duplicate secondary key
300 [Page 254]	Integrity violation
320 [Page 255]	View violation
350 [Page 255]	Referential integrity violated
360 [Page 255]	Foreign key integrity violated
400 [Page 256]	Lock collision
450 [Page 256]	Lock collision caused by pending locks
500 [Page 256]	Lock request timeout
600 [Page 257]	Work rolled back
650 [Page 257]	Work rolled back
700 [Page 257]	Session inactivity timeout (work rolled back)
710 [Page 258]	Session terminated by shutdown (work rolled back)
750 [Page 258]	Too many SQL statements (work rolled back)

0: Success

Explanation:

The SQL statement was successfully executed.

The desired effect was produced.

User Action:

No user action is required.

100: Row not found

Explanation:

There is no (further) table row which meets the criterion.

User Action:

No user action is required.

200: Duplicate secondary key

Explanation:

There is already a table row with the key to be inserted.

User Action:

Check whether the existing table row contains the desired values. If this is not the case, check whether values in the existing table row can be replaced with the desired values. If a new table row must be inserted, change the value of the key to be inserted in the SQL statement in order to prevent key collisions.

250: Duplicate secondary key

Explanation:

There is already a table row with the specified secondary key. UNIQUE was specified for the secondary key.

User Action:

To avoid a key value collision, correct the value of the key to be inserted in the SQL statement.

The error message specifies the column or multiple-column index already containing the specified values.

300: Integrity violation

Explanation:

Insertions or updates would violate integrity constraints specified in the definition of the base or view table.

User Action:

The error message specifies the column which would violate the integrity constraints.

Correct the input value for the corresponding column.

320: View violation

Explanation:

An INSERT or <UPDATE statement> was issued for a view table. At least one of the rows specified in the SQL statement does not satisfy the SEARCH CONDITIONS of all underlying view tables defined 'WITH CHECK OPTION'.

User Action:

Display the definition of the view table using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.VIEWDEFS. Correct the INSERT or <UPDATE statement> according to this definition.

350: Referential integrity violated

Explanation:

The following causes are possible:

1. An INSERT or <UPDATE statement> issued on a table that is the referencing table in a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> produces a row that is not a matching row of the <CONSTRAINT definition>.
2. When deleting rows from a <REFERENCED TABLE> of a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> with ON DELETE RESTRICT in the <DELETE RULE>, a matching row exists.
3. When executing a <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION>, the <REFERENCED TABLE> or referencing table contains rows which conflict with the <CONSTRAINT definition>.

User Action:

1. Display the definition of the <REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION> using a <QUERY statement> issued on the system table DOMAIN.COL_REFS_COL. Correct the INSERT or <UPDATE statement> according to this definition.
2. Use an appropriate <QUERY statement> to find out which row of the referencing table prevents the desired <REFERENCED TABLE> rows from being deleted.
3. Use an appropriate QUERY statement to find out which row of the REFERENCED TABLE or referencing table conflicts with the REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT DEFINITION. Modify or delete the row concerned, or correct the <CONSTRAINT definition> to be created.

360: Foreign key integrity violation

Explanation:

In case of an INSERT or UPDATE statement issued on a join view table, the column values functionally depending on the <REFERENCING COLUMN>s of the referencing table conflict with the existing column values.

User Action:

This conflict may be solved by changing either the column values specified in the INSERT or UPDATE statement, or the existing values.

400: Lock collision**Explanation:**

When the option (NOWAIT) is specified in the LOCK statement or in the LOCK option, this message signals that the lock request conflicts with the locks of other users.

User Action:

1. In interactive mode, another job can be activated which does not require the desired lock.
2. As an alternative, you can wait for the lock to be released by specifying the same SQL statement without the '(NOWAIT)' option.

450: Lock collision caused by pending locks**Explanation:**

The lock request made by the SQL statement conflicts with locks which cannot be resolved at present because they belong to a pending transaction. The pending transaction cannot be concluded because there is no connection to the releasing serverdb.

User Action:

The SQL statement should not be reissued until the pending transaction has been resolved; i.e. until it has been possible to reconnect to the particular serverdb.

500: Lock request timeout**Explanation:**

1. The lock request or an implicit lock conflicts with the locks of another user. The maximum waiting time for granting the lock has elapsed (installation parameter REQUEST_TIMEOUT).
2. SHUTDOWN could not be performed in a certain period of time (installation parameter LOCK_TIMEOUT) because transactions with SQL statements for data modification are still open. The serverdb has not been shut down.

User Action:

1. In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error. The lock request can be reissued. To avoid possible deadlock situations, it is advisable to roll back the transaction using the <ROLLBACK statement>.

2. Do without the SHUTDOWN or force a shutdown of the serverdb using the QUICK option.

600: Work rolled back

Explanation:

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>

1. because you failed to carry out any operations within a certain period of time (installation parameter LOCK_TIMEOUT) but held locks which other users were waiting for, or because
2. the serverdb was in a deadlock situation. A deadlock situation is a situation in which two or more users hold locks and request further locks that are held by the other users. In the simplest case of two users, one user holds one lock at least and requests another lock. But this lock is held by another user who is himself waiting for the lock held by the first user. This situation can only be resolved if one of the users releases the lock already obtained.

User Action:

In some cases, the error message contains a more detailed description of the error.

In both cases, the lock requests must be checked and modified, if necessary. The last transaction must be repeated.

It may also be necessary to check and modify the value of the installation parameter LOCK_TIMEOUT.

650: Work rolled back

Explanation:

The user transaction was canceled implicitly and reset with an implicit <ROLLBACK statement> because the log devspace is full.

User Action:

The error text contains a precise description of the error.

Save the log. Details can be found in the database administration guide.

700: Session inactivity timeout (work rolled back)

Explanation:

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The database session was implicitly terminated, since you failed to carry out any operations within a certain period of time (installation parameter SESSION_TIMEOUT or TIMEOUT value specified with the <CONNECT statement>).

User Action:

Repeat the <CONNECT statement> and specify a larger TIMEOUT value, if necessary.

It may also be necessary to check and modify the value of the SESSION TIMEOUT installation parameter .

710:Session terminated by shutdown (work rolled back)**Explanation:**

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The database session was terminated because the database administration tool shut the database down. To speed up a later restart, the database system tries to reset and not just terminate open transactions within a short period.

User Action:

Once the database is ready, repeat the CONNECT statement and the transaction.

750: Too many SQL statements (work rolled back)**Explanation:**

Your transaction was implicitly cancelled and rolled back by an implicit <ROLLBACK statement>. The database session was implicitly terminated, since you had issued too many SQL statements or had performed too many transactions within a session.

User Action:

The transaction can be repeated after a new <CONNECT statement>.

**From 25000 to 25999****Replication Manager System Messages**

25601 [Page 259]	Warning when downloading data; character string for the value NULL in the column will be truncated
25602 [Page 259]	Warning when downloading data; integer values of column may become too large for output
25603 [Page 259]	Warning when downloading data; literal will be truncated
25604 [Page 260]	Warning when downloading data; supernumerary specifications for the LONG data file will be ignored
25605 [Page 260]	Warning when downloading data; neither the header nor the record length was found in the data file or command. The <N> value that was calculated will be used as a record length
25606 [Page 260]	Warning when uploading data; different byte swap of source and target

	computer. Check LONG values
25607 [Page 261]	The USAGE value is too low and will be ignored
25608 [Page 261]	No restart file found. Upload will restart



25601: Character string for the NULL value in column <column name> has been truncated

Explanation:

Warning when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The character string for the value NULL is longer than the output length that has been defined for a column. The character string has only been partially output.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action is required.



25602: Integer values of column <column name> may become too large for output

Explanation:

Warning when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The length specified for output is too small and not all INTEGER values that are possible based on the column definition in the database can be output.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action is required.



25603: Literal <literal> will be truncated

Explanation:

Warning when downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command.

The length of the literal exceeds the output length that has been defined. The literal will only be partially output.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action is required.



25604: Supernumerary specifications for the LONG data file will be ignored

Explanation:

This warning appears if you are downloading data using the DATAEXTRACT command and you want to download LONG columns.

In your command, you have specified LONG data files that cannot be assigned to a column in the command's column. Any supernumerary LONG data files will be ignored during the data download.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action is required.



25605: Neither the header nor the record length was found in the data file or command. The <N> value that was calculated will be used as a record length

Explanation:

Warning when uploading or updating data from binary data files using the commands FASTLOAD, DATALOAD, or DATAUPDATE.

If the data that is to be uploaded was downloaded using the Replication Manager, the binary data file contains a header that is the same length as an individual data record in the file. The system was unable to find this header. The length of an individual data record was not specified in the command either.

For this reason, the Replication Manager calculates the record length based on the column lengths defined in the command.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action is required.



25606: Different byte swap of source and target computer. Check LONG values

Explanation:

Warning when uploading data using the TABLELOAD command.

The table to be uploaded contains LONG values. The byte swap of the source and target computer is different. For this reason, LONG values may be incorrect or corrupt once they have been uploaded.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

Check the LONG values in the database after they have been uploaded:

- If they have been uploaded without any errors, you do not need to take any action.
- If the LONG values contain any errors, they must be re-loaded.



25607: The USAGE value is too low and will be ignored

Explanation:

Warning when uploading data using the FASTLOAD command.

The table that is supposed to be uploaded has been defined in the database in such a way that a single data record is greater than the value specified for USAGE. For this reason, the Replication Manager ignores the USAGE value.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action required.



25608: No restart file found. Upload will restart

Explanation:

Warning when uploading data using the TABLELOAD ALL or the TABLELOAD USER command.

Although the RESTART option has been specified in the command, the Replication Manager is unable to find the restart file so restarts the upload from the very beginning.

This warning does not cause the command to terminate.

User Action:

No user action required.