MVS System Messages
Volume 2 (ARC - ASA)
MVS System Messages
Volume 2 (ARC - ASA)

This is a major revision of SA22-7632-17.

This edition applies to Version 1 Release 11 of z/OS (5694-A01), and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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# Contents

## Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## About this document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Where to find more information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Summary of changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 1. Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Message format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Format of the message body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Messages sent to MCS/SMCS consoles
- Messages sent to hardcopy log in JES2 system
- Messages sent to hardcopy log in JES3 system
- Messages sent to the job log, to other data sets, and to display terminals
- Truncated data in multi-line messages

#### Message description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Description items
- Routing codes
- Descriptor codes

#### Message directory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Building your own message library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Basic documents
- Optional documents
- CD-ROM collection

### Translating messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Finding changes to system message texts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 2. ARC messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status messages on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Space maintenance messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ARC return codes and reason codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 3. ARCH messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 4. ASA messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Appendix. Accessibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Using assistive technologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Keyboard navigation of the user interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### z/OS information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Policy for unsupported hardware

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trademarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tables

1. Return Code Identifier ......................................................... 253  
2. Return Codes for RECALL/RECOVER Functions for ARC11nnI Error Messages .................................. 459  
3. Return Codes for MIGRATION Functions for ARC12nnI Error Messages ........................................ 461  
4. Return Codes for BACKUP Functions for ARC13nnI Error Messages ........................................ 463  
5. Return Codes for ARC0570I Error Messages ........................................ 465  
6. Return Codes for ABARS Functions for ARC6nnn Error Messages ........................................ 466  
7. Error Codes from Control Data Set Reads, Writes or Deletes ........................................ 466  
8. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is EXBACKV ........................................ 466  
9. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is RECYCLE ........................................ 467  
10. Reason Codes for Message ARC0734I when the Action is RECYCLE and Return Code is 16 .......... 469  
11. Reason Codes for Message ARC0734I when the Action is RECYCLE and Return Code is 36 .......... 470  
12. Return Codes for Message ARC0528I during Scratch Processing ........................................ 471  
13. Status Codes for Messages ARC0528I and ARC0734I during Scratch Processing ......................... 471  
14. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is SCRATCH ........................................ 472  
15. Return Codes for Messages ARC0833I, ARC0834I and ARC0845I and Reason Codes for  
    Message ARC0835I .......................................................... 473  
16. Return Codes for Message ARC0835I .......................................................... 477  
17. Reason Codes for Messages ARC1139I, ARC1239I, and ARC1339I ........................................ 478
About this document

This document supports z/OS® (5694-A01).

The MVS™ System Messages documents primarily describe messages that are issued to the system operator at the system console and system messages that are logged. These include the following messages:

- Operator messages issued by the BCP and DFSMS/MVS™.
- Log messages issued by the BCP and DFSMS/MVS.
- Some SYSOUT messages issued by the BCP and DFSMS/MVS. SYSOUT messages are issued by utilities that normally run in batch, such as SPZAP.
- Batch job messages issued by the BCP. Messages issued by JES2 or JES3 for batch jobs are in the JES messages documents.

For the most part, messages issued at interactive terminals (like TSO/E and CICS® terminals) are documented by the specific elements and products that support those terminals.

The titles of the MVS System Messages documents indicate the range of message prefixes in the documents:

- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM), SA22-7631
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2 (ARC-ASA), SA22-7632
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-ASA), SA22-7633
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO), SA22-7634
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS), SA22-7635
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA), SA22-7636
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 7 (IEB-IEE), SA22-7637
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD), SA22-7638
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IGM), SA22-7639
- z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 10 (IXC-IZP), SA22-7640

If you do not know which document describes a particular message, try using LookAt (see "Using LookAt to look up message explanations" on page ix). Here are some of the documents on that bookshelf:

- The MVS System Messages documents
- z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages, SA22-7590
- z/OS MVS System Codes, SA22-7626
- z/OS and z/VM HCD Messages, SC33-7986
- z/OS JES2 Messages, SA22-7537
- z/OS JES3 Messages, SA22-7552
- z/OS TSO/E Messages, SA22-7786
- z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807

For a list of message documents sorted by message prefix, see "Message directory" on page 15.

This document also contains the routing and descriptor codes that IBM assigns to the messages that z/OS components, subsystems, and products issue. Routing and descriptor codes are specified by the ROUTCDE and DESC keyword parameters on WTO and WTOR macros, which are the primary methods that programs use to issue messages. The routing code identifies where a message will be displayed. The descriptor code identifies the significance of the message and the color of the message on operator consoles with color.
Who should use these MVS System Messages documents

The system messages documents are for people who receive messages from the system. Usually, these people are system operators, system programmers, and application programmers who do any of the following tasks:
- Initialize the operating system and its subsystems
- Monitor system activity
- Keep the system running correctly
- Diagnose and correct system problems
- Diagnose and correct errors in problem programs

How to use these documents

The system messages documents contain descriptions of messages, along with the following topics:
- "Building your own message library” on page 25 tells how to create a customized message library.
- "Message directory” on page 15 lists all message prefixes and the documents containing the message descriptions.
- Chapter 1, “Introduction,” on page 1 describes how the system issues messages, where it places them, and their formats.
- "Routing codes” on page 9 and "Descriptor codes” on page 12 contain an introduction to routing and descriptor codes. These sections describe:
  – The meaning of each code
  – How to specify these codes
  – How the system uses these codes

For information on using routing and descriptor codes to route messages, see z/OS MVS Planning: Operations.

Message Explanations: Message chapters are arranged alphabetically by the message prefixes. In each chapter, the messages are arranged numerically by the numbers following the prefix. For a general description of message explanations, see Message description” on page 8.

Where to find more information

Where necessary, the message documents reference information in other books, using shortened versions of the book title. For complete titles and order numbers of the books for all products that are part of z/OS, see z/OS Information Roadmap.

Many message descriptions refer to the following terms. You need to consult the reference listed below for more information:
- Data areas and control blocks: See z/OS MVS Data Areas, Vol 1 (ABEP-DALT), z/OS MVS Data Areas, Vol 2 (DCCB-ITZYRETC), z/OS MVS Data Areas, Vol 3 (IVT-RCWK), z/OS MVS Data Areas, Vol 4 (RD-SRRA), and z/OS MVS Data Areas, Vol 5 (SSAG-XTLST).
- Dumps: For examples of ABEND, stand-alone, and SVC dumps and how to read them, see z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids. For examples of component output from dumps and how to read and request it, see z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Reference.
- Identification of a component, subsystem, or product: See the z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Reference to identify the component, subsystem, or product from the name of an IBM® module or for a macro. The module prefix and macro tables give the program identifier to be used in a PIDS symptom in a search argument.
- System completion and wait state codes: See z/OS MVS System Codes.
- Logrec data set error records: For the formatted records, see z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Reference.
• **Trace output:** For the formats and the meaning of the information in the generalized trace facility (GTF) trace, instruction address trace, master trace, system trace, and component trace, see [z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids](http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/).

• **Hardware:** Use the appropriate *Principles of Operation* document for the hardware you have installed.

### Where to find the most current message information

The MVS System Messages documents are cumulative. As messages are added to the system they are added to the documents. Similarly, when messages are changed on the system, they are changed in the documents. However, when a message is deleted from the system (no longer issued), the message is *not* deleted from the document. This means that users can look in the most recent message documents for the most current descriptions of system messages.

To find the most current edition of a document, you can look on the Web. Point your browser to the z/OS home page and click on Library:


When you are in the z/OS library area, use the messages and codes database to search for the message ID you are interested in.

### Information updates on the web

For the latest information updates that have been provided in PTF cover letters and Documentation APARs for z/OS, see the online document at:


This document is updated weekly and lists documentation changes before they are incorporated into z/OS publications.

### Using LookAt to look up message explanations

LookAt is an online facility that lets you look up explanations for most of the IBM messages you encounter, as well as for some system abends and codes. Using LookAt to find information is faster than a conventional search because in most cases LookAt goes directly to the message explanation.

You can use LookAt from these locations to find IBM message explanations for z/OS elements and features, z/VM®, z/VSE™, and Clusters for AIX® and Linux®:

• **The Internet.** You can access IBM message explanations directly from the LookAt Web site at [www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/](http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/).

• Your z/OS TSO/E host system. You can install code on your z/OS systems to access IBM message explanations using LookAt from a TSO/E command line (for example: TSO/E prompt, ISPF, or z/OS UNIX® System Services).

• Your Microsoft® Windows® workstation. You can install LookAt directly from the z/OS Collection (SK3T-4269) or the z/OS and Software Products DVD Collection (SK3T-4271) and use it from the resulting graphical user interface (GUI). The command prompt (also known as the DOS > command line) version can still be used from the directory in which you install the Windows version of LookAt.

• Your wireless handheld device. You can use the LookAt Mobile Edition from [www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/lookatm.html](http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/lookatm.html) with a handheld device that has wireless access and an Internet browser.

You can obtain code to install LookAt on your host system or Microsoft Windows workstation from:

• A CD in the *z/OS Collection* (SK3T-4269).

• The *z/OS and Software Products DVD Collection* (SK3T-4271).
The LookAt Web site (click Download and then select the platform, release, collection, and location that suit your needs). More information is available in the LOOKAT.ME files available during the download process.

The z/OS Basic Skills Information Center
The z/OS Basic Skills Information Center is a Web-based information resource intended to help users learn the basic concepts of z/OS, the operating system that runs most of the IBM mainframe computers in use today. The Information Center is designed to introduce a new generation of Information Technology professionals to basic concepts and help them prepare for a career as a z/OS professional, such as a z/OS system programmer.

Specifically, the z/OS Basic Skills Information Center is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide basic education and information about z/OS without charge
- Shorten the time it takes for people to become productive on the mainframe
- Make it easier for new people to learn z/OS.

To access the z/OS Basic Skills Information Center, open your Web browser to the following Web site, which is available to all users (no login required): [http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/zos/basics/index.jsp](http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/zos/basics/index.jsp)
Summary of changes

New, changed, or deleted messages can affect your system's automation routines. To ensure that your installation's automation routines are current, review the new, changed, and deleted messages listed in [z/OS Summary of Message and Interface Changes](http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/)

Summary of changes for SA22-7632-18
z/OS Version 1 Release 11

The document contains information previously presented in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2(ARC-ASA), SA22-7632-17, which supports z/OS Version 1 Release 10.

You may notice changes in the style and structure of some content in this document—for example, headings that use uppercase for the first letter of initial words only, and procedures that have a different look and format. The changes are ongoing improvements to the consistency and retrievability of information in our documents.

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

Summary of changes for SA22-7632-17
z/OS Version 1 Release 10
as updated April 2009

The document contains information previously presented in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2(ARC-ASA), SA22-7632-16, which supports z/OS Version 1 Release 10.

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes, including changes to improve consistency and retrievability.

Summary of changes for SA22-7632-16
z/OS Version 1 Release 10


This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes, including changes to improve consistency and retrievability.

Summary of changes for SA22-7632-15
z/OS Version 1 Release 9
as updated April 2008

The document contains information previously presented in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2(ARC-ASA), SA22-7632-14, which supports z/OS Version 1 Release 9.

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes, including changes to improve consistency and retrievability.
Summary of changes
for SA22-7632-14
z/OS Version 1 Release 9

The document contains information previously presented in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2(ARC-ASA), SA22-7632-13, which supports z/OS Version 1 Release 8.

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes, including changes to improve consistency and retrievability.
Chapter 1. Introduction

The z/OS operating system issues messages from z/OS elements and features, and from program products and application programs running on the system. The system issues messages in different ways and to different locations:

- **WTO and WTOR macros**: Most messages are issued through WTO and WTOR macros to one of the following locations:
  - Console
  - Operations log (OPERLOG)
  - System log (SYSLOG)
  - Job log
  - SYSOUT data set

  Routing codes determine where the messages are displayed or printed. The routing codes for messages issued by the operating system are included with each message.

- **WTL macro or the LOG operator command**: Some messages are issued through the WTL macro or the LOG operator command to the system log (SYSLOG).

- **Dumping services routines**: Dump messages are issued through the Dumping services routines and can appear in one of the following locations:
  - SVC dumps, stand-alone dumps, or SYSMDUMP ABEND dumps formatted by the interactive problem control system (IPCS)
  - Trace data sets formatted by the interactive problem control system (IPCS)
  - ABEND dumps or SNAP dumps produced by the dumping services

  In dump or trace data sets formatted by IPCS, the messages appear interactively on a terminal or in a printed dump.

- **DFSMS/MVS access methods**: Some messages are issued through DFSMS/MVS access methods directly to one of the following locations:
  - Output data set
  - Display terminal

Messages are sent to different locations to meet some specific needs. For example, messages routed to a console usually show the result of an operator command and sometimes require an operator reply, while messages recorded in the hardcopy log permanently are often used for auditing. Understanding the locations where you receive messages can help you manage your message flow.

**Console**

Messages sent to a multiple console support (MCS) console, an SNA multiple console support (SMCS) console, or an extended MCS (EMCS) console are intended for the operators. Operations can control which messages are displayed. See [z/OS MVS Planning: Operations](#) for information about controlling message display.

The system writes in the hard-copy log all messages sent to a console, whether the message is displayed or not.

**Operations log**

The operations log (OPERLOG) records all message traffic from each system in a sysplex that activates the OPERLOG. The operations log consists of the following data:

- Messages to and from all consoles
- Commands and replies entered by the operator

**System log**

The system log (SYSLOG) is a SYSOUT data set that stores the messages and commands from the current system. SYSOUT data sets are output spool data sets on direct access storage devices (DASD) provided by the job entry subsystem (either JES2 or JES3). An installation usually prints the system log periodically. The system log consists of:
• All messages issued through WTL macros
• All messages entered by operator LOG commands
• Usually, the hard-copy log
• Any messages routed to the system log from any system component or program

Job log
Messages sent to the job log are intended for the programmer who submitted a job. The job log is specified in the system output class on the MSGCLASS parameter of the JCL JOB statement.

SYSOUT data set
Messages sent to a SYSOUT data set are intended for a programmer. These messages are issued by an assembler or compiler, the linkage editor and loader, and an application program. If the SYSOUT data set and the MSGCLASS parameter on the JCL JOB statement specify the same class, all messages about a program will appear in the same SYSOUT listing.

Message format
A displayed or printed message can appear by itself or with other information, such as a time stamp. The following topics show the format of the message body and the formats of accompanying information when the message is sent to various locations.

Format of the message body
The message body consists of three parts: the reply identifier (optional), the message identifier, and the message text. The following formats are possible:

| id   | CCCnnn text  |
| id   | CCCnnns text |
| id   | CCCnnnns text|
| id   | CCCnnnnns text|
| id   | CCSnnns text |

id  Reply identifier: It is optional. It appears if an operator reply is required. The operator specifies it in the reply.

CCCnnn, CCCnnns, CCCnnnns, CCCnnnnns, CCCSnnns
Message identifier.

CCC  A prefix to identify the component, subsystem, or product that produced the message. The prefix is three characters.

S   The subcomponent identifier, which is an optional addition to the prefix to identify the subcomponent that produced the message. The subcomponent identifier is one character.

nnn, nnnn, nnnnn
A serial number to identify the individual message. The serial number is three, four, or five decimal digits.

s   An optional type code, which is one of the following:

A   Action: The operator must perform a specific action.
D   Decision: The operator must choose an alternative.
E   Eventual action: The operator must perform action when time is available.
I   Information: No operator action is required.
S   Severe error: Severe error messages are for a system programmer.
W   Wait: Processing stops until the operator performs a required action.
text
Text: The text provides information, describes an error, or requests an operator action.

Note: The following messages have special format for the message body. Refer to the specific message chapters for details.
- ADR messages
- CNL messages
- EWX messages
- IDA messages
- IEW messages
- IGW01 messages

Messages sent to MCS/SMCS consoles
Messages sent to MCS/SMCS consoles appear in one of the following formats:

```
f hh.mm.ss sysname jobname message
f hh.mm.ss sysname message
f hh.mm.ss jobname message
f hh.mm.ss message
f sysname jobname message
f sysname message
f jobname message
f message
```

f A screen character to indicate the status of certain messages, as follows:
- I The operator has performed the action required for the message. The message has been deleted.
- - The message is for information only; no operator action is required. The message was issued by the system or by a problem program.
- * The message requires specific operator action and was issued by a WTO or by an authorized program. The message has a descriptor code of 1, 2, or 11.
- @ The message requires specific operator action and was issued by a WTO or by a problem program. The message has a descriptor code of 1, 2, or 11.
- + The message requires no specific operator action and was issued by a problem program using a WTO macro.
- blank The message requires no specific operator action.

hh.mm.ss
Time stamp: the hour (00-23), minute (00-59), and second (00-59).

sysname
System name for the system that issued the message.

jobname
Job name for the task that issued the message. This field is blank if a job did not issue the message.

message
Reply identifier, message identifier, and text.

Messages sent to hardcopy log in JES2 system
Multiple console support (MCS) handles message processing in:
- A JES2 system
- A JES3 system on a local processor
A JES3 system on a global processor, if JES3 has failed

MCS sends messages with routing codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10 to the hardcopy log when display consoles are used or more than one console is active. All other messages can be routed to the hard-copy log by a system option or a VARY HARDCPY operator command.

Messages sent to the hardcopy log appear in the format:

```
tcrrrrrr sysname yyddd ident msgflags message
   message
   lid message
```

- **t** The first character on the line indicates the record type:
  - D Data line of a multiple-line message; this line may be the last line of the message.
  - E End line or data-end line of a multiple-line message.
  - L Label line of a multiple-line message.
  - M First line of a multiple-line message.
  - N Single-line message that does not require a reply.
  - O Operator LOG command.
  - S Continuation of a single-line message or a continuation of the first line of a multi-line message. This continuation may be required because of the record length for the output device.
  - W A message that requires a reply.
  - X A log entry that did not originate with a LOG command or a system message.

- **c** The second character on the line indicates whether the line was generated because of a command:
  - C Command input.
  - R Command response.
  - I Command issued internally. The job identifier contains the name of the internal issuer.
  - blank Neither command input nor command response.

- **rrrrrr** Hexadecimal representation of the routing codes 1 through 28. To understand this hexadecimal number, convert it to binary; each binary 1 represents a routing code. For example, X'420C' represents routing codes 2, 7, 13, and 14 as shown here:

```
Hexadecimal: 4 2 0 C
Binary: 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Routing Codes: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
```

- **sysname** The system name from the SYSNAME parameter in parmlib.

- **yyddd** The Julian date, given as the year (00-99) and the day of the year (000-366).

  **Note:** If HCFORMAT(CENTURY) is specified in the CONSOLxx parmlib member, the Julian date appears as yyyyddd.

- **hh:mm:ss.th** Time stamp, given as the hour (00-23), minute (00-59), second (00-59), and hundredths of a second (00-99).
ident
The job identifier for the task that issued the message, if the second character on the line is blank.
If the second character on the line is C or R, this field contains one of the following:
jobid  The job identifier of the task that issued the message, if it was issued by a job.
conname  Console name of the console which issued the command or received the message.
INTERNAL  For a command generated by a problem program or the system.
INSTREAM  For a command read from the input stream.
blank  If MCS could not determine the source or destination for the message.

lid  Multiple-line identifier for the second and succeeding lines of a multiple-line message. This field appears after the message text (1) on the first line or (2) in the message area and is not followed by text on a continuation of the first line. The identifier appears on all lines of the same message.

msgflags  Installation exit and message suppression flags. For information about the description of the hardcopy log message flags, see HCL in z/OS MVS Data Areas, Vol 2 (DCCB-ITZYRETC).

message
Reply identifier, message identifier, and text. The reply identifier and message identifier appear only on the first line of a multiple-line message.

Messages sent to hardcopy log in JES3 system
Messages sent to the JESMSG hardcopy log in a JES3 system appear in the format:

```plaintext
hh:mm:ss t message
```

Messages sent to the MLOG/DLOG hardcopy log appear in the format:

```plaintext
dest console yyddd hhmsstia[prefix] message
```

dest
JES3 destination class, which corresponds to the MVS routing code.

console
JES3 or MVS console name, as follows:
blank  For a message issued without a console name.
nnnnn  The JES3 console name (JNAME) from the JES3 initialization stream. This applies to remote consoles only.
cnname  The MCS console name, as specified on the NAME(cnname) parameter under the CONSOLE definition in SYS1.PARMLIB(CONSOLxx).
INTERNAL  For a command generated by a problem program or operating system routine.
NETWORK  For a message issued to the network job entry (NJE) console.

yyddd
The Julian date, given as the year (00-99) and the day of the year (000-366).

Note: If HCFORMAT(century) is specified in the CONSOLxx parmlib member, the Julian date appears as yyyyddd.
hhmmsst
Time stamp, given as the hour (00-23), minute (00-59), second (00-59), and tenth of a second (0-9).

i Attention indicator for JES3 space constraints, as follows:

blank Normal output or no action required.
# The message is rerouted automatically or by a command from another console.
% Minimum space (track) situation (JSAM).
= Marginal space (track) situation (JSAM).
< Minimum buffer situation (JSAM).

Note: The above four symbols can be changed by a CONSTD statement in the JES3 initialization stream.

a Action prefix character, as follows:

blank Normal message.
+ JES3 input command, issued on the global processor.
- MVS input command, issued on the global processor.
Operator action required.

prefix

sysname R=jobname
Optional prefix for messages issued outside the JES3 address space or on a local processor, as follows:

sysname The name of the system where the issuing program is running. JES3 determines the name from the ID parameter on the MAINPROC statement in the JES3 initialization stream.

jobname The job name of the issuing program. It is all blanks for an system routine.

message
Reply identifier, message identifier, and text.

Messages sent to the job log, to other data sets, and to display terminals
Messages sent to the job log, to other data sets, and to display terminals appear in the format designed by the program that issued them.

Truncated data in multi-line messages
Under any one of the following conditions, the system might need to truncate a multi-line message:

- When a message is being transported from one system to another in a sysplex, the sending or receiving system might encounter an error that prevents some or all of the message text from appearing. This can be caused by any of the following:
  - The issuing system is stopped or quiesced.
  - The issuing system fails to end a multi-line message.
  - The issuing system has an XCF buffer shortage.
  - A disruption occurs in sysplex communication.
  - An error occurs on the receiving system.

When one of the above conditions occurs, one of the following messages can appear within the message text, indicating such an error:
• When no data line or endline has been issued for a multi-line message after an interval of thirty seconds, the system issues the following endline:
  MESSAGE TIMED OUT - MESSAGE COMPLETION FORCED

• When a connect request exceeds the limit of 65533 lines, the system truncates the message with the following text:
  EXCEEDED LINE LIMIT - MESSAGE COMPLETION FORCED

• When a multi-line message is issued with no end line, and it is not possible for the system to obtain space to temporarily store the message, the system truncates the message with the following text:
  CONNECT UNAVAILABLE - MESSAGE COMPLETION FORCED

• When a multi-line connect request is issued, and the system is unable to obtain space to store the connecting lines, the system truncates the message with the following text:
  CONNECT UNSUCCESSFUL - MESSAGE COMPLETION FORCED

• When a message is too long to fit into 80% of the Console message cache, the system truncates the message with the following text:
  MESSAGE TRUNCATED FOR CONSOLE MESSAGE CACHE

• When there is a shortage of WTO buffers for display on MCS consoles, the screen display may be truncated with one of the following lines of text:
  NUMBER OF LINES EXCEEDED MLIM - MESSAGE TRUNCATED
  STORAGE CONSTRAINT - MESSAGE TRUNCATED
Message description
The following topics describe the different message description items, and in particular, the routing and descriptor codes.

Description items
The message explanation information is presented by the following items:

Explanation
The meaning of the message, including why the system issued the message.

System Action
- What the system did as a result of the system condition reported by the message. A system condition could include running out of storage, a hardware or software failure, an abend, a wait state.
- What the system did as a result of user input. User input can include a system command, a job running on the system, a transaction, a query, or another user-system interaction.

Operator Response
Instructions for the system operator, including, as appropriate, decisions to make and actions to take.
Only provided for messages that could appear at the operator console.

User Response
Instructions for the end user.
Only provided for messages that could appear at an interactive interface such as a TSO/E terminal or ISPF application.

Note: Most user messages are explained in other message books, such as z/OS TSO/E.

Application Programmer Response
Instructions for an application programmer.
Only provided for messages that could appear in SYSOUT produced by a job, for example SPZAP.

System Programmer Response
Instructions for the system programmer.
Only provided for messages that require additional action beyond the operator response, user response, or application programmer response.

Storage Administrator Response
Instructions for the DFSMSdfp™ storage administrator.

Security Administrator Response
Instructions for the security administrator.
Only provided for security-related messages.

Problem Determination
Additional instructions for determining the cause of the problem, searching problem databases, and, if necessary, reporting the problem to the IBM support center. These instructions are for a customer support person who can troubleshoot problems, such as the system programmer or system administrator, an experienced security administrator, or an experienced storage administrator.
For additional information on performing problem determination procedures, see z/OS Problem Management and the appropriate diagnosis guide for the product or element issuing the message, such as:

- DFSMS/MVS diagnosis guides and references
- z/OS JES2 Diagnosis
- z/OS JES3 Diagnosis

Source
Element, product, or component that issued the message.

Detecting Module
Name of the module or modules that detected the condition that caused the message to be issued.

Routing Code
For WTO or WTOR messages, the routing code of the message. See “Routing codes” for more information about the code meaning.

Descriptor Code
For WTO or WTOR messages, the descriptor code of the message. See “Descriptor codes” on page 12 for more information about the code meaning.

Routing codes
Routing codes send system messages to the consoles where they are to be displayed. More than one routing code can be assigned to a message to send it to more than one console. For more information on message routing, see the following books:

- z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide
- z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference SET-WTO
- z/OS MVS Installation Exits
- z/OS MVS Initialization and Tuning Reference

Specification
The routing codes are specified in the ROUTCDE parameter of the WTO or WTOR macro. If you specify a message which contains no routing codes, MVS may provide one or more default routing codes, based upon the presence or lack of other queuing specifications.

If you specify a message containing descriptor codes but no routing codes and no target console, MVS will not assign any routing codes and will write the message to the hardcopy log.

If you specify a message containing no routing codes, no descriptor codes, and no target console, MVS will assign a default set of routing codes. This set of default routing codes is specified at MVS initialization on the DEFAULT statement in your CONSOLxx parmib member. If a set of default routing codes was not provided on the DEFAULT statement, MVS will assign routing codes 1 through 16.

Routing code meaning
Routing codes appear within the associated message. The routing code field can contain the following numeric values, special characters, or notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Operator Action
      | The message indicates a change in the system status. It demands action by a primary operator. |
| 2    | Operator Information
      | The message indicates a change in system status. It does not demand action; rather, it alerts a primary operator to a condition that might require action. |
This routing code is used for any message that indicates job status when the status is not requested specifically by an operator inquiry. It is also used to route processor and problem program messages to the system operator.

3 **Tape Pool**

The message gives information about tape devices, such as the status of a tape unit or reel, the disposition of a tape reel, or a request to mount a tape.

4 **Direct Access Pool**

The message gives information about direct access storage devices (DASD), such as the status of a direct access unit or volume, the disposition of a volume, or a request to mount a volume.

5 **Tape Library**

The message gives tape library information, such as a request by volume serial numbers for tapes for system or problem program use.

6 **Disk Library**

The message gives disk library information, such as a request by volume serial numbers for volumes for system or problem program use.

7 **Unit Record Pool**

The message gives information about unit record equipment, such as a request to mount a printer train.

8 **Teleprocessing Control**

The message gives the status or disposition of teleprocessing equipment, such as a message that describes line errors.

9 **System Security**

The message gives information about security checking, such as a request for a password.

10 **System/Error Maintenance**

The message gives problem information for the system programmer, such as a system error, an uncorrectable I/O error, or information about system maintenance.

11 **Programmer Information**

This is commonly referred to as write to programmer (WTP). The message is intended for the problem programmer. This routing code is used when the program issuing the message cannot route the message to the programmer through a system output (SYSOUT) data set. The message appears in the JESYSMSG data set.

12 **Emulation**

The message gives information about emulation. (These message identifiers are not included in this publication.)

13-20 For customer use only.

21-28 For subsystem use only.

29 Disaster recovery.

30-40 For IBM use only.

41 The message gives information about JES3 job status.

42 The message gives general information about JES2 or JES3.
43-64 For JES use only.

65-96 Messages associated with particular processors.

97-128 Messages associated with particular devices.

* The message will be routed back to the consoles that initiated the associated requests.

/ The message will be routed to different locations according to the task issuing it. For example, */2/3 means the message is routed back to the console that initiated the request, to a primary operator, or to the tape pool.

# The message will be routed in one of the following ways:

- According to the routing indicators specified by the operator
- According to the default routing instructions previously specified by the operator
- Back to the console that initiated the associated request

— The message has no routing code.

N/A A routing code is not applicable for the message.

Note 2 The message is issued by a WTO or WTOR macro, but has no routing or descriptor codes (old format WTO or WTOR macro).

Note 3 The message has a routing code of 1, which sends the message to a primary operator, and the message is also routed to the console that it describes.

Note 4 The message is sent to all active consoles; this is a broadcast message.

Note 5 The message has a routing code of 2, which sends the message to a primary operator.

Note 6 The message is routed only to non-printer consoles. This message is not issued by a WTO or WTOR macro.

Note 7 The message is routed to consoles where one or more of the following are active:

- MONITOR JOBNAME
- MONITOR SESSIONS
- MONITOR STATUS

Note 9 The message is issued during the nucleus initialization program (NIP) processing.

Note 10 The message is issued by the WTL macro.

Note 11 The message is routed to a SYSPRNT data set by data management.

Note 12 The message is issued by a WTO or WTOR macro with SYCH=YES. See IBM z/OS MVS Initialization and Tuning Reference for more information.

Note 13 The message is routed only to receivers of the hardcopy message set.

Note 14 The message is routed back to the console that initiated the request and to all associated consoles.

Note 16 The message is routed to the IPCS print file IPCSPRNT.

Note 17 The message is issued by JES3. A JES3 destination class is specified either by the initialization stream or by operator commands.

Note 18 The message is sent in response to a command to the console where the command was entered.

Note 19 The message is written to a data set. If routing and descriptor codes are also included for the message, the message might also be displayed according to the specified routing and descriptor codes. (The descriptor code does not apply to writing the message to the data set.)
Note 20  JES3 does not issue the message. JES3 sends the message to another subsystem for processing.

Note 21  This message is a trailer attached to multiple messages previously issued. It has the same routing and descriptor codes as the first line of the conglomerate.

Note 22  This message is routed to the transaction program (TP) message log.

Note 23  This message is issued by the device controller. The routing code will vary according to the device controller’s task.

Note 24  This message is routed to the assembly listing.

Note 25  When this message is issued during IPL, the routing codes are 2 and 10 and the descriptor code is 12. When it is issued after IPL, it has no routing code and the descriptor code is 5.

Note 26  When this message is issued during NIP processing, the descriptor code is 12. When it is issued after NIP processing, the descriptor code is 4.

Note 27  The indicated route codes are used only if this message is issued in response to a reply of CKPTDEF during a JES2 checkpoint reconfiguration. This message might be issued to a specific console rather than directed by route code. For further information concerning the routing of JES2 messages issued during a reconfiguration, see z/OS JES2 Initialization and Tuning Guide.

Note 28  These routing and descriptor codes apply only when SMS issues the message. If SMS returns the message to its caller and the caller issues the message, the codes do not apply.

Note 29  This message is written to the JES3OUT data set.

Note 30  This message is issued by JES3. The message is written to the *MODIFY CONFIG (*F MODIFY) log and/or the issuer of the *F CONFIG command.

Note 31  The routing and descriptor codes for this message are dependent on the setting of indicator bits within the S99EOPTS field in the SVC 99 Request Block Extension (S99RBX). See the z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide, Processing Messages and Reason Codes from Dynamic Allocation for additional information.

Note 32  Routing code 2 is only applicable if message IYP050D was issued.

Note 33  Routing code 2 is only applicable if message IZP050D was issued.

Note 34  This message is only displayed on the SMCS Console Selection screen, and is not issued via WTO support.

Note 35  By default, IBM Health Checker for z/OS messages does not use routing codes, but the installation can override the default to use routing codes using either the MODIFY hzsproc command in the HZSPRMxx parmlib member. See IBM Health Checker for z/OS: User’s Guide for more information.

Note 36  This message is written to the JESYSMSG data set.

Descriptor codes
Descriptor codes describe the significance of messages. They indicate whether the system or a task stops processing, waits until some action is completed, or continues. This code also determines how the system will display and delete the message.

Association with message type code
Descriptor codes are associated with message type codes, specified by a letter following the message serial number, as follows:
Descriptor Code | Type Code
---|---
1 | W (wait)
2 | A (action) or D (decision)
3 | E (eventual action)
4 through 10 | I (information)
11 | E (critical eventual action)
12 and 13 | I (information)

Valid combinations and restrictions for descriptor codes
Descriptor codes are specified in the DESC parameter of the WTO or WTOR macro. The following restrictions apply when specifying descriptor codes:
- Descriptor codes 1 through 6, 11, and 12 are mutually exclusive. Assign only one of these codes to a message. If you assign two mutually exclusive codes to one message, the system uses the most important code and ignores the other.
- Descriptor codes 7 through 10 and 13 can be assigned in combination with any of the mutually exclusive codes.
- Descriptor code 9 can be used only with descriptor code 8.

Under certain conditions, the system uses a descriptor code other than that specified in the macro as follows:
- The system assigns descriptor code 6 if the macro specifies a ROUTCDE parameter, but no DESC parameter.
- The system assigns descriptor code 7 if all of the following are true:
  1. A problem program issued the macro.
  2. The macro omits both DESC and ROUTCDE parameters, or specifies descriptor codes 1 or 2.
  3. The message is not a multiple-line WTO message.
- The system assigns no descriptor code if all of the following are true:
  1. An authorized program issued the macro.
  2. The macro omits both DESC and ROUTCDE parameters.
  3. The message is not a multiple-line WTO message.

Note: An authorized program has at least one of these characteristics:
- Authorized by the authorized program facility (APF)
- Runs in supervisor state
- Runs under PSW key 0 through 7

Message deletion
With multiple console support (MCS), action messages with descriptor code 1 or 2 issued by problem programs are assigned descriptor code 7; thus, they are automatically deleted from the system at task or address space ending.

The system deletes messages issued by any program when that program issues the DOM macro for a message.

The operator can manually remove all messages from a display console screen or can set the console to roll messages off the screen.
Message Color
On operator consoles with color, the descriptor code determines the color of the message. The use of color is explained in [z/OS MVS System Commands](https://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/v2r11/topic/bs2eac30.htm). Also see the descriptions of the CONSOLxx and MPFLSTxx parmlib members in [z/OS MVS Initialization and Tuning Reference](https://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/v2r11/topic/bs2eac30.htm).

Descriptor code meaning
Descriptor codes appear within the associated message. The descriptor code field can contain the following numeric values, special characters or note.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | System Failure  
The message indicates an error that disrupts system operations. To continue, the operator must reIPL the system or restart a major subsystem. This causes the audible alarm to be sounded. |
| 2    | Immediate Action Required  
The message indicates that the operator must perform an action immediately. The message issuer could be in a wait state until the action is performed or the system needs the action as soon as possible to improve performance. The task waits for the operator to complete the action. This causes the audible alarm to be sounded.  
*Note:* When an authorized program issues a message with descriptor code 2, a DOM macro *must* be issued to delete the message after the requested action is performed. |
| 3    | Eventual Action Required  
The message indicates that the operator must perform an action eventually. The task does not wait for the operator to complete the action.  
If the task can determine when the operator has performed the action, the task should issue a DOM macro to delete the message when the action is complete. |
| 4    | System Status  
The message indicates the status of a system task or of a hardware unit. |
| 5    | Immediate Command Response  
The message is issued as an immediate response to a system command. The response does not depend on another system action or task. |
| 6    | Job Status  
The message indicates the status of a job or job step. |
| 7    | Task-Related  
The message is issued by an application or system program. Messages with this descriptor code are deleted when the job step that issued them ends. |
| 8    | Out-of-Line  
The message, which is one line of a group of one or more lines, is to be displayed out-of-line. If a message cannot be displayed out-of-line because of the device being used, descriptor code 8 is ignored, and the message is displayed in-line with the other messages. |
| 9    | Operator’s Request  
The message is written in response to an operator’s request for information by a DEVSERV, DISPLAY, or MONITOR command. |
10 Not defined
Descriptor code 10 is not currently in use.

11 Critical Eventual Action Required
The message indicates that the operator must perform an action eventually, and the action is important enough for the message to remain on the display screen until the action is completed. The task does not wait for the operator to complete the action. This causes the audible alarm to be sounded.

Avoid using this descriptor code for non-critical messages because the display screen could become filled.

If the task can determine when the operator has performed the action, the task should issue a DOM macro to delete the message when the action is complete.

12 Important Information
The message contains important information that must be displayed at a console, but does not require any action in response.

13 Automation Information
Indicates that this message was previously automated.

14-16 Reserved for future use.
/
The message will have different descriptor codes according to the task issuing it. For example, 4/6 means the message can describe system status or job status.
— The message has no descriptor code.
N/A A descriptor code is not applicable for the message.

Note 1 The descriptor code for an IBM Health Checker for z/OS check exception message might vary, because the installation can override the descriptor code either using the MODIFY hzsproc command or in the HZSPRMxx parmlib member. See IBM Health Checker for z/OS: User’s Guide for more information. In addition to the descriptor code selected by the installation, one of the following descriptor codes is also included based on the severity of the check:
• High severity checks use a descriptor code of 11.
• Medium severity checks use a descriptor code of 3.
• Low severity checks use a descriptor code of 12.

Message directory
To use a message prefix to locate the document containing a specific message, see the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Document title - order number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABA</td>
<td>DFMSHsm™</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM) SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>LANRES</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM) SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADF</td>
<td>Time Sharing Option Extensions (TSO/E) session manager</td>
<td>z/OS TSO/E User’s Guide SA22-7794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>z/OS TSO/E Command Reference SC28-1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>z/OS TSO/E Messages SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADM</td>
<td>Graphical data display manager</td>
<td>GDDM® Messages, SC33-0869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>DFDSS</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM) SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRY</td>
<td>DFDSS</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM) SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADY</td>
<td>Dump analysis and elimination (DAE)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEM</td>
<td>Graphical data display manager</td>
<td><em>GDDM Messages, SC33-0869</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>VSFORTRAN VSFORTRAN Version 2 Language and Library Reference, SC26-4221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHL</td>
<td>Generalized trace facility (GTF)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631, <em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> GC28-1749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMA</td>
<td>SPZAP service aid</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB</td>
<td>LIST service aid</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMD</td>
<td>Stand-alone dump</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>Availability manager</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631, <em>z/OS RMF Messages and Codes</em> SC33-7993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANT</td>
<td>Remote Copy</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANF</td>
<td>Starting with Release 8: Infoprint Server</td>
<td><em>z/OS Infoprint Server Messages and Diagnosis</em> G544-5747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOF</td>
<td>System Automation for OS/390® IBM Tivoli System Automation for <em>z/OS Messages and Codes</em> SC33-8264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOM</td>
<td>Administrative operations manager</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)</em> SA22-7631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOP</td>
<td>Infoprint server</td>
<td><em>z/OS Infoprint Server Messages and Diagnosis</em> G544-5747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>Starting with Release 8: Infoprint Server</td>
<td><em>z/OS Infoprint Server Messages and Diagnosis</em> G544-5747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Print services facility (PSF) Print Services Facility™ Messages, S544-3675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>DFSMShsm</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2 (ARC-ASA)</em> SA22-7632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRP</td>
<td>System Control Program (SCP) See message 52099 in <em>Enterprise System/9000® Models 190, 210, 260, 320, 440, 480, 490, 570, and 610 Messages Part 2</em> for a complete message explanation and appropriate responses; see GA23-0378</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>MVS Reuse</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2 (ARC-ASA)</em> SA22-7632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASB</td>
<td>Advanced Program-to-Program Communications/MVS (APPC/MVS)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX)</em> SA22-7633, <em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASD</td>
<td>LANRES</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX)</em> SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM</td>
<td>Auxiliary storage manager (ASM)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASMA</td>
<td>High Level Assembler for MVS &amp; VM &amp; VSE HLASM Programmer’s Guide SC26-4941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASR</td>
<td>Symptom record (SYMREC)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATB</td>
<td>Advanced Program-to-Program Communications/MVS (APPC/MVS)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX)</em> SA22-7633, <em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATR</td>
<td>Resource recovery services (RRS)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX)</em> SA22-7633, <em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATRH</td>
<td>Resource recovery services (RRS)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX) SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVM</td>
<td>Availability manager</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX) SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXR</td>
<td>System REXX™</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX) SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFS</td>
<td>IBM LAN server for MVS</td>
<td>OS/390 MVS System Messages, Vol. 2, GC28-1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLG</td>
<td>Information System, Information Management</td>
<td>The Information/Management Library Messages and Codes, SC34-4459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>Information System, Information Management</td>
<td>The Information/Management Library Messages and Codes, SC34-4459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLS</td>
<td>Interactive problem control system (IPCS)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX) SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLX</td>
<td>Information System, Information Management</td>
<td>The Information/Management Library Messages and Codes, SC34-4459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLW</td>
<td>Loadwait/Restart</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX) SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNH</td>
<td>Network Problem Determination Application (NPDA)</td>
<td>NPDA Messages, SC34-2115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPX</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX) SA22-7633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBDA</td>
<td>Hardware configuration definition (HCD)</td>
<td>z/OS and z/VM HCD Messages SC33-7986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBR</td>
<td>Object access method (OAM)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>Common Event Adapter</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEE</td>
<td>Language Environment®</td>
<td>z/OS Language Environment Debugging Guide GA22-7560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHS</td>
<td>MVSSERV messages for the user and system programmer</td>
<td>z/OS TSO/E Messages SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIM</td>
<td>Managed System Infrastructure for Setup (msys for Setup)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMP</td>
<td>Compression management services</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLB</td>
<td>C/C++ class library runtime messages</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNL</td>
<td>MVS message service (MMS)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNZ</td>
<td>Console Services</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COF</td>
<td>Virtual lookaside facility (VLF)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPO</td>
<td>z/OS MVS Capacity Provisioning</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRG</td>
<td>Context Services</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRU</td>
<td>Integrated catalog forward recovery utility (ICFRU)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>Integrated Cryptographic Service Facility (ICSF)</td>
<td>z/OS Cryptographic Services ICSF Messages SA22-7523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSQ</td>
<td>MQSeries®</td>
<td>MQSeries for OS/390 V2R1 Messages and Codes, GC34-5375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>Callable services requests (CSR)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>Contents supervision, virtual fetch, fetch</td>
<td>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSY</td>
<td>OPC/A Production Control System</td>
<td>OPC/A Messages, SH19-6448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSZ</td>
<td>OPC/A Network Event Communicator</td>
<td>OPC/A Messages, SH19-6448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTX</td>
<td>Context Services</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO) SA22-7634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFH</td>
<td>Customer Information Control System/Virtual Storage (CICS/VS)</td>
<td>CICS/ESA® Messages and Codes, SC33-0672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFQ</td>
<td>Interactive storage management facility (ISMF)</td>
<td>Online only. To display the message explanation and suggested action, press the HELP key (PF1) twice when the message is currently displayed. Otherwise, go to ISPF option 7.2 Display Panel, enter the message ID in the message ID field, then press the HELP key (PF1) twice to show the message explanation. For more information, see the “Using Help Panels for Error Messages” topic in the z/OS DFSMS Using the Interactive Storage Management Facility SC26-7411.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGT</td>
<td>Interactive storage management facility (ISMF)</td>
<td>Online only. To display the message explanation and suggested action, press the HELP key (PF1) twice when the message is currently displayed. Otherwise, go to ISPF option 7.2 Display Panel, enter the message ID in the message ID field, then press the HELP key (PF1) twice to show the message explanation. For more information, see the “Using Help Panels for Error Messages” topic in the z/OS DFSMS Using the Interactive Storage Management Facility SC26-7411.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLX</td>
<td>DLF installation exit COFXDLF2</td>
<td>These messages are issued by the sample DLF installation exit, COFXDLF2, whose source can be found in SYS1.SAMPLIB. Because the issuing module is a “sample”, which can be modified by the customer, the messages are not described in an IBM document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMO</td>
<td>Device Manager</td>
<td>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRK</td>
<td>OPC/A Event Manager Subsystem</td>
<td>OPC/A Messages, SH19-6448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSI</td>
<td>NetView®</td>
<td>TME 10™ NetView for OS/390 Messages, SC31-8237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSM</td>
<td>Document Composition Facility</td>
<td>DCF: Messages, SH35-0048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSM</td>
<td>Document Library Facility</td>
<td>DCF: Messages, SH35-0048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSN</td>
<td>Database 2™</td>
<td>DB2® Universal Database™ for OS/390 Messages and Codes, GC26-9011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZJ</td>
<td>Print Management Facility</td>
<td>Print Management Facility User’s Guide and Reference, SH35-0059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC</td>
<td>C/C++ Run-time Library</td>
<td>z/OS Language Environment Debugging Guide, GA22-7560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDG</td>
<td>DFSMSrmm™</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS) SA22-7635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDGH</td>
<td>DFSMSrmm</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS) SA22-7635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELM</td>
<td>IBM Communications Server — SNA</td>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: SNA Messages, SC31-8790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQQ</td>
<td>OPC/ESA</td>
<td>OPC/ESA Messages and Codes, SH19-6719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERB</td>
<td>Resource Measurement Facility (RMF)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS) SA22-7635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERX</td>
<td>Graphical data display manager</td>
<td>GDDE Messages, SC33-0869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWX</td>
<td>LANRES</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS) SA22-7635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZA</td>
<td>IBM Communication Server — IP</td>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA), SC31-8783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZB</td>
<td>IBM Communication Server — IP</td>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 2 (EZB, EGD), SC31-8784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZM</td>
<td>Application Enabling Technology (AET)/Auto UNIX System</td>
<td>z/OS/390 Application Enabling Technology: Administration and Programming, GC28–1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>z/OS/390 MVS System Messages (EWX-IEB), GC28–1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZY</td>
<td>z/OS Communication Server — IP</td>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 3 (EZB), SC31-8785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZZ</td>
<td>z/OS Communication Server — IP</td>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 4 (EZB, SNM), SC31-8786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN(G)</td>
<td>REXX/370 compiler</td>
<td>IBM Compiler and Library for SAA® REXX/370 User’s Guide and Reference, SH19-8160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDBX</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLM</td>
<td>Software configuration and library manager</td>
<td>z/OS ISPF Messages and Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMC</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMF</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMI</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMM</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMO</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMOA</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMOG</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMOH</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSUM</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSUMA</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSUMB</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSUMF</td>
<td>UNIX System Services</td>
<td>z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, SA22-7807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR</td>
<td>LE FORTRAN Library</td>
<td><em>IBM Language Environment for MVS &amp; VM FORTRAN Run-Time Migration Guide, SC26-8499</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDE</td>
<td>Distributed FileManager/MVS (DFM/MVS)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS)</em> SA22-7635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFSA</td>
<td>Network File System Server</td>
<td><em>z/OS Network File System Guide and Reference</em> SC26-7417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFSC</td>
<td>Network File System Server Client Messages</td>
<td><em>z/OS Network File System Guide and Reference</em> SC26-7417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIM</td>
<td>SMP/E</td>
<td><em>SMP/E Messages, Codes, and Diagnosis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GQD</td>
<td>Graphical data display manager</td>
<td><em>GDDM Messages, SC33-0869</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GQF</td>
<td>Graphical data display manager</td>
<td><em>GDDM Messages, SC33-0869</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASP</td>
<td>JES2, network job entry facility for JES2</td>
<td><em>z/OS JES2 Messages</em> SA22-7537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIS</td>
<td>Hardware instrumentation services (HIS)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWI</td>
<td>Base Control Program Internal Interface Services</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HZS</td>
<td>IBM Health Checker for z/OS</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAR</td>
<td>Real storage manager (RSM)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARH</td>
<td>Real storage manager (RSM)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</em> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAT</td>
<td>JES3</td>
<td><em>z/OS JES3 Messages</em> SA22-7552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAZ</td>
<td>JES Common</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICE</td>
<td>DFSORT™ sort program</td>
<td><em>z/OS DFSORT Messages, Codes and Diagnosis Guide, SC26-7525</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICH</td>
<td>Resource Access Control Facility (RACF®)</td>
<td><em>z/OS Security Server RACF Messages and Codes</em> SA22-7686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICK</td>
<td>Device Support Facilities</td>
<td><em>Device Support Facilities User’s Guide and Reference, GC28-1027</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>Input/Output Configuration Program (IOCP)</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICQA</td>
<td>Information Center Facility administrator messages</td>
<td><em>z/OS TSO/E Messages</em> SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICQC</td>
<td>Information Center Facility user messages</td>
<td><em>z/OS TSO/E Messages</em> SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Programmed Cryptographic Facility</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>Cryptographic Unit Support</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>Virtual storage access method (VSAM) control block expansion</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDC</td>
<td>Access method devices</td>
<td><em>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)</em> SA22-7636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IEA    | • Allocation/unallocation  
     | • Auxiliary storage manager (ASM)  
     | • Contents supervision  
     | • Communications task (COMMTASK)  
     | • Data Facility Product (DFP) components  
     | • Generalized trace facility (GTF)  
     | • Initial program load (IPL)  
     | • Input/output supervisor (IOS)  
     | • Master scheduler  
     | • Nucleus initialization program (NIP)  
     | • Program Call authorization (PC/AUTH) service routines  
     | • Reconfiguration  
     | • Recovery termination manager (RTM)  
     | • Supervisor control  
     | • System resources manager  
     | • System trace  
     | • Timer supervision  
     | • Virtual storage management (VSM) | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] SA22-7636  
     | | [z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages] SA22-7590 |
| IEAH   | SDUMP (SCDMP) | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] SA22-7636 |
| IEATH  | Timer supervision | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] SA22-7636 |
| IEAVEH | Supervisor Control | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] SA22-7636 |
| IEAVTRH | Recovery Termination Manager (RTM) | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] SA22-7636 |
| IEB    | Data Facility Product (DFP) utilities | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 7 (IEB-IEE)] SA22-7637 |
| IEC    | Data Facility Product (DFP) components | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 7 (IEB-IEE)] SA22-7637  
<pre><code> | | [z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis, GY27-7618] |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Document title - order number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IEE    | • Auxiliary storage manager (ASM)  
        • Communications task (COMMTASK)  
        • Data Facility Product (DFP) components  
        • JES2  
        • JES3  
        • Master scheduler  
        • Reconfiguration  
        • Recovery termination manager (RTM)  
        • Supervisor control  
        • System management facilities (SMF)  
        • System resources manager (SRM)  
        • System trace  
        • Task management  
        • Timer supervision | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 7 (IEB-IEE)] SA22-7637  
        [z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages] SA22-7590 |
| IEF    | • Allocation/unallocation  
        • Converter/interpreter  
        • Data Facility Product (DFP) components  
        • Initial program load (IPL)  
        • Initiator/terminator  
        • JES/scheduler services  
        • JES2  
        • Master scheduler  
        • Master subsystem/subsystem interface (MSI)  
        • Reconfiguration  
        • Scheduler JCL facilities (SJF)  
        • Scheduler restart  
        • Scheduler services (ENF)  
        • System management facilities (SMF) | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)] SA22-7638  
        [z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages] SA22-7590 |
<p>| IEFC   | Converter | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)] SA22-7638 |
| IEFI   | Converter/interpreter | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)] SA22-7638 |
| IEH    | Data Facility Product (DFP) utilities | [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)] SA22-7638 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Document title - order number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEW</td>
<td>• DFSMS™</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)</code> SA22-7638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Linkage editor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Binder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transport utility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System management facilities (SMF)</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)</code> SA22-7638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input/output environment recording routines: OBR and SVC 76</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)</code> SA22-7638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFCDIP00 service aid for the logrec data set</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)</code> SA22-7638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFCEREP0 and IFCEREP1 service aids</td>
<td><code>Environmental Record Editing and Printing Program (EREP) User’s Guide and Reference, GC28-1378</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFD</td>
<td>Online test executive program (OLTEP)</td>
<td><code>OS/390 MVS System Messages, Vol. 4, GC28-1787</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFL</td>
<td>Network Control Program (NCP)</td>
<td><code>3704 and 3705 Control Program Generation and Utilities Guide and Reference Manual, GC30-3008</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advanced Communications Function (ACF) for Network Control Program (NCP)</td>
<td><code>Network Control Program/System Support Programs/Emulation Programs Messages and Codes, SC30-3169</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGD</td>
<td>Storage management subsystem (SMS) of Data Facility Product (DFP)</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)</code> SA22-7638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</code> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGF</td>
<td>Dynamic device reconfiguration (DDR) Machine check handler (MCH)</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGGHC</td>
<td>DFSMS Catalog</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGGN</td>
<td>Data Facility Product (DFP)</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGV</td>
<td>Virtual storage management (VSM)</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGW</td>
<td>Data Facility Product (DFP) Storage management subsystem (SMS)</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
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<td></td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</code> SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGY</td>
<td>VS COBOL II</td>
<td><code>VS COBOL II Application Programming Guide, SC26-4045</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGZ</td>
<td>VS COBOL II</td>
<td><code>VS COBOL II Application Programming: Debugging, SC26-4049, z/OS Language Environment Debugging Guide</code> GA22-7560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHJ</td>
<td>Data Facility Product (DFP) checkpoint/scheduler restart</td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKF</td>
<td>VS COBOL II</td>
<td><code>VS COBOL II Application Programming: Debugging, SC26-4049</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKJ</td>
<td>Time Sharing Option Extensions (TSO/E)</td>
<td><code>z/OS TSO/E Messages</code> SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)</code> SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages</code> SA22-7590</td>
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<td>Component</td>
<td>Document title - order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKM</td>
<td>Programming Language/I (PL/I) syntax checker</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILM</td>
<td>IBM License Manager</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILR</td>
<td>Auxiliary storage manager (ASM)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILX</td>
<td>VS FORTRAN Compiler</td>
<td>VS FORTRAN Version 2 Programming Guide for CMS and MVS, SC26-4222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHV</td>
<td>System Automation for OS/390</td>
<td>IBM Tivoli System Automation for z/OS Messages and Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ING</td>
<td>System Automation for OS/390</td>
<td>IBM Tivoli System Automation for z/OS Messages and Codes, SC33-8264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INM</td>
<td>Interactive Data Transmission Facility (IDTF) TRANSMIT and RECEIVE commands</td>
<td>z/OS TSO/E Messages, SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOAC</td>
<td>Open Systems Adapter-Express (OSA-Express)</td>
<td>System z10, System z9 and zSeries OSA-Express Customer’s Guide and Reference, SA22-7935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>Input/output configuration program (IOCP)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOS</td>
<td>Input/output supervisor (IOS)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639 z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages, SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPD</td>
<td>FORTRAN syntax checker</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRA</td>
<td>System resources manager (SRM)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639 z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages, SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRD</td>
<td>ESCON® Director Device Support (EDDS)</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRR</td>
<td>Resource Access Control Facility (RACF)</td>
<td>z/OS Security Server RACF Messages and Codes, SA22-7686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRX</td>
<td>Time Sharing Option Extensions (TSO/E) restructured extended executor language (REXX)</td>
<td>z/OS TSO/E Messages, SA22-7786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISG</td>
<td>Global resource serialization</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639 z/OS MVS Dump Output Messages, SA22-7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISN</td>
<td>Service Processor Interface</td>
<td>z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM), SA22-7639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>Interactive system productivity facility</td>
<td>z/OS ISPF Messages and Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISQ</td>
<td>System Automation for OS/390</td>
<td>IBM Tivoli System Automation for z/OS Messages and Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISRB</td>
<td>Interactive system productivity facility</td>
<td>z/OS ISPF Messages and Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISRL</td>
<td>Library management facility</td>
<td>z/OS ISPF Messages and Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IST</td>
<td>IBM Communications Server — SNA</td>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: SNA Messages, SC31-8790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Building your own message library

If you are operators or programmers in an installation, you can build your own libraries of the message and code information that fits your specific needs. You can place into binders the chapters and documents containing only the messages and codes you receive.
Basic documents

Each installation requires at least one copy of each of the MVS System Messages documents and of MVS Dump Output Messages. Regardless of the specific options of your system, you will receive at the console or in listings some subset of the messages in these documents.

Each installation also requires at least one copy of z/OS MVS System Codes, which contains the 3-digit hexadecimal system completion codes (abend codes) and the wait state codes produced by all the components of the system.

Note: 4-digit decimal user completion codes appear in documents for the component, subsystem, or product that produces the codes. Codes produced by installation-provided programs do not appear in IBM documents.

All programming and operations personnel need access to the basic documents, although application programmers might not need to have their own copies.

Optional documents

For information about message changes for multiple z/OS elements including JES2, JES3, RACF, TCP/IP, and others, see z/OS Summary of Message and Interface Changes.

CD-ROM collection

A comprehensive source of messages for IBM products is contained in the IBM Online Library Productivity Edition: Messages and Codes Collection, SK2T-2068.

Translating messages

Using the MVS message service (MMS), you can translate MVS system messages into other languages. The following messages cannot be translated:

- Initialization messages
- DFSMS/MVS messages
- JES3 messages
- Some complicated multiple-line messages

See z/OS MVS Planning: Operations and z/OS MVS Programming: Assembler Services Guide for information about using the MMS.

Finding changes to system message texts

Automation routines are sensitive to message text changes between releases. So before migrating from your current release to another one, you might need to check out the message changes. The summary of changes of the related messages books can be a helpful reference; an alternative can identify changes to message texts more accurately: comparing the SYS1.MSGENU data set.

IBM supplies a data set containing the text of system messages that are translated. This data set, called SYS1.MSGENU, contains the text of system messages in the form of message skeletons.

Note that this method will not show changes to messages that are not translated:

- MVS system messages that are not translated, such as IPL and NIP messages (which are issued before the MVS message service is available)
- Other product messages that are not translated, such as DFSMS/MVS messages, and JES3 messages.

You can compare the new data set with the data set on the system from which you are migrating. Depending on how you do the comparison, you can get output like the following.
For new messages, the output might show an I (for Insert) on the left:
I - IEA403I VALUE OF RMAX HAS BEEN CHANGED TO 99

For messages with changed text, the output might show both an I and a D, indicating that a record in the message file has been replaced:
I - IEE162I 46 &NNN. ROLL &A. MESSAGES (DEL=R OR RD)
D - IEE162I 46 &NNN. ROLL &A. MESSAGES (DEL=R, RD)

This means that, in message IEE162I, (DEL=R, RD) was replaced by (DEL=R OR RD).

Using this information, you can decide if your automation routines need to be changed.
Chapter 2. ARC messages

ARC0001I  DFSMSShsm version.release.modlevel
STARTING HOST=hostid IN
HOSTMODE=mode

Explanation: The DFSMSShsm product is starting with
the parameters HOST=hostid and HOSTMODE=mode.
In the message, version refers to the version of
DFSMShsm that has been installed, release refers to
the release level of DFSMSShsm that has been installed,
and modlevel refers to the modification level of
DFSMShsm that has been installed.

System action: DFSMSShsm starting.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0002I  DFSMSHSM SHUTDOWN HAS COMPLETED

Explanation: DFSMSShsm shutdown processing
occurred because a STOP command was issued or
DFSMShsm could not recover from an error that
occurred.

System action: DFSMSHsm ends.

Operator response: If the shutdown is because of a
STOP command, take no action. If the shutdown is
because DFSMSHsm could not recover from an error,
other messages identify the problem. Take the
corrective action indicated by those messages.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0003I  taskname TASK ABENDED, CODE
ffssuuu IN MODULE modname AT
OFFSET offset, STORAGE LOCATION
location

Explanation: A DFSMSHsm task has abnormally
ended (abended).
• taskname is the name of the failing task.
• ffssuuu is the abend code.
  – ff is the indicator flags.
  – sss is the system completion code.
  – uuu is the user completion code.
• modname is the name of the abend module.
• offset is the abend module offset.
• location is the address where the abend has
  occurred.

For more information about the abend code, see
MVS System Codes

If modname is UNKNOWN and the storage location is a
valid address, the name of the failing module is
determined in the dump. DFSMSHsm can intercept
abend processing from other components. In that case,
modname is UNKNOWN since it is not a valid
DFSMShsm module. Often, this indicates a problem in
the other component. Search problem reporting
databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists,
contact the IBM Support Center. Please have the failing
module name available when contacting the IBM
Support Center.

System action: For tasks other than ARCCTL,
DFSMShsm processing continues. If the task is
ARCCTL, DFSMSHsm processing ends.

Application Programmer Response: The storage
administrator should determine the effect of the abend
on the data. If ARCCTL is the failing task, restart
DFSMShsm. Notify the system programmer of recurrent
abends.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0004I  INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT, MODULE
installation-wide-exit-name ABEND,
ABEND CODE=code

Explanation: An abnormal end (abend) occurred
during processing in the user written exit
installation-wide-exit-name. The failure was detected by
the ESTAE routine in the module that invoked the
written, installation-wide exit. The reason for the abend
is the value printed in the code field of the message. To
determine the action taken after an abend of an
installation-wide exit, see the appropriate ARC
nnn54I message following this message.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the
problem in the installation-wide exit.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0005I  ERROR IN INITIALIZATION
COMMANDS - RESTART DFSMSHSM

Explanation: During the startup process of
DFSMShsm, either an erroneous member name has
been requested in the initialization command, or there is
insufficient space to process initialization commands for
DFSMShsm. This message is preceded by message
ARC0105I, which contains the erroneous member
name; or message ARC0107I, which indicates
insufficient available storage; or ARC0108I indicating
that the initialization command is too long.

System action: DFSMSHsm ends.

Operator response: See “System Messages” manual
for the preceding ARC0105I, ARC0107I, or ARC0108I...
messages. Take corrective actions per the messages. Restart DFSMShsm.

**Application Programmer Response:** See Operator Response.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC0006I

**Message:** DFSMShsm CANNOT BE STARTED AS HOST=hostid, HOSTMODE=mode, REASON=retcode

**Explanation:** An attempt has been made to start DFSMShsm, with startup parameters HOST=hostid and HOSTMODE=mode. The retcode has the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Another DFSMShsm, for an earlier release, has already started in this MVS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Another DFSMShsm has already been started as HOST=hostid in this HSMplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HOSTMODE is MAIN, and another DFSMShsm host is currently active in the MVS image with HOSTMODE=MAIN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The data set name of one or more control data sets in the startup procedure for HOST=hostid is not the same as that used for already started DFSMShsm host(s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 16      | HOSTMODE is AUX, and the attempted method of CDS serialization does not comply with the following:  
|         | • CDSSHR not specified, CDSQ=YES, and MCDS index on a DASD VOLUME defined as shared  
|         | • CDSSHR=YES, CDSQ=YES  
|         | • CDSSHR=RLS |
| 20      | DFSMShsm support for JES3 is disabled for a host started with HOSTMODE=AUX. |

**System action:** DFSMShsm startup ends. Existing DFSMShsm hosts continue.

**Application Programmer Response:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>If you want to run multiple DFSMShsm hosts in this image, shut down the earlier version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Choose another value for HOST= that does not appear in the list of hosts identified by the command QUERY IMAGE, executed for each MVS image in this HSMplex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC0007I

**Message:** THERE ARE NO VOLUMES IN THE DFSMShsm GENERAL POOL

**Explanation:** During DFSMShsm initialization in a JES3 environment, there are no volumes in the DFSMShsm general pool. Any job that requires a volume in this pool will fail. For a volume to be in the DFSMShsm general pool, it must be mounted as a storage or private volume before DFSMShsm initialization. An ADDVOL command for the volume as a primary volume must be issued from the ARCCMDxx member of the data set identified by the HSMPPARM DD statement of the DFSMShsm startup procedure.

**System action:** DFSMShsm initialization continues. Any job that requires volume selection by DFSMShsm from its general pool will fail.

**Operator response:** Ensure all DFSMShsm primary volumes are mounted with the correct USE attribute. If they are not, but no jobs have been entered, correct the problem and restart DFSMShsm. Jobs in the system could fail if they require a volume from the DFSMShsm general pool. If all volumes have been mounted correctly, notify the storage administrator unless you know your installation does not use the DFSMShsm general pool.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the DFSMShsm general pool is to be used, the volumes in this pool must be mounted as storage or private volumes before DFSMShsm initialization. An ADDVOL command for each volume as a primary volume must be issued from the ARCCMDxx member. If you require the DFSMShsm general pool, correct the ADDVOL commands, ensure that the volumes are appropriately mounted, and restart DFSMShsm before submitting any jobs that use it.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC0008I

**Message:** DFSMShsm INITIALIZATION SUCCESSFUL

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is now ready to receive commands.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0009I DFSMShsm STARTUP ATTEMPT FAILED, NOT A STARTED TASK

Explanation: The system made an attempt to invoke DFSMShsm as other than a started task. DFSMShsm can only be invoked as a started task.

System action: DFSMShsm ends.

Operator response: Notify the system programmer that this message has occurred.

Application Programmer Response: If DFSMShsm needs to be started, issue an MVS operator START command from the system console.
Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0010E INVALID PARAMETER OR ERROR READING STARTUP PARMS - RESTART DFSMShsm

Explanation: One of the initialization parameters supplied to DFSMShsm is incorrect (see preceding message ARC0106I), or member ARCSTRxx containing startup parameters could not be found, opened, and read (see preceding message ARC0043E).

System action: DFSMShsm ends.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the parameter or member, and restart DFSMShsm.
Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0011I TOO MANY VOLUMES OF ONE DEVICE TYPE TO RETURN THE ENTIRE DFSMShsm GENERAL POOL

Explanation: While processing an LJES3-directed RECALL command, DFSMShsm determined that there was more than 254 volumes in the general volumes pool. JES3 does not support pools with more than 254 volumes of a single device type. The JES3 directed RECALL ended. Subsequent recall processing of the data set during allocation will fail.

System action: The JES3/DFSMShsm setup for directed RECALL ended and allocation of the migrated data set also failed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Ensure that the number of volumes intended for the DFSMShsm general pool does not exceed 254 of any single device type.
Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0012I (TAPE VOLUME TABLE | DASD L2 AVAILABLE TABLE) COULD NOT BE CREATED - MIGRATION IS HELD

Explanation: During initialization of DFSMShsm, an attempt was made to create either the tape volume table or DASD level 2 available table, but the table could not be created. There will be one or more messages preceding this one describing the failure.

System action: DFSMShsm continues initializing nonmigration functions, with migration held. If the problem is not resolved, but migration is released, DFSMShsm tries again to create the table on each request for migration. The result of each failure is that each migration request (if migrating to tape) is written to a separate scratch tape volume.

Operator response: Restart DFSMShsm when the problem has been corrected.

Application Programmer Response: From the messages preceding this one, determine the source of the error and correct the error before releasing migration.
Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0013I SYSTEM TIMER INACTIVE, AUTO SPACE MANAGEMENT INOPERATIVE

Explanation: The DFSMShsm migration task attempted to set a timer but the system timer function was inoperative.

System action: DFSMShsm continues to process command requests, but will not automatically begin space management or periodic space checks with its associated interval migration.

Operator response: Notify the system programmer that the system timer function is inoperative.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the type of hardware malfunction and take appropriate action to correct the problem.
Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0014I VTOC/VVDS INTERFACE MODULE IGDCSP00 COULD NOT BE LOADED, ABEND CODE=xx. DFSMShsm CANNOT MIGRATE OR BACK UP SMS MANAGED VOLUMES

Explanation: During initialization, DFSMShsm has attempted to load module IGDCSP00 but the load processing fails. The abnormal end (abend) code from the attempted load is indicated by xx.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. Volume backup and migration of SMS-managed volumes will not occur.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the
reason for the load failure based upon the explanation of the abend code, which is found in "z/OS MVS System Codes". Correct the error; then stop DFSMShsm and restart it.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0015I** DFSMSdss could not be loaded, ABEND code=xxx, REASON code=xxx. DFSMSdss cannot be used as DFSMSHsm Data Mover.

**Explanation:** During initialization or in response to a SETSYS DATAMOVER command DFSMShsm has attempted to load module ADRDSSU but the load fails. The abnormal end (abend) and reason codes from the attempted load are indicated in the message.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processes continue with DFSMShsm as the data mover. Subsequent functions that require DFSMSdss™ as the data mover might fail.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the explanations of the abend and reason codes, which are found in "z/OS MVS System Codes" to determine the reason for the load failure. Correct the error; then issue the SETSYS command with the DATAMOVER parameter along with the appropriate data movement subparameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0016I** DFSMSHsm SHUTDOWN has been requested.

**Explanation:** The STOP command was issued requesting that DFSMShsm stop processing.

**System action:** DFSMShsm will continue processing the commands currently running. No new commands will be started, and shutdown will occur upon completion of all currently processing commands.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0017I** Pseudo user unit table not created, defaults will be used for tape limiting criteria.

**Explanation:** The pseudo user unit table could not be created during DFSMShsm initialization. The DFSMShsm defaults for tape limiting will be used.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the DFSMShsm defaults for tape limiting are acceptable, no action is required. However, if other criteria is desired for tape limiting, determine the cause of the GETMAIN failure and restart DFSMShsm when the problem is resolved.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0018I** DFSMShsm is not licensed for use on this system.

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is not licensed for use on this system.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0019I** Cell pool entry# encountered a shortage of number cells. Performance is degraded.

**Explanation:** The number of cells allocated to the Cell Pool were all used. GETMAINs are issued for the module’s dynamic storage area. The Cell Pool entry number’s (entry#) GETMAIN counter is number.

**System action:** DFSMShsm continues; however, DFSMShsm’s performance might be impacted.

**Application Programmer Response:** Increase the size of the desired CPOOL entry. See "z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide" for the method of adjusting CPOOL Table entry sizes at startup time.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0020I**

**Explanation:** This message is a separator.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0021I** DFSMShsm logging function disabled.

**Explanation:** During DFSMShsm startup, either one or both of the DFSMShsm log data sets was not specified or was specified as DD DUMMY on the startup procedure through the DD names of ARCLOGX and ARCLOGY. This message also occurs if the log data set’s JFCB or data set VTOC entry cannot be read. Both log data sets must be specified on the startup procedure before the logging function is enabled.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. DFSMShsm logging is not performed.

**Operator response:** Notify the storage administrator if your installation procedures require that DFSMShsm functions be recorded in DFSMShsm log data sets.

**Application Programmer Response:** Shut down DFSMShsm. Before restarting DFSMShsm, ensure that two DFSMShsm log data sets are specified on the DFSMShsm startup procedure.
Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC0022I DFSMSHSM LOG RENAME ERROR

**Explanation:** During a switch of the DFSMSHsm log data sets, DFSMSHsm attempted to rename the log data sets. The type of log data set is indicated by `type` and the log data set that is being switched is indicated by `dsname`. The return code is indicated by `return-code`. The status code returned from the RENAME macro is shown by `reason-code`. A return code of 8 along with a reason code of 1 has been found when the ARCLOGX and ARCLOGY data sets are not on the same volume. DFSMSHsm does not switch the log data sets.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

If the log switch was requested during DFSMSHsm initialization through the startup procedure or the DFSMSHsm input parameter, logging remains functional using the log data set referred to by the DD statement ARCLOGX.

If the log switch was requested by the SWAPLOG command or internally after an error occurred in processing the log data set, the logging function is inhibited and remains inhibited until the rename problem is resolved and the SWAPLOG command is issued again to attempt switching of the logs.

**Operator response:** Notify the storage administrator. If your installation procedures require the DFSMSHsm log data set, shut down DFSMSHsm.

**Application Programmer Response:** Shut down DFSMSHsm. Ensure that two DFSMSHsm log data sets are allocated and available. Ensure that the data set named HSMLOG.TEMP has been deleted. Restart DFSMSHsm.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

ARC0024I DFSMSHSM LOGGING INHIBITED DUE TO `errortext`

**Explanation:** While processing the log data set, an error occurred. The DFSMSHsm logging function is disabled.

The `errortext` specifies LOG I/O ERROR, EOV ERROR ON LOG, or `nnn` ABEND PROCESSING LOG, where `nnn` shows the system abnormal end (abend) code, or STRIPED LOG DATA SET. If `errortext` is LOG I/O ERROR, the I/O error message generated by the SYNADAF macro precedes this message.

**System action:** LOG I/O ERROR and ERROR PROCESSING LOGS: DFSMSHsm attempts to switch the log data sets. If successful, then logging will continue.

**STRIPED LOG DATA SET:** Logging is disabled.

EOV ERROR: Logging is disabled because an attempt to switch the log data sets has failed.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer.

**Application Programmer Response:** For I/O errors or abends, reallocate the log data set in error. If the data set is striped, reallocate it as a nonstriped data set. For an EOV condition, see the preceding messages to determine why the switch of the log has failed.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

ARC0025E DFSMSHSM JOURNAL NOT OPENED

**Explanation:** The open for the DFSMSHsm journal data set failed.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Updates to the DFSMSHsm control data sets are not journaled and DFSMSHsm is placed in emergency mode if journaling is requested through the SETSYS JOURNAL command (the DFSMSHsm default is JOURNAL).

**Operator response:** Notify the storage administrator.

If your installation procedures specify that DFSMSHsm journaling is required, shut down DFSMSHsm.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

ARC0026E JOURNALING DISABLED DUE TO `errortext`, MIGRATION, BACKUP, FRBACKUP, DUMP, TAPECOPY, TAPEREREPL, RECYCLE, ARECOVER, AUDIT, AND EXPIREBV HELD

**Explanation:** An error has occurred while attempting to write data in the DFSMSHsm journal data set.

The `errortext` specifies JOURNAL I/O ERROR, EOV ERROR ON JOURNAL, or `nnn` ABEND PROCESSING JOURNAL, where `nnn` shows the system abnormal end (abend) code. If the `errortext` is JOURNAL I/O ERROR, the I/O error generated precedes this message.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
**ARC0027I • ARC0028I**

**System action:** The DFSMShsm commands of MIGRATION, BACKUP, FRBACKUP, DUMP, TAPECOPY, TAPEREREPL, RECYCLE, ARECOVER, AUDIT, and EXPIREBV are held.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer. When the problem is corrected or the message is no longer needed, take the following action to delete the message:
- If the message identifier id is not available, issue the DISPLAY R,I command to get the ID.
- To delete the message, issue the following command using the message identifier obtained from the above DISPLAY R,I command:

```
CONTROL C,I,id
```

**Application Programmer Response:** The operator or system programmer should take immediate action to resolve the situation in order to retain the system integrity for those data sets under DFSMShsm control. See [z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com) to determine the functions to be performed when the journal data set is disabled.

If you want to continue processing with the journal, you must stop DFSMShsm and delete and reallocate the journal in a different place to avoid getting another I/O error while processing the data set. This process is described in [z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com) in the section "Maintaining Control Data Sets". A hardware problem could be causing the I/O error on the journal data set. Be sure you do not reallocate the journal data set where it has been allocated before the I/O error occurred.

If an error occurs which specifies EOV ERROR ON JOURNAL, begin CDS backup processing by using the BACKVOL CDS command or the SETSYS command with the AUTOBACKUPSTART parameter. (For information about controlling automatic backup of control data sets, see "Maintaining DFSMShsm Control Data Sets" in [z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com).) It is preferable that the backup of the control data sets be initiated on the system that encountered the error. This creates backup copies of the MCDS, BCDS, OCDS and nulls the journal data set so that all the space in it becomes available. If you are in a multihost environment, issue the RELEASE ALL command on each system that received the ARC0026E message after the completion of the backup of the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0027I**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has successfully switched log data sets and is now using the alternate log data set dsn1. This message might be preceded by ARC0024I and followed by ARC0020I.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**ARC0028I**

**Explanation:** When the problem is corrected or the message is no longer needed, take the following action to delete the message:

```
If the message identifier id is not available, issue the DISPLAY R,I command to get the ID.
```

**Operator response:** Follow your installation's procedures for processing DFSMShsm log data, dsn2.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

For LOG I/O ERROR, an ARC0645I message indicating why the log is released will precede this message. The explanation part of the message will not appear.

The following inserts are possible for the explanation:

- **COMMAND ACTIVITY LOGGING DISABLED**
  - Messages that are intended for the command activity log will not be issued.
- **BACKUP ACTIVITY LOGGING DISABLED**
  - Messages that are intended for the backup activity log will not be issued.
- **MIGRATION ACTIVITY LOGGING DISABLED**
  - Messages that are intended for the migration activity log will not be issued.
- **DUMP ACTIVITY LOGGING DISABLED**
  - Messages that are intended for the dump activity log will not be issued.
- **COMMAND LOG REROUTED TO COMMAND LOG**
  - Messages that are intended for the command activity log will be rerouted to the command activity log.
- **BACKUP ACTIVITY LOGGING SWITCHED TO COMMAND LOG**
  - Messages that are intended for the backup activity log will be rerouted to the command activity log.
- **MIGRATION ACTIVITY LOGGING SWITCHED TO COMMAND LOG**
  - Messages that are intended for the migration activity log will be rerouted to the command activity log.
- **DUMP ACTIVITY LOGGING SWITCHED TO COMMAND LOG**
  - Messages that are intended for the dump activity log will be rerouted to the command activity log.

**System action:** The following describes the system action on the basis of the error condition and log type:

- **OPEN error** (an error in getting storage, during allocation, or while opening the log):
  - For the command activity log, command activity messages disabled.
For the backup, dump, or migration activity log, if a command activity log exists:
1. ACTIVITY LOGGING SWITCHED is written to the command activity log.
2. The messages that normally are written to the affected activity log will be routed to the command activity log.

If no command activity log exists:
1. ACTIVITY LOGGING DISABLED is written to the system operator.
2. The messages that normally would be written to the affected activity log will be disabled.

I/O Error - When an I/O error is detected on an activity log, the affected log will be closed and deallocated. A new name will be generated for the log if output is to DASD, and a new log will be allocated and opened. The message that was being written when the I/O error occurred will be written to the new log when it is successfully allocated and opened.

Messages intended for a particular activity log can be rerouted to the command log after an open error occurs if the command activity log is open. Otherwise, the messages will be lost.

Application Programmer Response: Issue RELEASE HARDCOPY to cause existing activity logs to be closed and deallocated, and all logs to be allocated and opened.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0029E** A MINIMUM LEVEL OF MVS IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM function, FUNCTIONS ARE DISABLED

**Explanation:** The system was not found to be at the minimum required level of MVS for the requested function during either DFSMShsm initialization or invocation of the function. One of the following functions is disabled:
- Aggregate Backup/Recovery
- CDS Assurance

**System action:** If the function was aggregate backup or recovery, DFSMShsm aggregate backup and aggregate recovery have been disabled. Subsequent ABACKUP, ARECOVER, and DEFINE ARPOOL commands will fail.

If the function was CDS assurance, the following AUDIT functions have been disabled:
- MEDIACONTROLS, Tape and SDSP
- DIRECTORYCONTROLS
- VOLUMECONTROLS, Backup, Migration, and Recoverable
- DATASETCONTROLS, Backup and Migration

Other DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer.

---

**ARC0030I** GENERIC UNIT 3590-1 HAD SETUP ERRORS AT DFSMHSVM INITIALIZATION.

**Explanation:** One of the following was true during DFSMShsm initialization:
- The devices were not all 3590s
- The devices were a mix of incompatible 3590 devices
- No valid tape device UCBs were found for this generic

An example of an incompatible mix would be 128-track 3590 devices mixed with 256-track 3590 devices.

**System action:** The allocation continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer.

**Application Programmer Response:** Update the 3590-1 generic in the system IODF file to contain only addresses of 3590 devices with the same track geometry. If more than one type of 3590 device is used by the system, make sure each type has its own defined esoteric and make the esoteric known to DFSMShsm. Use the esoteric name as the unit name in the appropriate DFSMShsm functions.

**System programmer response:** Bring the devices online and restart DFSMShsm if no associated devices were online when DFSMShsm was started. An alternative to restarting DFSMShsm is to set up an esoteric unit for the devices and issue the SETSYS UUT command, including the esoteric. If more than 1 type of 3590 device is used by the system, make sure each type has defined its own esoteric and make the esoteric known to DFSMShsm. Use the esoteric name as the unit name in the appropriate DFSMShsm functions.

**Notes:**
1. In an SMS tape environment, this message will not be issued. See APAR OW57282 or the z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide if you want to disable this message in a non-SMS environment. If you continue using the 3590-1 generic unit without taking corrective action, you may have tape allocation problems.
2. If message ARC0030I is received, the following command can be used to determine differences with drives:
   \[ DS QT,0570,1,UCB,DCE,RDC,RCD. \]


**ARC0031E**  
**TSO/E AND REXX LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT INITIALIZATION DID NOT COMPLETE**

**Explanation:** During startup, DFSMSHsm calls IKJTSOEV to initialize the TSO/E environment and the REXX language processor environment. This message reports the return and reason codes provided by IKJTSOEV, along with RC4 REAS0 returned by DFSMSHsm when IKJTSOEV cannot be loaded.  

RC=return-code, Reason=reason-code, Reason2=extended reason code

**Related reading:** For additional information about IKJTSOEV return codes and reason codes, see [z/OS TSO/E Programming Services](https://www.ibm.com support).  

**System action:** DFSMSHsm attempts to complete initialization. Although DFSMSHsm might complete startup, the environment is incomplete. Functions might not be able to process appropriately. For example, dynamic allocation of tapes might fail.  

**Operator response:** Notify the storage administrator or the system programmer.  

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return and reason codes, and restart DFSMSHsm.  

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC0032I**  
**RENAME ERROR SWITCHING DFSMSHSM PROBLEM DETERMINATION OUTPUT DATA SETS, OLD DATA SET NAME = old-dsname, NEW DATA SET NAME = new-dsname, RC=return-code, REAS=reason-code**

**Explanation:** During an attempt to switch the ARCPDOX/ARCPDOY output data sets, an error has been encountered in the rename function. In the message, old-dsname is the old data set name that the rename macro is changing from, and new-dsname is the new data set name that the RENAME macro is renaming to.  

In the message, return-code is the register 15 return code from the RENAME macro and reason-code is the status value from the RENAME CAMLST. A return code of 8 and a reason code of 1 occurs when the PDA data sets are not on the same volume. See [DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide](https://www.ibm.com support) for instructions on PDA data set allocation.  

**System action:** Internal tracing continues; however, no trace data blocks are written to the output data set.  

**Operator response:** If the abend code is x37, no action is required. For an I/O error or an abend code other than x37, contact your system programmer.  

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the cause of the I/O error or abend and take appropriate action to correct the problem. If it is necessary to recreate the output data set, stop and restart DFSMSHsm.  

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC0034I**  
**I/O ERROR | nnn ABEND**

**Explanation:** While writing to the output data set, DFSMSHsm encountered an I/O error or nnn ABEND (where nnn is the abend code).  

**System action:** On nonconsecutive occurrences, DFSMSHsm switches the ARCPDOX/ARCPDOY output data sets and makes one attempt to retry the output operation. For consecutive failures, the output data set is considered no longer usable. Internal tracing continues; however, no trace data blocks are written to the output data set.  

**Operator response:** If the abend code is x37, no action is required. For an I/O error or an abend code other than x37, contact your system programmer.  

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the cause of the I/O error or abend and take appropriate action to correct the problem. If it is necessary to recreate the output data set, stop and restart DFSMSHsm.  

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
**ARC0035E DFSMSHSM JOURNAL IS PERMANENTLY DISABLED, REASON=reasoncode**

**Explanation:** The DFSMSHsm journal is disabled.

The possible values for `reasoncode` are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Journal is disabled. See previous messages to determine the reason. Commands related to the journal cannot be performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm startup procedure contains a DD DUMMY card for the journal data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An RDJFCB macro failed for the journal data set. The DD card for the journal data set might be missing from the DFSMSHsm startup procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Journal OBTAIN macro failed. It is likely that an I/O error occurred on the journal data set VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Journal lock request failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Journal control record and data set type are inconsistent. The journal might be corrupted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues. Updates to the DFSMSHsm control data sets are not journaled. DFSMSHsm is placed in emergency mode if journaling is requested through the SETSYS JOURNAL command (the DFSMSHsm default is JOURNAL).

**Operator response:** If journaling is required, stop DFSMSHsm and contact your application programmer.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC0036I I/O (INHIBITED | DISABLED) FOR DFSMSHSM PROBLEM DETERMINATION OUTPUT DATA SET, REAS=reason-code**

**Explanation:** Due to an error (defined by `reason-code`), DFSMSHsm determines that the output data set is unusable.

The values for `reason-code` are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>JFCB read error or DD DUMMY specified for the ARCPDOY data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>JFCB read error or DD DUMMY specified for the ARCPDOX data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A failure occurred while attempting to open the ARCPDOX data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A failure occurred while attempting to write to the ARCPDOX data set. Message ARC00034I was issued previously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A failure occurred while attempting to switch the ARCPDOX/ARCPDOY data sets. Message ARC00332I was issued previously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>There is a deallocation error on the ARCPDOY data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>There is a deallocation error on the ARCPDOX data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>There is an allocation error on the ARCPDOX data set. See message ARC0503I for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The ARCPDOX data set is extended format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The ARCPDOY data set is extended format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>There is an OBTAIN error for a PDA data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Programmer Response:** For reason codes 1 and 2, make sure a valid DD statement exists in the DFSMSHsm startup procedure for ARCPDOX and ARCPDOY. For the other reason codes, see the associated messages to determine the cause of the problem. Correct the error; then re-enable PDA tracing by issuing the SWAPLOG PDA command.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC0037I DFSMSHSM PROBLEM DETERMINATION OUTPUT DATA SETS SWITCHED, ARCPDOX=dsn1, ARCPDOY=dsn2**

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm renames the ARCPDOX data set to the ARCPDOY data set name `dsn2` and the ARCPDOY data set to the ARCPDOX data set name `dsn1`.

**System action:** Processing continues with trace output data being written to the data set currently identified by the ARCPDOX data set name.

**Operator response:** The data set named by the ARCPDOY DD statement might be dumped or archived at this time if specified by local procedures.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC0038I RESOURCE MANAGER (SUCCESSFULLY | UNSUCCESSFULLY) ADDED, RETCODE = return-code, TYPE = (ADDRSPC | TASK)**

**Explanation:** This message explains the status of adding the DFSMSHsm Resource Manager to the system. If `return-code` is not 0 or 10, then the TYPE identifies the type of resource manager that has not
been added to the system. If return-code is 0 or 10, then TYPE is not displayed. The return-code has the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The operation has been successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough storage exists to process the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The resource manager system lock is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DFSMShsm has already been ending when the request is made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An unrecoverable error has occurred while processing the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A resource manager can only be added to the system in an ESA environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An invalid request has been made. This represents an internal DFSMShsm programming error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>An unknown error has occurred while processing the request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. If the return-code is not 0, then the resource manager will not be invoked when DFSMShsm ends.

Application Programmer Response: For return-code 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, this is an informational message only. For return-code 12 and 14, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0039I  SYSTEM TIMER INOPERATIVE, AUTOMATIC BACKUP FUNCTION IS INOPERATIVE

Explanation: The DFSMShsm backup control task issued the STIMER macro in an effort to schedule the start of automatic backup. An error occurred indicating the system timer function was inoperative.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. DFSMShsm continues to process command requests for backup volumes, but DFSMShsm will not begin the automatic backup process.

Operator response: If the RELEASE command, with the backup or ALL parameter is issued between the earliest and latest automatic backup start times, automatic backup will begin.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the error is caused by a hardware or software malfunction.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0040I  COMMAND SENT TO DFSMShsm, REQUEST NUMBER=request-number

Explanation: DFSMShsm generates this message for each command entered from the operator's console. A request number request-number is assigned to each request. This request number can be used to cancel this request with the (H)CANCEL REQUEST command.

System action: USERID is notified of request number assigned and DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0041I  MEMBER membername USED IN parmdsname

Explanation: The parmlib member membername is being used during DFSMShsm startup. It is located in parmdsname, which is either the data set on the HSMPARM DD statement or the data set in the concatenated parmlib.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0042I  msgtext

Explanation: DFSMShsm has invoked the MVS concatenated PARMLIB service to locate the requested ARCSTRxx or ARCCMDxx member. During the process, MVS concatenated PARMLIB services issued a message and DFSMShsm intercepted the message for retransmission to the DFSMShsm user or to one of the activity logs. msgtext is the actual MVS concatenated PARMLIB service message.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See IEF messages for a description for the MVS concatenated PARMLIB service message.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0043E  ERROR OPENING OR READING MEMBER ARCSTRxx

Explanation: In the DFSMShsm startup procedure, keyword STR=xx refers to PARMLIB member ARCSTRxx. When DFSMShsm attempted to open and read the member, it encountered an error.

System action: DFSMShsm ends.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Ensure that the member ARCSTRxx exists in the data set specified in the HSMPARM DD statement (if specified) or in MVS concatenated PARMLIBs. Restart DFSMShsm.
ARC0045I  MWE QUEUE DAMAGED, CORRECTIONS COMPLETED, POSSIBILITY OF LOST MWES

Explanation: During DFSMShsm processing, the queue of MWEs (management work elements) located in CSA (common storage area) have been found to be damaged or missing. Corrections have been performed to repair the queue of MWEs. There exists a possibility that one or more MWEs have been lost.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Contact the system programmer.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0046I  DFSMShsm ADDRESS SPACE HAS ISSUED THE MVS START COMMAND start-command-text TO RESTART DFSMShsm

Explanation: The RESTART parameter specified in the DFSMShsm startup procedure has been utilized to restart DFSMShsm due to terminating errors. The command that DFSMShsm issues to restart is specified as start-command-text.

System action: DFSMShsm shutdown/restart processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0047I  DFSMShsm AUTOMATIC RESTART SEQUENCE FAILED

Explanation: During DFSMShsm shutdown processing, automatic restart was requested (as specified by the RESTART parameter in the DFSMShsm startup procedure) and attempted but a failure in this process was detected. DFSMShsm has not been automatically restarted.

System action: DFSMShsm shutdown processing continues.

Operator response: Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: This error will most likely occur if adequate system storage is not available or if the system has exceeded the maximum number of address spaces allowed by DFSMS/MVS.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0048I  DFSMShsm HAS EXCEEDED THE 5 MINUTE RESTART LIMIT, THE RESTART SEQUENCE HAS NOT BEEN INITIATED

Explanation: During DFSMShsm shutdown processing, automatic restart was requested (as specified by the RESTART parameter in the DFSMShsm startup procedure). DFSMShsm has determined that 5 restart attempts have been tried in the prior 5 minute period. The restart sequence has not been initiated.

System action: DFSMShsm shutdown processing continues.

Operator response: Contact the system programmer.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0052A  JOB  jobname  WAITING  ON  DFSMSHshm

**Explanation:** A system with DFSMSShm received a DFSMSShm request. A DFSMSShm host with HOSTMODE=MAIN is not active. The job jobname initiated the request.

**System action:** System processing continues. The DFSMSShm request is queued for processing after DFSMSShm is started.

**Operator response:** Start DFSMSShm, or (if you are executing DFSMSShm in multiple address spaces) start DFSMSShm with HOSTMODE=MAIN, or cancel the job jobname according to your installation procedures.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

ARC0055A  REPLY  ‘GO’  OR  ‘CANCEL’

**Explanation:** A background request is waiting for DFSMSShm to be started or (if you are executing DFSMSShm in multiple address spaces) started with HOSTMODE=MAIN. The operator is given the chance to cancel the request or to allow the request to be processed after DFSMSShm has started in a mode to service this request. This message is preceded by message ARC0051A or ARC0052A, which gives the name of the job making the request.

**System action:** System processing continues.

**Operator response:** According to your installation procedures, reply CANCEL to cancel the request, or reply GO after DFSMSShm has become active.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

ARC0056A  JES3  JOB  FAILED  —  START
DFSMShm

**Explanation:** In a JES3 system, a DFSMSShm wait-type request was issued while DFSMSShm was not active with HOSTMODE=MAIN. The request was rejected.

**Note:** If JES3 Converter/Interpreter (C/I) attempted to locate the resource indicated in the job and the locate fails because DFSMSShm is not active, JES3 then reschedules the attempt on a local partition (another >system image). If DFSMSShm was started with HOSTMODE=MAIN in that image, the C/I will continue successfully and the job will be successful, too.

**System action:** The DFSMSShm wait-type request was rejected. System processing continues.

**Operator response:** Start DFSMSShm.

**Application Programmer Response:** Request that DFSMSShm be started in an appropriate mode. Reissue the job when DFSMSShm is ready.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

ARC0057I  CSA  USAGE  BY  DFSMSHshm  HAS
REACHED  DFSMSHshm  INACTIVE
THRESHOLD  OF  xxxxxK  BYTES,
REQUEST  FAILED

**Explanation:** The DFSMSShm common service area (CSA) usage maximum limit of xxxxxK-bytes has been reached while DFSMSShm is inactive.

**System action:** Until DFSMSShm is started, no further requests are added to the CSA queue. All requests fail.

**Operator response:** Start DFSMSShm or contact your DFSMSShm storage administrator.

**Application Programmer Response:** To determine the action needed to alleviate the problem, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Implementation and Customization Guide.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

ARC0058I  CSA  USAGE  BY  DFSMSHshm  HAS
REACHED  THE  ACTIVE  THRESHOLD
OF  xxxxxK  BYTES,  ALL  BUT  BATCH
WAIT  REQUESTS  FAILED

**Explanation:** The DFSMSShm limit of xxxxxK-bytes for nonwait action requests has been reached.

**System action:** Until common service area (CSA) usage drops under this threshold, only BATCH WAIT management work elements (MWEs) are added to the DFSMSShm CSA queue. All other requests will fail.

**Operator response:** Start DFSMSShm or contact your DFSMSShm storage administrator.

**Application Programmer Response:** To determine the action needed to alleviate the problem, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Implementation and Customization Guide.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

ARC0059I  CSA  USAGE  BY  DFSMSHshm  HAS
REACHED  MAXIMUM  LIMIT  OF  xxxxxK
BYTES,  JOB=jobname  FAILED

**Explanation:** Job jobname has failed because the maximum limit of CSA bytes of storage xxxxxK-bytes has been reached.

**System action:** Until normal DFSMSShm processing frees some CSA storage, no more requests involving MWEs are processed.

**Application Programmer Response:** To determine the action needed to alleviate the problem, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Implementation and Customization Guide.

**Source:** DFSMSShm
ARC0060A  WARNING: DFSMSShsm IS NOT ACTIVE

Explanation: The open or end-of-volume routine, or both, could not find the VTOC entry for the data set. DFSMSShsm is not active.

System action: Processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the data set being opened has migrated, have the operator or system programmer start DFSMSShsm with HOSTMODE=MAIN, and then rerun the job.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0061I  DFSMSShsm SHUTTING DOWN DUE TO

Explanation: An error with the SMSVSAM server has caused DFSMSShsm to lose access to its control data sets. All attempts to read, write, delete or update control data set records will fail. Most functions currently being processed will fail. Only those functions that are allowed to continue while DFSMSShsm is in emergency mode will continue to be processed. To regain access to the control data sets, DFSMSShsm must shutdown and be restarted.

System action: DFSMSShsm is placed into emergency and shutdown modes. An abend is issued.

Application Programmer Response: Restart DFSMSShsm after it has shut down and the SMSVSAM server has restarted. Examine all DFSMSShsm messages associated with the SMSVSAM server error. Issue any FIXCDS commands that are documented in the messages that were received. Perform audit processing if it appears that the failure might have caused inconsistencies between the control data sets and the data that DFSMSShsm is managing. For more information, see “DFSMSShsm Abnormal End Considerations” in the z/OS DFSMSShsm Implementation and Customization Guide

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0062I  DFSMSShsm ADDRESS SPACE HAS BEEN SET TO {NON-SWAPPABLE | SWAPPABLE}

Explanation: If NON-SWAPPABLE is displayed, DFSMSShsm has made itself non-swappable so that it can support cross-address space communication.

If SWAPPABLE is displayed, DFSMSShsm reset to being swappable after unsuccessfully trying to establish cross-address space communication.

System action: DFSMSShsm processing continue.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0063I  DFSMSShsm WILL {HOLD FUNCTIONS | SHUT DOWN} DUE TO A VSAM TRAP FINDING A CORRUPT INDEX IN THE {MCDS | BCDS | OCDS}

Explanation: The VSAM INDEX TRAP has detected a corrupt index and VSAM will no longer allow access to the control data set specified in the message. All attempts to read, write, delete, or update the control data set records fail.

System action: In order to minimize the functions affected, the actions taken will depend on which data set has the corrupt index. The control data set and related actions follow:

- **MCDS** — Set emergency mode and shut down.
- **BCDS** — Hold backup, recover, dump, expirebv, ABARS, recycle, tapecopy, tapereplace, audit, and list.
- **OCDS** — Hold recycle, tapecopy, tapereplace, migration, recover, arecover, recall from tape, data set backup to tape, volume and autobackup, audit and list.
- **BCDS and OCDS** — if some processing continues attempting to access the corrupt CDS, then after 50 failed attempts, DFSMSShsm shuts down.

Note: It takes time to quiesce functions for both shut down and for hold commands. Additional CDS errors and function failures can be expected during this process.

Application Programmer Response: If the problem resulted in DFSMSShsm shutting down, after the index and the associated control data set have been corrected, restart DFSMSShsm. If the problem resulted in DFSMSShsm functions being held:

- You can still run DFSMSShsm functions that are not affected by the corrupt CDS.
- DFSMSShsm must be shut down in order to correct the corrupt CDS.

When the CDS has been repaired, DFSMSShsm can be restarted. Perform AUDIT processing if it appears that the CDS failure might have caused inconsistencies between the CDS and the data that DFSMSShsm is managing.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0073I  AN ERROR OCCURRED WHILE DFSMSShsm WAS PROCESSING A REQUEST FROM IDCAMS TO UPDATE A DFSMSShsm RECORD FOR A MIGRATED DATA SET.

Explanation: The user submitted an ALTER dsn STORAGECLASS(storageclassname) or a MANAGEMENTCLASS(managementclassname) command, or both, to IDCAMS for a migrated data set. DFSMSShsm failed to update the DFSMSShsm record.
used for SMS space management processing. The reason codes have the following meanings:

4  Data Set in use
5  Parsing error on internal ALTERDS command from Catalog Services.
6  Catalog Services has indicated that the data set being processed is migrated. The DFSMSdss information indicates that the data set is not migrated.
7  The DFSMSdss information indicates that this data set is not SMS managed.
8  Update error for MCD record. DFSMSdss could not update the MCD record.
9  Read error for MCD record. DFSMSdss failed when it tried to read the MCD record.
10  Needed enqueue not obtained.
92  DFSMSdss could not service the update request from Catalog Services because the DFSMSdss task abended, DFSMSdss was shutting down, the DFSMSdss address space was being cancelled, or the DFSMSdss request was cancelled.

System action:  The IDCAMS ALTER command fails.
Application Programmer Response:  Perform the action assigned to the reason code you received.

4,8,10,92  Resubmit the IDCAMS command.
5  Interface restricted for use by Catalog. Use this interface only when an ALTER command has been issued through IDCAMS.
6,7  Verify the status of the data set or DFSMSdss record. Correct any discrepancies and reissue the command.
9  Use the FIXCDS command to verify that the MCD record can be found. Correct any problems and resubmit the command.

ARC0075E  RECALL OF DATASET dsname FAILED, ORIGINAL DEVICE = unitname.
Explanation:  DFSMSdss was unable to recall a data set (dsname), because the DFSMSdss datamover detected, during restore (recall), the data set had internal errors when dumped (migrated). The original device name from which the data set migrated was unitname.

System action:  Processing of the data set ends.
Application Programmer Response:  The data set can be recalled, using the Storage Administrator command RECALL DFDSSOPTION(RETRY), to a device having the same geometry as the device from which it is migrated. RECALL DFDSSOPTION(RETRY) causes DFSMSdss to restore the data set using the NOPACKING option.

ARC0087I  CDS VERSION BACKUP SHOULD BE PERFORMED AT THIS TIME
Explanation:  During DFSMSdss startup, it was detected that the number of clusters for the MCDS or BCDS, or both, has changed since the last time DFSMSdss was active. To create a point of recovery for the new CDS structure, perform CDS version backup at this time. This simplifies the CDS recovery process, should it need to be performed.
Note:  This message can also be issued when starting a DFSMSdss host for the first time on a new release or maintenance level of DFSMSdss.

System action:  DFSMSdss processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  Perform a CDS version backup.

ARC0089I  SETSYS TAPEFORMAT(MULTIFILE) IS NOT SUPPORTED FOR TAPE CARTRIDGES. TAPEFORMAT IS NOT CHANGED.
Explanation:  A SETSYS command was entered specifying TAPEFORMAT(MULTIFILE). MULTIFILE format is not supported for tape cartridges (3480, 3480X or 3490). This specification is ignored.

System action:  The TAPEFORMAT(MULTIFILE) subparameter is ignored. Any remaining parameters on the SETSYS command are processed. DFSMSdss processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  Do not specify SETSYS TAPEFORMAT(MULTIFILE).
Source:  DFSMSdss

ARC0090I  FAILURE TRYING TO ATTACH MODULE name1 BY name2
Explanation:  A DFSMSdss module name1 has issued an MVS ATTACH macro for module name2. The attach attempt is unsuccessful. The return code from MVS is nonzero and is given in the reason code field of the following ARC1001I, ARC0744E, or ARC0839I message. The return codes are explained in the z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets publication. The function is ended.

System action:  The module is not attached. DFSMSdss processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the error from the return code and take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0091I ARCCKEY CALLED WITH INVALID TYPE=’type’X KEY=’key’

Explanation: The DFSMShsm module ARCCKEY was called with invalid input of type and key. The 1-byte type is printed in hexadecimal and the 44-byte key is printed in alphameric characters.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0092I INVALID SETSYS - TAPEHARDWARECOMPACT SPECIFIED - DATA FACILITY PRODUCT(DFP) NOT INSTALLED OR INSUFFICIENT LEVEL OF DATA FACILITY PRODUCT INSTALLED

Explanation: The required level of DFSMS/MVS is not installed on the system to perform tape hardware compaction.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. Hardware compaction will not be used. All other SETSYS parameters are processed.

Application Programmer Response: The required level of DFP for tape hardware compaction is 2.4.0 or greater, except DFP 3.1.1. MVS/SP-JES3

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0093I INCONSISTENT CDS SERIALIZATION TECHNIQUE

Explanation: The control data set serialization technique of the starting DFSMShsm differs from the serialization technique of another active DFSMShsm. When record level sharing is used or is to be used, all DFSMShsm systems sharing the same control data sets must use record level sharing.

System action: DFSMShsm startup ends.

Application Programmer Response: For the starting DFSMShsm system, use the same control data set serialization technique that is already being used. Examine the startup procedures for the conflicting DFSMShsm systems to determine which ones are using record level sharing. If the serialization technique needs to be changed, stop all DFSMShsm systems, change the startup procedure, and restart each DFSMShsm system individually. If record level sharing is used, verify that the minimum system level for the starting

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0094I INCONSISTENT CDS SERIALIZATION TECHNIQUE

Explanation: For the starting DFSMShsm system, use the same control data set serialization technique that is already being used. Examine the startup procedures for the conflicting DFSMShsm systems to determine which ones are using record level sharing. If the serialization technique needs to be changed, stop all DFSMShsm systems, change the startup procedure, and restart each DFSMShsm system individually. If record level sharing is used, verify that the minimum system level for the starting

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0095I CATALOGVOLUME SUBPARAMETER OF SETSYS RECALL NOT SUPPORTED - RECALL TARGET SELECTION OPTION IS UNCHANGED

Explanation: A SETSYS command with the RECALL parameter and CATALOGVOLUME subparameter was specified. This parameter is not supported in the current release of DFSMShsm. No change is made to the current DFSMShsm recall target selection parameters.

System action: If no SETSYS command has been issued with the RECALL parameter, the default is ANYSTORAGEVOLUME(LIKE).

Other parameters on the SETSYS command are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a function similar to the CATALOGVOLUME subparameter is required, the volume pool function can be used to associate volumes for the recall of non-SMS-managed data sets.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0096I INVALID VALUE SPECIFIED FOR CSALIMITS SUBPARAMETERS (MWE, ACTIVE, INACTIVE, MAXIMUM)

Explanation: An invalid value has been specified for the indicated subparameter of the SETSYS CSALIMITS command.

System action: The CSALIMITS parameter is ignored. Any remaining parameters on the SETSYS command are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For details on specifying the SETSYS CSALIMITS subparameters, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration. Specify the subparameter values correctly and resubmit the SETSYS command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0097I INVALID SETSYS (TAPESECURITY | SELECTVOLUME) SUBPARAMETER - {RACF | RACFINCLUDE | SPECIFIC}, DATA FACILITY PRODUCT (DFP) NOT INSTALLED OR INSUFFICIENT LEVEL OF DATA FACILITY PRODUCT INSTALLED

Explanation: One of the following two conditions occurred:

• A SETSYS command was entered with the TAPESECURITY parameter and either RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter was specified.
ARC0098I

- A SETSYS command was entered with the SELECTVOLUME parameter and SPECIFIC subparameter.

**System action:** The TAPESECURITY or SELECTVOLUME parameter and any of their subparameters are ignored. Any remaining parameters on the SETSYS command are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The use of the RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter with the TAPESECURITY parameter or the SPECIFIC subparameter with the SELECTVOLUME parameter requires that a sufficient level of the Data Facility Product be installed on the system. One of the following licensed programs, or a later release of one, must be installed on the system:

- MVS/370 Data Facility Product (DFP) Release 1.0 (Program Number 5665-295)
- MVS/XA™ Data Facility Product (DFP) 1.1.2 (Program Number 5665-284) or MVS/XA Data Facility Product (DFP) 2.1.0 (5665-XA2)

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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ARC0098I

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has been entered with the TAPESECURITY parameter and an invalid combination of subparameters. One of the following four conditions has occurred. Each condition listed below corresponds to the respective insert in the message text.

- The PASSWORD (or PD) and the EXPIRATIONINCLUDE subparameters are specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command.
- The PASSWORD (or PD) and the RACFINCLUDE subparameters are specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command.
- The RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter is specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command but RACF is not installed in the system.
- The RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter is specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command but the resource class TAPEVOL is not defined in the RACF class descriptor table (CDT).

**System action:** The TAPESECURITY parameter and its subparameters are ignored. The previous tape security options remain unchanged and in effect. Any remaining parameters on the SETSYS command are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For each of the error conditions listed above, the following programmer response applies:

- It is inconsistent to specify both the PASSWORD (or PD) and EXPIRATIONINCLUDE subparameters with the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command. By specifying the PASSWORD (or PD) subparameter, you indicate that DFSMShsm should password protect its tape volumes. The EXPIRATIONINCLUDE subparameter indicates that it is acceptable for DFSMShsm to migrate or back up password-protected data sets to non-password-protected tape volumes. The EXPIRATIONINCLUDE is intended to be used when the PASSWORD tape security option is not being used. If the intent is for DFSMShsm to protect its tape volumes with both password and expiration date protect, both the PASSWORD and EXPIRATION subparameters should be specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter.
- It is inconsistent to specify both the PASSWORD (or PD) and RACFINCLUDE subparameters with the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command. By specifying the PASSWORD (or PD) subparameter, you indicate that DFSMShsm should password protect its tape volumes. The RACFINCLUDE subparameter indicates that it is acceptable for DFSMShsm to migrate or backup password-protected data sets to non-password-protected tape volumes. The RACFINCLUDE subparameter is intended to be used when the PASSWORD tape security option is not being used. If the intent is for DFSMShsm to protect its tape volumes with both password and RACF, both the PASSWORD and RACF subparameters are specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter.
- Specifying the RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter is not valid when RACF is not installed in the system. If you want DFSMShsm to RACF-protect its tape volumes, RACF must be installed in the system.
- Specifying the RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter is not valid if the RACF TAPEVOL resource class is not defined in the RACF class descriptor table (CDT). If you want DFSMShsm to RACF protect its tape volumes, RACF must be installed and the TAPEVOL resource class must be defined in the RACF CDT. For information about the RACF CDT, see [z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSSA5P_7.1.0/com.ibm.zos.racfel/hr/racfel_authorized_view.html).

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Explanation: A SETSYS command has been entered with the TAPESECURITY parameter and the RACF or RACFINCLUDE subparameter, but RACF has not been activated.

System action: The TAPESECURITY parameter and its subparameters are processed. Either the RACF or RACFINCLUDE tape security option is in effect. All other parameters on the SETSYS command are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: When the problem is corrected or the message is no longer needed, take the following action to delete the message:

- If the message identifier id is not available, issue the DISPLAY R,I command to get the ID.
- To delete the message, issue the following command using the message identifier id obtained from the above DISPLAY R,I command:

  CONTROL C,I,id

Application Programmer Response: This message is an attention message. The installation has requested DFSMShsm, via the TAPESECURITY parameter on the SETSYS command, to RACF-protect the tape volumes it uses. RACF is installed in the system, but one of the two following conditions exist:

- RACF is not active.
- RACF is active but the system-wide tape protection option of RACF is not active.

If your installation has defined multiple RACF resource names for DFSMShsm tape volume sets since the last initialization of DFSMShsm, you must reinitialize DFSMShsm on each processing unit in which you have defined the resources for them to take effect. For more information, see z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

A RACF-defined user can reactivate RACF by entering the following RACF command: RVARY ACTIVE

The operator (at the master console or security console) must approve the change of RACF status to active or inactive.

A RACF-defined user with the SPECIAL attribute can start the system-wide tape protection option by entering the following RACF command: SETROPTS CLASSACT(TAPEVOL)

For more information, see z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0101I [RELEASE | HOLD | SETSYS] COMMAND COMPLETED

Explanation: The DFSMShsm command appearing in the message text has completed processing. However, the function request might have had errors, as indicated by previous messages.

If directed to an AUX host, the SETSYS command might have specified ABARS or CSALIMITS parameters, which were not processed.

System action: Existing DFSMShsm hosts continue.

Application Programmer Response: If ABARS or CSALIMITS parameters were not processed (see message ARC0103I), reissue the command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0102I SETSYS WITH (JES2 | JES3) REJECTED, SUBSYSTEM ALREADY ESTABLISHED, RC=retcode

Explanation: During DFSMShsm initialization, the JES2 or JES3 parameter was specified on a SETSYS command after DFSMShsm had already established the job entry system by default or prior system command.

Retcode Meaning
4 For this host, DFSMShsm had already established a job-entry subsystem by default or by a specific command.
8 One or more already-started
ARC0103I

DFSMShsm hosts had the other job-entry subsystem specified or established.

System action: The JES2 or JES3 parameter on the SETSYS command is rejected. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response:

Retcode  Action
4    Specify JES2 or JES3 in the SETSYS command before all pool-configuring ADDVOL or DEFINE commands in the ARCCMDxx member.

8    Decide which job-entry subsystem properly describes the environment for all the DFSMShsm hosts in this z/OS MVS image. You might need to update the ARCCMDxx PARMLIB members used for this host or the other hosts, or both, before restarting one or more hosts.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0103I   INVALID SETSYS PARAMETER text

Explanation: In the message, text is one of the following parameters:

{AMSTART | ABSTART | ADSTART | ARECOVERPERCENTUTILIZED | TAPEMAXRECALL TASKS | TAPEMAXRECALL TASKS > MAXRECALL TASKS | MAXSSMTASKS {(TAPEMOVEMENT | CLEANUP)} | MAXCOPYPOOLTASKS | SMALLDATASETBACKING | MAXBACKUPTASKS | MOUNTWAITTIME | MAXMIGRATIONTASKS | MAXINTERVALTASKS | MLIOVERFLOW DATASET | MLIOVERFLOW THRESHOLD | PRIMARYSPMGMNTSTART | SECONDARYSPMGMNTSTART | PARTIALTAPE | SELECTVOLUME | TAPEDELETION | OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, NO ONLINE DEVICES FOR OUTPUT UNIT NAME OR NOT ALL ONLINE DEVICES FOR OUTPUT UNIT NAME HAVE ACLS | OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2in CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, DEVICE TYPE CONFLICT | OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, INVALID UNIT NAME | INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname UNKNOWN | INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname, NO ONLINE DEVICES FOR UNIT NAME | INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname CONTAINS INCOMPATIBLE DEVICES | INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname IS A RESERVED SYSTEM NAME | - CONFLICTING TRANSLATIONS FOR USER UNIT TABLE UNITNAME=unitname | USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, THERE ARE NO VALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTIES | USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A MODULE'S ESTAE SETUP FAILED | USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A FREEMAIN FAILURE OCCURRED | USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A MACRO FAILED WHILE BUILDING THE UCB LIST | USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, AN ABEND OCCURRED IN A MODULE OR MACRO | USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, THE CAUSE OF FAILURE IS UNKNOWN | TAPEMIGRATION | DUMPIO | MAXDUMPTA SKS | MAXDUMPTA SKS | ACCEPTPTSCBUSERID | NOACCEPTPTSCBUSERID | DAYS | DENSITY | INCOMPATIBLE DENSITY=n | UNITNAME=unitname | MIGUNITNAME=unitname | EXITS | EXITX | MAXABARSADDRESSSPACE | SWAP | A RECOVERUNITNAME | ABARUNITNAME | A RECOVERML2UNIT | ABARSBUFFERS | A RECOVERPLACE | NOA RECOVERPLACE | BACKUP | PROCESSING WILL BE DONE WITHOUT USING | IDRCS FORMAT FOR ESOTERIC=unitname | CDSVERSIONBACKUP | NOCDSVERSIONBACKUP | TAPESPANIZE | TRAC E | NOTRACE | MAXRECYCLETASKS, VALUE OUT OF RANGE | MLZRECYCLEPERCENT OUT OF RANGE | RECYCLEPERCENT OUT OF RANGE | RECYCLE DELETE ALLOC FREQUENCY (BACKUP) OUT OF RANGE | RECYCLE INPUT DE ALLOC FREQUENCY (MIGRATION) OUT OF RANGE | NODEFERSMOUNT NOT SUPPORTED. DEFER MOUNT WILL BE USED | MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS - NO LONGER SUPPORTED USE | SETSYS TAPEUTILIZATION | TAPEUTILIZATION | CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) SPECIFIED WITH LIBRARYBACKUP OR LIBRARYMIGRATION | TAPEUTILIZATION, CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) SPECIFIED WITH A GENERIC UNIT NAME | TAPEUTILIZATION, ESOTERIC DOES NOT SUPPORT | CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) | TAPERECCALLLIMITS | PLEXNAME | PROMOTE | RECYCLEOUTPUT | SPILL | ML2PARTIALSNOTASSOCIATEDGOAL | DATA SET BACKUP TASK OUT OF RANGE | STANDARD DASDSELECTIONSIZE EXCEEDS MAXIMUM DASDSELECTIONSIZE | MAXIDLETASKS | DEMOUNTDELAY | TAPEMIGRATION(CONNECT) | ABARSAC TLOGMSGGLVL | ABARSA CTLOGTYPE | ABARSD ELETEACTIVITY | ABARS OPTIMIZE | ABARS PROCN AME | ABARSTAPES | ABARSVOLCOUNT | A RECOVERTGDS | CDS | NOSMILIMITS | MAXDSTAPERECOVERTASKS | FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY) | ((PREFERRED | REQUIRED | NONE)) | TAPEDATASETORDER

A SETSYS command was issued to establish or change the current setting of a parameter. An ABARS or CSALIMITS parameter might have been specified for a host started with HOSTMODE=AUX. The parameters indicated in text are:

• ABARS AC TLOGMSGGLVL — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARS ACTLOGTYPE — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARSBUFFERS — This parameter was specified with an invalid number. Valid values are 1–9. If the SETSYS command was issued to an AUX host, the parameter was ignored.
• ABARSDELETEACTIVITY — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARSK IP — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARSOPTIMIZE — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARS PROCN AME — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARSTAPES — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABARSUNITNAME — This parameter was specified with an invalid device type. This parameter applies only to tape. If the SETSYS command was issued to an AUX host, the parameter was ignored.
• ABARSVOLCOUNT — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ABASTART — The specified time value is invalid. The automatic backup planned start time, the automatic backup late start time, and the quiesce time are the time values used with ABASTART.
• ACCEPTPSCBUSERID — The ACCEPTPSCBUSERID parameter was issued in an MVS system where RACF is active. This parameter is invalid in an active RACF environment.
• ACTLOGMSGLVL — The ACTLOGMSGLVL parameter has 3 valid subparameters:
  – FULL
  – REDUCED
  – EXCEPTIONONLY

The subparameter specified on the ACTLOGMSGLVL parameter is incorrect.

• ADSTART — The specified time value is invalid. The automatic dump planned start time, the automatic dump late start time, and the quiesce time are the time values used with ADSTART.
• AMSTART — The specified time value is invalid. The automatic migration planned start time, the automatic migration late start time, and the quiesce time are the time values used with AMSTART.
• ARECOVERML2UNIT — This parameter was specified with an invalid device type. This parameter applies only to tape. If the SETSYS command was issued to an AUX host, the parameter was ignored.
• ARECOVERPERCENTUTILIZED — The ARECOVERPERCENTUTILIZED parameter was specified with a value outside the range 1–100. If the SETSYS command was issued to an AUX host, the parameter was ignored.
• ARECOVERTGTGDS — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• ARECOVERUNITNAME — This parameter was specified with an invalid device type. This parameter applies only to tape. If the SETSYS command was issued to an AUX host, the parameter was ignored.
• BACKUP — If DFSMShsm was started without the OCDS DD or the BCDS DD statement defined in the startup JCL, this message appears. Also, this message appears if an incorrect unit type was specified for tape.
• CDSVERSIONBACKUP — The CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter was specified with conflicting parameters:
  – DATAMOVER(DSS) is specified along with:
  – BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY(TAPE) and EXPIRATIONDATE subparameters. However, date is not a valid date, is a date in the past, or is in the form yyddd when the current date is after 1999.
• CONFLICTING TRANSLATIONS FOR USER UNIT TABLE UNITNAME=unitname. — A duplicate unit name was specified. The translation specified for one does not match the translation specified for the other. The second occurrence is removed from the table.
• CSALIMITS — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.
• DATA SET BACKUP TASKS OUT OF RANGE — The number of DSBACKUP TASKS exceeds the maximum of 64. Either the number of DASD TASKS exceeds 64, the number of TAPE TASKS exceeds 64, or the sum of the DASD and TAPE TASKS exceeds 64.
• DAYS — The DAYS parameter was specified to establish the minimum age a data set must remain unopened until it is eligible for migration. The age value specified on the DAYS parameter is less than the DFSMShsm data set integrity age. The integrity age for DFSMShsm is 1 day in a single processing unit environment and 2 days in a multiple processing unit environment.
• DEMOUNTDELAY — The number of minutes specified for the DEMOUNTDELAY cannot be greater than 1440.
• DENSITY — The DENSITY parameter is in error due to the following condition:
  – The CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter was specified with BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY and TAPE as the subparameters. Valid values for DENSITY are 2, 3, or 4. The DENSITY subparameter of the TAPE subparameter was specified with an invalid value.
• DUMPIO — The DUMPIO parameter was specified to control DFSMSdss read characteristics during dump processing. One or both of the DUMPIO subparameters are specified with a value outside the range of 1–4.
• EXITON — The EXITON (exitname) parameter was specified to enable the exit (exitname), but the exit was not loaded and its address is not available.
• EXITS — The EXITS(abcdabcdefghi) parameter of the SETSYS command was specified for identifying those user-written exits to be enabled or disabled. There must be a string of 9 Ys or Ns, or a combination of both, representing those exits. Either there are not exactly 9 Ys or Ns, or a combination of both, or there are characters in the string other than Y or N.
• FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY) - A required subparameter was not specified or was specified incorrectly.
• INCOMPATIBLE DENSITY=n — The n indicates the density value specified on the command. This message will be issued for the following condition:
  – The CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter was specified with BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY and TAPE as the subparameters. The DENSITY parameter of the TAPE subparameter was specified with a density value (2, 3, or 4) that does not match the density capability of the device specified in the UNITNAME subparameter of the TAPE parameter.

• INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname CONTAINS INCOMPATIBLE DEVICES. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command. The esoteric name unitname contains incompatible device types. For example, DFSMShsm does not allow a 3480X unit and a 3490 unit to be in the same esoteric. DFSMShsm only considers an esoteric for cartridge type devices, (3480, 3480X, 3490, or 3590-1), valid if any method of writing on any tape unit belonging to an esoteric group can be read on any tape unit belonging to the same esoteric group.

Note: If an esoteric group includes one set of the tape drives defined with compaction on and another set defined with compaction off, this latter group of drives will not be able to read compacted data by the first group. Thus, the esoteric is considered invalid.

• INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname IS A RESERVED SYSTEM NAME. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command. The esoteric name unitname is reserved by the system. The possible values for unitname are:
  – SYS3480R — Special esoteric name provided by the system that is associated with all 3480, 3480X, and 3490 devices. Any device in this esoteric is capable of reading a cartridge written by a 3480 device.
  – SYS348XR — Special esoteric name provided by the system that is associated with all 3480X and 3490 devices. Any device in this esoteric is capable of reading a cartridge written by a 3480X device.

• INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname UNKNOWN. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command. The unitname is unknown to the operating system and so cannot be included in DFSMShsm’s user unit table.

• MAXABARSADDRESSSSPACE — The MAXABARSADDRESSSSPACE parameter is invalid. It is specified with a value outside the range of 1–64. If the SETSYS command was issued to an AUX host, the parameter was ignored.

• MAXBACKUPTASKS — The MAXBACKUPTASKS parameter was specified with a value outside the range of 1–15.

• MAXCOPYPOOLTASKS — One or more of the MAXCOPYPOOLTASKS keywords has an invalid parameter. At least one of the following is true:
  – The FRBACKUP parameter was specified outside of the range of 1–64.
  – The FRRRECOV parameter was specified outside of the range of 1–64.
  – The DSS parameter was specified outside of the range of 1–254.

• MAXDUMPTASKS — The MAXDUMPTASKS parameter is specified with a value outside the range of 1–32.

• MAXIDLETASKS — The number specified is greater than 64, which is the maximum number of tasks allowed.

• MAXINTERVALTASKS — This parameter is outside the range 1–15.

• MAXMIGRATIONTASKS — This parameter is outside the range 1–15.

• MAXRECYCLETASKS, VALUE OUT OF RANGE — The MAXRECYCLETASKS parameter is specified with a value outside of the range of 1–15.

• MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS - NO LONGER SUPPORTED USE SETSYS TAPEUTILIZATION — The MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS parameter is specified; however, it is no longer supported. Use the SETSYS TAPEUTILIZATION command.

• MAXSSMTASKS (TAPEMOVEMENT) — This parameter is outside the range of 0–15.

• MAXSSMTASKS (CLEANUP) — This parameter is outside the range of 0–15.

• MIGUNITNAME=unitname — The value specified for UNITNAME is not a tape device unit name. The valid values for MIGUNITNAME are 3480, 3480X, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.

• ML1OVERFLOW DATASETSIZE — DATASETSIZE parameter is outside the range of 1–704642988.

• ML1OVERFLOW THRESHOLD — THRESHOLD parameter is outside the range of 1–100.

• ML2PARTIALSNOTASSOCIATEDGOAL — The specified value is not NOLIMIT and is outside the range of 0–999.

• ML2RECYCLEPERCENT OUT OF RANGE — The ML2RECYCLEPERCENT parameter is specified with a value outside the range of 0–100.
• MOUNTWAITTIME — The MOUNTWAITTIME parameter was specified to establish how much time can go by while waiting for a tape to be mounted for a DFSMShsm operation. The value is outside the range of 1–120 minutes.

• NOACCEPTPSCBUSERID — The NOACCEPTPSCBUSERID parameter was issued in an MVS system where RACF is active. This parameter is invalid in an active RACF environment.

• NOARECOVERREPLACE — The NOARECOVERREPLACE parameter was specified; however, it is no longer supported.

• NOCSALIMITS — This parameter is ignored for a SETSYS command issued to an AUX host.

• NODEREFMOUNT NOT SUPPORTED. DEFERMOUNT WILL BE USED — The NODEREFMOUNT parameter is specified; however, it is no longer supported. The DEFERMOUNT parameter is used.

• NOTRACE — The NOTRACE parameter was specified; however, it is no longer supported.

• NODEFERMOUNT NOT SUPPORTED. DEFERMOUNT WILL BE USED — The NODEFERMOUNT parameter is specified; however, it is no longer supported. The DEFERMOUNT parameter is used.

• NO ONLINE DEVICES FOR UNIT NAME — At least one device of the unitname specified must be online at the time HSM validates the unit type.

• OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, DEVICE TYPE CONFLICT. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with es2out:es2in. The devices associated with the two unit names write data in incompatible formats. For example:
  – The output unit name cannot be associated with 3490 devices when the input unit name is associated with 3480 or 3480X devices.
  – The output unit name cannot be associated with 3480 or 3480X devices when the input unit name is associated with 3490 devices.

• OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, INVALID INPUT UNIT NAME. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with es2out:es2in. The input unit name is unknown to the operating system, so the translation is ignored. The output unit name is still defined in DFSMShsm’s user unit table, but without the intended translation.

• OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, NO ONLINE DEVICES FOR OUTPUT UNIT NAME OR NOT ALL ONLINE DEVICES FOR OUTPUT UNIT NAME HAVE ACLS. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with es2out:es2in.
  – The output unit name must have at least one of its associated devices online in order for the translation to be processed successfully.
  – All of the devices currently online for the output unit name must have ACLs.

• PARTIALTAPE — The PARTIALTAPE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with conflicting subparameters. MARKFULL or REUSE was specified along with MIGRATION or BACKUP. Specifying a global value and a specific function on a single command is not allowed.

• PLEXNAME — The name of the HSMplex can only be specified in the parmlib. An attempt was made to name the sysplex after start-up.

• PRIMARYSPMGMTMTSTART — The hours digits are outside the range 00–24 or the minutes are outside the range 00–59 or the time is greater than 2400.

• PROCESSING WILL BE DONE WITHOUT IDRC FORMAT FOR ESOTERIC=unitname — DFSMShsm detected a mixture of 3480 and 3480X devices defined in the same esoteric. Processing continues, but DFSMShsm does not use the IDRC format when processing with this esoteric.

• PROMOTE — The PROMOTE keyword was specified without any other parameter specified.

• RECYCLE INPUT DEALLOC FREQUENCY (BACKUP) OUT OF RANGE — The BACKUP subparameter of RECYCLEINPUTDEALLOCFREQUENCY is specified with a value greater than 255.

• RECYCLE INPUT DEALLOC FREQUENCY (MIGRATION) OUT OF RANGE — The MIGRATION subparameter of RECYCLEINPUTDEALLOCFREQUENCY is specified with a value greater than 255.

• RECYCLEOUTPUT — The value specified for RECYCLEOUTPUT(unittype) is not a valid tape device unit name.

The RECYCLEOUTPUT parameter of the SETSYS command was issued to limit the selection and allocation of an output volume during recycle processing. unittype for either BACKUP or MIGRATION subparameters indicates a generic or esoteric unit name for a tape output device during recycle processing. Valid values for unittype are 3480, 3480X, 3490, and 3590-1. If you specify an esoteric unit name, it must already have been defined to DFSMShsm using the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.

• RECYCLEPERCENT OUT OF RANGE — The RECYCLEPERCENT parameter is specified with a value outside the range of 0–100.

• SECONDARYSPMGMTMTSTART — The hours digits are outside the range 00–24 or the minutes are outside the range 00–59 or the time is greater than 2400.

• SELECTVOLUME — The SELECTVOLUME parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with conflicting subparameters. SCRATCH or SPECIFIC was specified along with MIGRATION,
BACKUP, or DUMP. Specifying a global value and a specific function on a single command is not allowed.

- SMALLDATASETBACKING — The SMALLDATASETBACKING parameter was specified with a value for deciding the eligibility of a data set for migration to a small data set packing data set. If the value specified is in tracks, only values from 1–18 are valid. If the value specified is in kilobytes, only values from 1–800 are valid.

- SPILL — The value specified for SPILL TAPEunittype is not a valid tape device unit name. The SPILL parameter of the SETSYS command specifies that DFSMSshm spills full DASD daily backup volumes when a DASD daily backup volume is needed and none is available. The TAPEunittype subparameter specifies that only tape spill backup volumes can be mounted and written on a specified unittype during spill processing. Valid values for unittype are 3480, 3480x, 3490, and 3590-1. If you specify an esoteric unit name, it must already have been defined to DFSMSshm using the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.

- STANDARD DASDSELECTIONSIZE EXCEEDS MAXIMUM DASDSELECTIONSIZE — The number specified for standard DASDSELECTIONSIZE exceeds the number of Kbytes specified for maximum DASDSELECTIONSIZE.

- SWAP — An attempt was made to make DFSMSshm switchable. DFSMSshm must be nonswitchable to support interaddress and cross-address space communication.

- TAPEDATASETORDER — The TAPEDATASETORDER parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with conflicting sub-parameters. The general parameter FBID or PRIORITY was specified in combination with the specific functional parameter RECALL(FBID|PRIORITY) or RECOVER(FBID|PRIORITY). Specifying a general option and a specific functional option on a single command is not allowed.

- TAPEDURATION — The TAPEDELETION parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with conflicting subparameters. SCRATCHTAPE or HSMTAPE was specified along with MIGRATION, BACKUP, or DUMP. Specifying a global value and a specific function on a single command is not allowed.

- TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS > MAXRECALLTASKS — A SETSYS command with the TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS parameter was specified with a value greater than the value currently indicated for the MAXRECALLTASKS.

- TAPEDELETION — The TAPEDELETION parameter was specified with either the DIRECT(ANY) | unit, ML2TAPE(ANY | unit), or NONE(ROUTETOTAPE(ANY | unit)) subparameters. This indicates the type of tape unit to be used in several DFSMSshm tape destination environments. Migration to tape volumes requires the offline control data set (OCDS). This message appears if DFSMSshm is started without the OCDS DD statement in the DFSMSshm startup JCL or the OCDS is not defined. This message also appears if the unit name specified with the DIRECT, ML2TAPE, or NONE(ROUTETOTAPE) subparameters is incorrect.

- TAPEMIGRATION(RECONNECT) — The TAPEMIGRATION(RECONNECT) command was specified without a required subparameter of ALL, NONE, or ML2DIRECTEDONLY.

- TAPERECALLLIMITS — The required parameter is not specified.

- TAPESPANSIZE — The TAPESPANSIZE parameter was specified with a value outside the range 0–1000.

- TAPEUTILIZATION UNIT — unit has not been defined to the DFSMSshm user unit table or the unit is not valid.

- TAPEUTILIZATION, CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) SPECIFIED WITH LIBRARYBACKUP OR LIBRARYMIGRATION — This parameter must be specified with a user-defined esoteric containing only CAPACITYMODE switchable drives.

- TAPEUTILIZATION, CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) SPECIFIED WITH A GENERIC UNIT NAME — This parameter must be specified with a user-defined esoteric that contains only CAPACITYMODE switchable drives.

- TAPEUTILIZATION, ESOTERIC DOES NOT SUPPORT CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) — This parameter must be specified with a user-defined esoteric that contains only CAPACITYMODE switchable drives.

- TRACE — The TRACE parameter was specified; however, it is no longer supported.

- UNITNAME=unitname — Specify a tape unit name that you want DFSMSshm to use.
  - The UNITNAME parameter of the SETSYS command was issued to establish the type of tape device selected the first time DFSMSshm selects a scratch tape for backup. Valid values for UNITNAME are 3480, 3480x, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.

  - The CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter was issued with the BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY and TAPE subparameters. The UNITNAME subparameter establishes the type of tape device selected for control data set version backup (CDSVERSIONBACKUP). Valid values for UNITNAME are 3400-3, 3400-4, 3400-5, 3400-6, 3400-9, 3480, 3480x, 3490, 3590-1, or an
esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.

• USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A FREEMAIN FAILURE OCCURRED — Memory needed to build the user unit table could not be freed, so no new table is built.

• USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A MACRO FAILED WHILE BUILDING THE UCB LIST — One of the system service macros required for building the table fails, so no new table is built.

• USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A MODULE'S ESTAE SETUP FAILED — Critical error recovery paths could not be established for the table build process, so no new table is built.

• USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, AN ABEND OCCURRED IN A MODULE OR MACRO — An abnormal end (abend) occurred while building the table, so no new table is built.

• USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, THE CAUSE OF FAILURE IS UNKNOWN — An unanticipated return code was received from a service module during table build, so no new table is built.

• USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, THERE ARE NO VALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRIES — None of the specified unit names is valid and the new user unit table contains no information. If a previous user unit table existed, it was kept.

System action: The SETSYS TAPEUTILIZATION command fails. For TAPEUTILIZATION CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED)-related messages, CAPACITYMODE is ignored, but the remainder of the command is processed.

DFSMSshm fails the SETSYS ML1OVERFLOW command. DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The correction necessary for the parameter indicated is specified below (a reference to HOSTMODE=MAIN assumes you are executing DFSMSshm in multiple address spaces):

• ABARSACTLOGMSGLVL — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSACTLOGTYPE — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSBUFFERS — Reenter the command with a valid number between 1–9. Ensure that the SETSYS command is directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSDDELEACTIVITY — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSSKIP — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSOPTIMIZE — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSPROCNAMENAME — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSTAPES — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSUNITNAME — Reenter the command with a valid tape unit type. Ensure that the SETSYS command is directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABARSVOCCOUNT — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ABSTARST — Set the quiesce time to a value outside the time frame defined by the planned start time and the late start time.

• ACCEPTPSBUSERID — RACF is active in the system from which this message was issued. If this command is in your startup procedure, remove it.

• ACTLOGMSGLVL — Correct the subparameter for the ACTLOGMSGLVL parameter and reissue the command.

• ADSTART — Set the quiesce time to a value outside the time frame defined by the planned start time and the late start time.

• AMSTART — Set the quiesce time to a value outside the time frame defined by the planned start time and the late start time.

• ARECOVERML2UNIT — Reenter the command with a valid tape unit type. Ensure that the SETSYS command is directed to a host with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ARECOVERPERCENTUTILIZED — Reissue the SETSYS command specifying the ARECOVERPERCENTUTILIZED parameter with an associated value of 1–100 enclosed in parentheses. Ensure that the SETSYS command is directed to a host with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• ARECOVERUNITNAME — Reenter the command with a valid tape unit type. Ensure that the SETSYS command is directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

• BACKUP — If you intend to use BACKUP, ensure that DDs for the BCDS and OCDS are defined in the startup JCL. Also ensure that the unit type defined for BACKUP(TAPE) is correct.

• CDSVERSIONBACKUP — The CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter was specified with conflicting parameters:
  - DATAMOVER(DSS) is specified along with:
    BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY(TAPE(NOPARALLEL))
The specified dates conflict. If date is invalid or in the past, correct the value and reissue the command. If the current date is before 2000 and the desired expiration date is after 1999, ensure that date is specified in the format yyyyddd.

- CONFLICTING TRANSLATION FOR USER UNIT TABLE UNITNAME=unitname. Do not ask for two different translations for the same output unit name.
- CSALIMITS — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.
- DATA SET BACKUP TASKS OUT OF RANGE — Verify that the specified number of DASD(TASKS), TAPE(TASKS), or their sum does not exceed 64.
- DAYS — Specify a minimum age greater than the DFSMS HSM data set integrity age and reissue the command.
- DEMOUNTDELAY — Specify a value for minutes in the range of 0–1440.
- DENSITY — Specify a density value of 2, 3, or 4 for DFSMS HSM to use when it selects a scratch tape for backup.
- DUMPIO — The values supplied with this parameter must be from 1–4. Correct the values and reissue the command.
- EXITON — Link edit the exit into SYS1.LINKLIB so it can be loaded by DFSMS HSM. Reissue the SETSYS command to enable the exit.
- EXITS — Ensure that exactly 9 Ys or Ns, or a combination of both, must follow the EXITS parameter and only Ys and Ns follow the parameter.
- FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY) -- Re-specify with a valid subparameter.
- INCOMPATIBLE DENSITY=n — Specify a density value that coincides with the density capability of the device type specified in the UNITNAME parameter with the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP command.
- INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname CONTAINS INCOMPATIBLE DEVICES. Only specify an esoteric name that contains all compatible devices. DFSMS HSM only considers an esoteric for cartridge type devices (3480, 3480X, 3490, or 3590-1) valid if any method of writing on any tape unit belonging to an esoteric group can be read on any tape unit belonging to the same esoteric group.
- INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME=unitname IS A RESERVED SYSTEM NAME — Issue the SETSYS command without specifying any of the following reserved system names:
  - SYS3480R
  - SYS348XR
- INVALID USER UNIT TABLE ENTRY, UNITNAME unitname=UNKNOWN — Define the unit name to the operating system so it can be included in DFSMS HSM’s user table.
- MAXABARSADDRESSSPACE — Reenter with a value from 1–64. Ensure that the SETSYS command is directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.
- MAXBACKUPTASKS — The value supplied with the parameter must be from 1–15. Correct the value and reissue the command.
- MAXCOPYPOOLTASKS — The values specified with the FRBACKUP and FRRECOV keywords must be in the range of 1–64. The value specified with the DSS keywords must be in the range of 1–254. Correct the parameter values and reissue the command.
- MAXDSRECOVERTASKS — The value supplied with the parameter must be from 1–64. Correct the value and reissue the command.
- MAXDSTAPERECOVERTASKS — Re-specify with a value from 0–64 and less than or equal to the value of MAXDSRECOVERTASKS.
- MAXDUMPTASKS — The value supplied with this parameter must be from 1–32. Correct the value and reissue the command.
- MAXIDLETASKS — Specify a value for tasks in the range of 0–64.
- MAXINTERVALTASKS — Specify value in the range of 1–15.
- MAXMIGRATIONTASKS — Specify value in the range of 1–15.
- MAXRECYCLETASKS, VALUE OUT OF RANGE — Specify a value in the range of 1–15.
- MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS — This parameter is no longer supported.
- MAXSSMTASKS (TAPEMOVEMENT) — Specify a value in the range of 0–15.
- MAXSSMTASKS (CLEANUP) — Specify a value in the range of 0–15.
- MIGUNITNAME=unitname — Specify a tape unit name you want DFSMS HSM to use. The valid units are 3400-3, 3400-4, 3400-5, 3400-6, 3400-9, 3480, 3480X, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter in the SETSYS command.
- ML1OVERFLOW DATASET SIZE — Specify a value within the range of 1-704642988 and reissue the command.
- ML1OVERFLOW THRESHOLD — Specify a value within the range of 1-100 and reissue the command.
- ML2PARTIALSNOTASSOCIATEDGOAL — Reissue the command with a value either of NOLIMIT or from 0–999.
- ML2RECYCLEPERCENT OUT OF RANGE — Specify a value in the range of 0–100.
- MOUNTWAITTIME — Specify a value from 1–120 and reissue the command.
- NOACCEPTPSCBUSERID — RACF is active in the system from which this message was issued. If this command is in your startup procedure, remove it.
• **NOARECOVERREPLACE** — This parameter is no longer supported.
• **NOCDSTYPE** — This parameter is no longer supported.
• **NOCSALIMITS** — Respecify the parameter on a SETSYS command directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.
• **NODEFERMOUNT** — This parameter is no longer supported.
• **NOTRACE** — This parameter is no longer supported.
• **OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out** CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, DEVICE TYPE CONFLICT. Specify two unit names that contain compatible devices.
• **OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out** CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in, INVALID INPUT UNIT NAME. The USERUNITTABLE parameter was specified on a SETSYS command with es2out:es2in. Define the input unit name to the operating system so it can be included in DFSMShsm’s user unit table.
• **OUTPUT UNITNAME=es2out** CANNOT BE TRANSLATED TO INPUT UNITNAME=es2in — NO ONLINE DEVICES FOR OUTPUT UNIT NAME OR NOT ALL ONLINE DEVICES FOR OUTPUT UNIT NAME HAVE ACLS. Make sure at least one device for the output unit name is online. Make sure all online devices for the output unit name have ACLs.
• **PARTIALTAPE** — Do not specify MARKFULL or REUSE along with MIGRATION or BACKUP on the same SETSYS command.
• **PLEXNAME** — Specify the name of the HSMplex only in the parmlib.
• **PRIMARYSPMGMTSTART** — The times must be in the range 0000–2400. The second time is optional and is set to 2400 if defaulted. A defaulted second time implies a late start time of 2400, which causes automatic primary space management to run until it is finished.
• **PROCESSING WILL BE DONE WITHOUT USING IDRC FORMAT FOR ESOTERIC=unitname** — If IDRC format is required, define the named esoteric without 3480 devices. If IDRC format is not required, no further action needs to be taken.
• **PROMOTE** — Specify PROMOTE with the appropriate parameters.
• **RECYCLE INPUT DEALLOC FREQUENCY (BACKUP) OUT OF RANGE** — Specify a value for BACKUP in the range of 0–255.
• **RECYCLE INPUT DEALLOC FREQUENCY (MIGRATION) OUT OF RANGE** — Specify a value for MIGRATION in the range of 0–255.
• **RECYCLEOUTPUT** — Specify a tape unit name that you want DFSMShsm to use. Valid units are 3480, 3480X, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter with the SETSYS command.
• **RECYCLEPERCENT OUT OF RANGE** — Specify a value in the range of 0–100.
• **SECONDARYSPMGMTSTART** — The times must be in the range 0000–2400. The second time is optional and is set to 2400 if defaulted. A defaulted second time implies a late start time of 2400, which causes automatic secondary space management to run until it is finished.
• **SELECTVOLUME** — Do not specify SCRATCH or SPECIFIC along with MIGRATION, BACKUP or DUMP on the same SETSYS command.
• **SMALLDATASETBACKUP** — If the data set size value is to be in tracks, the value must be from 1–18. If the data set size value is to be in kilobytes, you must specify KB and use a value from 1–800. For example, SETSYS SMALLDATASETBACKUP(KB(200)).
• **SPILL** — Specify a tape unit name that you want DFSMShsm to use. Valid units are 3480, 3480X, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter with the SETSYS command.
• **STANDARD DASDSELECTIONSIZE EXCEEDS MAXIMUM DASDSELECTIONSIZE** — Verify that the number of kilobytes specified for the standard DASDSELECTIONSIZE is less than or equal to the number of kilobytes specified for the maximum DASDSELECTIONSIZE.
• **SWAP** — If you are in a sysplex environment, do not attempt to make DFSMShsm swappable. Otherwise, wait for all secondary address spaces to shut down, and then enter the SETSYS SWAP command.
• **TAPESORTORDER** — Do not specify a general parameter option and a specific functional option on a single command. Refer to [z/OS DFSMShsm Administration](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/dfsmshsm?topic=adding-space-managed-storage) for more information on the SETSYS TAPESORTORDER command.
• **TAPEDELETION** — Do not specify SCRATCHTAPE or HSMTAPE along with MIGRATION, BACKUP or DUMP on the same SETSYS command.
• **TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS** — The value supplied with the parameter must be from 1–15 and must be equal to or less than the value specified for MAXRECALLTASKS.
• **TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS > MAXRECALLTASKS** — If the parameter for TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS is less than the value for the MAXRECALLTASKS parameter, the MAXRECALLTASKS parameter must appear before the TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS parameter in your command. The value supplied for the TAPEMAXRECALLTASKS parameter cannot be greater than the value for MAXRECALLTASKS.
• **TAPEMIGRATION** — If the OCDS DD statement is missing in the DFSMShsm startup procedure, add it to the startup JCL. If the OCDS is not defined, define it and add a JCL DD statement to your DFSMShsm startup procedure. An example of the define procedure and the JCL DD statement is in [z/OS](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/dfsmshsm?topic=adding-space-managed-storage).
**DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide**

To activate the tape migration function after you have received this message, stop DFSMSHsm and restart it with your new startup procedure containing the DD statement for the OCDS.

If there is an invalid subparameter of the TAPEMIGRATION parameter, correct the subparameter and reissue the command.

- **TAPEMIGRATION(RECONNECT)** — Specify a subparameter of NONE, ALL, or ML2DIRECTONLY.
- **TAPERECALLLIMITS** — Set the TASK or the TAPE time, or both.
- **TAPESPANSIZE** — Reissue the command specifying a value from 0–1000.
- **TAPEUTILIZATION UNIT** — If either the device or the esoteric is valid, then issue the SETSYS USERUNITTABLE(unit) command. For complete details, see SETSYS USERUNITTABLE in the [z/OS DFSMSHsm Storage Administration].
- **TAPEUTILIZATION, CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) SPECIFIED WITH LIBRARYBACKUP OR LIBRARYMIGRATION** — Correct the command and reissue.
- **TAPEUTILIZATION, CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) SPECIFIED WITH A GENERIC UNIT NAME** — Correct the command and reissue.
- **TAPEUTILIZATION, ESOTERIC DOES NOT SUPPORT CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED)** — Correct the command and reissue.
- **TRACE** — This parameter is no longer supported.
- **UNITNAME=unitname** — Specify a tape unit name you want DFSMSHsm to use.
  - If you specify the UNITNAME parameter, valid units are 34080, 3480X, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.
  - If you specify the CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter with BACKUPDEVICE CATEGORY and TAPE subparameters, valid values for UNITNAME are 3400-3, 3400-4, 3400-5, 3400-6, 3400-9, 3480, 3480X, 3490, 3590-1, or an esoteric name that you previously specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.
- **USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A FREEMAIN FAILURE OCCURRED** — See associated message ARC0307I.
- **USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A MACRO FAILED WHILE BUILDING THE UCB LIST** — See associated message ARC0334I.
- **USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, A MODULE’S ESTAE SETUP FAILED** — See associated message ARC0334I.
- **USER UNIT TABLE CREATE FAILED, AN ABEND OCCURRED IN A MODULE OR MACRO** — See associated system ABEND messages.

**ARC0104I • ARC0106I**

- **ARC0104I** • **INVALID INITIALIZATION COMMAND**

  **Explanation:** An initialization command was received, but it is not valid during DFSMSHsm initialization.

  **System action:** The command is rejected. DFSMSHsm initialization command processing continues.

  **Operator response:** Because the command is part of the startup procedure, inform the system programmer of the invalid command.

  **Application Programmer Response:** Remove this command from the startup procedure or correct the command name. The DFSMSHsm initialization commands are explained in the [z/OS DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide] under the topic, “Specifying Commands that Define Your DFSMSHsm Environment”.

  **Source:** DFSMSHsm

- **ARC0105I** • **INITIALIZATION COMMAND MEMBER membername NOT FOUND - RESTART DFSMSHSM**

  **Explanation:** During DFSMSHsm initialization, an attempt was made to read DFSMSHsm initialization commands from the specified member membername, which was not found.

  **System action:** DFSMSHsm processing ends.

  **Operator response:** Restart DFSMSHsm with the correct member name.

  **Application Programmer Response:** Make sure the data set and member with DFSMSHsm commands are available.

  **Source:** DFSMSHsm

- **ARC0106I** • **INVALID DFSMSHSM PARAMETER LIST parameter — RESTART DFSMSHSM**

  **Explanation:** The DFSMSHsm invocation parameter list contains an invalid parameter value parameter. The parameters and their possible values are explained in the [z/OS DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide] under the topic, “DFSMShsm Libraries and Procedures”.

  The error might be in the PARM=parameters on the
EXEC statement or in a record in PARMLIB member ARCSTRxx.

System action: DFSMShsm ends.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the invalid parameter and restart DFSMShsm.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0107I INSUFFICIENT MAIN STORAGE TO PROCESS INITIALIZATION COMMANDS

Explanation: The DFSMShsm region size is insufficient for processing the specified initialization commands. A GETBUF request from DFSMShsm for storage used for I/O processing failed to obtain the required storage.

System action: MVS processing continues without DFSMShsm.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer. Restart DFSMShsm when the problem has been corrected.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the initialization commands for any DFSMShsm commands that might cause unusual requirements for I/O buffers. Change the commands if necessary. An increase in the region size of DFSMShsm might be necessary if the commands cannot be changed to correct the problem. Change the size specified in the cataloged procedure for DFSMShsm and have the operator restart DFSMShsm.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0108I INITIALIZATION COMMAND REJECTED - COMMAND TOO LONG

Explanation: A command issued to DFSMShsm during initialization had a length greater than 1024 characters. The maximum length of a DFSMShsm initialization command is 1024 characters.

System action: All further DFSMShsm command processing ends.

Application Programmer Response: Correct and reissue the commands. If the failing command contains a minus sign (-) for a continuation character, this does not allow for suppression of leading blanks in the subsequent record. Using a plus sign (+) suppresses the leading blanks in subsequent records and might reduce the number of characters for the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0109I ACTIVITY LOGGING COULD NOT BE SWITCHED FROM (SYSOUT TO DASD | DASD TO SYSOUT | SYSOUT TO SYSOUT) DUE TO A GETMAIN ERROR

Explanation: The activity log could not be switched from SYSOUT to DASD, DASD to SYSOUT, or SYSOUT to SYSOUT because a GETMAIN error occurred that prevented the switch logic from completing the processing. Message ARC0307I will precede this message indicating the reason the GETMAIN failed.

System action: The activity log does not switch. DFSMShsm will continue processing the logs with the current allocations.

Application Programmer Response: Reduce the number of active DFSMShsm tasks. You might need to stop and restart DFSMShsm if storage is fragmented. Use the return code in message ARC0307I to determine the cause of the GETMAIN error.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0110I {COMMAND | MIGRATION | BACKUP | DUMP} ACTIVITY LOG COULD NOT BE CLOSED/REOPENED DUE TO A GETMAIN ERROR

Explanation: The activity log could not be closed and reopened after the completion of a DFSMShsm function that normally causes the activity log to be spooled for output. Message ARC0307I precedes this message indicating the reason the GETMAIN failed.

System action: The spooling of the activity log to output will not be done now. Messages will continue to be written to the current activity log. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the problem and issue the RELEASE HARDCOPY command to cause the logs to be closed and reopened. Reduce the number of active DFSMShsm tasks. You might need to stop and restart DFSMShsm if storage is fragmented. Use the return code in message ARC0307I to determine the cause of the GETMAIN error.

Source: DFSMShsm
Explanation: A RELEASE command was issued, but the request cannot be honored because it asks for release of a subfunction while the main function is still held.

- agname is the aggregate group that was specified in the RELEASE ABACKUP or RELEASE ARECOVER command.
- controlfilesname is the name of the data set specified for the control file in the RELEASE ARECOVER command.
- DSCOMMAND refers to any of the following data set backup commands, macros, and programs: HBACKDS, BACKDS, ARCHBACK, and ARcinBACK.
- DSBACKUP refers to the data set backup function capable of processing any of the data set backup commands (DSCOMMAND).
- If DSCOMMAND and BACKUP are displayed, then a request was issued to release DSCOMMAND while BACKUP was held.
- If TAPE is displayed, a request to release DSCOMMAND to TAPE was issued while DSCOMMAND or BACKUP was held.
- If DASD is displayed, a request to release DSCOMMAND to DASD was issued while either DSCOMMAND or BACKUP was held.
- If DUMP or FRRECOV is held, it must be released to allow its sub functions to be processed.

System action: The subfunction is still held and other DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The main function must be released to release the subfunction. For example, releasing RECALL will also release RECALL(TAPE).

Source: DFSMSshm
it is mounted either permanently resident or reserved, before DFSMShsm initialization. At initialization, the volume can be added to DFSMShsm control.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0118I  ADDVOL REJECTED. VOLUME volser HAS CHANGED STATUS

Explanation: An ADDVOL command has been issued for a primary volume volser for which the AUTORECALL | NOAUTORECALL specification, the unit control block (UCB) storage status, or the unit type has been changed since the volume has previously been added. A combined JES3 and DFSMShsm system might not function properly with such a change.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the recall specification or the unit type to agree with the value in effect when DFSMShsm has been initialized and reissue the request. To change the recall specification or the unit type for a primary volume in a JES3 environment, insert an ADDVOL command containing the desired changes in the ARCCMDxx member of the data set identified by the HSMPARM DD statement of the DFSMShsm startup procedure.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0119I  ADDVOL REJECTED, VOLUME volser HAS BEEN DELETED

Explanation: An ADDVOL command has been issued to add a primary volume volser that has been deleted by a DELVOL command since DFSMShsm last started. DFSMShsm in a JES3 environment cannot accept the command.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Ensure that the ADDVOL command is in the ARCCMDxx member of the data set identified by the HSMPARM DD statement of the DFSMShsm startup procedure and the ADDVOL command is not preceded by a DELVOL command for the same volume. Restart DFSMShsm if necessary.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0120I  \{BACKUP | MIGRATION | PRIMARY | DUMP\} VOLUME volser (ADDED | NOT ADDED), RC= return-code, REAS= reason-code

Explanation: An ADDVOL command has been processed for the type of volume volser specified in the message. If the volume record is successfully created or
updated, the return code will be zero.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Volume added or updated successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tape migration level 2 volume already exists with valid data on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Volume entry not found for the backup cycle volume record (BVR) update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error in reading the BVR record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Error in writing the BVR record during internal ADDVOL command processing of a tape volume during recycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Error in writing the BVR record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>BVR record in use by another processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Invalid days have been specified for data set deletion. The day must be between 0 and 999 inclusive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Invalid days have been specified on the MIGRATE subparameter. The only valid values are 0-999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A read or write error has occurred for the BVR or backup control data set backup volume record (MCT) during internal processing of an ADDVOL command and type change of a tape volume (for example, unassigned to SPILL). The error and record type are defined in a preceding ARC0184I message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>There has been a read or write error on a migration control data set volume record (MCV) or MCT record. See message ARC0184I for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The specified density is not supported by the specified unit name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A nonempty CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) ML2 or backup tape cannot be re-ADDVOLed to a unit that is not capable of reading the tape. To be capable of reading in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED), the unit must be an esoteric and contain only CAPACITYMODE switchable drives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Invalid density specified. Valid for dump volumes only, density must be 2, 3, or 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The DENSITY parameter is no longer supported for tape backup or ML2 volumes. However, the DENSITY parameter is still supported for dump volumes and for existing volumes already defined to DFSMShsm.

The MCV, MCT or dump volume record (DVL) is not found when read. Whichever record is being searched for, the other types are read to make sure the volume has not already been defined as another type of record than specified on the ADDVOL command. When reading another type of record, an error occurs in the read.

There has been an error writing a new DVL record or reading or updating an existing DVL record. See message ARC0184I for details on the particular record that has caused the error.

An attempt has been made to add a primary volume by using the ADDVOL command. The addition is not made because the ADDVOL command has specified more than 5 dump classes or 1 dump class has been specified more than once. Five dump classes are the maximum that can be specified in the ADDVOL of a primary volume and a given class can be specified only once.

There has been an error reading an existing DCL record. While adding a primary or dump volume with the ADDVOL command, the dump class records associated with the volume are read to confirm that the classes exist and are not disabled. See message ARC0184I for details on the particular record that caused the error.

For a primary volume, the high threshold has been given, but no low threshold has been specified. Specify either the high threshold and low threshold or neither.

The track-managed threshold (TRACKMANAGEDTHRESHOLD) optional keyword has been specified either for a BACKUP or DUMP or MIGRATION volume or for PRIMARY volume that has less than 65520 cylinders (a non-Extended Address Volume). Specify the track-managed threshold optional keyword only for primary Extended Address Volumes.
The creation of the tape table of contents record (TTOC) has failed.

An internal ADDVOL command for a tape backup volume has failed because the volume already contains valid DFSMShsm data.

The deletion of the TTOC record has failed.

The read for update of the MCT record has failed.

Internal error in module ARCCPADV.

DRAIN and NODRAIN parameters are valid only for DASD migration volumes.

An internal ADDVOL command has failed. See reason-code for additional information.

The dump volume has not been added because it is currently in use.

A specified dump class has been disabled as the result of a DEFINE DUMPCLASS DISABLE command. No further dumps are processed to this class and no dump volumes can be added to this class with the ADDVOL command. During the process of adding a primary volume with the ADDVOL command, if the AUTODUMP(class,...) parameter has not been specified, the MCV record is checked for dump classes specified on a previous ADDVOL command. If DUMPCLASS(class) has not been specified while adding a dump volume with the ADDVOL command, then the DVL record is checked for the dump class specified on a previous volume added with the ADDVOL command. If a dump class specified while adding a previous volume with the ADDVOL command is now disabled, this return code is issued and the ADDVOL command fails.

The volume is SMS managed or is in SMS-managed initial status. SMS-managed volumes cannot be explicitly added to DFSMShsm, but are only added internally by DFSMShsm when needed.

An error has occurred on OBTAIN while determining if the volume is SMS managed.

Internal ADDVOL command has failed. The number of tape volumes allocated under the current allocation exceeds the limit of 254 volumes.

The following reason codes reason-code apply only to return codes 44, 48, and 52:

4 The deletion of the BVR record has also failed. An error in reading the BVR record has caused the failure of the BVR record deletion.

8 The deletion of the BVR record has also failed. An error in writing the BVR record has caused the failure of the BVR record deletion.

12 The deletion of the BVR record has also failed. The BVR record has been in use by another processor causing the failure of the BVR record deletion.

The following reason codes apply only to return code 61:

4 Error in creating the MCV record.

8 Error in deleting the MCV record.

12 Error in reading the MCV record.

16 Error in writing the MCV record.

20 Error in creating the MCT record.

22 Error in creating the DVL record.

24 Error in deleting the MCT record.

26 Error in deleting the DVL record.

28 Error in reading the MCT record.

30 Error in reading the DVL record.

32 Error in writing the MCT record.

34 Error in updating the DVL record.

36 Error in creating the TTOC record.

38 Error in reading a dump class record (DCL).

40 Error in reading the TTOC record.

44 Error in writing the TTOC record.

48 Error in changing the key of a TTOC record.

52 Error in deleting a BVR volume entry.

56 Error in creating a BVR volume entry.

60 Error in updating a BVR volume entry.

64 Tape volume contains valid DFSMShsm data. The file sequence number in the MCV or MCT record is nonzero.

68 The tape volume is RACF-protected.
but does not appear in DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume set. Also, the tape volume is not in DFSMShsm's inventory of backup or migration volumes.

72

The tape volume is RACF-protected, but does not appear in DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume set. Also, the tape volume has been in DFSMShsm's inventory of backup or migration volumes. The DFSMShsm control data set record (MCV or MCT) indicates the tape volume is empty (the file sequence number is zero). The tape volume is being removed from DFSMShsm's inventory of backup or migration volumes. For additional information, see the explanation of message ARC0357I.

76

The tape volume is RACF-protected, but does not appear in DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume set. Also, the tape volume is in DFSMShsm's inventory of backup or migration volumes. The DFSMShsm control data set record (MCV or MCT) indicates the tape volume is not empty (the file sequence number is nonzero). The tape volume is being marked full in the necessary control data set records to prevent its further use by DFSMShsm. For additional information, see the explanation of message ARC0360I.

80

An error has occurred when DFSMShsm attempted to add the tape volume to its RACF tape volume set named either HSMHSM or DFHSMx.

84

An error has occurred when DFSMShsm attempted to delete the tape volume from its RACF tape volume set named either HSMHSM or DFHSMx.

97

Internal error in module ARCTEOV.

108

Error in reading the previous volume's MCV record.

The following reason codes apply only to return code 82 and are the return codes from the OBTAIN:

4

Volume is not mounted.

12

An I/O error or invalid volume VTOC entry.

16

Invalid work area pointer.

System action: ADDVOL processing ends if the return code is not 0. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer for return codes 4, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25, 28, 36, 37, 39, 44, 48, 52, or 61.

- For return code 20, reissue the ADDVOL command with a DELETEBYAGE(days) parameter between 0 and 999 inclusive.
- For return code 22, reissue the ADDVOL command with the MIGRATE(days) subparameter, with a day value between 0 and 999 inclusive.
- For return codes 30 and 32, reissue the ADDVOL command, specifying the correct tape density. Specify a tape density of 2, 3, or 4 only for valid dump volumes.
- For return code 38, reissue the ADDVOL command with no more than 5 dump classes specified.
- For return code 40, reissue the ADDVOL command specifying both high thresholds and low thresholds or neither.
- For return code 41, reissue the ADDVOL command without the optional TRACKMANAGEDTHRESHOLD keyword.
- For return code 56, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.
- For return code 72, reissue the ADDVOL command with a dump class that has not been disabled. If the dump class is needed again, use the DEFINE command to redefine it. After the dump class is redefined, reissue the ADDVOL command.
- For return code 80, remove the ADDVOL command from the startup member if the command is being issued during startup.
- For return code 82, determine the cause of the error from the reason code, correct the problem, and reenter the ADDVOL command.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0121I ADDVOL OR DELVOL volser REJECTED - VOLUME TYPE NOT SPECIFIED

Explanation: Using the ADDVOL command, you attempted to add a volume to the set of volumes managed by DFSMShsm or using the DELVOL command, you attempted to delete a volume from that set. You must specify the type of use intended for the volume; it was not specified with this command. The volume serial number in the command is volser.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with a volume type of PRIMARY,
MIGRATION, BACKUP or DUMP.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0122I** ADDVOL volser REJECTED - UNIT NOT SPECIFIED

**Explanation:** Using the ADDVOL command, you attempted to add a volume to DFSMSHsm control. The command failed because you did not specify the unit type. The volume serial number of the volume in the command is volser.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command with the desired unit type specified.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0123I** INVALID VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER

**Explanation:** An ADDVOL, DELVOL, ARECOVER, AUDIT, BACKDS, BACKVOL, FREEVOL, BDELETE, DEFINE, HBDELETE, MIGRATE, RECALL, RECOVER, RECYCLE, LIST, or HLST command was issued. The specified volume serial number volser is more than 6 characters long or contains invalid characters.

**System action:** For BACKVOL, processing continues with the next volume serial number specified. For other commands, the command ends and DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the correct volume serial number and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0124I** CAUTION - VSAM SMALL-DATA-SET-PACKING DATA SET WAS NOT FOUND ON VOLUME volser, THE VOLUME WILL BE ADDED TO DFSMSHSM WITH THE NOSDSP ATTRIBUTE, RC = return-code REAS = reason-code

**Explanation:** An ADDVOL command adding a ML1 volume with an SDSP attribute is being processed. However, the SDSP data set does not exist on the volume. DFSMSHsm will attempt to continue processing ADDVOL of this volume with NOSDSP attribute. Look for message ARC0120I to confirm that the ADDVOL is successful.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An SDSP data set for the volume was cataloged, but the SDSP data set does not exist on the ML1 volume being ADDVOLed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SDSP data set not found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0126I** ADDVOL volser REJECTED - TYPE INCONSISTENT WITH DFSMSHSM CDS, RC = return-code

**Explanation:** The ADDVOL command was issued to add a volume with volume serial number volser to DFSMSHsm control. This command failed because the unit type or volume type (primary, migration level 1, migration level 2, daily backup, dump, or spill backup) was inconsistent with a previous control data set entry for the same volume.

Associated with each return code return-code is an example of why the message was issued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The volume was previously added as a primary volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The volume was previously added as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a migration level 1 volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.

- The volume was previously added as a migration level 2 volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.
- The volume was previously added as a daily backup volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.
- The volume was previously added as a spill backup volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.
- The volume was previously added as an unassigned backup volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.
- The volume was previously added as a dump volume, but is now being added as a different kind of volume.
- The volume was previously added with a different unit type.
- The daily backup volume was previously added for a different day in the backup cycle.
- The dump volume is already assigned to a dump class and contains part of a valid dump copy.

An attempt was made to ADDVOL a volume. This attempt has created an incompatibility in the IDRC status of the volume.

- The unit name specified on the ADDVOL command was 3480 or 3480X and the volume volser was previously defined as 3490.
- The unit name specified on the ADDVOL command was 3480, 3480X, or 3490 and the volume volser was previously defined as 3590-1.
- The unit name specified on the ADDVOL command was 3590-1 and the volume volser was previously defined as 3480, 3480X, or 3490.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the cause of the inconsistencies with a LIST or HLIST command and correct them by changing the ADDVOL command or by issuing a DELVOL command to remove the conflicting control data set information. For reason-code 28, perform one of the following:

- If you are converting a 3591 to a 3590-1 device, first use the FIXCDS command to change the device type from 3490 to 3590 in the migration, backup, or dump volume record. Then reissue the ADDVOL command to change the unit name.

**FIXCDS commands for volumes being converted are as follows:**

- **For ML2**
  
  FIXCDS V volser PATCH(X'1C' X'78048083')

- **For BACKUP**
  
  FIXCDS X volser PATCH(X'48' X'78048083')

- **For DUMP**
  
  FIXCDS Y volser PATCH(X'0C' X'78048083')

- Issue the ADDVOL command with a unit name that is compatible with how the tape volume has already been defined.

- Remove the volume from DFSMSShsm's control by issuing the DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter. Then reissue the ADDVOL command and specify the desired unit name.

**Note:** Issue the DELVOL PURGE command only if the tape is empty or if you no longer need the contents of the tape. If you issue the DELVOL PURGE command on an ML2 tape that contains valid data, the command will fail. If you issue the DELVOL PURGE command for a backup tape containing valid data, you will lose the data.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm
ARC0127I  INVALID [SETSYS | ADDVOL | DEFINE] REQUEST AFTER DFSMSHSM INITIALIZATION

Explanation: You issued a DFSMSshsm command that contains parameters or exposes conditions that prohibit its processing other than from the ARCCMDxx member of the data set identified by the HSMPARM DD statement of the DFSMSshsm startup procedure in a JES3 environment. The command was received from a different source. The specified command is not accepted at times other than initialization.

System action: The prohibited parameters on a SETSYS command are ignored. An ADDVOL or DEFINE command ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: To process this command, place it in the ARCCMDxx member and restart DFSMSshsm.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC0128I  CYCLE LENGTH TOO LONG OR CYCLE DEFINITION HAS OTHER THAN Y OR N

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued to define a backup cycle, dump cycle, migration cleanup cycle, primary space management cycle, or secondary space management cycle. The command failed because the cycle length exceeded 31 days or characters other than Y and N were used to define the cycle. A Y means automatic backup, automatic dump, automatic migration cleanup, automatic primary space management, or automatic secondary space management will be done that day. An N means no automatic backup, no automatic dump, no automatic migration cleanup, no automatic primary space management, or no automatic secondary space management will be done that day.

System action: The command ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the BACKUP, DUMP, MIGRATIONCLEANUPCYCLE, PRIMARYSPMGMTCYCLE, or SECONDARYSPMGMTCYCLE parameter of the DEFINE command for accuracy and reissue the command. Be sure the cycle length does not exceed 31 days and a Y or N was used to define the cycle.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC0129I  DEFINE REJECTED. NO PRIOR ADDVOL FOR VOLUME volser

Explanation: A DEFINE command with the POOL parameter has been issued that contains the volume volser. Either the volume has not been specified in a previous ADDVOL command or has not been specified as a primary volume in a previous ADDVOL command.

In a JES3 environment, DFSMSshsm does not accept a DEFINE command for a volume that has not been added previously.

System action: The command ends without defining any volumes in the pool. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Ensure that a previous ADDVOL command has been issued for the volume, the volume has been added as a primary volume, and the volume serial number has been spelled correctly in the DEFINE command with the POOL parameter. Correct the problem and restart DFSMSshsm if necessary.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC0130I  CONTROL DATA SET DEFINITION RULES FOR THE {MCDS | BCDS | OCDS} WERE NOT FOLLOWED, RETURN CODE=return-code

Explanation: The migration control data set (MCDS), backup control data set (BCDS), or offline control data set (OCDS) does not agree with the DFSMSshsm recommended definition. The rules for defining this data set were not followed. The return-code describes the problem found with the definition.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The key ranges are not contiguous. The low key range of the first cluster must be X’00’ and the high key range of the last cluster must be X’FF’. For all other ranges, there must be no gap or overlap between the high key range of one cluster and the low key range of the subsequent cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The maximum record size defined for all clusters must be the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The record key must start at relative position 0 and be 44 characters long for all clusters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The control interval (CI) size defined for all clusters must be the same.

5 The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The number of CIs per control area (CA) must be the same for all clusters.

6 The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The volume device type must be the same for all clusters.

7 The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The device share option for all devices that contain the cluster must be the same.

8 The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. The high key range for each cluster must contain X'FF'. X'FF' is the fill character for this key range when it is less than 44 characters.

9 The MCDS or the BCDS was defined as a multicluster data set that allows separate clusters to exist for the data set key ranges. However, the rules for defining these clusters were not followed. Only primary space on one volume may be specified when the data set is not accessed in RLS mode.

10 The MCDS, BCDS, or OCDS may not be defined as an extended format VSAM KSDS unless it is accessed in RLS mode.

11 The MCDS, BCDS, or OCDS was defined as a single volume data set that allows secondary allocation. Only primary allocation should be specified. Specifying secondary allocation can result in performance and deadlock problems when it is not accessed in RLS mode. In all cases, DFSMShsm continues processing.

12 The MCDS or BCDS is defined as a multicluster data set. DFSMShsm has determined that the clusters’ key boundaries have changed since the last time that DFSMShsm was started. Refer to System programmer response below for additional information about this return code.

13 The MCDS was defined as a multicluster data set without key ranges. During processing, DFSMShsm determined that the high key of the first cluster was set at less than the acceptable value (X'10'||C'MHCR').

14 An MCDS, BCDS, or OCDS cluster was defined as multivolume, but is being accessed in CDSR mode. This can cause problems, such as inaccurate CDS space calculations.

15 The MCDS was defined as a multicluster data set without key ranges. During processing, DFSMShsm determined that the high key of the first cluster was set at less than the acceptable value (X'10'||C'MHCR').

16 An MCDS, BCDS, or OCDS cluster was defined as multivolume, but is being accessed in CDSR mode. This can cause problems, such as inaccurate CDS space calculations.

17 The CDS cluster is defined with the IMBED parameter. z/OS DFSMS V1R3 no longer supports IMBED from VSAM; unpredictable space calculations may occur.

18 OCDS cluster was defined with a record size of 6144 on a level of DFSMShsm that does not support the extended TTOC feature.

System action: If RC=13 or 14, or if the error occurs with the MCDS, the startup of DFSMShsm is incomplete. If the error occurs with the BCDS or OCDS, the startup continues, but all related functions are disabled. For RC=15, DFSMShsm initialization continues.

System programmer response: Correct the reported error and restart DFSMShsm.

For RC=13, this situation occurs if the CDS clusters’ key boundaries have been restructured. To correct the situation, return the CDS clusters’ key boundaries to their previous state and restart DFSMShsm. See the z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration for details on the correct method to restructure the CDS clusters’ key boundaries.

For RC=14, restructure the CDS clusters so that the high key of the first cluster is greater than or equal to X'10'||C'MHCR'. See the z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration for details on the correct method to restructure the CDS clusters’ key boundaries.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: The MIGRATE command was issued to cause space management. The required volume serial number or data set name was not supplied.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Supply the identification of the volume or data set to be migrated. Reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm
### ARC0132I  (MIGRATE | BACKVOL | ABACKUP | ARECOVER) REJECTED - INVALID UNIT TYPE unittype FOR volser

**Explanation:** A MIGRATE, BACKVOL, ABACKUP, or ARECOVER command was issued. The UNIT or CONVERT parameter was specified with an invalid unittype. For BACKVOL, volser indicates a volume for which the unit type unittype would have been used, if valid.

**System action:** The MIGRATE, ABACKUP, or ARECOVER command ends and DFSMSshm processing continues. The BACKVOL command continues with any other volumes specified.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify the unittype specified on the UNIT parameter of the MIGRATE, BACKVOL, ABACKUP, or ARECOVER command or the CONVERT parameter of the MIGRATE command. Reissue the MIGRATE, ABACKUP, or ARECOVER command. For BACKVOL, reissue the command with the list of volume serial numbers appearing in message ARC0132I.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

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### ARC0133I  OFFLINE CONTROL DATA SET NOT OPENED, TAPE SUPPORT WILL NOT BE ACTIVE

**Explanation:** During initialization and startup processing of DFSMSshm, an attempt was made to open the offline control data set, but no DD statement was provided.

**System action:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If tape support for migration or backup is desired, stop DFSMSshm, and restart it with the proper DD statement inserted in the JCL for the BCDS. If tape support for migration or backup is not to be used or if tape support is only required for the volume dump function, ignore the message. The OCDS is not required when tape support is not used in migration or backup and is not required by the volume dump function.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

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### ARC0134I  UNIT AND VOLUME NOT SPECIFIED, BOTH REQUIRED

**Explanation:** In a request to DFSMSshm for a recall, recovery, or backup operation, either the VOLUME or UNIT parameter was specified, but not both. If either parameter is specified, both parameters must be specified.

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command with all the required information.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

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### ARC0137I  MIGRATE REJECTED - INVALID OR NO DELETE DAYS SPECIFIED

**System action:** Backup is disabled. DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If either backup or dump is desired, this message represents an error and DFSMSshm should be stopped and restarted with the proper DD statement inserted in the JCL for the BCDS. If neither backup nor dump is desired, ignore the message and do not issue the DEFINE command with the BACKUP parameter. If the DD statement appears to be correct, consider running EXAMINE or VERIFY against the BCDS to look for errors in the data set.

**Source:** DFSMSshm
ARC0138I  NO (MCDS | BCDS) INFORMATION FOUND FOR (VOLUME | DATASET | DUMPVOLUME | DUMPCCLASS | LEVEL | COPYPOOL | AGGREGATE GROUP)
key (VERSION(vvvv) | DATE(yyyy/mm/dd))

Explanation: A LIST or HLIST command was issued to list the following:
- Backup control data set (BCDS) information about a data set, volume key, dump class, aggregate group or copy pool key.
- Migration control data set (MCDS) information about a data set or volume key.
- Information from both MCDS and BCDS about a data set or volume key.
- AGGREGATE GROUP key — The ABR record information was requested by the LIST command. key was the aggregate group name specified. * indicates that ABR record information was requested for all aggregate groups.
- VERSION(vvvv) — VERSION was specified on the LIST AGGREGATE command. ABR records for VERSION(vvvv) for the specified aggregate groups were to be listed.
- DATE(yyyy/mm/dd) — DATE was specified on the LIST AGGREGATE command. ABR records dated yyyy/mm/dd for the specified aggregate groups were to be listed.

No information was found for the data set, volume, level, dump class, aggregate group, or copy pool with the serial number or name of key.

System action: LIST or HLIST processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The command might have been issued with the wrong control data set specified or implied. Reissue the LIST or HLIST command with the correct parameters.

Source: DFSMShsm

MAXINTERVALTASKS=CLEANUP) is the maximum number of statistics and migration cleanup tasks that can run concurrently.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0140I  LIST COMPLETED, linecount LINE(S) OF DATA OUTPUT

Explanation: A LIST or HLIST command was issued. LIST functional processing has completed and linecount lines of data were either written to an output data set or written to the terminal of the person who issued the command. Header lines, trailer lines, and any error messages are not counted.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the message indicates that there were zero lines of data, see any accompanying error messages and check to see that you issued the command correctly.

If there are no accompanying error messages, then none of the selected information was found for the volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0141I  ERROR ALLOCATING OUTPUT DATA SET

Explanation: You issued the DFSMShsm LIST, HLIST, AUDIT, REPORT, RECYCLE, or EXPIREBV command. The output of the command was to be written to an output data set or a spool data set. However, the data set could not be created.

System action: Except in the following case, the command ends, and DFSMShsm processing continues.

Exception case: You specified the RECYCLE ALL command with a prefix or a full data set name for the TAPELIST data sets, and the failure occurred when DFSMShsm tried to open the data set for level 2 volumes. RECYCLE processing continues to attempt to process backup volumes.

Application Programmer Response: Check for the following conditions:
- Check to see if the OUTDATASET parameter was specified. If so, verify whether the data set exists or not.
- Check to see if there is an associated system I/O error message.
- Check to see if there is enough space available to create the data set.
- Check to see if the data set was preallocated. If so, its characteristics might be incompatible with those required for the output data set.
ARC0142I (BACKUP OF MCDS(n) | BACKUP OF BCDS(n) | BACKUP OF OCDS | BACKUP OF JRNL | MOVEMENT OF BACKUP VERSIONS | BACKUP OF MIGRATED DATA SETS | MIGRATION CLEANUP | LEVEL 1 TO LEVEL 2 MIGRATION | CDS BACKUP), CURRENTLY IN PROCESS, TCB=tcbaddress

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. When DFSMShsm receives the QUERY command, it issues this message for each of the following active functions:
- Backup of the MCDS
- Backup of the BCDS
- Backup of the OCDS
- Backup of the journal
- Movement of backup versions
- Backup of migrated data sets
- Migration cleanup
- Level 1 to level 2 migration
- The CDS backup process is pending due to a WAIT for the enqueue on ARCGPA ARCCAT.

If the TCBADDRESS subparameter is specified with the ACTIVE parameter, each CDS cluster currently being backed up will be displayed. The TCBADDRESS value represents the unique task identifier for the function and can be used with the CANCEL command to end the active task. See the DFSMShsm CANCEL command for usage information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. The insert of CDS BACKUP occurs when some function other than CDS backup is held because a reply from the operator is outstanding or a tape mount was issued but has not yet completed.

Operator response: If the insert of CDS BACKUP is displayed, check for outstanding mounts and replies.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0143I PARMLIB MEMBER=ARCCMDxx, DFSMShsm AUTHORIZED USERID=uid, HOSTID=procid, PRIMARY HOST={YES | NO}, LOGSW={YES | NO}, STARTUP={YES | NO}, EMERGENCY={YES | NO}, CDSQ={YES | NO}, CDSR={YES | NO}, PDA={YES | NO}, RESTART={IS SPECIFIED | NOT SPECIFIED}, CDSSHR={YES | NO | RLS}, RNAMEDSN={YES | NO}, STARTUP PARMLIB MEMBER={ARCSTRyy | NONE}

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the STARTUP parameter. This message gives those parameters specified on the operator-issued START HSM command or those values specified on the HSM PROC statement in the DFSMShsm startup procedure in SYS1.PROCLIB. If no values are specified, it displays the system default values.
- ARCCMDxx indicates the SYS1.PARMLIB or system concatenated parmlib member containing the DFSMShsm commands that have been processed during startup.
- uid is the authorized user identifier for DFSMShsm that has been specified at startup time.
- procid is the processing unit identifier that has been specified at startup time for this processing unit.
- PRIMARY HOST indicates whether this processing unit is to perform level 1 functions.
- LOGSW indicates whether the DFSMShsm log has been swapped at startup time.

The following values for STARTUP and EMERGENCY are the values specified when DFSMShsm has been started, but they do not necessarily reflect the current values with which DFSMShsm is operating.
- STARTUP indicates whether DFSMShsm sends startup messages to the operator console at startup time.
- EMERGENCY indicates whether DFSMShsm has been in emergency mode at startup time.
- CDSQ indicates whether CDS serialization is done globally.
- CDSR indicates whether CDS uses hardware reserves.
- PDA indicates if PDA TRACE has been specified at startup.
- RESTART indicates that DFSMShsm automatically restarts itself after abnormally ending. If RESTART=IS SPECIFIED, message ARC0248I follows with the restart parameters.
- CDSSHR indicates if DFSMShsm will run in a multiple z/OS image environment. It also indicates if RLS access is being used.
- RNAMEDSN indicates whether minor resource names are translated. If RNAMEDSN=Y is displayed, DFSMShsm translates the resource names. If RNAMEDSN=N is displayed, the resource names are compatible with down-level releases.
- If keyword STR=yy is specified at startup, ARCSTRyy is the name of the PARMLIB member DFSMShsm scans for additional startup parameters.

See following message ARC0249I for additional startup parameters.

System action: DFSMShsm/MVS processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0144I  AUDIT=(HELD | NOT HELD) AND
(ACTIVE | INACTIVE), LIST=(HELD | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE),
RECYCLE=(HELD | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE), REPORT=(HELD | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE)

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the
ACTIVE parameter. This status gives the message of the
potentially long running commands (AUDIT, LIST,
RECYCLE and REPORT). HELD and NOT HELD
indicate whether the operator issued a HOLD command
to hold the function. ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate
whether a command is currently in progress.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0145I  DS DELETED=datasets, DS DELETE FAILED=fails

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the
STATISTICS parameter. This message contains data set
deletion statistics for the current day. The number of
data sets deleted is datasets. The number of data set
deletions that failed is fails.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0146I  RECYCLED {BACKUP | MIGRATION}
VOLUMES=volumes, DS=datasets, BLOCKS=blocks

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the
STATISTICS parameter. This message contains recycle
statistics for the number of volumes volumes recycled,
the number of data sets datasets moved and the
number of 16K blocks blocks processed during recycle
for the current day.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0147I  BUDEPTHENSITY=density, BUUNIT=unit, BU
RECYCLE PERCENTAGE=percent%, MOUNT WAIT TIME=min
TAPESPANSIZE=mbytes

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the
SETSYS parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message
to describe its current environment.

The current tape density for either backup scratch tapes
or recycle scratch tapes, or both, is density.

For 3420 tape drives, the default density can be 2, 3, or
4.

For 3480 tape drives that simulate 3420 tape drives, the
default density is 4.

For 3480 tape drives that use all the functions of the
3480 Magnetic Tape Subsystem, the default is an *'. The
default tape unit for scratch tapes is unit. The default
recycle percentage is percent. When the percent of
valid data remaining on a tape backup volume is less
than or equal to the specified percentage, message
ARC0365I is issued stating that the tape volume is
eligible for recycle. The elapsed time during which
DFSMShsm will wait for the correct tape to be mounted
before issuing message ARC0310A is min minutes.

mbytes is the maximum number of megabytes of tape
that DFSMShsm might leave unused while it is trying to
eliminate spanning data sets.

Note: ARC0310A is a message to the operator
inquiring about the requested tape.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

For JOURNAL, the end of the data set figure used in
the following calculations is based on the last journal
updates on the host that the message was issued on.
Updates made on another host might have extended
the actual end of the data set.

TOTAL SPACE=kbytes K-BYTES is the total space
allocated in kilobytes. This space figure is based on
the amount of space between the beginning and end of
the data set (high-allocated). If the data set is defined so it
can extend, this value increases. This value is used as
the denominator in the calculation of the % FULL and %
FREE SPACE as described later in this section.
CURRENTLY ABOUT \textit{percent}\% FULL is the percentage of space used in the data set.

The numerator is the amount of space between the beginning of the data set and the high-used point in the data set. For the CDSs, DFSMShsm does not subtract the free space below the high-used point, since free space below can still exist when VSAM indicates the data set is full. For example, there can be free space in some control intervals (CI) and control areas (CA) below the high-used point in a key-sequenced data set (KSDS); however, an insert of a new logical record can still receive a return code indicating an out-of-space condition if there is no more space available above the high-used point in the KSDS. Space utilization in a VSAM KSDS is dependent on the location of a new record insert. For example, space must be free in the CI, or a CI must be free in the CA where the insert is to be performed. Otherwise, VSAM tries to obtain a new CA after the high-used point to split the current CA.

The denominator is the TOTAL SPACE in the data set as described above.

This value might vary in size if the data set is defined so it can extend, or if records are inserted or deleted.

\textit{WARNING THRESHOLD=\textit{thresh}\%} is the installation-specified threshold percentage of occupancy specified by the SETSYS MONITOR command which, when exceeded, issues a warning message (ARC0909E).

\textit{TOTAL FREESPACE=\textit{percent}\%} is the percentage of free space (not occupied).

For the CDSs, the numerator is the free space in the data set as indicated in a LISTCAT command plus the free space between the high-used and the end of the data set (high-allocated). For the journal, the numerator is the free space between the high-used point and the end of the data set.

The denominator is the TOTAL SPACE as described above.

\textit{EA=(YES I NO)}: indicates whether or not the CDS is defined as an extended addressability (EA) data set. \textit{EA=NO} is always indicated for the Journal data set.

\textit{CANDIDATE VOLUMES=\textit{numvols}} is a number of candidate volumes for the CDS. For the Journal data set, \textit{numvols} is always be zero.

\textbf{Special Note:}

For the CDSs, \textit{percent\%FULL+percent\%TOTAL FREESPACE} is not intended to add up to 100\% unless a reorganization with freespace (0 0) was recently completed. This is due to the difference in the way freespace is handled in the two calculations to make the statistics regarding the CDSs more useful. The \textit{percent\%FULL} calculation counts all space between the beginning of the data set and the high-used point (HURBA) as used space in the data set. DFSMShsm does not subtract the freespace below the high-used point for the reasons described above. Whereas the \textit{percent\%TOTAL FREESPACE} calculation counts all empty CIs, not just the ones above the high-used point. Both statistics are useful for making decisions regarding the CDSs. If this QUERY CDS was issued in response to the ARC0909E warning message, we recommend you perform the following actions:

1. Follow the system programmer Response in the ARC0909E message to reclaim fragmented space and allocate a larger control data set (if necessary) when the \textit{percent\%FULL} value is high.

2. Monitor your CDS usage when the \textit{percent\%FULL} value is in the mid to high range but the TOTAL FREESPACE value is high. If TOTAL FREESPACE decreases and \textit{percent\%FULL} does not change much, then most of the new data is being inserted into the already available freespace and action can be delayed. However, if \textit{percent\%FULL} is increasing rapidly, follow the steps outlined in the ARC0909E message to reorganize the CDS.

\textbf{Note:} If \textit{percent\%TOTAL FREESPACE} is much higher than expected, check the CDS index control interval size. Premature CA splits might occur if the CDS index CI size is too small.

3. Consider changing the \textit{THRESHOLD} for issuing message ARC0909E with the SETSYS MONITOR(...) command if, after periodic monitoring, it appears to be too low or too high for the current CDS usage.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} None.

\textbf{Source:} DFSMShsm

\textbf{Note:} For the CDSs, \textit{percent\%FULL+percent\%TOTAL FREESPACE} is not intended to add up to 100\% unless a reorganization with freespace (0 0) was recently completed. This is due to the difference in the way freespace is handled in the two calculations to make the statistics regarding the CDSs more useful. The \textit{percent\%FULL} calculation counts all space between the beginning of the data set and the high-used point (HURBA) as used space in the data set. DFSMShsm does not subtract the freespace below the high-used point for the reasons described above. Whereas the \textit{percent\%TOTAL FREESPACE} calculation counts all empty CIs, not just the ones above the high-used point. Both statistics are useful for making decisions regarding the CDSs. If this QUERY CDS was issued in response to the ARC0909E warning message, we recommend you perform the following actions:
1. Follow the system programmer Response in the ARC0909E message to reclaim fragmented space and allocate a larger control data set (if necessary) when the percent\%FULL value is high.

2. Monitor your CDS usage when the percent\%FULL value is in the mid to high range but the TOTAL FREESPACE value is high. If TOTAL FREESPACE decreases and percent\%FULL does not change much, then most of the new data is being inserted into the already available freespace and action can be delayed. However, if percent\%FULL is increasing rapidly, follow the steps outlined in the ARC0909E message to reorganize the CDS.

Special Note: If percent\%TOTAL FREESPACE is much higher than expected, check the CDS index control interval size. Premature CA splits might occur if the CDS index CI size is too small.

3. Consider changing the THRESHOLD for issuing message ARC0909E with the SETSYS MONITOR(...) command if, after periodic monitoring, it appears to be too low or too high for the current CDS usage.

ARC0149I MONITOR (STARTUP | NOSTARTUP) (SPACE | NOSPACE) (VOLUME | NOVOLUME), MCDS(thresh), BCDS (thresh), OCDS(thresh), JOURNAL(thresh)

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current environment.

The subparameters in effect for the MONITOR parameter of the SETSYS command are displayed. The subparameters can be:
• STARTUP or NOSTARTUP
• SPACE or NOSPACE
• VOLUME or NOVOLUME
• MCDS for the migration control data set
• BCDS for the backup control data set
• OCDS for the offline control data set
• JOURNAL for the journal data set

thresh is the threshold percentage of occupancy which issues an attention message when it is exceeded.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEBUG=NO</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is not operating in debug mode. In debug mode, DFSMShsm carries out volume functions just as it would normally except that no data is moved, created, or deleted. Debug mode does not apply to data set commands such as BACKDS, RECALL, RECOVER, or MIGRATE DATASETNAME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERG=YES</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is operating in emergency mode and does not perform any data movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERG=NO</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is not operating in emergency mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JES=2</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is initialized for a JES2 system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JES=3</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is initialized for a JES3 system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYS1DUMP=YES</td>
<td>When an abnormal end (abend) occurs within the address space of DFSMShsm, a dump is written to a system dump data set (for example, SYS1.DUMP01).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYS1DUMP=NO</td>
<td>When an abend occurs within the address space of DFSMShsm, a dump is written to the data set identified by SYSAABEND, SYSMDDUMP, or SYSUDUMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACFIND=NO</td>
<td>A RACF always-call environment is in effect. SETSYS RACFIND reestablishes the default value and causes DFSMShsm to place RACF-indication on backup versions and migration copies of RACF-indicated and password-protected data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERASEONSCRATCH=NO</td>
<td>Backup versions or migration copies are not erased when they are scratched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACFIND=YES</td>
<td>DFSMShsm marks migration copies and backup versions as RACF-indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERASEONSCRATCH=YES</td>
<td>DFSMShsm asks RACF to determine if the original user data had the ERASE attribute. If it did, a backup version or migration copy is erased when the data set is scratched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA=NONE</td>
<td>The PDA facility was not started at DFSMShsm startup. No internal storage exists and the trace output data sets were not opened. DFSMShsm must be restarted to activate PDA tracing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA=ON</td>
<td>The PDA function is tracing to internal storage and to trace output data sets, if the datasets were allocated at startup time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA=OFF</td>
<td>The trace facilities are suspended, but the primary module is left active. The trace buffer storage area remains allocated and the output data sets remain open, but the bit to allow tracing is turned off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSSXMMODE=YES</td>
<td>A DFSMSdss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
address space is started automatically via the cross memory interface whenever a dump, full volume recover, migration, backup, dataset recover, or CDS backup function is first invoked. The address space terminates when DFSMShsm terminates.

**DSSXMMODE=NO**

DFSMsds is used in the DFSMShsm ASID for dump, full volume recover, migration, backup, dataset recover, or CDS backup functions.

**Note:** This message does not reflect FRBACKUP and FRRECOV use of the DFSMShsm cross memory interface.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. This message is issued by DFSMShsm to describe its current operating environment. System defaults include:

- **days1** indicates the number of days a data set is not used before it is eligible for automatic primary space management.
- **days2** indicates the number of days a data set is not used before it is eligible for level 1 to level 2 migration.

Times set for automatic primary space management:

- **time1 (hhmm** — hours, minutes) indicates the earliest time automatic primary space management can start.

- **time2 (hhmm** — hours, minutes) indicates the latest time automatic primary space management can start and the time automatic primary space management will not start processing any additional volumes. If SETSYS PRIMARYSPMGMTSTART was issued to set up the automatic primary space management times and NONE appears in this field, then the ending time was either not specified or was specified as 0. If SETSYS AMSTART was issued, **time2** represents the ending time (**time3**) and NONE appears if it was either 0 or not specified.

- **MAXMIGRATIONTASKS** is the maximum number of automatic migration (Automatic Primary Space Management and Interval Migration) tasks that can run concurrently.

If INTERVALMIGRATION=YES, DFSMShsm is permitted to perform interval migration.

If INTERVALMIGRATION=NO, DFSMShsm will not perform interval migration.

The variables for MIGRATIONCLEANUPDAYS are:

- **days3** indicates the number of days that must elapse before the migration control data set (MCDS) data set record for a recalled data set is deleted, if the data set is not a candidate for reconnection.

- **days4** indicates the number of days that must elapse before the migration control data set statistics records (VSR and DSR) are deleted.

- **days5** indicates the number of days that are added to the predicted date of remigration for a recalled data set that is a candidate for reconnection. The predicted date is based on the inactive age of the data set when last migrated. The resulting sum represents the date on which the migration control data set record can be deleted.

If small data set packing is being performed, the number of kilobytes is always shown even when the data set size eligibility limit was originally specified in tracks. Any data set whose size is equal to or less than the value specified with the SMALLDATASET PACKING parameter of the SETSYS command is a candidate for packing into a small data set packing data set when it migrates.

If no small data set packing is being performed, **SDSP=NONE** is indicated.

If **SCRATCH EXPIRED DATA SETS=YES**, DFSMShsm scratches expired data sets during space management processing.

If **SCRATCH EXPIRED DATA SETS=NO**, DFSMShsm processes the data sets during space management as if the expiration date had not been reached.
Time set for automatic secondary space management:

- \textit{time1} (hhmm — hours, minutes) indicates the earliest time automatic secondary space management can start.
- \textit{time2} (hhmm — hours, minutes) indicates the latest time automatic secondary space management can start and the time automatic secondary space management will not start processing any additional data sets. If NONE appears in this field, then the ending time was either not specified or it was specified as 0.

**System action:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. DFSMSshm is processing to describe its current environment.

The maximum number of recall tasks allowed to process concurrently is \textit{tasks}.

If \textit{RECALL=ANYSTORAGEVOLUME(LIKE)}, DFSMSshm recalls a data set to any primary storage volume whose volume attributes match those of the primary volume from which the data set migrated, but not to any primary storage volume mounted private. If \textit{RECALL=ANYSTORAGEVOLUME(UNLIKE)}, DFSMSshm recalls a data set to any primary storage volume except a volume mounted private.

If \textit{RECALL=PRIVATEVOLUME(LIKE)}, DFSMSshm recalls a data set to any primary storage volume whose volume attributes match those of the primary volume from which the data set migrated, including volumes mounted private.

If \textit{RECALL=PRIVATEVOLUME(UNLIKE)}, DFSMSshm recalls a data set to any primary storage volume, including volumes mounted private.

The maximum number of extents a data set can occupy is \textit{extents}. A data set that exceeds this number of extents is eligible for reduction. Reblocking is performed to permit better use of space.

If \textit{CONVERSION=}NO, DFSMSshm will not reblock any data set during recall or recovery.

If \textit{CONVERSION=}REBLOCKBASE, DFSMSshm is permitted to reblock a data set during recall or recovery if the target volume of the recall or recovery is a 3375 or 3380 DASD and the volume the data set migrated from or was backed up from is not a 3375 or 3380 DASD.

If \textit{CONVERSION=}REBLOCKTOANY, DFSMSshm is permitted to reblock a data set during recall or recovery regardless of the target device type and regardless of the type of device the data set migrated from or was backed up from.

If \textit{CONVERSION=}REBLOCKTOUNLIKE, DFSMSshm is permitted to reblock a data set during recall or recovery only if the target volume resides on a type of device different from the type of device the data set migrated from or was backed up from.

If \textit{VOLCOUNT=}"NONE", the VOLCOUNT keyword is not passed to DFSMSdss.

If \textit{VOLCOUNT=}ANY, the VOLCOUNT(ANY) keyword is passed to DFSMSdss.

\textit{time1} of the TASK parameter is the number of minutes that is allowed for a recall task to process tape recall requests from a single tape mount before DFSMSshm checks to see if the task is needed to perform a higher priority tape recall request on this host.

\textit{time2} of the TAPE parameter is the number of minutes that is allowed for a recall task to process tape recall requests from a single tape mount before the tape becomes eligible for other DFSMSshm host recall tasks to take the tape away from the current host.

**System action:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. DFSMSshm issues this message to describe the current environment.

\textit{days} is the number of days DFSMSshm keeps list data sets before scratching them.

\textit{class} is the system default for the hard copy SYSOUT class.

\textit{number} is the number of SYSOUT copies.

\textit{form} is the SYSOUT hard copy special form.

If \textit{SWAP=}YES, the DFSMSshm address space can be swapped by the MVS system resource manager. If \textit{SWAP=}NO, the DFSMSshm address space cannot be swapped by the MVS system resource manager.
If PERMISSION=YES, the operator’s permission is required to start:
- Automatic backup
- Automatic dump
- Primary space management
- Secondary space management

If PERMISSION=NO, the operator’s permission is not required to start:
- Automatic backup
- Automatic dump
- Primary space management
- Secondary space management

If EXITS=NONE, no installation-wide exits are active. In the EXITS=exit, 2 character abbreviations appear specifying the active written installation-wide exits. For example, if the second level migrate data set exit (ARCMMEX) and the space management volume exit (ARCMVEX) are active, the following message appears:

```
EXITS=MM, MV.
```

The exits are:
- AD — Data set deletion exit (ARCADEXT)
- BD — Data set backup exit (ARCBDEXT)
- BE — ABARS backup error exit (ARCBEEXT)
- CB — Control data set backup exit (ARCCBEXT)
- CR — ABARS conflict resolution exit (ARCCREXT)
- CV — Data set reblock exit (ARCCVEXT)
- ED — BACKUP output file tape expiration date exit (ARCEDEXT)
- IN — Initialization exit (ARCINEXT)
- MD — Data set migration exit (ARCMDEXT)
- MM — Second level migrate data set exit (ARCMMEX)
- MV — Space management volume exit (ARCMVEX)
- M2 — ABARS ML2 data set exit (ARCML2EXT)
- RD — Recall exit (ARCRDEXT)
- RP — Return - priority exit (ARCPREXT)
- SA — Space management and backup data set exit (ARCSAEXT)
- SD — Shutdown exit (ARCSDEXT)
- SK — ABARS data set skip exit (ARCSKEXT)
- TD — Tape data set exit (ARCTDEXT)
- TV — Tape volume exit (ARCTVEX)

If UNLOAD=YES, virtual backup and migration level 2 volumes are unloaded after DFSMShsm finishes using them. If UNLOAD=NO, virtual backup and migration level 2 volumes are not unloaded.

DATASETSERIALIZATION=USER indicates that system data set serialization is not active and DFSMShsm should serialize resources.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS or BACKUP parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe the current parameter settings for backup.

The maximum number of volume backup tasks allowed concurrently to process is tasks.

Times set for automatic backup:
- `time1` (hhmm) — hours, minutes) indicates the earliest time automatic backup can start.
- `time2` (hhmm) — hours, minutes) indicates the latest time automatic backup can start.
- `time3` (hhmm) — hours, minutes) indicates the time for automatic backup to stop processing any additional volumes.

System defaults for automatic backup:
- `versions` — indicates the maximum number of backup versions for a data set.
- `days` indicates the minimum number of days between backup versions of a data set.

If SKIPABPRIMARY=YES, the primary volumes with the automatic backup attribute are not backed up during automatic backup.

If SKIPABPRIMARY=NO, the primary volumes with the automatic backup attribute are backed up during automatic backup.

If INCREMENTALBACKUP=CHANGEDONLY, DFSMShsm only backs up non-VSAM and ICF VSAM data sets when the change flag is on in the data set VTOC entry of the volume table of contents (VTOC).

If INCREMENTALBACKUP=ORIGINAL, DFSMShsm creates an initial backup version for each non-VSAM and ICF VSAM data set regardless of the setting of the
change flag. Incremental backup of old VSAM data sets are affected if they changed since they were last backed up.

If PROFILEBACKUP=YES, DFSMShsm creates a new RACF profile based on the original data set, but with the backup version name and volume serial number of MIGRAT. The profile is available during recovery so discrete profiles deleted between the time of backup and time of recovery can be re-created.

If PROFILEBACKUP=NO, DFSMShsm does not create a new RACF profile. If the data set is later recovered, any backup profiles created during earlier backups can still be used during recovery.

If RETRY=NO, DFSMShsm does not retry a backup attempt which failed because the data set was in use.

If RETRY=YES:
- DFSMShsm attempts only one retry of a backup attempt which fails because:
  - the data set is currently in use, or
  - a BWO candidate suffers a CI split and the backup is discarded.
- If DELAY=min, DFSMShsm delays for min minutes before retrying a backup which failed because the data set was in use. For a BWO candidate failing backup due to a CI split, no delay occurs before the retry.
- If SERIALIZATION=PREFERRED, DFSMShsm retries backing up a data set that was in use and finds it still (or again) in use, and it backs up the data set anyway.
- If SERIALIZATION=REQUIRED, DFSMShsm retries backing up a data set that was in use and finds it still (or again) in use, and it fails the backup.

Note: The data set backup exit ARCBDEXT can override the RETRY and SERIALIZATION parameters for a given data set. Note that serialization must be attempted for a BWO candidate and these data sets are not retried if SERIALIZATION(PREFERRED) is specified.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0155I DFSMShsm statistics for date
Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the STATISTICS parameter. This message is a header line and the first of the statistical data messages. The current date date is expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day).
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0156I STARTUPS=starts, SHUTDOWNS=stops, ABENDS=abends, MWES=requests, CPU TIME=time seconds
Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the STATISTICS parameter.
- starts indicates the number of DFSMShsm startups for the current day.
- stops indicates the number of DFSMShsm shutdowns.
- abends indicates the number of DFSMShsm abnormal ends.
- requests indicates the number of DFSMShsm requests or work elements.
- time (ssss.hh — seconds, hundredths of seconds) indicates the elapsed DFSMShsm CPU time used for the day.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0157I DS MIGRATE L1=level1, DS MIGRATE L2=level2, DS EXTENT REDUCTIONS=exts, DS MIGRATE FAIL=fails, (TRKS | KTRKS) MIGRATE=ntracks, (BYTES | KBYTES | MBYTES | GBYTES | TBYTES) MIGRATE=nbytes
Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the STATISTICS parameter. Migration statistics for the current day are:
- level1 indicates the number of data sets that have migrated to level 1.
- level2 indicates the number of data sets that have migrated to level 2.
- exts indicates the number of data sets that have been migrated then recalled for extent reduction.
- fails indicates the number of data set migrations that failed.
- ntracks indicates the number of data set tracks that migrated, in the following units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Bytes Per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRKS</td>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTRKS</td>
<td>kilotacks</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To convert to tracks, use the following formula:

ntracks x tracks per unit (unit) = total tracks

Example: If ntracks = 2 and unit = KTRKS, then 2 x 1024 = 2048 tracks.
- nbytes indicates the number of bytes of data sets that migrated, in the following units:
To convert to bytes, use the following formula:
\[ \text{bytes per unit (unit)} = \text{total bytes} \]

**Example:** If \( nbytes = 2 \) and \( \text{unit} = \text{KBYTES} \), then \( 2 \times 1024 = 2048 \) bytes

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the STATISTICS parameter. Recall statistics for the current day are:

- \( ndatasets1 \) indicates the number of data sets recalled from level 1.
- \( ndatasets2 \) indicates the number of data sets recalled from level 2.
- \( fails \) indicates the number of recalls that failed.
- \( nbytes \) indicates the number of bytes of data sets recalled, in the following units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Bytes Per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTES</td>
<td>bytes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBYTES</td>
<td>kilobytes</td>
<td>1 024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBYTES</td>
<td>megabytes</td>
<td>1 048 576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBYTES</td>
<td>gigabytes</td>
<td>1 073 741 824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBYTES</td>
<td>terabytes</td>
<td>1 099 511 627 776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To convert to bytes, use the following formula:
\[ \text{bytes per unit (unit)} = \text{total bytes} \]

**Example:** If \( nbytes = 2 \) and \( \text{unit} = \text{KBYTES} \), then \( 2 \times 1024 = 2048 \) bytes

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the STATISTICS parameter. Backup and recovery statistics for the current day are:

- \( ndatasets1 \) indicates the number of data sets backed up.
- \( fails1 \) indicates the number of data sets whose backups failed.
- \( ndatasets2 \) indicates the number of data sets recovered.
- \( fails2 \) indicates the number of data sets where the recovery failed.
- \( avoided \) indicates the number of times a recover request was satisfied by a tape already mounted, thus saving a mount each time.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message gives the status of the space management functions (MIGRATION, AUTOMIGRATION, and RECALL) that can be held by the operator HOLD command and the space management operations (DATA SET MIGRATION, VOLUME MIGRATION, and DATA SET RECALL) that are currently in progress.

- HELD and NOT HELD indicate if the function is being held by a HOLD command issued by the operator.
- HELD AT END OF VOLUME indicates that volume processing is stopped after processing of the current volume.
- LIMITED indicates that when DFSMShsm finds that the migration target device is not available, data set migration is limited to those data sets assigned to the available target devices. Data sets targeted to the unavailable device type will not be migrated.
- RECALL=TOTALLY HELD indicates an operator HOLD command was entered for the recall function.
• RECALL=PARTIALLY HELD indicates an abnormal end occurred in the data set recall exit. All undirected recalls that cause the exit to be invoked have failed. When the target volume is specified, the recall will be processed.

• TAPERECALL= TOTALLY HELD indicates an operator HOLD RECALL(TAPE) command was entered for the recall function.

• TAPERECALL= TSO HELD indicates an operator HOLD RECALL(TAPE(TSO)) command was entered for the recall function. For a wait-type recall request, message ARC0389E is issued indicating that the request will be processed as a NOWAIT request when the function is released.

• ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate if the operation is currently in progress.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0161I  (MIGRATING | BACKING UP | RECOVERING | RECYCLING | AUDITING | DUMPING | FRBACKUP | DUMP OF | FRBACKUP DUMPONLY | OF | MOUNTING INITIAL TAPE FOR | DS BACKUP | R | VOLUME | \{volser | volser, SGROUP=sg | volser, COPY POOL = cpname\} FOR USER | \{userid | **AUTO** | * \} REQUEST \{request-number | NONE | * \} [, TCB=X‘tcbaddress’]

Explanation:  The system has issued a QUERY command with the ACTIVE, USER, or REQUEST parameter.

DFSMShsm space management backup, recovery, recycle, full volume dump, volume restore, or audit is processing the volume with the volume serial number volser. If DS BACKUP is indicated, the volser is the output tape volume. If SGROUP follows volser, the request was for a BACKVOL specifying storage group sg. If COPY POOL follows volser, the request was for a dump initiated by a FRBACKUP command with copy pool cpname specified.

userid is the user identification of the initiator. The request is the DFSMShsm request number, except for automatic primary space management, automatic backup, automatic dump or internal copy when NONE is indicated. The request number is nonzero only for requests received by DFSMShsm through the DFSMShsm SVC console. The request-number is the number of the request. user and request are both * when DS BACKUP is indicated. If the TCBADDRESS subparameter was used with the ACTIVE parameter, the tcbaddress value represents the unique task identifier for the function and can be used with the CANCEL command to end the active task. See the DFSMShsm CANCEL command for usage information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0162I  (MIGRATING | BACKING UP | RECALLING | RECOVERING | DELETING | RESTORING | FRRECOV OF | DATA SET dsname FOR USER userid, REQUEST request ON HOST hostid [, TCB=X’tcbaddress’]

Explanation:  A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE, USER, REQUEST, or DATASETNAME parameter. DFSMShsm migration, backup, recall, recovery, delete, or data set restore is processing the data set.

The user identification of the initiator is userid. The request number request is nonzero only for requests that DFSMShsm received through the DFSMShsm SVC host that is processing the request.

If the TCBADDRESS subparameter was specified with the ACTIVE parameter, the tcbaddress value represents the unique task identifier for the function and can be used with the CANCEL command to end the active task. See the DFSMShsm CANCEL command for usage information.

For FRRECOV DSNAME, an individual request is created for the data on each volume of a multivolume data set. "MULTIVOL" is appended to the data set name of these requests to distinguish them from single volume requests.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0163I  BACKUP=(NOT HELD | HELD AT END OF VOLUME | HELD), AUTOBACKUP=(NOT HELD | HELD AT END OF VOLUME | HELD), RECOVERY=(NOT HELD | HELD AT END OF VOLUME | HELD), TAPEDATASETRECOVERY=(HELDS | NOT HELD), DATA SET BACKUP=(HELDS | NOT HELD | TAPE HELD | DASD HELDS), VOLUME BACKUP=(ACTIVE | INACTIVE), DATA SET RECOVERY=(ACTIVE | INACTIVE), VOLUME RECOVERY=(ACTIVE | INACTIVE)

Explanation:  A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message gives the status of the BACKUP, AUTOBACKUP, and RECOVERY functions and indicates which backup and recovery
operations (DATA SET BACKUP, VOLUME BACKUP, DATA SET RECOVERY, and VOLUME RECOVERY) are currently in progress.

- HELD and NOT HELD indicate if the function is being held by a HOLD command issued by the operator.
- HELD AT END OF VOLUME indicates the volume processing is stopped after processing of the current volume.
- ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate if the operation is currently in progress.
- TAPE HELD indicates that only data set backup to tape is held.
- DASD HELD indicates that only data set backup to DASD is held.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0164I** 

{DAY=day | SPILL | UNASSIGNED}

**VOLS = {volser-flag volser-flag}

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the BACKUP parameter and one of the following subparameters specified:

- DAILY
- SPILL
- UNASSIGNED
- ALL

This message lists the backup volumes of the type requested. If the message contains the DAY=day, the day in the backup cycle is day and one or more volume serial numbers (volser) are listed for the daily backup volumes assigned to this day in the backup cycle. Each volume serial number is followed by a 1-character indicator (flag).

If a U appears as the indicator, the volume is unavailable and is not being used for backup for one of the following reasons:

- DFSMShsm requested that the volume be mounted and it was not.
- A permanent write error occurred while writing to a tape.
- An error occurred while allocating the volume.
- An error occurred while reading the backup control data set backup volume record (MCT) for the volume.

If an E appears as the indicator, the volume is empty.

If the message contains SPILL, one or more volume serial numbers (volser) are listed for the spill backup volumes defined to DFSMShsm. The 1-character flag has the same meaning for the spill volumes as it does for the daily backup volumes.

If the message contains UNASSIGNED, one or more volume serial numbers are listed describing the unassigned backup volumes available to DFSMShsm. Each volume serial number is followed by a 1-character indicator (flag).

D (day) indicates that the volume has been added to DFSMShsm as a daily backup volume but not associated with any day in the backup cycle.

U (unspecified) indicates that the volume has been added to DFSMShsm as a backup volume but not specified as either a daily or spill backup volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0165I** USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO QUERY REQUESTS FOR OTHER USERIDS OR REQNUM MISSING

**Explanation:** A user issued an HQUERY command specifying the REQUEST parameter but no request number was specified.

Users issuing the HQUERY REQUEST command can only request information for their own userid or request information by specific request numbers.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Specify a request number on the HQUERY command with the REQUEST parameter. Issuing the HQUERY command alone will return all requests associated with the issuing userid. Authorized users can issue the HSEND QUERY command instead of the HQUERY command. Users must follow the installation procedures to obtain additional authorization if required.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0166I** NO DFSMHSII REQUEST FOUND FOR QUERY

**Explanation:** A QUERY or HQUERY command was issued with the REQUESTS, USER, or DSNAME parameter. DFSMShsm searched all queues and the active DFSMShsm work elements, but no such request could be found. The queried request or requests have completed.
**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the request is not yet completed, verify that the request was correctly specified and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command has been issued with the USER, REQUEST, or DATASETNAME parameter. This message is issued for each management work element (MWE) that is not selected for processing, and it matches the information about the QUERY command.

Possible values for type are MIGRATE, BACKUP, DUMP, RECOVER, RECALL, DELETE, COMMAND, ABACKUP, ARECOVER, FRBACKUP, or FRRECOV.

`name` is the:

- volume serial number, if the VOLUME appears. If SGROUP follows `name`, the request was for the BACKVOL command specifying storage group `sg`. If COPY POOL follows `name`, the request was for a dump initiated by a FRBACKUP command specifying copy pool `cpname`.
- data set name if DATA SET appears. `name, ***` will appear when a FRRECOV DSNNAME request is issued with multiple data set names.
- command, if COMMAND appears.
- aggregate group name, if AGGREGATE GROUP appears.
- name of the control file data set used in the ARECOVER command, if CONTROL FILE DATA SET appears.
- copy pool name if COPYPOOL appears.

`userid` is the user identification of the initiator of this MWE. `request-number` is the request number which is nonzero only for requests received by DFSMShsm through the DFSMShsm supervisor call (SVC). `nmwe` is the number of MWEs ahead of this MWE on the same DFSMShsm functional queue.

For FRRECOV DSNNAME, the system creates an individual request for the data on each volume of a multivolume data set. "*MULTIVOL*" is appended to the data set name of these requests to distinguish them from single volume requests.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command has been issued with waiting. This message contains the number and type of MWEs waiting for processing on the various DFSMShsm queues.

- `nmigrate` indicates the number of migration MWEs.
- `nrecall` indicates the number of recall MWEs.
- `ndelete` indicates the number of delete MWEs.
- `nbackup` indicates the number of backup MWEs and volume DUMP MWEs initiated by the FRBACKUP DUMP or FRBACKUP DUMPONLY command or the number of BACKVOL MWEs initiated.
- `nrecover` indicates the number of recovery MWEs.
- `ncommand` indicates the number of command MWEs.
- `nabackup` indicates the number of aggregate backup MWEs.
- `narecover` indicates the number of aggregate recovery MWEs.
- `nfrbackup` indicates the number of aggregate recovery MWEs.
- `nfrreco` indicates the number of FRRECOV MWEs.
- `nfrrecov` indicates the number of FRRECOV MWEs.
- `ntotal` indicates the total number of MWEs waiting for processing on all DFSMShsm queues.

For command MWEs, the MWE is not removed from the queue until the command processing is completed. One of the MWEs on the command queue will be the MWE for the QUERY command.

**Notes:**

1. This message only reports requests that reside on DFSMShsm local queues. If one or more common queues are being used, see message ARC1542I for the number of requests that are waiting on those common queues.

2. If any of the MWE counts on any of the DFSMShsm queues exceed 99999999, then the syntax for message ARC0168I is changed, and the = sign is removed and replaced with >.

Example of message ARC0168I with MWE queues exceeding 99999999:

- ARC0168I WAITING MWES: MIGRATE>99999999
- ARC0168I (CONT.) RECALL>99999999, DELETE>99999999, BACKUP>99999999
- ARC0168I (CONT.) RECOVER>99999999, COMMAND>99999999, ABACKUP>99999999
• ARC0168I (CONT.) ARECOVER>99999999, FRBACKUP>99999999
• ARC0168I (CONT.) FRRECOV>99999999, TOTAL>99999999

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0169I USER UNIT NAMES=unitnames
Explanation: The QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. This message lists the user unit names unitnames as specified with the USERUNITTABLE parameter of the SETSYS command.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0170I SETMIG DSN dsname PROCESSED
Explanation: The space management status of the data set dsname was successfully changed according to the SETMIG command.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0171I SETMIG LEVEL qualifier PROCESSED
Explanation: All data sets controlled by DFSMShsm beginning with the initial characters of the data set name, qualifier, had their space management status changed by the SETMIG command.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0172I SETMIG VOLUME volser PROCESSED
Explanation: The space management status of data sets on the volume with the volume serial number volser was successfully changed as specified in a SETMIG command.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0173I ALTERDS dsname (SUCCESSFULLY | UNSUCCESSFULLY) PROCESSED
Explanation: The ALTERDS or HALTERDS command was issued to alter backup parameters for the data set dsname. DFSMShsm processed the command. If processing of the ALTERDS or HALTERDS command was unsuccessful, one or more messages has preceded this one.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0174I NO RETAIN LEVEL ENTRIES
Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the RETAIN parameter to list by the initial characters of the data set name, those data sets that have a space management restriction. No such level entries were defined to DFSMShsm with the SETMIG command or defaulted to by DFSMShsm at startup.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0175I LEVEL QUALIFIER AND MIGRATION RESTRICTION TYPE
Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the RETAIN parameter to list by the initial characters of the data set name, those data sets that have a space management restriction. This message is the header line for the report and is followed by one or more ARC0176I messages.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0176I QUALIFIER=qualifier RESTRICTION TYPE=type
Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the RETAIN parameter to list by qualifier, those data sets that have a space management restriction. This is the report-line message that follows message ARC0175I. It is repeated to provide a list of all qualifiers in the names of data sets where there is some type of restriction on space management. qualifier is the initial characters of the data set name. The restriction is that no space management is allowed (NOMIGRATION) or space management by command only is allowed (COMMANDONLY) as indicated in the message.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
ARC0177I  VOLUME volser NOT FOUND
Explanation:  A SETMIG command was issued to change the space management status for a volume. The volume serial number volser specified was not found in the DFSMShsm mounted volume table or it is an SMS-managed volume.
System action:  The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  If the specified volume is SMS-managed and you want to change its space management status, you must use ISMF panels to indicate any changes. DFSMShsm uses SMS storage group attributes to manage SMS volumes within a storage group. If the specified volume is not SMS-managed, check the volume serial specified in the VOLUME parameter and make sure the volume is available to DFSMShsm. Reissue the command.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0178I  VOLUME volser NOT IN DFSMShsm MIGRATION CONTROL DATA SET
Explanation:  An attempt was made to read the migration control data set entry for a volume volser during the processing of the SETMIG command to change the space management status of the volume. No entry was found. This message can be preceded by an associated message from device allocation.
System action:  The SETMIG command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  Examine the VOLUME parameter of the SETMIG command and determine if the volume is specified correctly and is available to DFSMShsm. If there was an earlier message, make the necessary corrections and reissue the command.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0179I  DATA SET NAME IS MISSING
Explanation:  DFSMShsm received a request that must identify one or more data sets. No data set name was specified in the request.
System action:  The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  Be sure to specify a data set name on the command.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0180I  USER userid AUTHORIZATION {IS | IS NOT} CHANGED {, RC=n}
Explanation:  An AUTH command was issued for user userid.
IS indicates that the authorization is changed as requested
IS NOT indicates that the authorization change did not occur as requested
RC=n indicates the error condition
n Meaning
1 Error reading the migration control data set user record (MCU).
2 Error writing the MCU record.
3 Error updating the MCU record.
4 DFSMShsm is using FACILITY class profiles for protection of storage administrator commands. The AUTH command is executed, but authorization is not changed.
System action:  Command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  Only if IS NOT is specified.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0181I  NO BACKUP VERSIONS FOUND FOR {CATALOGED | UNCATALOGED} DATA SET dsname
Explanation:  A BDELETE storage administrator command or HBDELETE user command was issued to delete a backup version of data set dsname. If the message specifies CATALOGED, no backup versions were found for cataloged data set dsname. Backup versions might exist for dsname as an uncataloged data set.
If the message specifies UNCATALOGED, no backup versions were found for uncataloged data set dsname. Backup versions might exist for dsname as a cataloged data set.
System action:  Command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  The command was probably issued with improper use of the FROMVOLUME parameter. The FROMVOLUME parameter should be specified if the backup versions of the uncataloged data set are to be deleted. Reissue the command with the correct parameters.
Issue a LIST or HLIST command specifying the data set name and the BACKUPCONTROLDATASET parameter.
for information about the backup versions of the data set.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0182I  {NO | nbv} BACKUP VERSION(S) DELETED FOR dsname

Explanation: A BDELETE or HBDELETE command was issued to delete backup versions of the data set identified by dsname. If NO is specified, the specified backup versions were not found for dsname; otherwise the number of backup versions deleted is nbv.

System action: The BDELETE or HBDELETE command processing continues with any remaining data set names specified.

Operator response: If the message specifies nbv, there is no response. If the message specifies NO, ensure that the dsname, volser (if an uncataloged data set), date and time (if specified), and version numbers (if specified) are correctly specified. If not make corrections and reissue the command. Issue a LIST or HLIST command specifying the data set name and the BACKUPCONTROLDATASET parameter for information about the backup versions of the data set. If the data set and backup versions were correctly specified and should exist, notify the system programmer or storage administrator.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0183I  BACKUP VERSION NUMBER nbv OF DATA SET dsname (DELETED | NOT DELETED)

Explanation: A BDELETE or HBDELETE command was issued with the VERSIONS parameter to delete backup version nbv of data set dsname. If the message specifies DELETED, the specified backup version was deleted.

If the message specifies NOT DELETED, the backup version does not exist or a nonzero return code was generated in an attempt to read the BCDS record for the backup version. If the latter prevents deletion of the data set, message ARC0184I precedes this message and gives the backup version name and the return code.

System action: The BDELETE or HBDELETE command continues processing. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the message specifies NOT DELETED, check LIST or HLIST output for dsname to verify the correct version number was specified. If the output reveals no errors, notify the system programmer or storage administrator. If the problem was caused by a nonzero return code, see the operator response for message ARC0184I.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0184I  ERROR WHEN (READING | WRITING) THE DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET TYPE RECORD FOR key, RC=return-code

Explanation: An attempt to read or write the DFSMShsm control data set record for key has resulted in a nonzero return code return-code. Return code 4 has the following meaning:

RC=4 — For disaster alternate volumes, this return code is not an indication of an error condition. DFSMShsm allocates the disaster alternate volumes and the recovery process continues. If a data set being recovered spans to more than one volume and resides on disaster alternate volumes in a tape library, DFSMShsm verifies and corrects only the tape library volume record for the first volume and the original volumes in the volume list.

The following example shows a volume list for a data set spanning four volumes:

TAPE - DISASTER ALTERNATE VOLUME - TAPE LIBRARY RECORD VERIFIED
TAPEB - DISASTER ALTERNATE VOLUME - MESSAGE ARC0184I RC=4
TAPEC - ORIGINAL TAPE VOLUME - TAPE LIBRARY RECORD VERIFIED
TAPED - DISASTER ALTERNATE VOLUME - MESSAGE ARC0184I RC=4

DFSMShsm issues return-code 4 for all other disaster alternate volumes because they do not have the backup volume record (MCT). The MCT is issued only for the original volume. For other return-code values, see Table 7 on page 466.

If type is 0, the first character of the external key is not printed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0185I  {HBDELETE | BDELETE) COMMAND FAILED, DSN=dsname, BDSN=backupdsname, FROM VOL=original-volser, BACKUP DATE=date-version-was-made, CAT={YES | NO}, VER=version-number, RETURN CODE=return-code, REASON CODE=reason-code

Explanation: An HBDELETE or BDELETE command was issued to delete one or more backup versions of data set dsname. When the failure is due to a security check and either more than one version exists for a
cataloged data set, or there are multiple versions for an uncataloged data set from the same volume, the message is issued once. The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The migration control data set data set record (MCD) for the data set is found in the migration control data set (MCDS), but the MCD record does not indicate the data set is migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MIGRAT is returned as the volume serial of the volume where the data set resides, but no MCD record is found in the MCDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>An error is detected while obtaining VSAM data set information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings for reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>An attempt was made to backup a GDG base entry. The data set is only an entry in the catalog and not a cataloged data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>There is an error in a catalog entry for a non-VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unsupported data set for BACKUP. The catalog entry shows the VSAM data set is a non-SMS-managed data set defined with key ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The catalog entry indicates that the data set is a multivolume data set. If the data set is VSAM, it is not an SMS-managed data set, and one component is multivolume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Unsupported data set for backup. The catalog entry shows at least one AIX defined with key ranges and the base cluster is not defined with key ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The components of the non-SMS-managed VSAM cluster are on different volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The catalog entry is not a VSAM base cluster or a non-VSAM data set; the catalog entry is a VSAM page space, or a LOCATE error occurred for the data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set has a logical record length that is too large for DFSMShsm. The maximum allowable logical record length is 32,752 bytes for a relative record data set and 32,756 bytes for an entry-sequenced or key-sequenced data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set is open for output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM base cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the path component of the VSAM base cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The data set name is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The catalog entry indicates that the data set is a non-VSAM multivolume data set. The data set's volser list also indicates multiple volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for a VSAM AIX* (alternate index) cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the path component of the VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>At least one component of the VSAM data set is empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>a GETMAIN error occurred during the process of getting the catalog information about a VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A component of the VSAM data set has a logical record length that is too large for DFSMShsm. The maximum allowable logical record length is 32,752 bytes for a relative record data set and 32,756 bytes for an entry-sequenced or key-sequenced data set.

A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM AIX cluster.

At least one component of the VSAM data set is empty.

A component of the VSAM data set has a logical record length that is too large for DFSMShsm. The maximum allowable logical record length is 32,752 bytes for a relative record data set and 32,756 bytes for an entry-sequenced or key-sequenced data set.

A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM AIX cluster.

At least one component of the VSAM data set is empty.

A GETMAIN error occurred during the process of getting the catalog information about a VSAM data set.

An ARCBZKEY error has occurred obtaining the key for the BCDS Z record. See additional information in previously issued TRAP message.

Password check fails. The reason-code 8 indicates the password is not specified or the password is incorrectly specified.
Check fails on allocation authority. The user does not have allocation authority, because a RACF generic profile exists for the data set and it denies access to the user.

The backup version for deletion is the most recent backup version of a retired data set. The backup version is not deleted unless the VERSION parameter and the version number of the retired version are specified, or the DATE and TIME parameters and the date and time when the retired version was created are specified.

RACF check fails. The reason-code is the return code from ARCRACF. For the meanings of reason-code, see Table 17 on page 478.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If it is necessary to delete backup versions of data sets for which you do not have the required level of access, notify the storage administrator or system programmer for assistance.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC0186I**

(HALTERDS | ALTERDS) COMMAND FAILED FOR DATA SET dsname,
RETURN CODE=return-code, REASON CODE=reason-code

Explanation: An HALTERDS command has been issued to alter backup parameters for the data set dsname.

If return-code is 39, return code reason-code has been received from the authorization checking program installed on the system. When RACF is installed, the level of authorization required to issue the HALTERDS command to the original data set is ALTER. If reason-code is 0, then there is a LOCATE error on an AIX (alternate index) component.

Additional values for return-code are defined for the ARC0186I message to handle errors reading from or writing to the backup control data set (BCDS) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An error has occurred reading the BCDS B record for the data set. reason-code is the return code from ARCZREAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>An error has occurred updating the BCDS B record for the data set. The reason-code is the return code from ARCZUPDT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An error has occurred writing a record for the data set. The reason-code is the return code from ARCZWRIT.

There is a parse error (invalid syntax) in the command.

There is error in a catalog entry for a non-VSAM data set.

Unsupported data set. The catalog entry shows that the VSAM data set is a non-SMS-managed data set defined with key ranges.

The catalog entry indicates that the data set is a multivolume data set. If the data set is VSAM, it is not an SMS-managed data set, and one component is multivolume.

The components of a non-SMS VSAM cluster are on different volumes.

A LOCATE failure has occurred. The reason-code is the VSAM catalog return code. A reason-code of zero is received if the data set is a nonintegrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog or a VSAM page or swap data set. For detailed information about the reason-code, see z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA), message IDC3009I.

A LOCATE error has occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM base cluster.

The data set is a data or index component. Only cluster names are allowed.

Password check has failed. reason-code 8 indicates the password is not specified or the password is incorrectly specified.

The data set is a non-VSAM multivolume data set which is not allowed.

Inconsistency reading the migration control data set (MCDS) D record. The dataset is cataloged as MIGRAT, indicating the data set is migrated. However, an error has occurred reading the D record or the D record indicates that no migration copy exists (reason-code = 0). For other reason codes see ARC1325I.
28 A LOCATE error has occurred for a VSAM AIX cluster.

30 The check on allocation authority has failed. The user does not have allocation authority because a RACF generic profile exists for the data set and it denies access to the user.

38 A LOCATE error has occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM AIX cluster.

39 For reason-code=0, LOCATE error has occurred on an AIX path component. For any other reason-code, RACF authorization check fails. See message ARC1139I for reason-code explanation.

70 The ALTERDS or HALTERDS command is not allowed for SMS-managed data sets.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If it is necessary to alter backup parameters for data sets to which you do not have the required level of access, notify the storage administrator or system programmer for assistance.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMShsm Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0187I** I/O ERROR {POSITIONING TO I
READING NEXT} DFSMShsm
CONTROL DATA SET type RECORD,
KEY=key, RC=return-code

Explanation: There has been a failure in positioning or sequentially reading the next control data set type record with key. For return-code values, see Table 7 on page 466.

System action: Scanning of control data set records ends for the function being processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMShsm Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0188I** ERROR DELETING DFSMShsm
CONTROL DATA SET type RECORD,
KEY=key, RC=return-code

Explanation: There has been a failure to delete the control data set type record with key. For return-code values, see Table 7 on page 466.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMShsm Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0189I** NO DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET C
RECORD FOUND FOR BACKUP
VERSION backupdsname OF
{CATALOGED I UNCATALOGED} DATA
SET dsname, BACKUP VERSION
ENTRY DELETED FROM DFSMShsm
BACKUP CONTROL DATA SET [B I Z]
RECORD

Explanation: An HBDELETE user command or a BDELETE storage administrator command was issued to delete active, retained, or both backup version(s) of data set dsname. If B record is specified, an active backup version entry in the BCDS data set record for dsname indicated the existence of active backup version backupdsname but there was no BCDS backup version record found for that active backup version. If Z record is specified, a retained backup version entry in the BCDS data set record for dsname indicated the existence of retained backup version backupdsname but there was no BCDS backup version record found for that retained backup version. The specified backup version entry was deleted from the BCDS data set record.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. BDELETE or HBDELETE command processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0190I** DISPLAY COMPLETE

Explanation: The DISPLAY command completed processing.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0191I** INVALID ADDRESS

Explanation: The DISPLAY or PATCH command was issued to display or patch data at a DFSMShsm storage location. The command failed because an invalid address was specified. Addressing using registers,
expressions, variable names, and indirect addressing is not allowed.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the address parameter and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0192I MODULE modname NOT FOUND

Explanation: DFSMShsm received a DISPLAY or PATCH command with a module name specified as part of the address. The entry point for the requested module is not known to DFSMShsm. It could not be found in the DFSMShsm external symbol directory table. The name of the requested module is modname.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify the module name and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0193I DISPLAY FAILED - PROTECTION/ ADDRESSING INTERRUPT OCCURRED

Explanation: During an attempt to display the data at a DFSMShsm storage address during DISPLAY or PATCH command processing, a protection or addressing interruption occurred.

System action: The DISPLAY or PATCH command ends. The previous DFSMShsm environment is restored. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify the address specified in the command. The address must be within the DFSMShsm address space. Notify the system programmer if the problem occurs again.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0194I (DISPLAY | PATCH) PROCESSING FOR EXIT exitname FAILED. EXIT DOES NOT EXIST IN SYSTEM

Explanation: A DISPLAY or PATCH command was issued for a installation-wide exit exitname that was not loaded into the DFSMShsm system at startup time. The command fails.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the exit should be in the system, see the storage administrator to determine why the exit is not in the system. If the exit name was incorrect, reissue the command with the proper exit name.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0195I TYPE type, KEY key, FIXCDS option, ERROR=error

Explanation: A FIXCDS command failed. The control data set record type is type. The control data set record key is key. The name of the option specified on the FIXCDS command is DISPLAY, PATCH, ADD MDS, DELETE, ASSIGNED, EXPAND, NEWKEY, CREATE, VERIFY, PATCH ENTRY, DELETE ENTRY, VERIFY ENTRY, PATCH GENERATION or DISPLAY GENERATION. Type error has several inserts indicating a specific error condition.

- CDS ACCESS ERROR — There was an error in reading, writing, or deleting a control data set record.
- (CREATE | DELETE | NEWKEY) MCU RECORD — The FIXCDS command cannot be used to create, delete or change a new key of the MCDS user record.
- INVALID KEY LENGTH
  - Either no key was entered on the command or a key with more than the allowable characters was entered on the command.
  - The DFSMShsm internal key for the record does not match the external key of the record after the external key was converted.
- INVALID OFFSET OR LENGTH
  - The offset or length value entered on the FIXCDS DISPLAY command addresses an area beyond the end of the record specified in the command.
  - The length value entered on the FIXCDS CREATE or FIXCDS ADDMIGRATEDDATASET command is incorrect. Either a value was entered less than the size of the record specified in the command, or the value was greater than the maximum size for the data portion of any DFSMShsm record (1976 bytes).
  - The length of the data patched into the record specified in the FIXCDS PATCH or FIXCDS CREATE command is 0, or the data extends beyond the end of the record when patched into the record starting at the indicated offset in the command.
  - The length value specified on the FIXCDS EXPAND command causes the record specified in the command to exceed the maximum supported record size of 1976 bytes.
- INVALID RECORD TYPE
  - No record type was entered in the command.
  - The record type entered was not one of the recognized DFSMShsm record types.
  - The option was ADDMIGRATEDDATASET or ASSIGNEDBIT, but the record type entered was not a D (data set).
- NEW KEY EXISTS—The key specified on the FIXCDS NEWKEY command already exists as the key of another record in the control data set.
• PATCH MCU AUTHORIZATION FIELDS—The FIXCDS command cannot be used to patch any authorization control fields in the MCDS user record.

• PATCH VSAM PASSWORD—The offset specified in the FIXCDS PATCH command causes an overlay of the VSAM password storage area in the MCD or MCB record.

• VERIFY FAILED—The data specified in the FIXCDS VERIFY command did not match the data in the control data set record at the specified location.

• ENTRY EXISTS—The key specified on the FIXCDS ENTRY command exists as the entry name of another record entry in the specified control data set record.

• ENTRY NOT FOUND—The key specified on the FIXCDS ENTRY command was not found in the specified control data set record.

• NO SPACE—The control data set record specified on the FIXCDS CREATE ENTRY command does not have enough space remaining to add the requested entry.

• RECORD EXISTS—The control data set record specified already exists.

• PATCH MCL RECORD KEY—The offset specified for either the FIXCDS PATCH or FIXCDS CREATE command specified in the first 2 bytes of the MCL record data area. This area is not changeable.

• MCD RECORD NOT FOUND—The associated MCD record was not found for the data set name specified on the FIXCDS CREATE command. An associated MCD record must already exist for the MCL record creation. FIXCDS PATCH or FIXCDS CREATE command specified in the first 2 bytes of the MCL record data area. This area is not changeable.

• MCD RECORD NOT FOUND—The associated MCD record was not found for the data set name specified on the FIXCDS CREATE command. An associated MCD record must already exist for the MCL record creation.

• INVALID OPERATION
  – The VERIFY parameter is only valid when used alone or with the PATCH, DELETE, or DISPLAY parameters.
  – The ENTRY parameter is valid only when specified with BVR or TTOC records.
  – The GENERATE keyword only is valid when used with the PATCH or DISPLAY parameters and specified with the MCB record.

• RECORD NOT FOUND—The indicated record was not found; you could not delete or update it.

• RECORD IN USE—The indicated record was in use; you could not delete or update it.

• NEWKEY MCL RECORD—You could not use the FIXCDS NEWKEY command to change the MCL record. If an MCL record is desired for a different data set, use the FIXCDS CREATE command.

System action: The FIXCDS request fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify the original command, correct the input parameters where necessary, and reissue the command. Should this message recur, notify the system programmer. If error is CDS ACCESS ERROR, the error is probably caused by a system problem. If the error is one of the following, the error is probably a user error.
  INVALID KEY LENGTH
  INVALID OFFSET OR LENGTH
  PATCH VSAM PASSWORD
  INVALID RECORD TYPE

Other values for error indicate either a user or a system problem.

• You can modify the contents of the authorization control fields in the MCU record by entering the AUTH command with the DBA (USER) or DBA (CONTROL) parameters.

• You can create the MCU record by entering the AUTH command with the DBA (USER) or DBA (CONTROL) parameters.

• You can delete the MCU record by entering the AUTH command with the REVOKE parameter.

• You cannot use the FIXCDS NEWKEY command for user (MCU) records. To authorize a person who is not currently authorized for DFSMShsm commands, use the AUTH command to create a new MCU record for the user. If the other user should no longer be authorized, use the AUTH command to revoke the user's authorization.

• You cannot use the FIXCDS CREATE or PATCH command to change the first 2 bytes of the MCL record. If you change these 2 bytes, you also change the data set name associated with the record. If you need an MCL record for a different data set, use the FIXCDS CREATE command.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0197I | TYPE | KEY | FIXCDS option SUCCESSFUL
--- | --- | --- | ---

Explanation: The FIXCDS command processor successfully performed the requested option on the specified control data set record. The type of record processed is type, the key of the processed record is key, and the operation performed on the record is option. The options are DISPLAY, PATCH, DELETE, EXPAND, NEWKEY, ADDMIGRATEDDATASET, ASSIGNEDBIT, DISPLAY ENTRY, CREATE ENTRY, DELETE ENTRY and PATCH ENTRY.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0198I  FIXCDS {MCT | TTOC} DELETION FAILED, RC = return-code, REASON = reason-code

Explanation: A FIXCDS command has been issued to delete a backup control data set backup volume record (MCT) or tape table of contents (TTOC) entry. When an MCT record is deleted, the backup cycle volume record (BVR) entry for the volume is also deleted as well as the TTOC record for the volume, if the volume is a tape volume. The TTOC record is the last of the records that are deleted. If any delete fails, the MCT deletion also fails.

When a deletion of the base TTOC and all of the extension records is requested, the BVR entry and the MCT record for the volume are also deleted. The TTOC record is the last of the records to be deleted. If any delete fails, the TTOC deletion also fails.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Read of the MCT fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Delete of the BVR fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delete of the MCT fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Delete of the TTOC record fails.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the return code is 4, see Table 7 on page 466 for reason-code values.

If the return code is 8, the values for reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The record is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A read error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A write error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The record is in use by another processing unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the return code is 10, the values for reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A read error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A physical error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A logical error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the return code is 12, the values for reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A read error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A write error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>A delete failure has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>A failure to release RACF protection has occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The FIXCDS command ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the command failed because the MCT for the key specified in the command is not found or if the key specified is incorrect, reissue the command. If the key specified is correct, the MCT has been either deleted earlier or a DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter has been processed and the record no longer exists. For all other return codes, notify the storage administrator or system programmer.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMSShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMS Shsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC0199I  {MCT | BVR} RE-CREATION {SUCCESSFUL | FAILED}, RC = return-code

Explanation: A FIXCDS command has been issued to delete a backup control data set backup volume record (MCT). During the deletion of the record, an error has occurred. The record specified in the message is deleted when the error occurs. A re-creation of the deleted record has been attempted. The result of the re-creation is given in the message.

For MCT re-creation, see Table 7 on page 466 for return code values.

For backup cycle volume record (BVR) re-creation, the values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The record is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A read error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A write error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The record is in use by another processing unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: FIXCDS command processing ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMSShsm control data sets in z/OS DFSMS Shsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC0200I  TRAP IN MODULE modname, CODE=errcode, {LOG ALWAYS ADDED | NODUMP ONCE ADDED | LOG ONCE ADDED | LOG ONCE ADDED | FATAL ONCE ADDED | DEBUG ALWAYS ADDED | DEBUG ONCE ADDED | SNAP {ALWAYS | ONCE | NEVER} ADDED | ABEND {ALWAYS | ONCE | NEVER} ADDED | REMOVED} ADDED | REMOVED}

System action: The FIXCDS command ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the command failed because the MCT for the key specified in the

Explanation: DFSMSShsm finished adding or removing a trap for module modname when an error errcode
occurred. The rest of the message indicates what action DFSMShsm takes. This message is in response to a user who entered the TRAP command. In certain cases, this message is also issued the first time an error occurs in DFSMShsm and for which a TRAP command for the specific error condition was not entered.

When the message is issued for the first time the error occurs, an entry is made in the trap table. ARCERP manages the trap table and also contains the action to take. For those entries added to the trap table, errcode is the error code sent to ARCERP by the module recognizing the error condition. The TRAP command overrides the error procedures in ARCERP and causes the error processing to take a different action when the error occurs.

If errcode is ANY, this message is issued in response to the TRAP command where the ERRCODE parameter of the TRAP command was either entered as 0 or omitted.

If errcode is SYSTEM ABEND CODE a system abnormal end (abend) occurred in the module modname.

If errcode is a number from 400-499, a second message appears with the same error condition, but with a different module name. This error represents an error in a module path. Search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

If the modname is ARCZWRIT and the errcode is 8, the message indicates a record with a duplicate key already existed when DFSMShsm tried to write the record. This condition is an error.

More information about modules and error codes can be found in z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis under “Diagnosing From Return Codes and Reason Codes” in the table titled “Entries that Pass Error Codes to ARCERP”.

System action: If the message is the result of a TRAP command, no action is taken by the system; however, an entry is placed in the trap table that invokes the requested TRAP command action when the specified error occurs.

If the message is issued as a result of an error, the following actions are taken depending on the action indicated in the message:

- **LOG ALWAYS ADDED**
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **FATAL ONCE ADDED**
  The DFSMShsm task that had the error is abended with a dump request.
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator. DFSMShsm is shut down immediately.

- **NODUMP ONCE ADDED | ABEND ONCE ADDED**
  No action is taken, but a table entry is created and the number of times this error occurred is set to 1 in the entry.
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **SNAP NEVER ADDED | ABEND NEVER ADDED**
  No action is taken, but a table entry is created and the number of times this error occurred is set to 1 in the entry.
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **SNAP ALWAYS ADDED**
  A SNAP dump of the DFSMShsm address space is taken.
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **SNAP ONCE ADDED**
  The DFSMShsm task that had the error is snapped if this is the first occurrence of the condition. If this is not the first occurrence of the condition, a table entry is created and the number of times this error occurred is set to 1 in the entry.
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **ABEND ALWAYS ADDED**
  The DFSMShsm task that had the error is abended.
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **DEBUG ALWAYS ADDED**
  A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log.

Application Programmer Response: If FATAL ONCE is added, restart DFSMShsm.

If you want DFSMShsm to stop issuing this message, issue the TRAP command with the OFF parameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC0202W ENTRY POINT modname NOT FOUND IN MODULE ENTRY TABLE

Explanation: A TRAP command was issued for a DFSMShsm module or entry point name that it did not find in its module entry table. Since some entry points are not contained in this table, this message serves only as a attention that the TRAP command might have been incorrectly specified.

System action: The TRAP command is accepted as entered. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify that the modname specified by the TRAP command is correct and reissue the command if it was not correct.

Source: DFSMShsm
**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS or CSALIMITS parameter. This message gives the values for the CSALIMITS parameter specifiable on the SETSYS command.

- **nnnnnn** is the number of common service area (CSA) bytes currently in use by DFSMShsm.
- **wwwv** is the number of nonwait-type management work elements (MWEs) per address space to retain in CSA.
- **xxxxxx** is the maximum amount of CSA storage that is allocated to MWEs during DFSMShsm processing in K-bytes.
- **yyy** is the percent of the maximum amount of CSA storage that is allocated to all types of MWEs while DFSMShsm is active.
- **zzz** is the percent of the maximum amount of CSA storage that is allocated to nonwait-type MWEs when DFSMShsm is inactive.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** Either a DISPLAY or PATCH command was issued. This message is the data line that starts with the display or patch **address** and continues with the variable **data** that follows that address.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A PATCH command has been issued for a control block and no VOLSER has been specified. A VOLSER is required when a PATCH command is issued for a control block.

**System action:** The PATCH command processing ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** Specify the VOLSER of the control block that is to be PATCHed.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The error processing routine has been called to perform the action indicated in the message. The module calling the error processing routine is **modname**. If **modname** is UNKNOWN, the module that has issued this error could not be determined accurately. The error code being trapped is **errcode**.

The message is issued when an error occurs that has either occurred before or for which there is an entry in the trap table as a result of a prior TRAP command for that exact condition.

If **errcode** is a number from 400–499, a second message appears with the same error condition but a different module name. This error represents an internal error in a module-to-module path. Search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

If the **modname** is ARCZWRIT and the **errcode** is 8, the

**OCCURRENCE**, the trap was not set by a user command but by an internal call to the DFSMShsm error handling routine.
message indicates that a record with a duplicate key already existed when DFSMShsm tried to write the record. This condition is an error.

More information about modules and error codes can be found in [z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis](https://www.ibm.com) in Appendix A, in the section “Diagnosing from Return Codes and Reason Codes”, in Figure 5, “Entries that Pass Error Codes to ARCPERP.”

**System action:** The system issues this message as a result of an error occurring in one of the DFSMShsm processes. ARCPERP determines what error action is taken in response to that error. The user can change the designed action by issuing a TRAP command. For information concerning the TRAP command, see [z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis].

The action taken as a result of the error appears in the message. Details of the action taken are listed below:

- **LOG ALWAYS**
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **FATAL ONCE**
  - The DFSMShsm task that had the error is abnormally ended (abended) with a dump request.
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.
  - DFSMShsm is shut down immediately.

- **nnn MAXLIMIT**
  - The number specified by MAXLIMIT has been exceeded for this day.
  - The DFSMShsm task that had the error has been abended with a dump request.
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.
  - DFSMShsm is shut down immediately.

- **NODUMP ONCE | ABEND ONCE**
  - NODUMP ONCE is an internally set error trap that requires the current task to abend (if this is the first occurrence of the error), but does not process a dump of the abend. ABEND ONCE will process a dump.
  - The DFSMShsm task that had the error is abended if this is the first occurrence of the condition. If this is not the first occurrence of the condition, the count of this abend condition is incremented by 1.
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **SNAP NEVER | ABEND NEVER**
  - No action is taken, but the table entry containing the number of times this error has occurred is incremented by 1.
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log.

- **SNAP ALWAYS**
  - A SNAP dump of the DFSMShsm address space is taken and the count of the error condition is incremented by 1.
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **SNAP ONCE**
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.
  - The DFSMShsm task that had the error is snapped if this is the first occurrence of the condition. Otherwise, no system action is taken, but the count of this error condition is incremented by 1.

- **SNAP ALWAYS**
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log.

- **ABEND ALWAYS**
  - The DFSMShsm task that had the error is abended.
  - The count of this error condition is incremented by 1.
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log and message ARC0900I is issued to the operator.

- **DEBUG ALWAYS**
  - A log entry of the error is written to the DFSMShsm log.

**Application Programmer Response:**

- **If FATAL ONCE or nnn MAXLIMIT is the DFSMShsm action:** Restart DFSMShsm.
- **Otherwise:** No action is necessary.

If you want DFSMShsm to stop issuing this message, issue the TRAP command with the OFF parameter.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0210I** PATCH PROCESSING COMPLETE

**Explanation:** The PATCH command was issued. Patch processing has completed.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0211I** INVALID PATCH DATA

**Explanation:** The PATCH command processor was given verify data or patch data with length greater than 256 or with length of 0.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify the patch data and the length of patch input and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0212I** PATCH FAILED - (PROTECTION/ ADDRESSING INTERRUPT OCCURRED | VOLUME NOT SPECIFIED)

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm received a PATCH command. During an attempt to patch a location in the
DFSMShsm address space, a protection or addressing interruption occurred. This message is also issued when a PATCH command is issued for a DFSMShsm control block and the volume parameter is not specified.

System action: The command ends. The previous DFSMShsm environment is restored. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify the PATCH command and reissue the command. If the error is PROTECTION/ADDRESSING INTERRUPT OCCURRED, the patch address space must be within the DFSMShsm address space. For VOLUME NOT SPECIFIED, a volume must be specified to patch the DFSMShsm control block.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0213I VERIFY SUCCESSFUL

Explanation: DFSMShsm received a PATCH command. The data at the specified address is compared to the verification data supplied. The comparison was correct.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0214I VERIFY FAILED - DATA FOLLOWS

Explanation: DFSMShsm received a PATCH command. The verification data did not match the contents of the specified storage location. The data following the message shows the contents of the location.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify that the contents of the location to be patched is the required data. Retry the patch when the correct location is determined or investigate the reason for the unexpected data at the location.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0215I VERIFY FAILED - PROTECTION/ADDRESSING INTERRUPT OCCURRED

Explanation: DFSMShsm has received a PATCH command. During an attempt to verify the data at a DFSMShsm location, a protection or addressing interruption has occurred.

System action: The command ends. The previous operating environment is restored. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Change the verification address to a location within the DFSMShsm address space.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0216I DUMPCLASS DEFINITION

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued to define a dump class. If MODIFIED is indicated, the dump class that existed before the DEFINE command was issued and the dump class attributes that were changed were successfully recorded in the DFSMShsm backup control data set (BCDS). If SUCCESSFUL is indicated, a new class was defined without an error or the definition did not change any attributes of an existing class. A value of 0 is returned for return-code for SUCCESSFUL and MODIFIED.

If DISABLED is indicated, the dump class existed before the DEFINE command was issued and before you specified the DISABLE parameter. The dump class record was marked disabled. You can neither do further dumps nor add dump volumes to this class.

When DISABLED, the values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No dump volumes in the dump class contained valid dump copies. Any empty volume assigned to this class is now unassigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At least one dump volume assigned to the class contained part of a valid dump copy. Any volumes containing valid data in the class remain unchanged. Any volumes that did not contain part of a valid dump copy were unassigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If UNSUCCESSFUL is indicated, the dump class definition failed. Possible return-code value are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>An error reading, writing, or updating the dump class record (DSR) occurred. See an accompanying ARC0184I message for further details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The RETENTIONPERIOD specified was less than 1 or greater than 9999, or it was not NOLIMIT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The FREQUENCY specified was less than 0 or greater than 999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The UNIT specified is invalid. Only the following tape units are valid: 3400-4, 3400-5, 3400-6, 3400-9, 3480, 3480X, 3490, or valid esoteric tape unit names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The DAY specified is invalid. It is either less than 1 or greater than the...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
number of days in the dump cycle, or it is the number of an N day in the cycle.

12 A DEFINE command was issued with the DISABLE parameter for a dump class that does not exist.

14 A DEFINE command was issued with the VTOCCOPIES parameter. The value specified for this parameter was not a numeric value between 0 and 100.

16 A DEFINE command was issued with the TAPEEXPIRATIONDATE parameter. The year value specified for this parameter was not a valid year from the current year (YY) to 99, or from the current year (YYYY) to 2155.

18 A DEFINE command was issued with the TAPEEXPIRATIONDATE parameter. The value specified was not 5 or 7 numeric characters.

20 A DEFINE command was issued with the TAPEEXPIRATIONDATE parameter. The year specified for this parameter was a valid year after 1999; however, the level of MVS or DFP installed does not support expiration dates past 1999. A year between 1900 and 1999 is required.

22 A DEFINE command was issued with the TAPEEXPIRATIONDATE parameter. The days value specified for this parameter was not in the range between 001 to 366.

24 A DEFINE command was issued with the TAPEEXPIRATIONDATE parameter. The date specified was in the past.

26 A DEFINE command was issued with the TAPEEXPIRATIONDATE parameter. The date was specified using the form yyddd, but the current date is after 1999.

28 A DEFINE command was issued with the STACK parameter. The stack value specified is out of the valid range of 1 - 99.

30 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. One of RSA, KEYPASSWORD, and NONE must be specified with ENCRYPT when a new dump class is being defined.

32 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. The NONE keyword was specified with conflicting encryption keywords.

34 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. The TYPE keyword was specified without its required parameter.

36 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. Both KEYPASSWORD and TYPE(ENCTDES) were specified on the command, or one was specified on the command while the other was previously set in the dump class. Encryption type ENCTDES and KEYPASSWORD cannot both be set in a dump class definition.

38 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. KEYPASSWORD was specified with an invalid password. The password must be 8 to 32 characters in length.

40 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. ICOUNT was specified without the KEYPASSWORD keyword.

42 A DEFINE command was issued with the ENCRYPT parameter. The ICOUNT value specified was not in the range between 1 to 10000.

44 A DEFINE command was issued with the HWCOMPRESS parameter. The required YES/NO parameter was not specified with the HWCOMPRESS keyword.

46 A DEFINE dump class command was issued with FASTREPLICATIONDUMP and the RESET parameter or the dump class specified on the FRBACKUP DUMP command was previously defined with RESET. FASTREPLICATIONDUMP and RESET cannot both be set in a dump class definition and a dump class defined with the RESET parameter cannot be used for a fast replication dump.

System action: If UNSUCCESSFUL, the DEFINE command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If UNSUCCESSFUL and the return code is not 2, determine the incorrect parameter, correct it, and resubmit the DEFINE command. For return code 2, determine the cause of the control data set access error, correct it, and resubmit the DEFINE command.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC0217I**  DEFINE POOL char REJECTED. POOL ALREADY EXISTS

Explanation: DFSMShsm received a DEFINE command to define a pool char of the data set name in a JES3 environment. The pool name already exists. Redefinition of the same pool is not acceptable in a JES3 environment.

System action: The command ends. The existing pool definition remains. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator.

Application Programmer Response: Before DFSMShsm is initialized, be sure the definition for each pool is a unique definition in the ARCCMDxx member of the data set identified by the HSMPARM DD statement of the DFSMShsm startup procedure.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0219I**  DEFINE MIGRATION LEVEL 2 REJECTED - (TAPE VOLUME CANNOT BE ASSOCIATED WITH KEY RANGE | I/O ERROR | MIGRATION TO LEVEL 2 DASD IN PROCESS | DRAIN ATTRIBUTE | TOO MANY KEYS PREVIOUSLY SPECIFIED FOR VOLUME=volser)

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued to define the structure of migration level 2 storage to DFSMShsm, but one of the following conditions occurred:

1. An attempt was made to associate one or more tape migration level 2 volumes to key ranges, which is not allowed.
2. An I/O error occurred when positioning or reading the migration control record in a multiple processing unit environment. See the preceding message ARC0187I for the I/O error.
3. One of the following types of migration was in process:
   - Migration of a migration level 1 or level 2 volume to level 2 DASD.
   - Migration of all level 1 to level 2 DASD.
4. An ADDVOL command with the DRAIN parameter was previously processed for the volume. The volume is no longer eligible to be a target volume for migration. The volume specified in the message is the first volume with the DRAIN attribute in the list of volumes specified in the DEFINE command. There may be others with the same problem.
5. An attempt was made to define more than 61 key ranges.

System action: The MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter is ignored. Processing continues for the POOL, MIGRATIONCLEANUPCYCLE, and BACKUP parameters.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0220I**  DEFINE LEVEL 2 VOLUMES SUCCESSFUL

Explanation: DFSMShsm received a DEFINE command with the MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter. DFSMShsm has successfully assigned new key ranges to the level 2 migration storage.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
A DEFINE command was issued to define a migration level 2 volume with the volume serial number volser to a level 2 key range. There is no migration control data set volume record (MCV) for this volume or there was an I/O error reading the record. If the volume has been added to DFSMShsm as a level 2 migration volume, a previous message was issued indicating the type of I/O failure.

**System action:** The command ends. The volume is not defined to the level 2 key range. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If an I/O failure occurred, follow the directions indicated by the I/O failure message. If the volume was not a part of the owned volumes of DFSMShsm, add the volume to DFSMShsm by using the ADDVOL command. When corrective action has been taken, reissue the DEFINE command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0223I**  Define Level 2 - No More Free Volumes (Keyranges May Be Skipped)

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm attempted to cause migration of a data set to a level 2 DASD volume. There are no more DASD level 2 volumes with space for the data set.

If KEYRANGES MAY BE SKIPPED is stated in the message during level migration to DASD or during migration of a volume to level 2 DASD, then migration failed to associate a level 2 DASD volume to a key range. A level 2 DASD volume could not be associated to a key range for one of the following reasons:

- No level 2 DASD volume was associated to the key range when the level 2 DASD key ranges were defined.

- An attempt was made to cause the migration of a data set to level 2 DASD. There was either not enough space for the data or there was no space left in the VTOC. Message ARC0503I was issued to the command activity log and gives the reason for the allocation error.

- The allocation of the level 2 DASD volume that was associated to the key range failed. Message ARC0500I was issued to the command activity log and gives more information about the allocation error.

**System action:** The data set being processed does not migrate. DFSMShsm processing continues.

If KEYRANGES MAY BE SKIPPED is stated in the message, level migration to DASD or migration of a volume to level 2 DASD will not cause the migration of any more data sets from the key range that caused ARC0223I to be issued. No data sets will migrate from any subsequent key range that needs to associate a level 2 DASD volume.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the ADDVOL command to make additional level 2 DASD volumes available to DFSMShsm. To reuse the current level 2 volumes, issue a DELVOL MIGRATION (UNASSIGN) command for each volume in the key range, followed by a DEFINE command for the specific key range.

If the indexed VTOC is full, redefine the level 2 DASD with a larger indexed VTOC.

If an allocation error occurred, indicated by message ARC0500I or ARC0503I in the command activity log, perform problem determination as indicated by the message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0224I**  Low Key High Key Volser

**Explanation:** A DEFINE or QUERY command was issued with the MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter. This message is a header line for a report and is immediately followed by message ARC0225I, indicating the level 2 key range structure.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues with message ARC0225I following this header line.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0225I**  lowkey highkey (volser I "NONE")

**Explanation:** A DEFINE or QUERY command was issued with the MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter. This message is the data line that is immediately preceded by the header line message ARC0224I. The low key value assigned to this level 2 volume is lowkey. The high key value assigned to this level 2 volume is highkey. A key range includes data sets with names beginning with lowkey up to but not including highkey.
The volume serial number of this level 2 volume is volser. "NONE" means that no level 2 volume is assigned to the key range.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0226I** MIGRATION LEVEL 2 UNDEFINED

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter to request the status of the current level 2 structure. There is no level 2 structure defined.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a migration level 2 structure is required, define it to DFSMShsm and provide volumes for it.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0227I** ML2 TAPE TARGET VOLS:

{DSMIG=volserA,
VOLMIG=(T01=volser1,..,T15=volser15),
SSMMIG=(S01=volser1,..,S15=volser15)}

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter. The currently selected target tape volume for data set migration is volserA.

The currently selected target tape volumes for volume space management (initiated by command or automatically) and level 1 to level 2 migration (initiated by command) are (T01=volser1,..,T15=volser15). T01 is the task identifier for the first migration task and T15 is the task identifier for the fifteenth migration task.

If single task secondary space management (SSM) is running, the currently selected target tape volume for level 1 to level 2 migration that is initiated by automatic SSM is (T16=volser16). T16 is the task identifier for the single threaded automatic SSM task.

Note: Single task SSM only runs if the storage administrator was directed by IBM Service to place SSM in single task mode.

If multitask SSM is running, the currently selected target tape volumes for level 1 to level 2 migration that is initiated by automatic SSM are (S01=volser1,..,S15=volser15). S01 is the task identifier for the first automatic SSM tape movement task and S15 is the task identifier for the fifteenth automatic SSM tape movement task.

---

**ARC0228I** {DATA SET | VOLUME | AGGREGATE RECOVERY} POOL DEFINED FOR {char | poolid}

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued with either the POOL, VOLUMEPOOL, or ARPOOL parameters.

If DATA SET POOL, the initial characters, char, of the data sets to be recalled were specified, but no volume or list of volumes to be used were specified. If a data set pool existed for the specified character string, it was deleted. If no data set pool existed for the specified character string, no action was taken.

If VOLUME POOL, the volume pool name poolid was specified, but no volume or list of volumes to be used were specified for the volume pool. If volume pool poolid existed, it was deleted. If no volume pool existed with name poolid, no action was taken.

If AGGREGATE RECOVERY POOL, a DEFINE ARPOOL command was issued with neither the MVOLS nor the LOVOLS parameter. If the aggregate recovery pool existed, it was deleted. If the pool did not exist, no action was taken.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0229I** {DATA SET | VOLUME} POOL DELETED FOR {char | poolid}

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued with either the POOL or VOLUMEPOOL parameters. If DATA SET POOL, a data set pool has been successfully created to control the recall of data sets char to the list of volumes specified.

If VOLUME POOL, the volume pool name poolid was specified, but no volume or list of volumes to be used were specified for the volume pool. If volume pool poolid existed, it was deleted. If no volume pool existed with name poolid, no action was taken.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0230I  NO (DATA SET | VOLUME | AGGREGATE RECOVERY) POOLS DEFINED

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the POOL, VOLUMEPOOL or ARPOOL parameters. If DATA SET POOLS, no data set pools are defined for DFSMShsm. If VOLUME POOLS, no volume pools have been defined for DFSMShsm. If AGGREGATERECOVERY POOLS, no aggregate recovery pools have been defined for DFSMShsm or no aggregate recovery pool has been defined that matches the agname specified in the QUERY command.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0231I  CANNOT OBTAIN SPACE INFORMATION FOR (MCDS | BCDS | OCDS) BECAUSE ACB CONTROL BLOCK IS UNAVAILABLE

Explanation: An ACB pointer was not found when trying to determine space usage of a CDS record. If a CDS is split into more than one data set, this message could be issued one or more times.

System action: The ARC0148 and ARC0948 messages are skipped for this data set.

Application Programmer Response: Check if the CDS record is full. The ACB pointer may not be available after a CDS record is allowed to become full.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0232I  {DATA SET | VOLUME) POOLS= {char | poolid} VOLS={volser ... volser}

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with either the POOL or VOLUMEPOOL parameters. If the POOL parameter was specified, a list of data set pools is displayed. If the VOLUMEPOOL parameter was specified, a list of volume pools is displayed.

If DATA SET POOL NAME, a data set pool is being displayed. In this case, char are the initial characters of the data set names of the data sets recalled to the data set pool. One or more volume serial numbers volser are listed for the volumes in the data set pool.

If VOLUME POOL NAME, a volume pool is being displayed. In this case, poolid is the name of the volume pool. A data set that has migrated from a volume in the volume pool will be recalled to a volume in the volume pool unless it belongs to a data set pool or SETSYS RECALL(CATALOGVOLUME) is in effect. One or more volume serial numbers volser are listed for the volumes in the volume pool.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0233I  DUMPCLASS DEFINITION PARAMETER(S) {AUTOREUSE | DATASETRESTORE} OVERRIDDEN, RETENTION PERIOD IS ‘NOLIMIT’, CLASS=class

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued to define a dump class. The command specified AUTOREUSE, DATASETRESTORE, or both. Also, the RETENTIONPERIOD(NOLIMIT) parameter was specified, either on the same command or on an earlier definition of the dump class.

The AUTOREUSE parameter for dump volumes is not allowed when a retention of NOLIMIT is specified.

The DATASETRESTORE parameter is not allowed for a dump class that has a retention period of NOLIMIT.

To reuse dump volumes with no retention periods, you must delete the dump volume with the DELVOL command and then add a volume with the ADDVOL command. Individual data set restores can be performed from volumes with no retention period only if the RECOVER command is used and explicitly specifies a dump class or dump volume with the FROMDUMP parameter.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a retention period is now desired, issue a DEFINE command with the RETENTIONPERIOD parameter and a valid number.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0234I  VOLUME POOL poolid NOT DEFINED.
AT LEAST ONE POOL VOLUME MUST BE ADDVOLED

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued with the VOLUMEPOOL parameter in a JES3 environment. At least one volume in a volume pool must be mounted to the processor receiving the command in a JES3 environment.

System action: The volume pool poolid is not defined. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Establish and verify pool volume accessibility before initializing DFSMShsm. Make sure the volume serial numbers in the DEFINE command are correct and at least one volume is added to DFSMShsm by using the ADDVOL command.
Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0235I  CANNOT PATCH PROTECTED DATA

Explanation: One of the following has occurred:

- An attempt was made to patch data that is located in protected fields.
- An attempt was made to patch a field in the DFSMShsm MCVT record to request that DFSMShsm invoke DFSMSdss in cross-memory mode for migration, backup, recovery, dump, restore and CDS backup processing. Requests to patch this field are only permitted during DFSMShsm startup initialization processing.

System action: The command ends with no data modified. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the installations intent is to request DFSMShsm to invoke DFSMSdss in cross-memory mode for migration, backup, recovery, dump, restore and CDS backup processing, the patch command will complete successfully if placed in the DFSMShsm startup member of the SYS1.PARMLIB (ARCCMDxx).

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0236I  DEFINE BACKUP REJECTED, AUTO BACKUP IN PROGRESS

Explanation: A DEFINE command with the BACKUP parameter was issued while automatic backup is in progress. DFSMShsm does not allow any redefinition of automatic backup parameters while automatic backup processing is active.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the DEFINE BACKUP command when automatic backup is not in progress.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0237I  VOLUME volser NOT ADDED TO DATA SET POOL qual. VOLUME IS SMS-MANAGED.

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued with the POOL parameter. A volume was specified to be added to the data set pool, identified by qual. The specified volume was an SMS-managed volume. SMS-managed volumes may not belong to data set pools.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. The specified volume is not added to the data set pool. Other volumes specified on the DEFINE POOL command are evaluated separately for inclusion in the data set pool.

Application Programmer Response: Specify the DEFINE POOL command without this volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0238I  VOLUME volser NOT ADDED TO DATA SET POOL qual. VOLUME IS UNAVAILABLE.

Explanation: A DEFINE command with the POOL parameter was issued in a JES3 system. The volume volser could not be added to the data set pool identified by qual. DFSMShsm detected that the volume is either not mounted or is mounted but varied offline.

System action: DEFINE command processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues. The specified volume is not added to the data set pool. Other volumes specified on the DEFINE POOL command are evaluated separately for inclusion in the data set pool.

Operator response: Complete the following steps:

- Establish and verify pool volume accessibility.
- If the pool volume is not mounted, mount the volume.
- If the pool volume is not online, vary it online.
- Restart DFSMShsm if the specified volume can be mounted and varied online.
- If volume cannot be mounted and varied online, notify the storage administrator.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0239I  (MVT | TCIE) CONTROL BLOCK - VOLUME volser NOT FOUND

Explanation: A DISPLAY or PATCH command was issued for a DFSMShsm control block. This message is issued at the beginning of each control block to be displayed.

System action: The command continues to completion.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0240I  (TCIE | MVT) CONTROL BLOCK (VOLUME volser) NOT FOUND

Explanation: A DISPLAY or PATCH command was issued for a DFSMShsm control block. ARC0240I is issued when:

- A DISPLAY command was issued to display all control blocks on the control block queue and there are no control blocks on the control block queue.
- A DISPLAY or PATCH command was issued with the (volume) specified and there was no control block with the specified volser on the control block queue.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a volser was specified, verify the volser name and reissue the command.
Invalid Backvol Command - Volume/Storage Required

Explanation: A BACKVOL command was issued, but the required volume identification or storage group was not specified. Either the VOLUMES, PRIMARY, CONTROLDATASETS or STORAGEGROUP parameter must be specified. The VOLUMES or STORAGEGROUP parameter and the volume serial number or the list of storage groups are required when the DUMP parameter is specified.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the BACKVOL command with the desired parameter and its values.

Source: DFSMShsm

Invalid Backvol Command - Rules for Dumpclass or Retentionperiod or Stack Violated, RC=return-code

Explanation: A BACKVOL command was issued with the DUMP parameter. This command failed because the rules for DUMPCLASS, RETENTIONPERIOD, or STACK were violated.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DUMPCLASS is specified with more than 5 dump classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DUMPCLASS is specified with a dump class specified more than once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RETENTIONPERIOD is specified and the number of retention periods exceeds the number of dump classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Invalid retention periods are specified. The only valid possibilities are the numbers 1 to 9999 inclusive, the word NOLIMIT, or an asterisk as a place holder, as in RETPD(<em>,</em>,90).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stack is specified, and the number of stack values exceeds the number of dump classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Invalid STACK values are specified. The only valid values are the numbers 1 through 99, or an asterisk as a place holder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The BACKVOL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the FREEVOL command with the correct combination of source and target volumes and correct the command syntax.

Source: DFSMShsm

Invalid Freevol Command - Volume Required | Migration Source Volume is ML2 and Target Volume is ML1 | Incorrect Target Level for Source Volume

Explanation: A FREEVOL command was issued, but the required volume serial number was not supplied or the type of volume was specified with an invalid target level. This can occur when a migration volume is specified with a backup volume, a backup volume is specified with a migration volume, or the FREEVOL was specified from a migration level 2 volume to a migration level 1 volume.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the FREEVOL command with the correct combination of source and target volumes and correct the command syntax.

Source: DFSMShsm

Invalid Time Specified

Explanation: An invalid time was specified on a DEFINE command.

System action: The command is rejected.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with an appropriate time.

Source: DFSMShsm

Chapter 2. ARC messages 99
A QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued, the following is reported:

- An indication of the number of volumes that have not yet been processed by an active automatic function.
- The total number of volumes that are eligible for processing by an active automatic function.

For each automatic function that is processing DFSMSHsm managed volumes in the processing unit where the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command is issued, the following is reported:

- The number of eligible SMS-managed volumes restricted to this processing unit that have not been processed. Restricted to this processing unit means that the storage group with which a volume is associated specifies processing for this function only by the processing unit in which the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued.
- The total number of eligible SMS-managed volumes restricted to this processing unit. Restricted to this processing unit means that the storage group with which a volume is associated specifies processing for this function only by the processing unit in which the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued.
- The number of eligible non-SMS-managed volumes that have not been processed by this function.
- The total number of non-SMS-managed volumes that are eligible for processing by this function in this processing unit.

Notes:
1. The count of volumes that remain to be processed may not reflect another processing unit's activity. A volume that is eligible for processing by multiple processing units, may have been processed in a processing unit other than the one where the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued. If the processing unit running the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command has not detected that another processing unit has processed a volume, that volume is included in the count of volumes that have not been processed.
2. A volume is considered eligible if it is defined (via the storage group for SMS-managed volumes or the ADDVOL command for non-SMS-managed volumes) as being eligible to be processed by this processing unit for the active function. For interval migration, eligible volumes are only the ones that are above their associated high threshold.
3. A volume is considered not processed when the following conditions are true:
   - The volume is not currently being processed by the active function.
   - The minimum time has elapsed since the last time the associated automatic function processed the volume.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMSHsm

A QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued. This message indicates the automatic function that is currently processing DFSMSHsm-managed volumes for the following ARC0246I message. This message is also issued if no automatic function is currently processing DFSMSHsm-managed volumes.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
ARC0248I  RESTART PARAMETERS: parameters

Explanation: This message gives the restart parameters. You issued the QUERY STARTUP command and restart is specified in message ARC0143I.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0249I  CELLS=(a,b,c,d,e), HOSTMODE={MAIN | AUX}

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the STARTUP parameter. This message continues with parameters not included in the preceding ARC0143I message. If no values were specified, it displays the DFSMShsm default values.
- a,b,c,d,e are the cell sizes for five cell pools.
- MAIN indicates this host was started as a MAIN host; AUX indicates it was started as an AUX host.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0250I  HOST PROCNAME JOBID ASID MODE

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the IMAGE parameter. The message is first issued with column headings as shown above. Then the message is issued once for each DFSMShsm host currently running in the MVS image, providing in columnar form the specific values for each host: HOST is the host identifier specified at startup; PROCNAME is the name of the startup procedure; JOBID is the job (started task) identifier; ASID is the address space identifier; MODE is the HOSTMODE specified at startup. A host that has been shut down is not identified.

An example of the output from QUERY IMAGE with two hosts running follows:

ARC0250I  HOST PROCNAME JOBID ASID MODE
ARC0250I  1 DFHSM STC00019 002B MAIN
ARC0250I  2 DFHSM S0100002 002C AUX

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0251I  INVALID RECOVER COMMAND - TWO OR MORE OPTIONS ARE INCONSISTENT, RC=return-code

Explanation: A RECOVER command was issued. This command failed because 2 or more specified parameters were inconsistent with each other. Associated with each return-code are combinations of options that are inconsistent and not allowed.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>FROMDUMP parameter was specified with either the GENERATION or VERSION parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Data set name was specified with the DUMPGENERATION parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>DUMPVOLUME parameter is specified with the DATE parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DUMPGENERATION parameter is specified with a value less than 0 or greater than 99. These are the smallest and the largest dump generation numbers allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>DAOPTION parameter on a RECOVER VOLUME (*) command was specified. DAOPTION can only be used to recover a data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>TARGETVOLUME parameter is specified with a data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>TARGETVOLUME parameter is specified with the TOVOLUME parameter, but FROMDUMP is not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>TARGETVOLUME parameter and TOVOLUME parameter both specify the same volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command specifying the desired parameters that are consistent.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0253I SWITCHTAPES PROCESS BEGINNING

Explanation: DFSMShsm has started the SWITCHTAPES process. See the DEFINE command in the z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration for further information about the SWITCHTAPES process.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0254I SWITCHTAPES PROCESS HAS ENDED

Explanation: DFSMShsm has finished the SWITCHTAPES process. Tapes mounted for the data set backup function when the SWITCHTAPES process began are now demounted.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0255I DEFINE SWITCHTAPES COMMAND SUCCESSFUL

Explanation: The DEFINE command was entered with the SWITCHTAPES option and was accepted.

System action: DFSMShsm operation continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0256I RECOVER FAILS - VARY TOVOLUME volser UNIT OFFLINE WHEN TARGETVOLUME AND APPLYINCREMENTAL ARE BOTH SPECIFIED

Explanation: A RECOVER command was issued with the TOVOLUME and FROMDUMP parameters to restore a dump volume. This command failed because the volser specified in TOVOLUME is ONLINE and both the TARGETVOLUME and APPLYINCREMENTAL parameters were specified.

System action: The command ends. Other DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: List the units and note the associated volser. Vary the TOVOLUME volser unit offline. Reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0258I TAPEDATASETORDER=(PRIORITY | FBID | PRIORITY FOR RECALL, FBID FOR RECALL | FBID FOR RECALL, PRIORITY FOR RECOVER)

Explanation: A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter is entered. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current operating environment. The current setting of the TAPEDATASETORDER option is displayed:

- If TAPEDATASETORDER=[PRIORITY | FBID] is displayed, the order specified applies to both recall and recover operations.
- If TAPEDATASETORDER=PRIORITY FOR func, FBID FOR func is displayed, the values for func are RECALL and RECOVER. These values reflect the different functional specifications that affect the order in which tape data sets are processed.

For additional information on these three options, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0260I (PRIMARY | MIGRATION | BACKUP | DUMP) VOLUME volser ENTRY
(DELETED | NOT DEFINED | NOT DELETED | CDS ERROR | NOT DELETED - VALID DATA MAY EXIST ON VOLUME | NOT DELETED - VOLUME INELIGIBLE FOR DELVOL | NOT DELETED - ERROR REMOVING VALID DATA | NOT DELETED - SELECTED BY ANOTHER HOST | DELETED - nnnn VALID VERSIONS ALSO DELETED | NOT DELETED - CONTAINS ONLY DUMP COPY | UNASSIGNED | MARKED FULL | NOT MARKEDFULL | MARKFULL | MARKFULL READERROR | NOT DELETED - PURGE NOT SPECIFIED FOR STACKED VOLUME | NOT DELETED - COPYPOOLCOPY NOT SPECIFIED | NOT DELETED - VOLUME IS PART OF THE LAST DUMP VERSION | DELETED WITH AN UPDATING COPY POOL CDS ERROR | NOT DELETED - ANOTHER DFSMSHsm FUNCTION WAS PROCESSING THE COPY POOL | NOT DELETED-COPY POOL DUMP VOLUME)

Explanation: While DFSMSHsm has been processing a DELVOL command, an attempt has been made to delete the entry for the volume in one of the DFSMSHsm control data sets (CDSs). The volume is a primary, migration, backup, or dump volume and has the volume serial number volser. This message reports the results of the delete operation. When the ENTRY is DELETED or MARKEDFULL, this means that the command has been successful, whereas NOT MARKEDFULL means it has not been successful.

If a DELVOL UNASSIGN command is issued for a tape migration level 2 volume, DFSMSHsm marks the volume as not selected. A selected volume is a partially full volume that still has space after completion of a prior volume or data set migration. If the volume has not been selected, the DELVOL UNASSIGN command for this tape volume has no useful purpose.

If the result is NOT DEFINED, DFSMSHsm could not find the specified volume serial number with the specified volume type.

If the result is NOT DELETED — CDS ERROR, an error has occurred while trying to process one of the control data sets.

If the result is NOT DELETED — VALID DATA MAY EXIST ON VOLUME, an attempt has been made to issue a DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter for a tape migration level 2 volume. The offline control data set (OCDS) tape table of contents record (TTOC) indicates that the volume may contain valid migration copies, so the processing ends. If the PURGE parameter has been used because the ML2 tape has been lost or destroyed and fails due to ARC0260I, issue the command MIGRATE VOLUME(xxxxxx DBA(0)), where xxxxxx is the volume, to remove all record of valid data, then issue the DELVOL PURGE command again. This should only be done when the tape is totally unusable because it removes what may be the only copy of the data. If backup copies are available, recover the data sets that the MIGRATE command deleted.

If the result is NOT DELETED — VOLUME INELIGIBLE FOR DELVOL, an attempt has been made to issue a DELVOL when the ineligible for DELVOL flag is on in the migration control data set volume record (MCV) of the volume. This flag is set on when a VSAM data set migrates to tape and there has been a failure trying to update the TTOC record to reflect this migration (see related messages ARC1285I and ARC0538I). The volume still contains valid migration copies, so DELVOL processing ends.

If the result is NOT DELETED — SELECTED BY ANOTHER HOST, an attempt has been made to issue a DELVOL command and it has been found that the volume is selected by another processing unit.

In a multiple processing unit environment, it is necessary to issue the DELVOL command on each of the processors to which a volume has been added by an ADDVOL command. This message will appear on each system after the first successful DELVOL command, in which case no further action is necessary.

If the result is NOT DELETED — CONTAINS ONLY DUMP COPY, the volume contains part of the only valid dump copy for a primary or non-DFSMShsm-managed volume. The LASTCOPY parameter must be specified to delete such a volume.

If the result is NOT DELETED — PURGE NOT SPECIFIED FOR STACKED VOLUME, an attempt has been made to issue a DELVOL command without the PURGE option, for a dump volume with more than one valid dump copy stacked on it.

If the result is NOT DELETED — COPYPOOLCOPY NOT SPECIFIED, a DELVOL command has been issued for a tape containing valid dump copies for one or more volumes defined to a copy pool. Deleting the volume would invalidate the set of dump tapes that comprise a backup version of the copy pool.

If the result is DELETED WITH AN UPDATING COPY POOL CDS ERROR, there was an error updating the copy pool CDS record after the dump volume was invalidated.

If the result is NOT DELETED — VOLUME IS PART OF THE LAST DUMP VERSION, a user has issued a DELVOL command without LASTCOPY specified and the dump volume is part of the last dump version for the copy pool.

If the result is NOT DELETED — ANOTHER DFSMSHsm FUNCTION WAS PROCESSING THE
COPY POOL, a user has issued a DELVOL command while another function is still processing the copy pool. If the result is NOT DELETED — COPY POOL DUMP VOLUME, a user has issued a DELVOL command on a previous system other than the z/OS V1R11 system for a dump volume from a copy pool version processed on a z/OS V1R11 or later system.

If a DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter is entered for a tape backup volume that contains active and valid backup versions, the control data set records associated with each valid version are updated or deleted so the valid versions are no longer recorded in the control data sets. If all valid versions are successfully processed, the records associated with the volume are deleted or updated and the message indicates the number of valid versions that have been deleted. If DFSMShsm encounters at least one error while deleting records associated with valid versions, the message will indicate NOT DELETED — ERROR REMOVING VALID DATA.

An internal DELVOL causes the message to be issued under the following conditions:

- If the DFSMShsm TAPEDELETION option is HSMTAPE, either the backup control data set backup volume record (MCV) or MCT record, or both, and the TTOC record are kept (the base TTOC and the TTOC extensions are deleted). The base TTOC is then recreated without any data set entries.
- If the DFSMShsm TAPEDELETION option is SCRATCHTAPE, either the MCV or MCT record, or both, and the TTOC record are deleted.
- FREEVOL BACKUPVOLUME (..) option has been used on a daily backup DASD volume assigned to a given day in the backup cycle.

An external DELVOL command with the UNASSIGN parameter will cause the message to be issued. Either the MCV or MCT record, or both, and the TTOC record are kept (the base TTOC and the TTOC extensions are not changed).

If the result is MARKFULL INVALID, a DELVOL command with the MARKFULL parameter has been issued for a DASD volume. MARKFULL is only valid for tape. If the result is MARKFULL READERROR, DFSMShsm has been unable to read the volume record. If the result is NOT MARKEDFULL, a DELVOL command with the MARKFULL parameter has failed while attempting to update CDS records.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the entry has not been defined in the control data set, examine the parameters and the volume serial number for errors. If the entry has not been deleted because of a control data set error, see the appropriate table under problem determination.

If the entry has not been deleted because valid data may exist on the volume:

- If an ARC0378I message relating to the same volume has been issued to the migration activity log, see the z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration Guide for information about how to handle inconsistencies between tape media contents and OCDS TT0C records.
- If an ARC0378I message relating to the same volume has not been issued to the migration activity log, issue the LIST TAPETABLEOFCONTENTS(volser) command to request a list of the data set information for the tape volume that was requested to be deleted. If the LIST TAPETABLEOFCONTENTS(volser) command indicates there are no data sets on the tape volume, see the z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration Guide for information about how to handle inconsistencies between tape media contents and OCDS TT0C records.

If the entry is not deleted because the volume contains the only dump copy, use the DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter to delete the dump volume.

If the DELVOL command failed because the PURGE option was not specified for a stacked dump volume, issue the LIST DUMPVOLUME(volser) command to find which dump copies are on the dump volume. If all copies can be deleted, reissue the DELVOL command with the PURGE option.

If the result is NOT DELETED--COPYPOOLCOPY NOT SPECIFIED, specify the keyword COPYPOOLCOPY if you want to delete a dump volser containing 2 valid dump copies for volumes defined to a copy pool.

If the result is DELETED WITH AN UPDATING COPY POOL CDS ERROR, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

If the result is NOT DELETED — VOLUME IS PART OF THE LAST DUMP VERSION, specify DELVOL command with LASTCOPY keyword.

If the result is NOT DELETED — ANOTHER DFSMShsm FUNCTION WAS PROCESSING THE COPY POOL, issue DELVOL command after the current DFSMShsm copy pool function is complete.

Use LIST DVOL(volser) to figure out the source volser that the dump volume was dumped from and issue LIST PVOL(volser) BCDS to determine which copypool may be affected.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Explanation: A tape volume volser was successfully recycled or a DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter was processed. You must relabel the tape before you can use it again.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Run the IEHINIT utility to relabel the specified tape volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0262I** TAPE VOLUME volser NOT DELETED, VOLUME STATUS={PURGED | UNASSIGNED | REASSIGNED | UNAVAILABLE | UNCHANGED}, RETCODE= return-code

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to invalidate the contents of the dump volume volser. This was done either because:
- The dump copy's expiration date was reached.
- The dump copy was rolled off because the maximum of 100 generations was reached and a new dump of the source volume has been scheduled.
- The DELVOL command was issued for a dump volume.

The return-code value indicates the error.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Deleting the volume with the DELVOL command was successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The DVL record for the volume did not indicate the dump copy was for the same source volume as was expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred trying to update or delete the DVL record. Message ARC0184I preceded this message giving the type of error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The DVL record was in use while DFSMShsm was trying to process it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the volume was not deleted and the return-code is 2, a prior error probably occurred while trying to invalidate a dump copy. Use the LIST command to determine the content of the volume and to find out what the valid dump copies are for the source volume.

When a volume is deleted and marked unavailable do the following to remove it from DFSMShsm's control.
- To list the tapes marked unavailable issue: LIST DUMPVOLUME SELECT(UNAVAILABLE)
- Run the IEHINIT utility to relabel the tape.
- Issue the DELVOL volser DUMP(PURGE) command for each volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0263I** DUMP VOLUME volser {DELETED | NOT DELETED}, VOLUME STATUS= {PURGED | UNASSIGNED | REASSIGNED | UNAVAILABLE | UNCHANGED}, RETCODE= return-code

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to invalidate the contents of the dump volume volser. This was done either because:
- The dump copy's expiration date was reached.
- The dump copy was rolled off because the maximum of 100 generations was reached and a new dump of the source volume has been scheduled.
- The DELVOL command was issued for a dump volume.

If DELETED is indicated in the message, all references to the dump copy are removed from the DFSMShsm control data sets. If NOT DELETED is indicated, the status is UNCHANGED.

The return-code value indicates the error.

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<td>6</td>
<td>The DVL record was in use while DFSMShsm was trying to process it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the volume was not deleted and the return-code is 2, a prior error probably occurred while trying to invalidate a dump copy. Use the LIST command to determine the content of the volume and to find out what the valid dump copies are for the source volume.

When a volume is deleted and marked unavailable do the following to remove it from DFSMShsm's control.
- To list the tapes marked unavailable issue: LIST DUMPVOLUME SELECT(UNAVAILABLE)
- Run the IEHINIT utility to relabel the tape.
- Issue the DELVOL volser DUMP(PURGE) command for each volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0269I** DS DASD BACKUP TASKS={number of tasks}, DS TAPE BACKUP TASKS={number of tasks}, DEMOUNTDELAY={delay minutes}, MAXIDLETASKS={number of idle drives}, DS BACKUP MAX DASD SIZE={kbytes}, DS BACKUP STD DASD SIZE={kbytes}, SWITCHTAPES TIME={time to demount idle tapes}, PARTIALTAPE={MARKFULL | SETSYS | REUSE}, GENVSAMCOMPNAME={YES | NO}

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the BACKUP or SETSYS parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe the current parameter settings for the data set backup function.

The maximum number of data set backup tasks to run concurrently to either tape or DASD is referred to as TASKS.
DS DASD BACKUP TASKS
The number of data set backup tasks that may use ML1 DASD as the backup target device.

DS TAPE BACKUP TASKS
The number of data set backup tasks that may use tape as the backup target device.

DEMOUNTDELAY
The number of minutes to delay the demount of a tape after it has no work to do. The number of drives that can delay tape demount is limited by MAXIDLETASKS.

MAXIDLETASKS
The number of drives for which a demount of a tape is to be delayed after it has no more data sets to be backed up to it.

DS BACKUP MAX DASD SIZE
The size in kilobytes of the largest data set that may be directed to ML1 DASD for WAIT requests that do not specify the TARGET keyword.

DS BACKUP STD DASD SIZE
The size in kilobytes of a small data set. Small data sets are directed to ML1 DASD for WAIT requests that do not specify the TARGET keyword when a tape task is not immediately available to process the request.

SWITCHTAPES TIME
The time that is specified for the DEFINE SWITCHTAPES command. If 0 is displayed, the data set backup tape will not be demounted at any specific time of the day. If a time is displayed, the data set backup tapes will be demounted at that time. If AUTOBACKUPEND is displayed, the data set backup tapes will be demounted at the end of AUTOBACKUP.

PARTIALTAPE
The action to be taken on partial tapes upon the SWITCHTAPES demount. If MARKFULL is displayed, DFSMShsm will mark the data set backup tapes full upon SWITCHTAPES demount. If REUSE is displayed, DFSMShsm will not mark the tapes full but will keep them available for remount. If SETSYS is displayed, DFSMShsm will take the action specified in the SETSYS PARTIALTAPE command.

GENVSAMCOMPNAMEs
If GENVSAMCOMPNAMEs=YES, DFSMShsm indicates that DFSMSdss should generate new data and index component names when processing a backup with NEWNAME request and the data set being backed up is VSAM and the newname data set is either migrated or uncataloged.

If GENVSAMCOMPNAMEs=NO, DFSMShsm fails a backup with NEWNAME request when the data set being backed up is VSAM and the newname data set is either migrated or uncataloged.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0270I BACKUP CYCLE LENGTH=nday(s), TODAY IS DAY=** CYCLE START DATE=yy/mm/dd, VOLUME LIMIT/DAY=limit, AVAILABLE BACKUP VOLUMES=total

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the BACKUP parameter. The length of the backup cycle in days is n days. The backup cycle is string, which is a character string of Ys andNs. A Y represents a day in the cycle when automatic backup is allowed to take place. An N represents a day in the cycle when automatic backup will not take place. The minimum number of volumes to be used for each day backup is to be done is limit. The number of DASD and non-full tape backup volumes defined to DFSMShsm is total.

The backup cycle day is a 24-hour period beginning at the early start time as specified in the SETSYS AUTOBACKUPSTART command, not a 24-hour calendar day beginning at midnight. Today is the nth day in the cycle. The first day in the cycle is yy/mm/dd. Note that if the QUERY BACKUP command is issued prior to the early start time, the nth day represents the 24-hour period that began on the prior calendar day at the early start time. For example, if the early start time is 1900 with a 7-day cycle starting on Sunday, the day in the cycle will be 1 until 1900 on Monday. After 1900, it will be 2 when a QUERY BACKUP command is issued.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. This message describes the automatic primary and automatic secondary space management cycles. The length of the cycle, in days, is ndays. The cycle is string, which is a character string of Ys and Ns. A Y represents a day in the cycle when management is allowed to take place. An N represents a day in the cycle when management will not take place. "NONE" appears only when neither cycle nor start time were defined for the function.

The migration cycle day is a 24-hour period beginning at the early start time as specified in the SETSYS PRIMARYSPMGMTSTART or SECONDARYSPMGMTSTART command, not a 24-hour calendar day beginning at midnight. Today is the nth day in the cycle. The first day in the cycle is yy/mm/dd. Note that if the QUERY SETSYS command is issued prior to the early start time, the nth day represents the 24-hour period that began on the prior calendar day at the early start time. For example, if the early start time is 1900 with a 7-day cycle starting on Sunday, the day in the cycle will be 1 until 1900 on Monday. After 1900, it will be 2 when a QUERY SETSYS command is issued.

A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. This message is issued by DFSMShsm to describe the current operating environment. System defaults include the following values:

ML1OVERFLOW
DATASETSIZE:
DFSMSHsm will prefer OVERFLOW ML1 volumes to migrate or backup (inline backup, HBACKDS, BACKDS commands or the ARCHBACK macro) for data sets larger than dssize K bytes.

THRESHOLD:
OVERFLOW ML1 volume pool threshold.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

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ARC0273I  DUMP CYCLE LENGTH=ndays DAYS, string), TODAY IS DAY= { n | "*"}, CYCLE START DATE=yy/mm/dd |
            "NONE") {(AUTODUMP | LEVEL | AUTODUMP/LEVEL) FUNCTIONS (ELIGIBLE | NOT ELIGIBLE) TO BE |
            (STARTED | RESTARTED)) {(DUMP CYCLE NOT DEFINED | CYCLE START |
            TIME NOT SPECIFIED | CYCLE START |
            TIME WAS CHANGED | CYCLE START |
            DATE WAS CHANGED | HAVE NOT |
            BEEN RUN FOR THIS DATE | I HAVE |
            NOT COMPLETED FOR THIS DATE | THIS IS NOT THE PRIMARY HOST | |
            CURRENT TIME IS NOT WITHIN |
            AUTODUMP START WINDOW | I HAVE |
            ALREADY COMPLETED FOR THIS |
            DATE)}

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the BACKUP parameter. The number of days in the automatic dump cycle is ndays. The dump cycle definition, Y for days on which automatic full volume dump is to run and N for days it is not to run, is given by string.

The migration cycle day is a 24-hour period beginning at the early start time as specified in the SETSYS AUTODUMPSTART command, not a 24-hour calendar day beginning at midnight. Today is the nth day in the cycle. The first day in the cycle is yy/mm/dd. Note that if the QUERY BACKUP command is issued prior to the early start time, the nth day represents the 24-hour period that began on the prior calendar day at the early start time. For example, if the early start time is 1900 with a 7-day cycle starting on Sunday, the day in the cycle will be 1 until 1900 on Monday. After 1900, it will be 2 when a QUERY BACKUP command is issued.

When the dump cycle has not been defined, "NONE" is the insert for the day.

If today is a Y day in the dump cycle, an explanation is provided for eligibility to start or restart automatic full volume dump. If today is an N day in the dump cycle, an explanation is provided for eligibility to start or restart dump-level functions.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

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ARC0274I  BACKUP= {YES((ANY | DASD | TAPE{ (unit)}) | NO), SPILL= {YES((ANY | DASD | TAPE { (unit)}) | NO), |
            MAXDSRECOVERTASKS=nn, |
            MAXDSTMAPERECOVERTASKS=nn

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS or BACKUP parameter. DFSMSHsm issues this message to describe its current parameter settings for backup that show whether or not backup is enabled.
and what type of units backup is limited to.

If BACKUP=YES, backup processing is currently enabled.

- If BACKUP=YES(ANY), DFSMShsm selects any type of available daily backup volumes during volume backup processing.
- If BACKUP=YES(DASD), DFSMShsm selects only DASD daily backup volumes during volume backup processing.
- If BACKUP=YES(TAPE), DFSMShsm selects only tape daily backup volumes during volume backup processing.
- If BACKUP=YES(TAPE(unit)), DFSMShsm selects only tape daily backup volumes. The unit allocated for backup requests directed outside of SMS-managed tape libraries is \textit{unit}.

If BACKUP=NO, backup processing is currently disabled. If backup is disabled, no DFSMShsm backup function can be processed.

If SPILL=YES, DFSMShsm does SPILL processing on full DASD daily backup volumes.

- If SPILL=YES(ANY), DFSMShsm selects any type of available SPILL backup volumes during SPILL processing.
- If SPILL=YES(DASD), DFSMShsm selects only DASD SPILL backup volumes during SPILL processing.
- If SPILL=YES(TAPE), DFSMShsm selects only tape SPILL backup volumes during SPILL processing.
- If SPILL=YES(TAPE(unit)), DFSMShsm selects only tape SPILL backup volumes. The unit allocated for SPILL requests directed outside of SMS-managed tape libraries is \textit{unit}.

If SPILL=NO, DFSMShsm does not perform SPILL processing on full DASD daily backup volumes. It does perform cleanup on those volumes.

\textbf{MAXDSRECOVERTASKS} \textit{nn} is the maximum number of recover tasks allowed concurrently to process. The value for \textit{nn} must be between 1-64.

\textbf{MAXDSTAPERECOVERTASKS} \textit{nn} is the maximum number of recover tasks allowed concurrently to process from DASD and tape. The value for \textit{nn} must be between 1-64.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} None.

\textbf{Source:} DFSMShsm

\textbf{ARC0275I} \textbf{SETMIG LEVEL FAILED, ENTRY qualifier NEVER PERMITTED TO BE CHANGED}

\textbf{Explanation:} The SETMIG LEVEL \textit{qualifier} command failed. All data sets controlled by DFSMShsm beginning with the initial characters of the data set name, \textit{qualifier}, are not permitted to have their space management status changed.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} None.

\textbf{ARC0276I} \textbf{DATA SET BACKUP\{ACTIVE | INACTIVE | DASDACTIVE | TAPEACTIVE\}, DATA SET BACKUP ACTUAL IDLETASKS\{ALLOC=allocated, MAX=maximum\}}

\textbf{Explanation:} A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message gives the status of the DATA SET BACKUP function and indicates if any DATA SET BACKUP operations are currently in progress.

- ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate if the operation is currently in progress.
- TAPEACTIVE indicates that only data set backup to tape is active.
- DASDACTIVE indicates that only data set backup to DASD is active.
- DATA SET BACKUP ACTUAL IDLETASKS\{ALLOC=allocated, MAX=maximum\} identifies the number of tape drives that are currently allocated and idle, waiting for more work (\textit{allocated}). The maximum number of drives that could be allocated and idle (\textit{maximum}) is the minimum of the number of TAPE tasks specified and of the number of MAXIDLETASKS specified.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} None.

\textbf{Source:} DFSMShsm

\textbf{ARC0280I} \textbf{REPORT COMPLETED}

\textbf{Explanation:} The REPORT command has successfully completed processing.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} None.

\textbf{Source:} DFSMShsm

\textbf{ARC0281I} \textbf{INVALID DATE SPECIFIED}

\textbf{Explanation:} A DEFINE, RECOVER, or REPORT command was issued with an invalid date or invalid date format. The acceptable date format for the DEFINE command is \textit{yy/mm/dd} (year, month, and day). The CYCLESTARTDATE \textit{yy/mm/dd} (year, month, and day) must be today's date or a date in the past. Future dates are not recognized. The acceptable formats for the RECOVER and REPORT commands are \textit{yy/mm/dd}, \textit{mm/dd/yy} or \textit{mm/dd} (where \textit{yy} defaults to the current year.).
year), if you issue the command before 1 January 2000; and yyyy/mm/dd, if you issue the command after 31 December 1999.

System action: The command ends. The cycle start date remains unchanged. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correctly specify the date and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0282I INVALID COMBINATION OF FROM DATE AND TO DATE

Explanation: A REPORT command was issued with FROMDATE() and TODATE(). The TO date is earlier than the FROM date, or the FROM date is before 2000 and the TO date is after 1999.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correct whichever date is incorrect and reissue the command. If the FROM date is prior to 1 January 2000 and the TO date is after 1999, you must issue two REPORT commands: one for the data prior to 2000 and one for the data after 1999.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0283I MM/DD/YY DATE FORMAT NOT VALID AFTER 1999

Explanation: The RECOVER command with DATE(mm/dd/yy), or the REPORT command with FROMDATE(mm/dd/yy) or TODATE(mm/dd/yy), was issued before 1 January 2000.

System action: DFSMShsm uses the date to determine (for RECOVER) which backup version should be recovered, or (for REPORT) which range of records should be reported.

Application Programmer Response: After 1999, the date must always be specified as yyyy/mm/dd.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0284I YY/MM/DD DATE FORMAT NOT VALID AFTER 1999

Explanation: The DEFINE command with CYCLESTARTDATE(yy/mm/dd) was issued before 1 January 2000.

System action: DFSMShsm uses the date to determine the start of the cycle being defined.

Application Programmer Response: After 1999, the date must be specified as yyyy/mm/dd.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0287I HOST IS NOT CONNECTED TO SPECIFIED COMMON QUEUE

Explanation: A DFSMShsm command was issued with a parameter that requires a connection to a common queue, but a valid connection does not exist.

System action: The command is ignored. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0288I ***WARNING*** VOLUME volser WILL NOT BE PROCESSED FURTHER DUE TO ABENDS

Explanation: Command, automatic space management, or backup has been in process on volser when an abnormal end (abend) has occurred. Processing of the volume ends. All volume-level functions that would normally include volume volser skip this volume.

System action: The requested processing on this volume ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the abend that has occurred is directly related to a problem with the volume. If the abend is not the result of a problem with the volume, do one of the following to make the volume again available to volume-level functions:

- Delete the volume with the DELVOL command, then add the volume with the ADDVOL command. Use the same attributes that the volume had the last time it was ADDVOLed.
- Restart DFSMShsm.

If you determine that the abend is the direct result of a problem with the volume, then correct the problem and perform one of the above two actions.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0289I VOLUME volser WILL NOT BE {MIGRATED | BACKED UP} BECAUSE OF PREVIOUS ABENDS

Explanation: DFSMShsm was about to perform the indicated function on volume volser, but the volume did not process because of previous abnormal ends (abends) while being processed by DFSMShsm.

System action: The requested processing on the volume is not performed. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: The last time a volume-level function was run on this volume, an abend occurred. An ARC0298I message was issued at that time. Determine if the abend that occurred at that time was directly related to a problem with the volume. If the abend was not the result of a problem with the volume, do one of the following to make the volume again available to volume-level functions:

- Delete the volume with the DELVOL command, then add the volume with the ADDVOL command. Use the same attributes that the volume had the last time it was ADDVOLed.
- Restart DFSMShsm.

If you determine that the abend was the direct result of a problem with the volume, then correct the problem and perform one of the above two actions.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: DFSMShsm was about to perform the indicated function on the volume with volume serial number volser. However, the volume was already being processed. If one character appears for the procid, the volume is being processed by another processing unit. If HOST=THIS HOST appears, another function is being performed on the volume within the same processing unit. For automatic processes, this message is issued after all attempts to retry the process on this volume fail.

System action: The requested processing on the volume is not performed. DFSMShsm processing continues. For automatic functions, this volume is not processed for this cycle day.

Application Programmer Response: After the current function being performed on the volume ends, reissue the command that caused processing to be attempted on the volume. If you suspect the record should not be serialized (the information in the processing unit identifier field of the record is no longer valid), you can use the FIXCDS command to reset the processing unit identifier field. This field is not valid if a processing unit fails while the task running under that processing unit serializes the record. The LIST command with the HOST parameter can be used to list the DFSMShsm control data set records serialized by a specified processing unit.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: The user requested control be given to the installation-wide exit so a new block size for the data set dsname could be specified during recall or recovery processing. However, the existing block size is used. If the return-code is nonzero, the user requested no reblocking of the data set. If the return-code is 0, reblocking does not occur as a result of one of the following conditions:

- The ESTAE macro failed for the installation-wide exit (message ARC0304I is issued).
- The installation-wide exit resulted in an abnormal end (abend) (message ARC0004I is issued).
- The user requested a block size larger than the maximum record size (32760).
- The user requested a block size smaller than the existing record size.
- The block size did not change from the existing block size.

System action: Recall or recovery of the data set continues with the existing block size. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the reblocking does not occur because of an installation-wide exit abend, the installation-wide exit is disabled until the problem is corrected and the installation-wide exit control is reestablished by issuing a SETSYS command.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: Data set conversion to reblock was specified in the SETSYS command, or with DFSMSdss data movement, the data set is system reblockable for recall or recovery of the data set dsname. If DFSMSdss data movement was used, it indicates that DFSMSdss determined the block size and that the actual block size value is not given. If DFSMShsm data movement was used, the new blocksize for the data set is specified.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: The DFSMShsm module modname attempted to set up an ESTAE environment but the
MVS function was unsuccessful. The return code from the MVS ESTAE macro is return-code.

System action: Module modname ends its processing.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the return codes from the MVS ESTAE macro and take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0305I GETMAIN/FREEMAIN FAILURE IN MODULE modname, RETURN CODE=return-code

Explanation: The DFSMShsm module modname attempted to obtain or free storage, but the MVS function was unsuccessful. The return code from the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro is return-code.

System action: If the error is a GETMAIN error, the module ends processing. If the error is a FREEMAIN error, the module continues processing.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the return code from the MVS GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro and take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0306I DATA SET dsname WILL NOT BE REBLOCKED DURING (RECALL | RECOVERY)

Explanation: Conversion to reblock the data set dsname during recall or recovery processing was specified, but DFSMShsm determined the existing block size was the best default block size for the data set.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0307I ERROR (GET | FREE)MAINING STORAGE FROM SUBPOOL subpool IN MODULE modname, RC=return-code

Explanation: The DFSMShsm module modname attempted to obtain or free some storage from subpool subpool, but the MVS function was unsuccessful. The return code from the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro is return-code.

System action: If the error is a GETMAIN error, the module ends processing. If the error is a FREEMAIN error, the module continues processing.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the return code from the MVS GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro and take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0308I RETURN CODE return-code RECEIVED FROM INSTALLATION EXIT installation-exit-name, EXIT MARKED INOPERATIVE

Explanation: The specified installation-wide exit installation-wide-exit-name returned a nonzero return code to DFSMShsm. The return code return-code indicates an abnormal condition.

System action: The specified exit is disabled. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the reason for the specified return code from the exit. If you determine that it is an unusual circumstance, reactivate the exit. If the exit has an error, correct it and reactivate it.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0309I TAPE VOLUME volser REJECTED, \{(VOLUME ALREADY CONTAINS VALID DFSMShsm DATA | VOLUME RACF-PROTECTED BUT DOES NOT APPEAR IN DFSMShsm.'S TAPE VOLUME SET | VOLUME IS A BACKUP VOLUME, MIGRATION VOLUME REQUIRED | VOLUME IS A MIGRATION VOLUME, BACKUP VOLUME REQUIRED | VOLUME IS A DUMP VOLUME, MIGRATION VOLUME REQUIRED | VOLUME IS A DUMP VOLUME, BACKUP VOLUME REQUIRED | VOLUME IS A BACKUP VOLUME, DUMP VOLUME REQUIRED | VOLUME IS A MIGRATION VOLUME, DUMP VOLUME REQUIRED | DUMP CLASS CONFLICT | VOLUME HAS ALREADY BEEN USED FOR OUTPUT ON ALLOCATED DEVICE | WORM MEDIA IS NOT VALID FOR THIS FUNCTION | TTOC TYPE CONFLICT \}

Explanation: The DCB volume verification exit was invoked by OPEN or end-of-volume (EOV) processing for the tape volume whose volume serial number is volser. The tape volume is rejected by the DFSMShsm volume verification exit for one of the following reasons:

- The tape volume mounted already contains valid DFSMShsm data.
- The tape volume mounted is RACF-protected, but does not appear in DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume set of HSMHSM or DFHSMx (where x is the last nonblank character of the tape volume's volser).
- The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMShsm as a backup volume and a migration volume is required.
- The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMShsm, as a migration volume and a backup volume is required.
• The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMSshm as a dump volume, but a migration volume is required.
• The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMSshm as a dump volume, but a backup volume is required.
• The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMSshm as a backup volume, but a dump volume is required.
• The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMSshm as a migration volume, but a dump volume is required.
• The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMSshm as a dump volume, but a migration volume is required.
• The dump class to which the volume is currently assigned does not match the dump class to which it is dumped.
• A volume is mounted for output on an allocated device after a previous mount for output during the processing of the same function.
• The media which is mounted is WORM and this function is not supported for WORM.
• The tape volume mounted is defined to DFSMSshm with TTOC type which does not match the current SETSYS EXTENDED TTOC(Y|N) setting.

System action: A keep message is sent for the tape volume. The tape volume is rewound and unloaded by OPEN or EOV processing and a mount message is sent for another tape volume. If the SELECTVOLUME option is SPECIFIC, and it is OPEN processing, DFSMSshm attempts to select another tape volume already defined to DFSMSshm. If there are three consecutive specific volumes mounted and rejected with an ARC0309I message, the operator receives a nonspecific (PRIVAT) mount request. If it is EOV processing, DFSMSshm attempts to select another tape volume already defined to DFSMSshm without regard to the number of rejections occurring with an ARC0309I message for this mount. If DFSMSshm is able to select another tape volume, the operator receives a specific mount request. If DFSMSshm is unable to select another tape volume or the SELECTVOLUME option is SCRATCH, the operator receives a nonspecific (PRIVAT) mount request. If the message indicates that WORM media is used or EOV fails and the currently running task is detached.

Operator response: The tape operator should respond to the specific mount request by mounting the requested tape volume on the requested tape drive.

The tape operator can respond to the nonspecific (PRIVAT) mount request by mounting a scratch tape or a tape volume already defined to DFSMSshm on the requested tape drive. If the tape operator mounts a scratch tape, the tape should not be RACF-protected by another user nor used previously for output by the DFSMSshm function issuing the message. If the tape operator mounts a tape volume already defined to DFSMSshm, the tape volume should not contain any valid DFSMSshm data (it should be empty) and should not be RACF-protected by another user. Also, the type of tape volume mounted (backup, migration, or dump) should be the same as the type of tape volume that

encountered the EOV condition. To resolve a TTOC conflict, the tape operator can mount a tape volume with a compatible TTOC type.

Application Programmer Response: The system programmer determines what valid DFSMSshm data already exists on the tape volume by entering the DFSMSshm space manager LIST command. For level 2 migration tape volumes and backup and SPILL tape volumes, issue the LIST command with the TTOC parameter. For dump volumes, issue the LIST command with the DUMPVOLUMES parameter.

If the message indicates the tape volume does not appear in one of DFSMSshm’s RACF tape volume sets, see z/OS DFSMSshm Implementation and Customization Guide sections “Authorizing and Protecting DFSMSshm Resources” and “Implementing DFSMSshm Tape Environments” for a description of how to add tape volumes to DFSMSshm’s RACF tape volume sets.

If the message indicates the dump classes are in conflict, use the DELVOL command with the UNASSIGN parameter for the dump volume so the volume can be used in any other dump class for subsequent dumps.

If the message indicates the tape volume is RACF-protected by another user, the system programmer should request the RACF security administrator look into the matter. The RACF security administrator can determine if the tape volume is RACF-protected, and by whom, by entering the following RACF command:

RLIST TAPEVOL volser ALL

The sender of the command must have a certain level of access authority to the resource depending on the information requested. For additional information, see z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference.

Source: DFSMSshm
If the reply is Y, DFSMShsm resets the time to the user mount wait time and continues to wait for mount completion.

If the reply is N, the mount request ends and the DFSMShsm function (migration, recall, backup, recovery, or recycle) ends if the mount was for an input volume or continues using another volume if the mount was for an output volume. If the reply is N and the DFSMShsm function is volume dump or volume restore using DFSMSdss, the mount request ends and the DFSMShsm function ends.

**Operator response:** If the tape with volume serial number volser is available and can be mounted within the time allowed, reply Y and mount the specified tape. Otherwise reply N. If the time period is not known, issue the QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter and look at the MOUNT WAIT TIME value displayed in message ARC0147I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0311A  SYSTEM TIMER INOPERABLE - CAN volser BE MOUNTED? REPLY Y OR N**

**Explanation:** The wait time used for open or end-of-volume (EOV) processing of a tape data set cannot be measured because of an error in attempting to set the system timer. If the tape with volume serial number volser is available and can be mounted, reply Y. Otherwise, reply N. If the reply is N, open or EOV fails and the current DFSMShsm task is detached.

**System action:** The current DFSMShsm task waits until a reply is received. If the reply is Y, DFSMShsm waits for mount completion. If the reply is N, the mount request ends and the DFSMShsm function (migration, recall, backup, recovery, or recycle) ends if the mount was for an input volume or continues using another volume, if the mount was for an output volume.

**Operator response:** If the tape with volume serial number volser is available and can be mounted, reply Y and mount the specified tape. If the tape cannot be found, reply N.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0312I  RECALLS FROM TAPE volser TERMINATED FOR USAGE BY HOST h**

**Explanation:** The subject tape has been in continuous use doing recalls, and the time has exceeded a SETSYS TAPERECALLLIMITS specification. If h is the ID of a different host than the one having the tape mounted, then a recall request exists on that host that has a higher priority than the recall request that this host was about to start.

If volser is the ID of the host issuing the message, then a recall request for a different tape exists on this host. The recall request is a higher priority and is being delayed because DFSMShsm is running at the maximum number of permitted tape recall tasks than the one that this host was about to start.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0313A  TAPE VOLUME volser IS NEEDED FOR {RECALL | RECYCLE | RECOVER | RESTORE}**

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm RECALL, RECYCLE, or RECOVER command was issued and the data to be moved resides on the tape volume volser. For RECYCLE, this message is issued only if the SETSYS TAPEINPUTPROMPT allows it, the volume is not in an Automated Tape Library data server (ATLDS), and there is more than one volume needed for the RECYCLE. For RECALL, RECOVER, and RESTORE, this message is issued for each tape needed if the SETSYS TAPEINPUTPROMPT allows it, and the tapes are not in an ATLDS. The message for the last tape is followed by message ARC0314A for either volume recovery or restore, or both, or recycle, or by message ARC0366A for either data set recovery or restore, or both, or recall. These messages are routed to the tape pool.

**System action:** Recall, recycle, or either recovery or restore processing, or both, continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Determine the availability of tape volume. If you do not want these messages issued, the SETSYS TAPEINPUTPROMPT parameter provides a way to prevent them from being issued. Prepare to respond to message ARC0314A or ARC0366A.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0314A  CAN THE nvol VOLUME(S) ABOVE BE MOUNTED FOR {RECYCLE | RECOVER | RESTORE}? REPLY Y OR N**

**Explanation:** If the number of tape volumes nvol specified in the preceding ARC0313A messages is available and can be mounted, reply Y. Otherwise, reply N. If the reply is N, the current volume recycle or the current data set recovery or restore fails. See the explanation for message ARC0313A.

**System action:** Recycle or recovery or restore processing waits for a valid reply to the message.

**Operator response:** Reply Y if all the volumes named in the preceding ARC0313A messages are available for mounting. Otherwise reply N.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0315I  OCDS NOT DEFINED**

**Explanation:** An attempt was made to access the offline control data set, but the data set does not exist.
This message can be received due to an ARC0910E message for the OCDS.

**System action:** The command fails. The DFSMShsm task that is attempting to go to tape fails. If the DFSMShsm task is backup, all the backup tasks are held. If the DFSMShsm task is migration, the migration to tape is held. If the DFSMShsm task is recycle, the recycle function is held. Under some conditions, all three functions are held.

**Application Programmer Response:** Create the offline control data set. Messages ARC0560E and ARC0559I may be received due to the NO OCDS defined condition. These messages may or may not be pertinent to your environment. Ignore these messages until the OCDS is defined.

If your environment usually functions with an OCDS defined, check for the ARC0910E message and follow the recommended actions for this message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0316I** BAD VALUE RETURNED FROM THE RECALL INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT ROUTINE FOR dsname, RC=return-code

**Explanation:** The user-coded exit was taken to select volumes to recall the non-SMS-managed data set dsname from a list provided by DFSMShsm. A value returned by the user-coded exit does not coincide with the position of any of the values in the list provided by DFSMShsm. If there was at least one good value for DFSMShsm to use, DFSMShsm attempts to recall the data set to the volumes indicated by the good values.

For jobs going through JES3 setup, JES3 data set reservation was performed on the volumes for the data set. However, if there were no volumes for DFSMShsm to use (RC=8), JES3 data set reservation fails for the job requiring the given migrated data set. This permits the user to perform a DFSMShsm command recall of the data set to any volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** If you determine that the DFSMShsm recall function can run without the installation-wide exit, turn off the installation-wide exit using a SETSYS command with the EXITOFF parameter. DFSMShsm will run with its volume selection. If you determine that the DFSMShsm recall exit will not abend again, release the recall function.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the cause of the abend and relink the exit module. The exit can be reactivated with a SETSYS command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0318I** NO PRIMARY VOLUME AVAILABLE FOR RECALL OF dsname

**Explanation:** During JES3 data set reservation, DFSMShsm was invoked because the data set dsname was migrated. DFSMShsm was evaluating the primary volumes that should be returned to JES3 and found no acceptable primary volumes with the required space management attributes. To determine why DFSMShsm could not find any volumes, examine the following parameters:

- RECALL parameter of the SETSYS command
- POOL parameter of the DEFINE command
- AUTORECALL parameter of the ADDVOL command
- Space management and backup device category attributes of the ADDVOL command

If the data set organization is BDAM, the data set must be recalled to a volume with the same device type from which it migrated unless the VOLUME or DAOPTION parameter of the HRECALL or RECALL command is used.

If the data set organization is not BDAM, one of the following conditions must exist:
The data set block size plus the data set key length is less than the track size of the candidate volume.

The candidate volume is the same device type as the device from which the data set migrated.

The candidate volume supports track overflow and the data set record indicates track overflow.

This message can also happen in a JES3 system if all the volumes in a user-defined pool are offline during DFSMShsm initialization (when the volumes are added and the pools defined). Even when the volumes are subsequently mounted, DFSMShsm cannot recall data sets to those volumes with valid data set reservation by JES3, although the volumes will appear in response to a QUERY command with the POOL parameter. Therefore, the message can indicate a DFSMShsm error that is caused by violation of an operational restriction.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues, but no volumes are returned to JES3. JES3 fails data set reservation for any job requiring the migrated data set. If desired, the user can perform a command recall of the data set to any volume associated with the data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** Examine the DFSMShsm parameters to ensure that they are correct for the volumes in the DFSMShsm pool associated with the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0319I**

**Explanation:** A RECALL or RECOVERY command was issued for the data set *dsname*. When the original data set was allocated, track overflow was requested. DFSMShsm encountered an error trying to update the JFCB that corresponds to the allocation of the primary copy of the data set.

To recall or recover partitioned data sets with track overflow whose directory spans more than one track, DFSMShsm does the following:

- Allocates the data set without the RELEASE option.
- Opens the data set without track overflow.
- Writes the directory.
- Closes the data set. The new space is not released.
- Updates the JFCB so new space is released after the data set is closed.
- Opens the data set with track overflow.
- Writes the members with track overflow.
- Closes the data set. The new space is released.
- Deallocates the data set.

**System action:** The data set was processed successfully, but new space was not released when the primary copy of the data set was closed.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the data set is large or needed to be compacted before it was migrated or backed up, release the new space.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0320I**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has successfully completed CDS Backup and is beginning to rebuild the BVR records into an optimal form.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. The BVR records are being refreshed.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Storage Administrator Response:** None.

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**ARC0321I**

**Explanation:** For a request not to be COMPLETED, a number of errors were encountered during processing causing termination of REFRESH.

**System action:** BVR refresh processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the Storage Administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Storage Administrator Response:** See previous messages for reasons for failure. Take corrective action and re-execute the BVR Refresh by issuing a CDS Backup.

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**ARC0322I**

**Explanation:** The BVR refresh processing successfully created the backup cycle volume record of type *type* where *type* is either DAILY ASSIGNED, BACKUP UNASSIGNED, or SPILL. This new record has a key of *key*.

**System action:** DFSMShsm BVR refresh processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Storage Administrator Response:** None.

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**ARC0323I**

**Explanation:** The BVR refresh processing successfully regenerated and reorganized all of the backup cycle volume records used by this DFSMShsm complex.

**System action:** BVR Refresh completed successfully. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.
For reason-code values, see Table 7 on page 466.

**ARC0324I**  OLD VERSION OF BACKUP VOLUME RECORD NOT FOUND

**Explanation:** The BVR conversion program issued a VSAM GET to retrieve the old backup cycle volume record, but no record was found. This condition can be expected if the DEFINE command with the BACKUP parameter had not been processed in an earlier DFSMSshsm release.

**System action:** Conversion processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC0325I**  UNABLE TO CONVERT BACKUP VOLUME RECORDS. BACKUP NOT ENABLED

**Explanation:** The BVR conversion program did not complete successfully due to an error that was encountered during processing.

**System action:** Conversion processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues with the backup function disabled.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous messages for a specific reason for failure. Take corrective action, stop DFSMSshsm, and restart it so the conversion will be rerun.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC0326I**  ERROR (READING | WRITING) BVR RECORD DURING (STARTUP | DEFINE BACKUP CYCLE), BACKUP WILL NOT BE ENABLED

**Explanation:** During DFSMSshsm initialization or processing of a DEFINE command, an error occurred in trying to read or write a backup cycle volume record.

**System action:** Backup is disabled. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take the necessary action to correct the I/O error, restart DFSMSshsm, or reenter the DEFINE command.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC0327I**  UNEXPECTED I/O ERROR OCCURRED DURING BCDS PROCESSING, KEY =reckey, CODE=reason-code

**Explanation:** The BVR conversion program did not complete successfully due to an error that was encountered during CDS processing. The reckey is the key of the Record where the CDS operation failed.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm processing continues with volume backup disabled.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**Storage Administrator Response:** If the reason-code is 4, 8, or 12 correct the problem, possibly using the FIXCDS command.

If the reason-code is 16, an I/O error is the normal cause and an error message from the ERPs should be found in DFSMSshsm job log SYMSG data set.

If the reason-code is 20, an internal DFSMSshsm error occurred. Call software service.

**ARC0328I**  ERROR OPENING FILE ARCPRINT

**Explanation:** During the initialization of the DFSMSshsm log utility program ARCPRLOG or ARCPEDIT, an open for the file ARCPRINT failed.

**System action:** Processing ended and the final condition code was set to 4.

**Application Programmer Response:** This error generally occurs when the DD statement is missing. Add the DD statement to the job and rerun.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC0329I**  ERROR OPENING FILE ARCLOG

**Explanation:** During the initialization of the DFSMSshsm log utility program ARCPRLOG or ARCPEDIT, an open for the file ARCLOG failed.

**System action:** Processing ended and the final condition code was set to 4.

**Application Programmer Response:** This error generally occurs when the DD statement is missing. Add the DD statement to the job and rerun.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC0330I**  ERROR OPENING FILE ARCEDIT

**Explanation:** During the initialization of the DFSMSshsm log utility program ARCPRLOG, an OPEN request for the file ARCEDIT failed.

**System action:** Processing ended and the final condition code was set to 4.

**Application Programmer Response:** This error generally occurs when the DD statement is missing. Add the DD statement to the job and rerun.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm
ARC0331I  VOLUME volser NOT DUMPED - SDSP IN USE BY ANOTHER DFSMShsm FUNCTION OR HOST

Explanation: The SDSP on the ML1 volume specified as volser was in use by a DFSMShsm migration task when the volume dump process attempted to dump the volume.

System action: The volume is not dumped.

System programmer response: Ensure that the SDSP is not in use and issue a BACKVOL DUMP command for volser.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0332R  PLEASE SATISFY THE TAPE MOUNT REQUEST ON UNIT unitaddr USING A (STANDARD CAPACITY | ENHANCED CAPACITY | MEDIA/n) CARTRIDGE, REPLY Y TO CONTINUE

Explanation: A mount for a tape volume is about to be requested on unitaddr. The type of tape volume specified in this message indicates the appropriate type of cartridge to be mounted. If the message indicates that the required media type is STANDARD CAPACITY, the operator should mount a tape volume of standard capacity. If the message indicates that the required media type is ENHANCED CAPACITY, the operator should mount a tape volume of enhanced capacity. If the message indicates a MEDIA cartridge, where n is a number, then MEDIA identifies the type of media needed. After a tape volume of the requested type is mounted, reply ‘Y’ to the outstanding message to allow processing to continue. If the requested type of tape volume cannot be mounted, also reply ‘Y’ to continue. In this case, the particular TAPECOPY of that volume fails, but the TAPECOPY command continues with the next volume copied. Any reply other than ‘Y’ causes the TAPECOPY not to continue, and the TAPECOPY waits until a reply of ‘Y’ is entered.

System action: DFSMShsm processing for that task waits for the tape mount requested by OPEN to be satisfied, and the operator replies to the outstanding message before continuing. All other DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: This message is issued only if requested via a path of the MCVT + 4C3 BITS(......1). Otherwise, ARC0332A is issued for the TAPEOUTPUTPROMPT processing.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0333I  (BACKUP/EXPRIEBV | MIGRATION/TAPE RECALL | RECYCLE | MIGRATION) HELD, GETMAIN ERROR

Explanation: A GETMAIN macro was issued for virtual storage. The macro failed to get the storage.

System action: BACKUP/EXPRIEBV indicates backup and expire backup versions processing were held. DFSMShsm processing continues.

MIGRATION/TAPE RECALL indicates migration and tape recall processing were held. DFSMShsm processing continues.

RECYCLE indicates recycle processing was held. DFSMShsm processing continues.

MIGRATION indicates migration processing was held. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: BACKUP/EXPRIEBV — Take corrective action based on message ARC0307I that was issued to the operator’s console and the backup activity log. When the condition has been corrected, issue the following commands:

- RELEASE BACKUP
- RELEASE EXPRIEBV

MIGRATION/TAPE RECALL — Take corrective action based on message ARC0307I that was issued to the operator’s console and the migration activity log. When the condition has been corrected, issue the following commands:

- RELEASE MIGRATION
- RELEASE RECALL(TAPE)

RECYCLE — Take corrective action based on message ARC0307I that was issued to the operator’s console and the recycle activity log. When the condition has been corrected, issue the following commands:

- RELEASE RECYCLE

MIGRATION — Take corrective action based on message ARC0307I that was issued to the operator’s console and the migration activity log. When the condition has been corrected, issue the following commands:

- RELEASE MIGRATION

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0334I  ERROR INVOKING macro MACRO SERVICE, DEVNCHAR = dev | UNITNAME = unitname | PTOKEN = ptoken}, RC = return-code, REAS = rsncode

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to invoke IOS, UCB, or EDT interface service to perform the macro macro service on the volume serial number volser, device number dev, unit name unitname, or pin token ptoken. volser cannot be determined. The macro interface service failed.

macro indicates the particular type of IOS, UCB, or EDT interface service was being processed when the error occurred. The following are the descriptions of the possible macro service for macro:

- IOSVSUCB macro — DFSMShsm invokes IOSVSUCB macro during DFSMShsm automatic function processing to obtain the UCB address for a
particular volume serial \texttt{volser}. This macro is only invoked if the new UCB service (e.g. UCBLOOK macro) is not installed in the system that DFSMShsm is running.

- \textbf{IOCMAPE} macro — DFSMShsm invokes IOCMAPE macro to obtain the channel path IDs (CHPIDs) for a given primary volume (SMS and non-SMS) \texttt{volser} which is to be processed by DFSMShsm automatic function. This macro is only invoked if the new UCB service (e.g. UCBINFO macro) is not installed in the system that DFSMShsm is running.

- \textbf{IOSCAPU} macro — DFSMShsm invokes the IOSCAPU macro to capture a UCB above the 16MB line to storage below the 16MB line for a given volume serial \texttt{volser}.

- \textbf{UCBLOOK} macro — DFSMShsm invokes UCBLOOK macro to obtain the UCB common segment address of a given volume serial \texttt{volser} or a given device number \texttt{devnumber}. A PIN is also requested with UCBLOOK macro by DFSMShsm if a UCB obtained by UCBLOOK is to be pinned.

- \textbf{UCBPIN} macro — DFSMShsm invokes UCBPIN macro to unpin a pinned UCB for a given volume serial \texttt{volser}. In the case of failure in unpinning, the ARC0335I message is issued after this message to provide the device number and volume serial number.

- \textbf{UCBINFO} macro — DFSMShsm invokes UCBINFO macro to obtain the CHPIDs for a given primary volume (SMS and non-SMS) \texttt{volser} which is to be processed by DFSMShsm automatic function.

- \textbf{UCBDEVN} macro — DFSMShsm invokes UCBDEVN macro to obtain 4-digit device number associated with the \texttt{volser} for issuing message ARC0354I. Since UCBDEVN macro failed to obtain the device number, an asterisk **** will be put in message ARC0354I.

- \textbf{EDTINFO} macro — DFSMShsm invokes EDTINFO macro to obtain the UCB device number list associated with a particular unit name \texttt{unitname} specified in the user esoteric unit table.

\textbf{Explanation:} DFSMShsm invoked UCBPIN macro to unpinn the device \texttt{dddd} for the volume serial number \texttt{volser}. UCBPIN macro failed to unpinn the device. Message ARC0334I will be preceded by this message indicating the failing return code and reason code from UCBPIN macro. Stop DFSMShsm is required to unpinn the device. Otherwise, the device \texttt{dev} will not be removed from the system. the device number for the volume serial number \texttt{volser}. \texttt{volser} cannot be determined.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} Inform the system programmer of the error, examine the error from the return and reason codes in ARC0334I, correct the error, and take the appropriate action to unpinn the device.

\textbf{Source:} DFSMShsm

---

\textbf{ARC0335I} THE DEVICE NOT UNPINNED

\textbf{Explanation:} DFSMShsm invoked UCBPIN macro to unpinn the device \texttt{dddd} for the volume serial number \texttt{volser}. UCBPIN macro failed to unpinn the device. Message ARC0334I will be preceded by this message indicating the failing return code and reason code from UCBPIN macro. Stop DFSMShsm is required to unpinn the device. Otherwise, the device \texttt{dev} will not be removed from the system. the device number for the volume serial number \texttt{volser}. \texttt{volser} cannot be determined.

\textbf{System action:} DFSMShsm processing continues.

\textbf{Application Programmer Response:} Inform the system programmer of the error, examine the error from the return and reason codes in ARC0334I, correct the error, and take the appropriate action to unpinn the device.

\textbf{Source:} DFSMShsm

---

\textbf{ARC0336I} CONFLICTING COMPACTION OPTIONS SPECIFIED - OPTION (ALL | NONE) WILL BE USED

\textbf{Explanation:} A SETSYS command was issued with the COMPACT parameter specifying those compaction
options that are to be in effect. ALL or NONE was also specified on the command. When you specify ALL or NONE on the SETSYS COMPACT command, DFSMSShsm ignores all other subparameters.

**System action:** If you specified the ALL subparameter, all compaction options are enabled. If you specified the NONE subparameter, all compaction options are disabled. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If you do not want all compaction options enabled or disabled, reissue the SETSYS command with the COMPACT parameter specifying the correct compaction options.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC0337I**

(EXIT | USER UNIT | COMPACTION NAMES | CDSVB) TABLE REQUEST FAILED - NOT ENOUGH SPACE

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command was issued or DFSMSShsm initialization is taking place which has requested an installation-wide exit table, an esoteric unit name table, a compaction names table, or a CDS version backup table. Not enough storage was available.

**System action:** DFSMSShsm uses the general compaction tables to do compaction. If a table already exists, the names in that table still use the encode table that coincides with the existing table.

**Application Programmer Response:** Restart DFSMSShsm in a larger region and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC0338I**

AN ML2 SCRATCH TAPE volser WAS MOUNTED IN A PRIVATE SCRATCH POOL ENVIRONMENT

**Explanation:** A migration or recycle task required an ML2 tape. In a search of its internal table on this host of empty and partially full ML2 tapes, DFSMSShsm was not able to select a tape of the required type. As a result, a scratch tape was mounted instead for one of the following reasons:

- No ML2 tape volume has been ADDVOLed
- No tape of the required technology appears in the table
- An empty tape is required by end-of-volume processing, but the table contains only partial tapes
- The table has not yet been rebuilt to reflect the addition or deletion of ML2 tapes

With APAR OW30676, the capacity of the ML2 table is 907 volumes; previously, it was 224 volumes.

**System action:** DFSMSShsm continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the candidate volumes present in the table by issuing the following command:

```
LIST TTOC SELECT(ML2 NOTFULL)
```

If the output from LIST shows that you have volumes of an older, undesired technology, for each such volume, issue the following command to remove it from the table and make it eligible for recycle:

```
DELVOL volser MIGRATION(MARKFULL)
```

If the output from LIST shows that no empty ML2 tapes exist, issue the following command to add empty tapes of the appropriate technology to the table:

```
ADDVOL volser MIGRATION(ML2) UNIT unittype
```

**Note:** For performance reasons, the DELVOL and ADDVOL commands do not cause the table to be rebuilt immediately. Rebuilding occurs only when 1) DFSMSShsm cannot find a suitable ML2 volume in the table for some request, and 2) at least 45 minutes has elapsed since the last rebuild.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC0339I**

OPTIMUMDASDBLOCKING = (2KB | OPTIMAL), LOGGING LEVEL = (FULL | REDUCED | EXCEPTIONONLY), LOG TYPE = (SYSOUT(sysout-class) | DASD)

**Explanation:** A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter was issued.

OPTIMUMDASDBLOCKING=2KB indicates that DFSMSShsm blocks its output in 2K blocks.

OPTIMUMDASDBLOCKING=OPTIMAL indicates that DFSMSShsm uses the optimum block size when writing data to an output device.

LOGGING LEVEL describes the type of messages that are written to the functional and command activity logs when data sets are processed.

FULL means that all normal completion and error messages are written to the activity logs.

REDUCED means the original space management or backup message is written but messages for subsequent movement and cleanup are suppressed.

EXCEPTIONONLY means messages are written only when a nonzero return code indicates an error has occurred processing a data set.

LOG TYPE indicates whether the activity logs are written to the spool or DASD. If SYSOUT(sysout-class) is shown, the activity logs are SYSOUT data sets belonging to the SYSOUT class shown. If DASD is shown, activity logs are created on DASD with names that have the following format:
authid.procid.xxxLOG.Dyyddd.Thhmmss

authid  DFSMShsm authorized ID
procid  DFSMShsm processing unit ID from the PROC statement preceded by the letter H
xxx  CMD, MIG, BAK, or DMP to identify which log type
yyddd  year and day of allocation
hhmmss  hour, minute, and second of allocation

System action:  None. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  None.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0340I  COMPACT OPTIONS ARE:
          TAPEMIGRATION=[YES | NO],
          DASDMIGRATION=[YES | NO],
          TAPEBACKUP=[YES | NO],
          DASDBACKUP=[YES | NO],
          TAPEHARDWARECOMPACT=[YES | NO]

Explanation:  A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter was issued. This message is issued by DFSMShsm to describe the current environment.

If TAPEMIGRATION=YES, data can be compacted when it is migrated to a tape migration level 2 volume.
If TAPEMIGRATION=NO, data is not compacted when it is migrated to a tape migration level 2 volume.
If DASDMIGRATION=YES, data can be compacted when it is migrated to a DASD migration level 1 or level 2 volume.
If DASDMIGRATION=NO, data is not compacted when it is migrated to a DASD migration level 1 or level 2 volume.
If TAPEBACKUP=YES, data can be compacted when it is backed up to a tape backup volume.
If TAPEBACKUP=NO, data is not compacted when it is backed up to a tape backup volume.
If DASDBACKUP=YES, data can be compacted when it is backed up to a DASD backup volume.
If DASDBACKUP=NO, data is not compacted when it is backed up to a DASD backup volume.
If TAPEHARDWARECOMPACT=yes, data written to 3480X tapes will be in improved data recording capability (IDRC) format.
If TAPEHARDWARECOMPACT=no, data written to 3480X tapes will not be in IDRC format.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  None.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0341I  COMPACT PERCENT IS percent%

Explanation:  A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter was issued. The percentage of space that must be saved when compacting a data set during migration or backup to make it eligible for compaction on subsequent migrations or backups is percent.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  None.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0342I  (SOURCENAMES | OBJECTNAMES):
          name(s)

Explanation:  A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter was issued. The compaction control qualifiers of those data sets that are to be compacted with code tables intended for use with source data sets or object data sets are names. There can be up to 5 names.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:  None.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0343I  DUPLEXING IS ENDING FOR TAPE VOLSER (volser) (WITH ENHANCED CAPACITY | WITH STANDARD CAPACITY | WITH IDRC COMPACTION | WITH NO IDRC | OF TYPE MEDIA n)
          BECAUSE THE DUPLEX TAPE VOLSER (volser) DOES NOT MATCH

Explanation:  Duplexing has ended for the original volser specified in the message because the duplex tape specified in the message has a different capacity or one uses Improved Data Recording Capability (IDRC) and the other does not. If the type indicated is MEDIA n where n is a number and MEDIA n indicates the media type.

The capacity is either enhanced or standard. IDRC is a form of data compaction. For additional information, see SETSYS TAPEHARDWARECOMPACT in the z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues for the original tape. The duplex tape is released. A tapecopy is made when processing completes.
Application Programmer Response:  Provide duplex tapes that match the original tapes.
Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0345I  COMPACTION NAMES TABLES FREED DUE TO ABEND

Explanation:  During DFSMShsm processing, the command processor task abnormally ended (abended) for unknown reasons. Abend processing released all
storage (including the compaction names tables) obtained by the command processor task.

**System action:** The command processor task is restarted. DFSMSshm processing continues. Compaction uses only the general compaction tables.

**Application Programmer Response:** You can rebuild the compaction names tables by issuing the appropriate SETSYS commands.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

### ARC0346A  OPEN HAS NOT COMPLETED FOR TAPE volser MOUNTED IN DEVICE ddd. REPLY Y TO START ADDITIONAL minutes MINUTES

**Explanation:** A tape mount has been requested for volume serial number ‘volser.’ The tape has been mounted in device ‘ddd,’ but OPEN or EOV processing has not returned control to DFSMSshm. After a reply of Y is received, the timer is set one more time to the current mount wait time ‘minutes.’

**System action:** The current DFSMSshm task waits until a reply of Y is received. If the waiting task holds resources critical for DFSMSshm processing, all of DFSMSshm may eventually be waiting for the reply.

When a reply of Y is received, DFSMSshm resets the time to the SETSYS MOUNTWAITTIME and continues to wait for the specified time.

**Operator response:** The purpose of this message is to allow time for the operator to release any resources that may be preventing OPEN or EOV from completing. For example, the operator knows that a long-running job is auditing the tape management system database. The operator can stop the long-running job to release the needed resources and answer Y to message ARC0346A. If the operator is not aware of any job holding resources, the operator can answer Y right away.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

### ARC0350I  BCDS ELIGIBLE VOLUME RECORD CONVERSION ENDED FOR VOLUME volser, RC=return-code

**Explanation:** The MCP record has been converted to the extended format. If the return code `return-code` was 0, the conversion completed successfully. Otherwise, the conversion failed and the process that was in progress for the volume ended.

**System action:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the return code is 4, a read or write of the MCP record failed. See message ARC0184I for details.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

### ARC0351I  CANNOT UPDATE DFSMSHSM CDS ENTRY IN THE TYPE RECORD HAVING KEY key, IN USE BY ANOTHER HOST

**Explanation:** DFSMSshm attempted to gain access to a tape table of contents record or a backup cycle volume record, but the record was in use by another processor.

**System action:** The desired record is not updated but processing of the function continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

### ARC0352I  DATA SET dsname TOO LARGE FOR MAXIMUM TAPE VOLUME LIMIT

**Explanation:** During migration, backup, or recycle processing, a data set `dsname` was being moved to tape volumes. The number of tape volumes required exceeded the maximum tape volume limit of 40 volumes for one data set as established by DFSMSshm.

**System action:** The first tape volume is marked full, all others are internally deleted and the data set is skipped.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

### ARC0353I  TAPE VOLUME volser SUCCESSFULLY {ADDED TO | REMOVED FROM} DFSMSHSM'S RACF TAPE VOLUME SET

**Explanation:** RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. If the TAPEVOL resource class is inactive, this message is issued, even though no updates are made to the RACF data base. In this case the RACF tape volume status does not change. The tape volume with a volume serial number of `volser` has been either successfully added to or deleted from DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume set of either HSMHSM or DFHSMx (where x is the last nonblank character of the tape volume’s `volser`), or HSMABR (DFSMShsm’s ABARS tape volume set).

If the message indicates the tape volume has been successfully added to DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume set, DFSMSHsm has RACF-protected the tape volume as part of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume set of either HSMHSM or DFHSMx, or HSMABR. The tape volume has been RACF-protected by DFSMSHsm for the following reason:

- The tape security option specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter of the SETSYS command is either RACF or RACFINCLUDE. DFSMSHsm has selected the tape volume for use during migration, backup, dump, or aggregate backup and recovery processing.
If the message indicates the tape volume has been successfully deleted from DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume set, DFSMSHsm has removed the RACF protection of the tape volume by removing the volume serial number from DFSMSHsm's TAPEVOL record set of either HSMHSM, DFHSMx, or HSMABR. DFSMSHsm has removed the RACF protection of the tape volume for one of the following reasons:

- The tape volume has been successfully recycled and the TAPEDELETION option specified with the SETSYS command is SCRTCHTAPE. Because the TAPEDELETION option is SCRTCHTAPE, the tape volume is being removed from DFSMSHsm's control. All DFSMSHsm control data set records related to this tape volume are being deleted and the RACF protection is being removed by deleting the volume serial number from DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume set.

- The percent of valid data on the tape volume has decreased to zero, causing the tape volume to be automatically recycled. The TAPEDELETION option specified on the SETSYS command is SCRTCHTAPE. Because the TAPEDELETION option is SCRTCHTAPE, the tape volume is being removed from DFSMSHsm's control. All DFSMSHsm control data set records related to this tape volume are being deleted and the RACF protection is being removed by deleting the volume serial number from DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume set.

- An authorized user has issued a DELVOL command with the PURGE option for the tape volume. The tape volume is being removed from DFSMSHsm's control. All DFSMSHsm control data set records related to this tape volume are being deleted and the RACF protection is being removed by deleting the volume serial number from DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume set.

- A dump volume containing part of a valid dump copy has completed dump copy expiration processing. The TAPEDELETION parameter of the SETSYS command is SCRTCHTAPE. Because the parameter is SCRTCHTAPE, the tape volume is removed from control of DFSMSHsm. Since the tape volume has been RACF-protected by DFSMSHsm in the past, RACF protection is now removed from the tape volume.

- The tape volume has been RACF-protected by DFSMSHsm some time in the past. The tape volume is now empty and DFSMSHsm has selected the tape volume for reuse during backup or migration processing. The tape security option currently in effect is not RACF or RACFINCLUDE. Because the tape volume is being overwritten and the tape security option currently in effect is not RACF or RACFINCLUDE, DFSMSHsm is removing the RACF protection of the tape volume by deleting the volume serial number from DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume set.

- The tape volume contains DFSMSHsm ABARS data for an expired aggregate version and is being deleted as a result of aggregate version rolloff during ABACKUP, ARECOVER, or EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS processing.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** This is only an informational message for the storage administrator or system programmer responsible for DFSMSHsm operations and the RACF security administrator. This message is to inform you that DFSMSHsm is either RACF-protecting one of its tape volumes or removing the RACF protection from one of its tape volumes. An authorized user determines what is currently in a specific DFSMSHsm RACF tape volume set by issuing one of the following RACF commands:

- `RLIST TAPEVOL HSMHSM ALL`
- `RLIST TAPEVOL DFHSMx ALL`
- `RLIST TAPEVOL HSMABR ALL`

The sender of the command must have a certain level of access authority to the resource depending on the information being requested. For additional information, see [z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference](http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21033355) and Customization Guide in the section, "Authorizing and Protecting DFSMSHsm Resources" for a description of how to add tape volumes to DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume sets.

To add the tape volume to the tape volume set, the user entering the RALTER command must have a certain attribute or certain level of access authority to the resource being added. For additional information, see [z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference](http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21033355).

If you have RACF-protected a tape volume by adding the tape volume to a DFSMSHsm RACF tape volume set, you are responsible for removing the RACF protection from that tape volume when the tape volume is removed from DFSMSHsm's control. DFSMSHsm only removes the RACF protection from tape volumes it has RACF-protected. If you have protected the tape volume using one of the commands discussed above, you can remove the RACF protection from the tape volume by...
deleting the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume sets. You can delete the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm's RACF tape volume sets by issuing one of the following RACF commands:

\begin{verbatim}
RALTER TAPEVOL (HSMHSM) DELVOL(volser)
RALTER TAPEVOL (DFHSMx) DELVOL(volser)
RALTER TAPEVOL (HSMABR) DELVOL(volser)
\end{verbatim}

To delete the tape volume from a tape volume set, the user entering the RALTER command must have a certain attribute or certain level of access authority to the resource being deleted. For additional information, see [z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference].

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0354I**  ERROR WRITING HEADER/TRAILER LABELS DURING EOV PROCESSING ON DRIVE driveid

**Explanation:** End-of-volume (EOV) processing has encountered an error while attempting to write trailer labels on the end of a tape volume or header labels on the beginning of a new tape volume during migration, backup, or recycle processing. The address of the tape drive is `driveid`.

**System action:** The volume is marked full to prevent reallocation. A new tape volume is selected and migration, backup, or recycle processing continues by retrying the failing data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** See any other associated messages to determine the cause of the failure.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0355I**  ERROR (READING | WRITING) DFSMSHSM CONTROL DATA SET type RECORD FOR KEY=key, RC=return-code. DFSMSHSM RECORD UPDATING CONTINUES FOR THIS DATA SET

**Explanation:** While attempting to update the full flag for a volume in a migration volume record, backup volume record or offline control data set (OCDS) record, an I/O error has occurred.

For `return-code` values, see [Table 7 on page 466].

**System action:** The update is not performed. Migration, backup, or recycle processing for the data set continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator, who can use the FIXCDS command to update the full flag in the appropriate CDS record.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0356I**  NEW TAPE VOLUME volser CANNOT BE ADDED. VOLUME ALREADY CONTAINS DATA

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm has attempted to add a tape volume `volser` that already contains valid data.

**System action:** The tape volume is rejected and DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue a LIST TTOC (volser) command to determine what valid data exists on the tape. If the data on the tape volume is no longer needed, issue a FIXCDS DELETE command to delete the TTOC (tape table of contents) records for the volume. Then issue the ADDVOL command again. You can find a description of the FIXCDS command in the [z/OS DFSMSHsm Diagnosis].

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0357I**  TAPE VOLUME volser IS RACF-PROTECTED BUT DOES NOT APPEAR IN DFSMSHSM'S RACF TAPE VOLUME SET, IT IS BEING REMOVED FROM DFSMSHSM'S INVENTORY OF {BACKUP | DUMP | MIGRATION} VOLUMES

**Explanation:** RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. DFSMSHsm selected tape volume `volser` for use during backup, full volume dump, or migration processing. The first RACHECK macro issued by DFSMSHsm has indicated that the tape volume is RACF-protected. A second RACHECK macro issued by DFSMSHsm has indicated that the tape volume does not appear in a DFSMSHsm RACF tape volume set. Because the tape volume is RACF-protected but does not appear in a DFSMSHsm RACF tape volume set, it is being removed from DFSMSHsm's inventory of backup, dump, or migration volumes. DFSMSHsm performs an automatic DELVOL of the tape volume just as if a DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter had been entered for this volume. Message ARC0260I should be received, following this message, indicating the results of the automatic DELVOL.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The system programmer or storage administrator responsible for DFSMSHsm operations should contact the RACF security administrator for help in resolving this problem. The RACF security administrator can determine who has protected the tape volume and has access to the tape volume by entering the following RACF command:

```r
RLIST TAPEVOL volser ALL
```

The sender of the command must have a certain level of access authority to the resource depending on the...
If the tape volume belongs to someone else and should never have been defined to DFSMShsm using the ADDVOL command, no further action is required because DFSMShsm has automatically removed the tape volume from its inventory of backup or migration volumes.

If the tape volume should belong to DFSMShsm but has been RACF-protected by someone else, the RACF security administrator should contact the owner of the tape volume to determine why he or she has RACF-protected a tape volume that should belong to DFSMShsm. If the owner of the volume indicates that the volume does not contain any necessary data and that the tape volume can be used by DFSMShsm, the owner should remove the RACF protection from the tape volume. The RACF protection can be removed from the tape volume by one of the following methods:

- If the tape volume is RACF-protected as a single volume, the profile in the RACF data set can be deleted by entering the following RACF command:
  ```
  RDELETE TAPEVOL(volser)
  ```

- If the tape volume is RACF-protected as part of a tape volume set, the tape volume can be removed from a tape volume set by entering the following RACF command:
  ```
  RALTER TAPEVOL(resource-name) DELVOL(volser)
  ```

To delete the profile from the RACF data set or to delete the volume from a tape volume set, the user entering the RDELETE or RALTER command must have a certain attribute or certain level of access authority to the resource being deleted. For additional information, see z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. An attempt has been made by DFSMShsm to do one of the following:

- Add the tape volume with a volume serial number of `volser` to a DFSMShsm RACF tape volume set of HSMHSM or DHFSMx (where x is the last nonblank character of the tape volume’s `volser`), or HSMABR (DFSMShsm’s ABARS tape volume set). See z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide under “Authorizing and Protecting DFSMShsm Resources” and “Implementing DFSMShsm Tape Environments” information about how to add tape volumes to DFSMShsm’s RACF tape volume sets.
- Remove the tape volume with a volume serial number of `volser` from one of DFSMShsm’s RACF tape volume sets.

The attempt has failed. If the `return-code` in the message is 24, DFSMShsm has intercepted a 585 abnormal end (abend). If the `return-code` is 20, RACF has failed the request or the issuance of the RACDEF SVC has resulted in a nonzero `reason-code`. If DFSMShsm has intercepted an abend, ABEND is indicated instead of a `reason-code`.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** A tape table of contents (TTOC) record has been scanned. An extension record with key `key` that has been previously available is missing.

**System action:** Updating of the TTOC record ends. The volume is marked full and another volume is selected to continue the migration, backup, or recycle process.

**Application Programmer Response:** Analyze the data on the tape volume to determine which migration copies or backup versions should be described in the missing extension record and use FIXCDS to re-create the record. You can find a description of the FIXCDS command in the z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** The tape volume has been successfully recycled. The TAPEDELETION option specified with the SETSYS command is SCRATCHTAPE. Because the TAPEDELETION option is SCRATCHTAPE, the tape volume is being removed from DFSMShsm’s control. All DFSMShsm control data set records related to this tape volume are being deleted. The RACF protection is being removed by deleting the volume serial number from a DFSMShsm RACF tape volume set (HSMHSM or DFHSMx.).
• The percent of valid data on the tape volume decreased to zero, causing the tape volume to be automatically recycled. The TAPEDELETION option specified on the SETSYS command is SCRATCHTAPE. Because the TAPEDELETION option is SCRATCHTAPE, the tape volume is being removed from DFSMSHsm’s control. All DFSMSHsm control data set records related to this tape volume are being deleted. The RACF protection is being removed by deleting the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume sets.

• An authorized user has issued a DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter for the tape volume. The tape volume is being removed from DFSMSHsm’s control. All DFSMSHsm control data set records related to this tape volume are being deleted and the RACF protection is being removed by deleting the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume sets.

• The tape volume has previously contained valid DFSMSHsm data and has been RACF-protected by DFSMSHsm some time in the past. All the data on the tape volume has become invalid and DFSMSHsm has selected the tape volume for reuse during backup or migration processing. The tape security option currently in effect is not RACF or RACFINCLUDE. Because the tape volume is being overwritten and the tape security option currently in effect is not RACF or RACFINCLUDE, DFSMSHsm is removing the RACF-protection of the tape volume by deleting the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume sets.

• The tape volume contains DFSMSHsm ABARS data for an expired aggregate version and is being deleted as a result of aggregate version rolloff during ABACKUP, ARECOVER, or EXPIREBV ABARVERSIONS processing.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** This message is intended for the storage administrator or system programmer responsible for DFSMSHsm operations and the RACF security administrator. This message is informing you that an error has occurred when DFSMSHsm attempted to add a tape volume to one of its RACF tape volume sets or remove a tape volume from one of its RACF tape volume sets.

If the return-code is 24, an ICH409I 585-xx message will also be issued. xx is the RACF reason code. For a description of the RACF abend and reason codes, see **z/OS Security Server RACF Macros and Interfaces**. If the return-code is 20 and an abend did not occur, the reason-code is one of the possible return codes from the RACDEFSVC in **z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide**.

An authorized user determines what is currently in a specific DFSMSHsm RACF tape volume set by issuing one of the following RACF commands:

```plaintext
RALTER TAPEVOL (HSMHSM) DELVOL(volser)
RALTER TAPEVOL (DFHSMx) DELVOL(volser)
RALTER TAPEVOL (HSMABR) DELVOL(volser)
```

To add the tape volume to a tape volume set, the user entering the RALTER command must have a certain attribute or certain level of access authority to the resource being added. For additional information, see **z/OS Security Server RACF Macros and Interfaces**.

If you have RACF-protected a tape volume by adding it to one of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume sets before DFSMSHsm uses the tape volume, you are responsible for removing the RACF protection from that tape volume when it is removed from DFSMSHsm’s control. DFSMSHsm only removes the RACF protection from tape volumes that it has RACF-protected. If you protected the tape volume using one of the commands discussed previously, you can remove the RACF protection from the tape volume by deleting the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume sets. You can delete the volume serial number from one of DFSMSHsm’s RACF tape volume sets by entering one of the following commands:

```plaintext
RALTER TAPEVOL (HSMHSM) DELVOL(volser)
RALTER TAPEVOL (DFHSMx) DELVOL(volser)
RALTER TAPEVOL (HSMABR) DELVOL(volser)
```

To delete the tape volume from a tape volume set, the user entering the RALTER command must have a certain attribute or certain level of access authority to the resource being deleted. For additional information, see **z/OS Security Server RACF Macros and Interfaces**.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**Explanation:** The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. The tape security option...
RACF or RACFINCLUDE is specified with the TAPESECURITY parameter of the SETSYS command. DFSMShsm has selected tape volume volser for use during backup or migration processing.

The records in DFSMShsm control data sets indicate that the tape volume is not full and is not RACF-protected by DFSMShsm. Because the RACF or RACFINCLUDE tape security option is in effect, DFSMShsm is going to RACF-protect this tape volume in one of DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume sets of HSMHSM or DFHSMx (where x is the last nonblank character of the tape volume's volume serial number). See z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide under "Authorizing and Protecting DFSMShsm Resources" for a description of how to add tape volumes to DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume sets. Before RACF-protecting the tape volume, DFSMShsm issues two RACHECK macros to determine the current protection status of the tape volume.

The first RACHECK macros issued by DFSMShsm indicates that the tape volume is RACF-protected. The second RACHECK macro issued by DFSMShsm indicates that the tape volume does not appear in a DFSMShsm RACF tape volume set of either HSMHSM or DFHSMx.

Because the tape volume is RACF-protected but does not appear in a DFSMShsm RACF tape volume set, DFSMShsm will not use it. The tape volume is indicated as full in all necessary records in the DFSMShsm control data sets to prevent DFSMShsm from using it again. DFSMShsm control data set records indicate that the tape volume already contains valid DFSMShsm data.

**Application Programmer Response:** The system programmer or storage administrator responsible for DFSMShsm operations should contact the RACF security administrator for assistance in resolving this problem. The RACF security administrator can determine who has protected the tape volume (owner) and who has access to the tape volume by entering the following RACF command:

```
RLIST TAPEVOL volser ALL
```

The sender of the command must have a certain level of access authority to the resource depending on the information being requested.

If the volume is defined to DFSMShsm as a dump volume, the following command will appear if the volume contains a valid dump copy: LIST DUMPVOLUME (volser)

If a DUMP VTOC data set is associated with the dump copy of the tape volume, the following command will display the contents of the tape volume at the time of the dump: LIST DUMPVOLUME (volser) BACKUPCONTENTS

The system programmer should print the data on the tape volume to determine what data actually exists on the volume. The data printed should be visually inspected to determine if the volume contains DFSMShsm backup versions or migration copies. DFSMShsm backup versions or migration copies are written in 16K records. The beginning of the first 16K record of a backup version or migration copy contains a control block known as the common data set descriptor record (CDD). For additional information, see z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis.

The header labels (HDR1 and HDR2) and trailer labels (EOF1 and EOF2) of the data sets on the tape volume can also be useful in determining if data sets are DFSMShsm backup version or migration copies.

If the tape volume physically contains DFSMShsm backup versions or migration copies, the RACF security administrator should inform the owner of the tape volume that the tape volume contains DFSMShsm backup versions or migration copies. If the volume does not contain necessary data and can be used by DFSMShsm, the owner should remove the RACF protection.

RACF protection can be removed from the tape volume by one of the following methods:

- If the tape volume is RACF-protected as a single resource-name, the profile in the RACF data set can be deleted by entering the following RACF command: RDELETE TAPEVOL (volser)
- If the tape volume is RACF-protected as part of a tape volume set, the tape volume can be removed from the tape volume set by entering the following RACF command: RALTER TAPEVOL (resource-name) DELVOL (volser)

To delete the profile from the RACF data set or delete the volume from a tape volume set, the user entering the RDELETE or RALTER command must have a certain attribute or certain level of access authority to the resource being deleted. For additional information, see z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference.

If the owner suggests the tape volume contains the data and is needed, the system programmer should help in retrieving, recovering, and re-creating the user's data.
If the tape volume is defined to DFSMShsm as a backup volume and the volume does not physically contain any DFSMShsm backup versions but DFSMShsm thinks that valid backup versions exist on the tape volume, the system programmer should delete each backup version that DFSMShsm thinks is on the tape volume. To logically delete each backup version that resides on the tape backup volume, the system programmer should remove the volume from DFSMShsm’s control by entering the following DFSMShsm space manager command: DELVOL (volser) BACKUP(PURGE)

The DELVOL command causes each valid backup version that DFSMShsm thinks is on the tape volume to be marked invalid in the tape table of contents record (TTOC) in the offline control data set (OCDS). Also, all records about this volume are deleted from the DFSMShsm control data sets. The system programmer should consider creating a new backup version for each data set that has a backup version deleted.

If the tape volume is defined to DFSMShsm as a migration volume and the volume does not physically contain any DFSMShsm migration copies but DFSMShsm thinks that valid migration copies exist on the tape volume, the system programmer should delete each migrated data set that DFSMShsm thinks is on the tape volume. To logically delete each migrated data set that resides on the tape migration, the system programmer should enter the following DFSMShsm space manager command: MIGRATE VOLUME (volser DBA (0))

The MIGRATE command with the DBA parameter causes data set deletion to be performed on the tape migration level 2 volume. Any migrated data sets residing on the tape level 2 migration volume that are not referred to in the specified number of days (zero) will be logically deleted. Because the number of days specified is zero, DFSMShsm logically deletes all valid migrated data sets that reside on the volume. After data set deletion is completed on the tape migration volume, the system programmer can remove the volume from DFSMShsm’s control by entering the following DFSMShsm space manager command: DELVOL volser MIGRATION(PURGE)

The DELVOL command causes all records associated with the tape volume to be deleted from the DFSMShsm control data sets. The system programmer should consider how her or she is going to recover a copy of each of the migrated data sets that has been logically deleted during data set deletion.

If the tape volume is defined to DFSMShsm as a dump volume, the volume can be removed from the control of DFSMShsm with the following command: DELVOL volser DUMP(PURGE)

The entire dump copy that the volume belongs to will be invalidated.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0361I VOLUME volser DELETED BUT CONTAINS (RACF ONLY I PASSWORD ONLY I RACF AND PASSWORD) PROTECTED DATA

Explanation: Volume volser deletion is successful, but the deleted volume contains protected data of the specified type.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Clear the contents of the tape to maintain security.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0362I TAPE VOLUME volser WAS DEFINED AS oldtype AND IS NOW A newtype

Explanation: The tape volume with a volume serial number of volser was mounted by the tape operator in response to a nonspecific (PRIVAT) tape volume mount request. The tape volume mounted by the tape operator was empty and already defined to DFSMShsm as the volume type indicated by oldtype. The possible message inserts for oldtype are:

- UNASSIGNED BACKUP VOLUME
- UNASSIGNED DAILY BACKUP VOLUME
- DAILY BACKUP VOLUME ASSIGNED TO DAY nn
- SPILL BACKUP VOLUME
- LEVEL 2 MIGRATION VOLUME

However, the previous tape volume (the tape volume on which the end-of-volume condition was encountered resulting in the nonspecific (PRIVAT) tape volume mount request) is defined to DFSMShsm as the volume type indicated by newtype. The possible message inserts for newtype are:

- DAILY BACKUP VOLUME ASSIGNED TO DAY nn
- SPILL BACKUP VOLUME
- LEVEL 2 MIGRATION VOLUME

All necessary records in the DFSMShsm control data sets have been either modified, deleted, or created to reflect that the tape volume that the operator mounted (the one with a volume serial number of volser) is no longer defined to DFSMShsm as the type of volume indicated by oldtype but it defined to DFSMShsm as the type of volume indicated by newtype.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Check for one of the following two conditions:

- oldtype indicates that the tape volume was defined as a backup volume and newtype indicates that the volume is being changed to a migration volume.
• oldtype indicates that the tape volume was defined as a migration volume and newtype indicates that the volume is being changed to a backup volume.

If one of the two conditions exist, a possible operational problem might exist and the system programmer or storage administrator responsible for DFSMShsm operations should be notified of the occurrence of this message.

Application Programmer Response: Check for the following conditions:
• oldtype indicates that the tape volume was defined as a backup volume and newtype indicates that the volume is being changed to a migration volume; the tape operator mounted a tape volume that was defined to DFSMShsm as a backup volume when an end-of-volume condition occurred on a tape migration level 2 volume. The mount request was for a nonspecific (PRIVAT) tape volume.
• oldtype indicates that the tape volume was defined as a migration volume and newtype indicates that the volume is being changed to a backup volume; the tape operator mounted a tape volume that was defined to DFSMShsm as a migration volume when an end-of-volume condition occurred on a tape backup 2 volume. The mount request was for a nonspecific (PRIVAT) tape volume.

If one of the two conditions exist, a possible operational problem might exist, especially if your installation has a separate group of tape volumes with similar volume serial numbers (such as ML2001, ML2002, ML2003) defined as migration level 2 volumes with similar volume serial numbers (such as BV0001, BV0002, BV0003) defined as backup volumes. Even if this is not so, the grouping set up by the system programmer or storage administrator responsible for DFSMShsm operations is being compromised by the tape operators. Tape volumes originally defined as backup backup volumes are being redefined as migration volumes and being used for migration, or tape volumes originally defined as migration volumes are being redefined as backup volumes and used for backup.

You should determine the extent of the problem and what possible impact, if any, this problem may have on recall or recovery processing. If the problem occurs often or is having some adverse impact on recall or recovery processing, you should consider providing additional education or more explicit instructions to your tape operators. If you wish to stop the problem altogether, you should consider installing one of the following levels of the Data Facility Product (DFP) on your computing system:
• MVS/370 DFP 1.0 (5665-295)
• MVS/XA DFP Version 1 Release 1.2 (5665-284) or MVS/XA DFP Version 2 Release 1.0 (5665-XA2)

If DFP is installed, DFSMShsm will not allow the tape operator to:
• Mount a tape volume that is already defined as a migration volume when a backup volume is required.
• Mount a tape volume that is already defined as a backup volume when a migration volume is required.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0364I DATA SET ENTRY FOR DSN=dsname CANNOT BE FOUND IN THE T RECORD WITH KEY=key

Explanation: The data set entry for dsname has not been found during an attempt to invalidate the data set entry in the tape tale of contents (TTOC) record.

System action: The update of the data set entry is not made. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Run the AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS VOLUMES(volser) command against the affected tape volume. If this failure is due to an inconsistency in the CDS records, the audit function may be able to correct it.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0365I {MIGRATION | BACKUP } VOLUME volser NOW AVAILABLE FOR RECYLE

Explanation: A data set on a tape volume is invalid as a result of one of the following operations:
• A BDELETE or HBDELETE of a back version
• Creation of a backup version causing a previous version to exceed the maximum number of versions saved
• Recall of data set from a tape migration level 2 volume
• Data set deletion or data set retirement of a data set on a tape migration level 2 volume
• DELETE or HDELETE of a migration copy

Marking the data set invalid in the tape table of contents record has caused the percentage of valid data to drop to or below the recycle-percent-valid criteria established for migration and backup volumes by the SETSYS command.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If tape volumes are needed, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration for information about the use of the RECYCLE command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0366A REPLY Y ONLY WHEN ALL all TAPE VOLUMES(S) IS/ARE COLLECTED, N IF ANY NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: The nn tape volumes specified in the preceding ARC0313A message are needed to process
the recovery or the recall of a data set.

**System action:** DFSMShsm will continue processing until the operator replies to the message. After the reply of Y is received, DFSMShsm processing stops until the tape mount request is satisfied.

**Application Programmer Response:** After all the requested tapes have been collected and are ready for mounting, reply Y to the message. If all of the requested tapes are not available, reply N to the message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0367I**

**(A RECALL TASK DISABLED | MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECALL TASKS REDUCED), ARCFREE**

**RC=return-code**

**Explanation:** In a previous recall task, an error occurred that left an allocated DD name. This problem was detected on a subsequent attempt to reuse the recall task. The recall task has now been marked disabled and a different recall task will process the data set being recalled.

If the message said TASK DISABLED, the requested level of recall tasks is still being supported. If the message said MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECALL TASKS REDUCED, enough recall tasks have been disabled so that the DFSMShsm design limit of 15 does not permit support of the requested maximum number of recall tasks.

**System action:** The data set is recalled. However, a different recall task recalls the data set. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the number of recall tasks is reduced and the maximum number of recall tasks requested is important, the system programmer responsible for DFSMShsm should plan to stop and restart DFSMShsm.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0368I**

**VOLUME volser HAS BEEN MARKED FULL**

**Explanation:** The tape mounted for DFSMShsm output was rejected by DFSMShsm because it was a protected tape. Its label indicated that it either contained user password-protected data or unexpired data-protected data. However, if DFSMShsm had previously written on the tape and then emptied it, DFSMShsm would have written on the tape even though it was protected.

**Note:** Once DFSMShsm initially writes on a tape, it can continue to reuse the tape until the tape is released to become a scratch tape.

**System action:** DFSMShsm marks the volume volser full, then selects another tape.

---

**ARC0367I**

**FAILED TO RESET HOSTID IN DFSMHS CONTROL DATA SET type RECORD, KEY=key, I/O OPERATION={READING | WRITING}, RC=return-code**

**Explanation:** The DFSMShsm control data set type record with key key has been serialized with the processing unit identifier of the processing unit in which the current task is running. In an attempt to release serialization of the control data set record, an I/O error has occurred. The processing unit identifier remains in the record. The I/O operation that has failed has been reading or writing as specified in the message text. For return-code values, see Table 7 on page 466.

**System action:** The current DFSMShsm function continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the error and issue a FIXCDS command to reset the processing unit ID in the specified record. You can find a description of the FIXCDS command in DFSMShsm Diagnosis.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0371I**

**DFSMHS CONTROL DATA SET type RECORD IN USE BY HOST procid, KEY=recordkey**

**Explanation:** An attempt has been made to serialize on the DFSMShsm control data set type record having key recordkey by writing into the record the processing unit identifier of the processing unit in which the current task is running. A task running in a different processing unit with processing unit identifier procid has already serialized the record.

**System action:** The current function fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If it is suspected that the record should not be serialized (the information in the processing unit identifier field of the record is no longer valid), the FIXCDS command is used to reset the procid field. You can find a description of the FIXCDS command in DFSMShsm Diagnosis. This problem can be caused when a processing unit fails while records are serialized by that processing unit. Issue the LIST command with the HOST parameter to list DFSMShsm control data set records serialized by a specified processing unit. Issue the LIST command with the HOST and RESET parameters to reset all DFSMShsm control data set records serialized by the specified processing unit.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**ARC0372I**  
### [NON-SMS | SMS] VSAM DATA SET
dsnname (TO BE UNCATALOGED | CATALOGED | IMPORTED | RESTORED BY DFSMSDSS) FOR RECALL, 
VOLSER= volser

**Explanation:** During a recall of the VSAM data set with name dsnname, DFSMShsm has found it necessary to delete the data set's catalog entry.

If TO BE UNCATALOGED is indicated in the message, this message precedes the operation and serves as a reference in case some unrecoverable error occurs during or after the uncatalog operation and DFSMShsm is unable to recatalog the data set. If DFSMShsm is unable to complete the processing of the data set, no subsequent message will be issued. The lack of a message indicating successful completion of processing means that the recall has failed and DFSMShsm has been unable to recreate a catalog entry for the data set.

If DFSMShsm is able to complete the processing of the data set either successfully or in an error situation, this same message number (ARC0372I) is issued with either the CATALOGED, IMPORTED or RESTORED BY DFSMShsm insert. IMPORTED or RESTORED BY DFSMShsm is used when the recall is a success and the data set has been correctly cataloged. CATALOGED is used when the recall has failed and DFSMShsm has detected the error. When CATALOGED is used, DFSMShsm has cataloged the data set as a non-VSAM data set using a volume serial number of MIGRAT.

This message is only issued for the base cluster even though other components of the sphere may be processed similarly. Even though a failure can occur on an associated alternate index, the recall operation is considered a success. If the recall of an associated alternate index fails, the failure is reported with message ARC0767I. In addition to the ARC0767I message, each successfully recalled alternate index is reported with message ARC0768I.

**System action:** The recall operation continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If a pair of messages with this message number do not exist for the same data set, the recall has not been completed. In this case, the catalog entry will have to be recreated using the IDCAMS DEFINE command with the non-VSAM parameter. A non-VSAM catalog entry should always be redefined, even though a VSAM data set is being processed. MIGRAT is the volume serial number in all cases.

If the data set is SMS managed (the message text begins with SMS VSAM), it is recommended that the catalog entry that you recreate should be for an SMS-managed data set. A data set is considered SMS managed if the STORCLAS keyword is used with the data set DEFINE. If the data set is associated with a management class, the MGMTCLAS keyword should also be used.

The SMS class names to use when redefining the entry can be found in the data set's migration control data set record (MCD). The FIXCDS command is used to display the portion of the MCD record that contains the SMS class names. See z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis for the correct location of the class names in the MCD.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0373I**  
### ERROR OCCURRED IN MACRO macro WHEN OBTAINING SYSTEM CHANNEL PATH CONFIGURATION FOR VOLUME volser, RC=return-code, REAS=rsncode

**Explanation:** While attempting to obtain the system channel path configuration, an error occurred in the macro macro.

The macro is one of the following macros:

- IOCMAPE macro — DFSMShsm invokes IOCMAPE macro to obtain the CHPIDs for the primary volume (SMS or non-SMS) during automatic processing. IOCMAPE is only invoked if the new UCB service (e.g. UCBINFO macro) is not installed in the system that DFSMShsm is running.
- UCBINFO macro — DFSMShsm invokes UCBINFO macro, if it is installed in the system that DFSMShsm is running, to obtain the CHPIDs for the primary volume (SMS or non-SMS) during automatic processing.

The return-code value indicates the error. The return code return-code is the return code passed from the system macro IOCMAPE or UCBINFO macro. The reason code rsncode is the reason code passed from the system macro IOCMAPE or UCBINFO macro. If the return code return-code is 900 and the reason code is 0, the macro macro abnormally ended (abended) or DFSMShsm abended when invoking the macro macro.

This message will go to the log of the function that the configuration was being retrieved for.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. Volume channel paths are not updated. Volume selection continues using channel path identifiers saved from previous processing. SMS volumes restricted to this processing unit with no channel path identifiers will be selected after SMS volumes restricted to this processing unit that have channel path identifiers. SMS volumes not restricted to processing by any processing unit with no channel path identifiers will be selected after SMS volumes not restricted to processing by any processing unit that have channel path identifiers. The channel load save area is not updated with the contributed load from processing a volume that has no channel path identifier.

**Application Programmer Response:** Inform the system programmer of the message or examine the return code from IOCMAPE or UCBINFO macro which is documented in MVS/SP macro documentation.
ARC0374I ACCEPTPSCBUSERID = (YES | NO)

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter.

ACCEPTPSCBUSERID=YES indicates that DFSMShsm attempts to retrieve a user ID from the TSO protected step control block (PSCB) when RACF is not installed and a batch job containing TSO commands for DFSMShsm is being processed.

ACCEPTPSCBUSERID=NO indicates that DFSMShsm does not attempt to retrieve a user ID from the protected step control block (PSCB) when RACF is not installed and a batch job containing TSO commands for DFSMShsm is being processed.

These parameters have no meaning when RACF is installed on the processing unit system.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0375I CDSVERSIONBACKUP,
MCDSBACKUPDSN=dsname1,
BCDSBACKUPDSN=dsname2,
OCDSBACKUPDSN=dsname3,
JRNLBACUPDSN=dsname4

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the SETSYS or CDSVERSIONBACKUP parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current parameter settings for multiple backup versions of the control data sets.

dsname1 indicates the set of initial qualifiers of the set of MCDS backup data sets.

dsname2 indicates the set of initial qualifiers of the set of BCDS backup data sets.

dsname3 indicates the set of initial qualifiers of the set of OCDS backup data sets.

dsname4 indicates the set of initial qualifiers of the set of journal backup data sets.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0378I TTOC RECORD AND TAPE MEDIA CONTENTS ARE INCONSISTENT ON TAPE VOLUME volser, {TAPE VOLUME CANNOT BE RECYCLED AT THIS TIME | RECYCLE PROCESSING HAS BEEN FORCED, ONLY KNOWN DATA SETS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED | TAPE VOLUME CANNOT BE DELETED, VALID DATA SETS MAY EXIST ON THE VOLUME | REUSE CAPACITY, VALID BLOCKS, PCT VALID, AND NUM REC DO NOT CONTAIN VALUES CONSISTENT WITH THE TAPE MEDIA}
Explanation: TAPE VOLUME CANNOT BE RECYCLED AT THIS TIME indicates that a RECYCLE command has failed as a result of a mismatch between the indicated data sets on the tape volume volser as described in the offline control data set record (OCDS) tape table of contents record (TTOC) and the actual data sets residing on the volume.

RECYCLE PROCESSING HAS BEEN FORCED, ONLY KNOWN DATA SETS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED, indicates that a RECYCLE command with FORCE parameter has been allowed to run to completion. This mismatch between indicated data sets on the tape volume volser as described in the OCDS TTOC record and the actual data sets residing on the volume did not prevent recycle processing of known data sets.

TAPE VOLUME CANNOT BE DELETED, VALID DATA SETS MAY EXIST ON THE VOLUME, indicates a DELVOL command has failed as a result of a mismatch between the indicated data sets on the tape volume volser as described in the OCDS TTOC record and the actual data sets residing on the volume. This message is followed by an ARC0260I message.

REUSE CAPACITY, VALID BLOCKS, PCT VALID, AND NUM REC DO NOT CONTAIN VALUES CONSISTENT WITH THE TAPE MEDIA, indicates that a LIST TAPETABLEOFCONTENTS command has been issued and a mismatch between the indicated data sets on the tape volume volser as described in the OCDS TTOC record and the actual data sets residing on the volume has been found.

Without any message insert an error or a system outage has occurred while DFSMShsm has attempted to copy data sets to the tape volume volser. The result is a mismatch between the indicated data sets on the tape volume as described in the OCDS TTOC record and the actual data sets residing on the volume.

System action: DFSMShsm will not select the tape volume volser for output processing until after the mismatch is resolved (see programmer response). DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The extended AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS function is used to resolve the missing TTOC data set entries for the tape volume volser, except when RECYCLE processing has been forced. For information about extended AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS and RECYCLE FORCE commands, see the z/OS DFSMSdftp Storage Administration. See the z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration for the procedure that documents how to handle inconsistencies between tape media contents and OCDS TTOC records.

Source: DFSMShsm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC0379I</th>
<th>INVALID BLOCK COUNT OF number NOT SUBTRACTED FROM THE RECORD FOR TAPE VOLUME volser, RC=return-code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Explanation: An error has occurred in attempting to update the OCDS TTOC record with the accumulated invalid block count number from an in-storage TTOC invalidation element. The number of valid blocks on the tape volume volser is overstated by number in the tape volume’s OCDS TTOC record.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Error in updating OCDS TTOC record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Error in reading OCDS TTOC record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>GETMAIN error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Data set entry not found in OCDS TTOC record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>Three digit abnormal ending code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS function can be used to reconstruct the valid block count in the OCDS TTOC record for the tape volume volser when the number of lost blocks is significant.

Source: DFSMShsm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC0380A</th>
<th>RECALL WAITING FOR VOLUME volser IN USE BY HOST procid, FUNCTION function. REPLY WAIT, CANCEL, OR MOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Explanation: A recall request needs a tape migration volume volser that has been in use by another processing unit procid or another task on this processing unit for the past 30 minutes. The operator is being asked for direction. The function that has the volume is recycle, tapecopy, migration, recall, DBA/DBU, audit, ABACKUP, or ARECOVER.

Note: For RECYCLE and TAPECOPY functions, this time may be changed or you may choose to immediately fail recalls when the volume is in use by RECYCLE or TAPECOPY processing. See the supported PATCH commands in the z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

System action: The DFSMShsm task waits for a reply. If the reply is MOUNT, the recall task requests that the tape volume be mounted. CAUTION: Do not reply MOUNT unless the processing unit specified in the message has gone down. If the reply is WAIT, the task continues to wait for the tape to become available, checking in no less than two-minute intervals for its availability. If the reply is CANCEL, the recall request
fails because the volume is not available.

**Operator response:** If the processing unit that is indicated as having the volume in use has gone down, reply MOUNT to the message, which causes DFSMShsm to free up the tape volume for the recall. If the volume really is still in use by another processing unit or another task on this processing unit, reply WAIT or CANCEL. If the tape volume cannot be found, reply CANCEL.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0381A** ALLOCATION REQUEST FAILED FOR volser FOR {MIGRATION | RECALL | BACKUP | RECOVER | CDSBACKUP | RECYCLE | DUMP | AUDIT | TAPECOPY | UNKNOWN} REPLY WAIT OR CANCEL

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm attempted to allocate a tape volume, but dynamic allocation determined there are no tape units currently available for the volume, or the operator failed the allocation request. The operator is asked for direction.

**System action:** The DFSMShsm task waits for a reply.

If the reply is WAIT, DFSMShsm reissues the allocation request every ten seconds up to six times. If the unit is still not available after the six retries, then the message is issued again.

**Note:** DFSMShsm repeats the allocation request, and the message continues to be issued until either the allocation request is satisfied, or the reply is CANCEL.

If the reply is CANCEL, the allocation fails immediately.

**Operator response:** If it is possible that a tape unit may become available within a reasonable time, reply WAIT. Otherwise reply CANCEL. The installation may give further direction to the operators, such as, always reply CANCEL if the function is recycle; and always reply WAIT if the function is recall.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0382I** {CREATION | UPDATE | DELETION} OF RACF DISCRETE PROFILE FAILED FOR DATA SET dsname1 (FROM dsname2), RC= RACF return-code

**Explanation:** During backup or recovery of the data set dsname1, DFSMShsm has attempted to create a RACF discrete profile for the data set. The data set dsname2 has been the model RACF profile for the creation of the new profile. The profile creation has failed. RACF has issued the return-code in the message. return codes from RACF are documented in \textit{z/OS Security Server RACF Macros and Interfaces} and contain a description of return codes from the RACDEF macro. If the return code is not found in the RACDEF macro, it is a special case and is the return code from the RACINIT macro.

If dsname1 has the form:

`backup-prefix.BACK.user1.user2.Yyddd.Tthhmmss`,

a backup profile has been created during data set backup. If dsname2 has that form, a backup profile has been used as a model for the recovered data set's profile.

If both dsname1 and dsname2 have this form, dsname1 has been used as a model profile for transferring a backup profile during backup version deletion.

If neither dsname1 nor dsname2 has that form, a profile creation has been attempted for the data set specified with the NEWNAME parameter for the RECOVER or RECALL commands or a profile has been created after renaming the target data set to a temporary name. The model profile for dsname2's profile has been that of the original data set or the renamed original data set.

If UPDATE appears in the message, an attempt has been made to update the data set's profile following data set recall or recovery. The profile should correspond with the volume serial number of the recall or recovery target volume. The RACF profile update has failed. The return-code in the message has been returned by RACF. If the return-code is 24, an abnormal end has occurred when the discrete profile has been updated, probably because the profile already contains the volume serial number being added.

If DELETION appears in the message, DFSMShsm has attempted to delete a discrete RACF data set profile associated with the backup version of a RACF-indicated data set.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For DELETION, the RACF security administrator should determine the cause of the failure. If the profile does not exist, no further action is necessary. If the profile does exist, the security administrator should manually delete the profile using the RACF TSO DELDSD command. For UPDATE, the RACF security administrator or system programmer should determine the cause of the failure and manually update the profile.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0383I** DATA SET dsname RECOVERED WITHOUT RACF DISCRETE PROFILE

**Explanation:** A RACF-indicated data set dsname was recovered, but its RACF discrete profile could not be created. The data set is marked as though a discrete profile exists. The original data set's profile could not be used as a model for creation of a new profile. Also, either no backup profile existed for use as a model or creation of a profile with a backup profile as a model
failed. The creation of a minimal discrete profile also failed. Recovery of the data set succeeds. However, the data set may not be accessible without further action to create a RACF profile.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If a RACF always-call environment is not in effect, use the RACF ADDSD dsname NOSET command to create a discrete profile for data sets.

In a RACF always-call environment, a generic profile may be created to allow data set access.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0384I**  
**DATA SET dsname RECOVERED WITH MINIMAL RACF DISCRETE PROFILE**

**Explanation:** A RACF-indicated data set dsname was recovered, but its original RACF discrete profile could not be re-created. The original data set's profile could not be used as a model for the new profile. Also, no backup profiles were available as models or creation of a profile with a backup profile as a model failed. A minimal RACF profile was created for the recovered data set. No access list was created with the discrete profile.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Specify a new access list if desired, with the RACF PERMIT command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0385I**  
**FAILED TO SET RACF INDICATION ON DURING RECOVERY OF VSAM DATA SET dsname, CATALOG RETURN CODE = crc, CATALOG REASON CODE = creas**

**Explanation:** A discrete RACF profile has existed for the data set dsname or one has been recovered. The RACF indicator on the cluster's catalog record has not been properly set on. Catalog management return codes crc and reason codes creas are documented in the description for message IDC3009I in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSLTBW_2.2.7/com.ibm.zos.v2r11.racf/arc_msg.html#idc3009).

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The security administrator or system programmer should determine why the catalog management request has failed, based on the return and reason codes. The discrete profile may have to be deleted and re-created with the DELDSD and ADDSD commands to RACF-indicate the VSAM cluster.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0386I**  
**DISCRETE RACF PROFILE RECOVERED FOR DATA SET dsname1, MODEL= dsname2**

**Explanation:** A RACF-indicated data set was recovered and a discrete RACF profile was created for the data set also. If dsname2 is the original data set name, the discrete profile for the original data set was used as a model for the profile creation. If dsname2 is the backup version name, the backup profile associated with the backup version was used as the model for the profile creation.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** You can specify a new access list with the RACF PERMIT command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0387A**  
**RECOVER OF DATA SET dsname TIMED OUT WAITING FOR TAPE VOLUME volser TO BECOME AVAILABLE. SHOULD THE DATA SET RECOVER REQUEST CONTINUE TO WAIT? REPLY Y OR N**

**Explanation:** Recover of a data set has been waiting for a tape volume to become available. The operator is being asked for direction.

**System action:** The DFSMShsm task waits for a reply. If the waiting task holds resources critical for DFSMShsm processing, all of DFSMShsm may eventually be waiting for the reply.

If the reply is Y, DFSMShsm will reset the default wait time of 30 minutes for the data set.

If the reply is N, DFSMShsm will fail the data set recover request with a return code of 84.

**Operator response:** If it is possible the tape volume volser will become available within a reasonable time, reply Y.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0389E**  
**TSO WAIT TYPE RECALL REQUEST FOR A DATA SET HAS BEEN CHANGED TO A NOWAIT REQUEST. {RECALL(TAPE) | RECALL(TAPE(TSO))} IS HELD.**

**Explanation:** TSO RECALL processing requested a data set from tape and tape recall is held. This message is sent to the operator and will remain on the operator’s screen until deleted. After five minutes, if a similar recall request is issued, then another ARC0389E message is to the operator. TSO tape recall requests between the five-minute intervals, will not cause ARC0389E messages to be issued.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

---

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Operator response:  When the problem is corrected or the message is no longer needed, take the following action to delete the message:

- If the message identifier is not available, issue the DISPLAY R,I command to get the ID.
- To delete the message, issue the following command using the message identifier id obtained from the above DISPLAY R,I command:

  CONTROL C,I,id

Application Programmer Response:  RECALL processing will be completed when the operator releases the tape recall function.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

ARC0390I  MIGRATED RACF-PROTECTED VSAM CLUSTER dsname MUST BE RECALLED PRIOR TO DELETION

Explanation:  A delete operation was requested for a command-migrated VSAM cluster that was not eligible for volume level migration and had RACF protection on objects other than the base cluster. DFSMSHsm cannot delete the RACF profiles for the VSAM cluster dsname.

System action:  The delete operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Delete the VSAM cluster using the following steps:

- Issue a DFSMSHsm RECALL or HRECALL command.
- Issue an access method services command to delete the recalled VSAM cluster.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

ARC0392I  USER {userid/consoleid} NOT AUTHORIZED FOR {cmd1 cmd2 parm} COMMAND PARAMETER

Explanation:  RACF determined that the user/console operator is not authorized to use the command/parameter cmd1 parm through the RACF facility class profile defined for the command/parameter cmd1 parm.

userid is the ID of the user who issued the command/parameter cmd1 parm.

consoleid is the console ID of the operator who issued the command/parameter cmd1 parm.

System action:  The request failed. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Operator response:  To use the command/parameter, contact your security administrator for authorization to the required RACF profile (restricted or comprehensive). Reissue the command or parameter.

Application Programmer Response:  To use the command/parameter, contact your security administrator for authorization to the required RACF profile (restricted or comprehensive). Reissue the command or parameter.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

ARC0396I  CREATION OF THE USER ACEE FAILED FOR userid DURING command AUTHORIZATION, RACF RC= return-code, RACF REAS= reason-code.

Explanation:  A USER ACEE is needed for the command authorization, but RACF has been unable to create the USER ACEE for userid.

userid is the user's ID who has issued the command.

command is the command that has been issued by the userid.

return-code is the return code from RACF.

reason-code is the reason code from RACF.

For return code and reason code values, see the z/OS Security Server RACF Macros and Interfaces.

System action:  The command fails and DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  The system programmer or storage administrator responsible for DFSMSHsm should contact the RACF security administrator for help in resolving this problem.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

ARC0397I  ACCESS TO THE FILTER OUTPUT DATA SET dsname HAS BEEN DENIED TO USER userid, RETURN CODE = return-code

Explanation:  An ABACKUP command has been issued with the FILTEROUTPUTDATASET or FODS (dsname) parameter. However, the user issuing the command does not have RACF authorization to update or allocate the data set specified in the command.

dname is the name of the filter output data set

userid is the user ID issuing the command

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>User userid is not authorized to update the filter output data set. A data set with the name specified with the FODS parameter existed at the time the ABACKUP command was issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>User userid is not authorized to allocate the filter output data set. A data set with the name specified with the FODS parameter did not exist at the time the ABACKUP command was issued.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A data set with the name specified with the FODS parameter existed at the time the ABACKUP command was issued; this data set was also migrated (volser=MIGRAT). However, no migration copy of the data set existed.

A data set with the name specified with the FODS parameter existed at the time the ABACKUP command was issued; this data set was also migrated (volser=MIGRAT). However, no D record was found for the migrated data set.

**System action:** The command fails and DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Contact your security administrator for granting the authorization to update or allocate the filter output data set (return codes 8 and 10). Contact your system programmer regarding possible problems with the migrated, filter output data set (return codes 12 and 14).

**Explanation:** This is the second of three messages DFSMShsm writes when an LSPACE is done for a volume. VTOC statistics are reported for the volume identified in message ARC0400I.

• tracks indicates the number of tracks in the VTOC of the volume.

• totdscbs indicates the number of data set control blocks (DSCBs) in the VTOC.

• free indicates the number of free DSCBs.

• percent indicates the percent of free DSCBs.

• avlspace indicates the number of available space DSCBs. If the volume has an indexed VTOC, avlspace represents the number of equivalent available space DSCBs.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Explanation:** This is the additional message DFSMShsm writes when an LSPACE is done for track-managed space for the Extended Addressable Volume (EAV) volser. Unallocated space is percent of all the allocatable track-managed space on the volume. The amount of unallocated space remaining is tracks and cylinders. The fragmentation index fragx calculated by DFSMShsm for this volume is for information only. The storage administrator might want to reorganize volumes whose fragmentation index values are 0.6 or higher.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Explanation:** This is the last of three messages DFSMShsm writes when an LSPACE is done for a volume. VTOC statistics are reported for the volume identified in message ARC0400I.

• tracks indicates the number of tracks in the VTOC of the volume.

• totdscbs indicates the number of data set control blocks (DSCBs) in the VTOC.

• free indicates the number of free DSCBs.

• percent indicates the percent of free DSCBs.

• avlspace indicates the number of available space DSCBs. If the volume has an indexed VTOC, avlspace represents the number of equivalent available space DSCBs.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.
detected an error in reading the indexed VTOC.

If both return-code and reason-code are equal to zero, DFSMShsm has not been able to process the indexed VTOC for volume volser. The volume either has a disabled indexed VTOC or the volume has a nonindexed VTOC.

For nonzero code values, the return code and CVSTAT field returned to DFSMShsm from the CVAFDSM macro are given in the return-code and reason-code fields. For an explanation of these fields, see documentation about the CVAFDSM macro. The CVAFDSM return codes are in z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets. The CVSTAT return codes are in z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the return-code and reason-code are nonzero, correct the indexed VTOC using the documentation about the CVAFDSM macro, which are located in the z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

If both return-code and reason-code are equal to zero and the volume has an indexed VTOC, see the documentation for previous I/O-error messages (IEC607i) received for volume volser to see how the indexed VTOC can be reenabed.

If both return-code and reason-code are equal to zero and the volume has a nonindexed VTOC, determine why the available space DSCBs are not usable and make corrections if needed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0405I  HOST  procid  UPDATING SPACE INFORMATION ON ALL VOLUMES

Explanation: The processing unit procid is space checking all volumes because it has not validated the space information in the volume records in the migration control data set (MCDS). Performance is slower during space information in the volume records in the migration level 1 volume currently under DFSMShsm control, or a non-SMS primary or migration level 1 volume that is OFFLINE. (A primary or migration level 1 volume is currently under DFSMShsm control if an ADDVOL command was entered for that volume during this startup of DFSMShsm, and the volume was not removed from DFSMShsm control by a subsequent DELVOL command.)

If SPACE was not specified with specific volumes, this message is issued for each requested volume that is an SMS-managed volume, a non-SMS volume that is neither a primary nor migration level 1 volume currently under DFSMShsm control, or a non-SMS primary or migration level 1 volume that is OFFLINE. (A primary or migration level 1 volume is currently under DFSMShsm control if an ADDVOL command was entered for that volume during this startup of DFSMShsm, and the volume was not removed from DFSMShsm control by a subsequent DELVOL command.)

If SPACE was not specified with specific volumes, this message is issued for each requested volume that is an SMS-managed volume, a non-SMS volume that is neither a primary nor migration level 1 volume currently under DFSMShsm control, or a non-SMS primary or migration level 1 volume that is OFFLINE. (A primary or migration level 1 volume is currently under DFSMShsm control if an ADDVOL command was entered for that volume during this startup of DFSMShsm, and the volume was not removed from DFSMShsm control by a subsequent DELVOL command.)

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If no processing unit is designated as the primary processing unit, define one processing unit as the primary processing unit in the startup procedure. For information about DFSMShsm startup procedures, see z/OS DFSMShsm.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0406I  SPACE PARAMETER ON QUERY COMMAND ONLY VALID WHEN ENTERED BY CONSOLE OPERATOR OR AUTHORIZED USER

Explanation: A QUERY command with the SPACE parameter was issued by a non-DFSMShsm authorized user from a TSO terminal with the HSENDNCMD command. The SPACE parameter of the QUERY command is only valid when entered by a system operator or a DFSMShsm authorized user.

System action: Other parameters on the QUERY command are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0407I  QUERY SPACE FAILED, (VOLUME volser NOT I NO PRIMARY OR MIGRATION LEVEL 1 VOLUMES) CURRENTLY MANAGED BY DFSMShsm

Explanation: A QUERY command with the SPACE parameter was entered. If specific volumes were specified on the command, this message is issued for each requested volume that is an SMS-managed volume, a non-SMS volume that is neither a primary nor migration level 1 volume currently under DFSMShsm control, or a non-SMS primary or migration level 1 volume that is OFFLINE. (A primary or migration level 1 volume is currently under DFSMShsm control if an ADDVOL command was entered for that volume during this startup of DFSMShsm, and the volume was not removed from DFSMShsm control by a subsequent DELVOL command.)

If SPACE was not specified with specific volumes, this message is issued if there are no non-SMS primary volumes under DFSMShsm control and no migration level 1 volumes under DFSMShsm control, or if the volumes under DFSMShsm control are OFFLINE.

System action: If a set of volume serial numbers was specified on the QUERY command with the SPACE parameter, the available space is listed for each non-SMS-managed volume that is a primary or migration level 1 volume currently under DFSMShsm control. Other parameters on the QUERY command are
processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If you want to query the available space on a non-SMS volume using the DFSMShsm QUERY command with the SPACE parameter, the volume must be a primary or migration level 1 volume currently under DFSMShsm control and must be ONLINE. You can place a non-SMS volume under DFSMShsm control by entering an ADDVOL command for the volume. Under most conditions, an ADDVOL command for a primary or migration level 1 volume causes the available space on the volume to be listed.

If you want to query the available space on an SMS-managed volume, you must use the appropriate ISMF panel.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter was issued. This message indicates how DFSMShsm will allocate a tape unit during recovery and recall processing (INPUT TAPE ALLOCATION), backup and migration processing (OUTPUT TAPE ALLOCATION), and recycle processing (RECYCLE TAPE ALLOCATION). The message also indicates which format for the IBM 3480 Magnetic Tape Subsystem is started (TAPEFORMAT) and the maximum number of blocks that will be written to a single file format volume (MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS).

If **INPUT TAPE ALLOCATION= WAIT**, DFSMShsm will turn on the S99WTUNT bit in the S99FLAG2 field passed to dynamic allocation when it is allocating a tape unit during backup, migration and dump processing.

If **OUTPUT TAPE ALLOCATION= NOWAIT**, DFSMShsm will turn on the S99WTUNIT bit in the S99FLAG2 field passed to dynamic allocation when it is allocating a tape unit during backup, migration, and dump processing.

If **RECYCLE TAPE ALLOCATION= WAIT**, DFSMShsm will turn on the S99WTUNIT bit in the S99FLAG2 field passed to dynamic allocation when it is allocating a tape unit during recycle processing.

If **RECYCLE TAPE ALLOCATION= NOWAIT**, DFSMShsm will not turn on the S99WTUNIT bit in the S99FLAG2 field passed to dynamic allocation when it is allocating a tape unit during recycle processing.

If **TAPEFORMAT= SINGLEFILE**, 3480 migration and backup volumes will be written as a single file on the tape.

If **TAPEFORMAT= MULTIFILE**, 3480 migration and backup volumes will be written as multiple data sets for each volume.

The maximum number of 16K blocks that DFSMShsm will write to a migration or backup 3480 volume in single file format is **blocks**.

If **MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS=11,421** (the default value), a 3480 volume will have a very high probability of being able to be copied to a single 3480 volume.

If **MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS=0**, the full single file format 3480 volumes will be used.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm encountered a read error on the VTOC of the volume **volser** specified in the message. In the case of an LSPACE, processing bypasses the volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action in the VTOC of the volume **volser**.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm encountered a read error on the VTOC of the volume **volser** specified in the message. In the case of an LSPACE, processing bypasses the volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action in the VTOC of the volume **volser**.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm encountered a read error on the VTOC of the volume **volser** specified in the message. In the case of an LSPACE, processing bypasses the volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action in the VTOC of the volume **volser**.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
GOAL=(nnn | NOLIMIT),
RECONNECT(NONE | ALL | ML2DIRECTEDONLY))

Explanation: A DFSMShsm QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current operating environment.

If TAPEMIGRATION=DIRECT, DFSMShsm migrates all migration data sets directly to tape migration level 2 volumes.
  • If TAPE(ANY), DFSMShsm selects any available tape during migration processing.
  • If TAPE(unitname), DFSMShsm selects available unitname tapes during migration processing.

If TAPEMIGRATION=ML2TAPE, DFSMShsm migrates data sets from DASD migration level 1 volumes to tape migration level 2 volumes.
  • If TAPE(ANY), DFSMShsm selects any available tape during migration processing.
  • If TAPE(unitname), DFSMShsm selects available unitname tapes during migration processing.

If TAPEMIGRATION=NONE, a migration level 2 tape is selected when one of the following events takes place:
  • The selection of tape migration level 2 by the ARCMDEXT exit, which is taken when performing migration on a level 0 volume.
  • The migration of an SMS-managed data set belonging to a management class with the attribute of LEVEL-1-DAYS-NON-USAGE=0, which indicates that the data set is to be migrated directly to level 2 tape.

If ROUTETOTAPE(ANY) is displayed, DFSMShsm will select any available tape when directed to select a tape migration level 2 volume under the conditions described under "TAPEMIGRATION=NONE", above. If no tapes are available, DFSMShsm will select a scratch tape with the unit name specified or defaulted from the MIGUNITNAME parameter of the SETSYS command.

If ROUTETOTAPE(unitname) is displayed, DFSMShsm will select any available tape, with the specific unitname shown, when directed to select a tape migration level 2 volume under the conditions described under "TAPEMIGRATION=NONE", above.

If RECONNECT(NONE) is displayed, DFSMShsm will not attempt to reconnect to the ML2 copy that the data set was most recently recalled from, but will, instead, migrate the data set in a normal manner. In addition, DFSMShsm will not mark as reconnection candidates any data sets recalled while this setting is in effect.

If RECONNECT(ALL) is displayed, DFSMShsm will attempt to reconnect to the ML2 copy that the data set was most recently recalled from, even if the target level for a normal migration would be ML1.

If RECONNECT(ML2DIRECTEDONLY) is displayed, DFSMShsm will attempt to reconnect to the ML2 copy that the data set was most recently recalled from, but only if the data set is eligible for direct migration to ML2.

The current tape density for migration scratch tapes is density.

The current tape unit for migration scratch tapes is unit.

The migration recycle percentage is percent.

The maximum number of recall tasks that are allowed to be processing concurrently from tape volumes is tasks.

The number of partial (not full, not empty) ML2 tapes not associated as output with any migration or recycle task to be available after a generic recycling of ML2 tapes is nnn.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0411I  TAPESECURITY={RACF | RACFINCLUDE} (PASSWORD) {EXPIRATION | EXPIRATIONINCLUDE} {DEFERMOUNT | NODEFERMOUNT}

Explanation: A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter has been entered. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current operating environment.

The current setting of the TAPESECURITY parameter is displayed along with the current setting of the DEFERMOUNT parameter. For additional information about this parameter, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0412I  RECYCLEOUTPUT BACKUP={unit | **NONE**}, MIGRATION={unit | **NONE**}

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current parameter settings.

BACKUP=unit specifies that during recycle processing of a tape backup volume, only tape SPILL backup volumes that can be mounted and written on the specified type of unit are used for output. In addition, the tape SPILL backup volume is allocated using the unit name specified with the BACKUP subparameter of the RECYCLEOUTPUT parameter on the SETSYS command, overriding the unitname specified on the ADDVOL command for the tape SPILL backup volume.
BACKUP=**NONE** specifies there is no restriction on the type of tape spill backup volume that can be selected for output during the recycle processing of a tape backup volume.

MIGRATION=unit specifies that during recycle processing of a tape level 2 migration volume, only tape level 2 migration volumes that can be mounted and written on the specified type of unit are used for output. In addition, the tape level 2 migration volume is allocated using the unit name specified with the MIGRATION subparameter of the RECYCLEOUTPUT parameter on the SETSYS command, overriding the unitname specified on the ADDVOL command for the tape level 2 migration volume.

MIGRATION=**NONE** specifies that there is no restriction on the type of tape level 2 migration volume that can be selected for output during the recycle processing of a tape level 2 migration volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A QUERY command has been issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message gives the status of the EXPIREBV long-running command.

HELD and NOT HELD indicate whether the operator has issued a HOLD command to hold the function.

ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate whether an EXPIREBV command is currently in progress.

The EXPIREBV command reads records from the BCDS in alphabetical order, looking for expired backup versions, or expired ABARS versions if ABARSVERSIONS is specified. The key of the record being read is periodically stored in the backup control record on this processing unit. The data set backup version key and the ABARS version key are each stored separately. The value of the stored key used when processing data set backup versions is indicated with bcdskey1. The value of the stored key used when processing ABARS versions is indicated with bcdskey2.

The planned ending key is saved when starting an EXPIREBV command. If the command processing ends prior to completion, a subsequent EXPIREBV command issued on this processing unit with the RESUME parameter, will, by default, start at the bcdskey1 if ABARSVERSIONS is omitted, or will start at the bcdskey2 if ABARSVERSIONS is specified.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The DFSMShsm QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. This message gives one of the esoteric unit name translations that was specified on the most recent SETSYS USERUNITTABLE command.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The DFSMShsm QUERY command was issued with a SETSYS parameter from the list in the
message text. This message reports a DFSMShsm setting, which is either the default or the setting previously specified by a SETSYS TAPEINPUTPROMPT parameter. The TAPEINPUTPROMPT parameter determines whether or not DFSMShsm will issue action messages to prompt the operator to determine the availability of specified input tapes.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0418I**

**Explanation:** Here are the values that are specified by the SETSYS TAPEUTILIZATION command:

- **pct**
  - This is the amount of the tape volume that will be written until DFSMShsm forces the end of volume.

- **NOLIMIT**
  - DFSMShsm will write to the tapes until the actual end of volume is reached.

- **UNIT**
  - This is the unit type that the settings pertain to.

- **CAPACITYMODE**
  - This pertains exclusively to user-defined esoterics that contain only IBM 3590 tape drives that emulate 3490 and are capable of CAPACITYMODE switching.

- **EXTENDED**
  - The tapes can be filled more fully, but with a loss of compatibility with emulated 3490 drives that are not capable of CAPACITYMODE switching.

- **COMPATIBILITY**
  - The tapes will be filled only as far as emulated 3490 drives can fill them (without CAPACITYMODE switching support).

- **NONE**
  - The drives in the esoteric do not support CAPACITYMODE switching.

- **LIBRARYMIGRATION**
  - This value represents the percent utilized for migration tapes that are stored in a tape library.

- **LIBRARYBACKUP**
  - This value represents the percent utilized for backup tapes that are stored in a tape library.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that these are the desired settings. If not, reissue the SETSYS TAPEUTILIZATION command with the proper parameters.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0419I**

**Explanation:** A QUERY command with the SETSYS parameter has been entered. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe its current operating environment.

The current setting of the SELECTVOLUME option is displayed:

- If SELECTVOLUME=SPECIFIC I SCRATCH I SPECIFIC FOR func[,func], SCRATCH FOR func[,func] is displayed, this implies a global specification that applies to backup, dump, and migration tape volume selection.

The current setting of the TAPEDELETION option is displayed:

- If TAPEDELETION=SCRATCHTAPE I HSMTAPE I SCRATCHTAPE FOR func[,func], HSMTAPE FOR func[,func] is displayed, the values for func are BACKUP, MIGRATION and DUMP. These values reflect the different functional specifications that have been requested for tape volume deletion.

The current setting of the PARTIALTAPE option is displayed:

- If PARTIALTAPE=MARKFULL I REUSE I MARKFULL FOR func, REUSE FOR func DISASTERMODE=YES I NO is displayed, the values for func are BACKUP and MIGRATION. These values reflect the
different functional specifications that have been requested for marking single-file format tape volumes full.

When DISASTERMODE=YES, DFSMShsm selects the disaster alternate volume, if it exists, for recall or recover.

For additional information about these three options, see the z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0420I volser1 DELETED, {ML2 | BACKUP} ALTERNATE=volser2
Explanation: A DEVOL command was entered for tape volume volser1 or an internal DELVOL was processed. The delete was successful, but there is an alternate volume, volser2 that exists for the deleted volume.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Use this message (in the command activity log) to determine what alternate tape volumes can be purged and reused.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0421I type VOLUME volser IS NOW MARKED FULL
Explanation: DFSMShsm marked a tape volume full. The type reflects the type of volume processed. The type is set to either BACKUP or MIGRATION.

System action: The tape is marked full. DFSMShsm processing continues. The message is routed to both the migration log and to the console to facilitate auto-operations usage.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0422I TAPECOPY COMPLETED - RETURN CODE=return-code
Explanation: DFSMShsm has completed processing of a TAPECOPY command. The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>All functions requested completed without errors. This code is also issued if a TAPECOPY ALL, BACKUP, or MIGRATIONLEVEL2 command found no eligible volumes to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>TAPECOPY did not successfully process the complete list of tape volumes. A subset of the tapes were copied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TAPECOPY failed without completing any copies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>TAPECOPY abnormally ended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the other messages issued during the tape copy process. No response is required for return code 0. For return code 4, the volume list (either the command or input data set) must be updated to remove all volumes that were successfully processed before reissuing the TAPECOPY command.

For all other codes, the command can be restarted. If operating from an explicit volume list, all volumes that were processed should be removed from the list before reissuing the TAPECOPY command.

See the messages accompanying this messages to determine the state of each volume that was to be processed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0423I VOLUME COPY COMPLETE - SOURCE = volser1, TARGET = volser2
Explanation: DFSMShsm successfully performed the tape copy function for volser1. The source tape has been copied to the target tape and the target tape’s volume serial has been recorded in the source volume’s TTOC.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0424I volser NOT COPIED - REASON=reason-code
Explanation: DFSMShsm failed to perform the tape copy function for volume volser. One of the following conditions exists:

- The EXPDT parameter specified in an INDATASET record is invalid.
- Neither a migration control data set volume record (MCV) nor a backup control data set backup volume record (MCT) is found for the volume.
- The volume is not a 3480 tape volume recorded in DFSMShsm single-file mode.

The reason codes are:

| 1 | A control data set (CDS) record (MCV or MCT) for the volume is missing. See the accompanying messages for the record type. |
| 2 | The volume is not a 3480 single-file |
tape volume and it cannot be copied, or the tape may be empty.

The EXPDT parameter in the input data set record for this volume is invalid. Possible reasons may be one of the following:

- A character is nonnumeric
- The day value is less than 1 or greater than 366
- The day value 366 is specified, but the year is not a leap year
- The date is after 2155
- The date is in the past
- The date is specified as yyddd, but the current date is after 1999.

The tape table of contents record (TTOC) is not found for the volume.

The alternate volume is identified as a disaster alternate volume.

The volume was not copied because it already has a valid alternate volume.

**System action:** The volume is bypassed. The tape copy process continues to check the volume list for valid entries. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the following actions based upon the reason code:

1. A CDS record (MCV or MCT) for the volume is missing. See the accompanying messages for the record type. If a TTOC exists for the volume, ADDVOL the tape, then rerun the tape copy process. If no TTOC exists, the tape cannot be copied.

2. The volume is not a 3480 single-file tape volume and it cannot be copied, or the tape volume may be empty.

3. The expiration date field in the INDATASET record for this volume is invalid. Correct the expiration date and rerun the tape copy process.

4. The volume cannot be copied because the TTOC record is missing.

5. The volume cannot be copied because the TTOC record and tape media contents are inconsistent on the tape volume. The tape volume cannot be copied at this time. Rerun the tape copy at a later time. The extended AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS command processing is used to resolve the missing TTOC data set entries for the tape volume volser, except when RECYCLE processing is forced. For information about extended AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS and RECYCLE FORCE, see the [z/OS DFSMSdftp Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/STXKQY_7.1.0/com.ibm.zos.sdk.doc/index.html) See the [z/OS DFSMSShsm Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/STZT7U_7.1.0/com.ibm.zos.dfsmsdfsp/admin/index.html) for the procedure for handling inconsistencies between tape media contents and OCDS TTOC records.

6. The volume cannot be copied while the alternate volume is marked as a disaster alternate volume.

7. None

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC0425I</th>
<th>COPY OF volser FAILED - REASON=reason-code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation:</td>
<td>The creation of the alternate tape copy failed. The reason code explains the error:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TTOC read error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TTOC update error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I/O error on input tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I/O error on output tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EOV on output tape (tape too short).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Open error on input tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Open error on output tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Close error on input tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Close error on the output tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ARCCPCTS subtask abnormally ended (abended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MCV update failed. The volume may be in use by another processing unit or another task on this processing unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>BVR update failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>MCT read failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TTOC read failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The MCV for the tape volume indicated the volume was in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>MCT update failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>MCT read failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CDS I/O error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>An error occurred while adding RACF protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>IDRC incompatibility between original unit and alternate unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The alternate unit requested for the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output tape is incompatible with the tape to be copied. For example:

- The alternate unit cannot be 3490 when a 3480 or 3480X tape is being copied.
- The alternate unit cannot be 3480 or 3480X when a 3490 tape is being copied.
- The alternate unit cannot be 3590-1 when a 3480, 3480X, or 3490 tape is being copied.
- The alternate unit cannot be 3480, 3480X, or 3490 tape when a 3590-1 is being copied.

During processing of the TAPECOPY command, a volume to be copied is of a different length than the volume to which it is to be copied or the input and output tape drives use a different recording technology. DFSMShsm does not allow a TAPECOPY from an enhanced capacity tape cartridge to a standard capacity cartridge, nor does it allow a TAPECOPY from a standard capacity cartridge to an enhanced capacity tape cartridge.

If you do not have a tape library, and the tape operator mounted the wrong length tape because the tape operator was not informed of what capacity cartridge to mount, issue the command:

```
SETSYS TAPEOUTPUTPROMPT(TAPECOPY(YES))
```

and then reissue the TAPECOPY command. This causes DFSMShsm to indicate to the tape operator which type of tape (standard or enhanced capacity) should be mounted on the particular device for each TAPECOPY command issued.

If the output tape drive recording technology differs from that of the input drive, output to a drive uses the same recording technology as the input tape drive.

If the source volume is not RACF protected, TAPECOPY does not output to a tape volume that has RACF protection that DFSMShsm did not provide.

Error attempting to issue the TAPEOUTPUTPROMPT message ARC0332A.

Error attempting to determine if tape is standard capacity or enhanced capacity.

ML2 input volume was needed by RECALL or ABACKUP.

For DFSMShsm MVS V1R5 and higher, the MCV or MCT record for the volume indicates that the data was written with CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED). Either the input unit that was recorded in the CDS is not capable of CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) operation or the output unit does not operate in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED).

For DFSMShsm MVS V1R4, the input tape was in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) and cannot be processed by this release.

All of the reason codes (except 3, 4, 5, 40, and 41) are accompanied by another DFSMShsm message that provides details of the failure.

**System action:** The TAPECOPY process continues with the next tape. If two consecutive tapes end abnormally (not including RC40), the TAPECOPY process ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Response is dependent upon the reason code. For all reason codes except 3, 4, 5, 9, and use the problem determination actions for the accompanying message. For reason-code 28, specify an alternate unit compatible with the tape to be copied.

For reason codes 3, 4, 5, 9, and 15 use the following actions:

3. Determine what the tape I/O error is by referencing the system LOGREC. If the error was a data check, use the FORCE parameter of the RECYCLE command for that volume.

4. Determine what the tape I/O error is by referencing the system LOGREC. Correct the problem causing the error and rerun the tape copy process.

5. If the SETSYS MAXSINGLEFILEBLOCKS parameter was changed, restore the DFSMShsm-supplied maximum single-file default and recycle all 3480 single-file tape volumes containing more blocks than the DFSMShsm default maximum block count. If the maximum block count was not changed, the output tape volume was
defective (too short), and a different volume should be used.

An internal DFSMShsm error occurred, as the result of two consecutive abends for the tape copy process. Search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, save all associated output and contact the IBM Support Center.

If this was a user-generated TAPECOPY, rerun it when the volume is not in use. If DFSMShsm internally generated the TAPECOPY because of a duplex tape failure, secondary space management or auto backup will retry the TAPECOPY later.

For DFSMShsm MVS V1R5 or higher, use the QUERY SETSYS command to determine the CAPACITYMODE status of the input and output units that are used by tapecopy. Establish consistency between the input tape and the CAPACITYMODE settings of the input and output units. A CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) tape must use a CAPACITYMODE switchable input unit and an output unit that is defined to use CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED).

For DFSMShsm MVS V1R4, use DFSMShsm V1R5 or higher for the operation.

System programmer response: See the other messages issued during the tape replace process. No response is required for return code 0. For return code 4, the volume list (either the command or input data set) must be updated to remove the volumes that have been processed before reissuing the TAPEREPL command.

For all other codes, the command can be restarted. If operating from an explicit volume list, all volumes that were processed should be removed from the list before reissuing the TAPEREPL command. See the messages accompanying this message to determine the state of each volume that was to be processed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0426I  TAPEREPL COMPLETED - RETURN CODE=return-code

Explanation: DFSMShsm has completed processing of a TAPEREPL command. The possible values for return-code are:

0  All functions requested were completed without errors.
4  The tape replace process ended prematurely without completing the list of volumes to be processed. A subset of the CDS updates was performed.
6  The tape replace process running with DISASTERALTERNATEVOLUMES has ended prematurely.
8  The tape replace process failed without completing any functions.
16  The tape replace process abnormally ended.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

ARC0427I  original-volser REPLACED BY ALTERNATE alternate-volser - RC=return-code

Explanation: The original volume was deleted and the CDS records for valid data sets were updated replacing the original with the alternate volume.

0  All CDS records for valid data sets on the original volume were updated successfully.
2  Not all CDS records for valid data sets on the original volume were updated.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If reason code is zero, no action taken. If reason code is two, message ARC0432I is issued to the user and the Command Activity Log for each valid data set not updated. See this message to determine what action is required.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0428I  volser NOT UPDATED - REASON=reason-code

Explanation: Errors occurred during processing of the volume listed. The reason codes are:

2  No alternate tape volume reference was found in the TTOC record for the volume listed as volser.
4  The MCV or MCT record for the alternate volume already exists.
5  The base TTOC record for the alternate volume already exists.
20  CDS I/O error.
27  IDRC incompatibility between original unit and alternate unit.
28  The alternate unit requested is incompatible with the tape being replaced. For example:
The alternate unit cannot be 3490 when a 3480 or 3480X tape is being replaced.

The alternate unit cannot be 3480 or 3480X when a 3490 tape is being replaced.

The alternate unit cannot be 3590-1 when a 3480, 3480X, or 3490 tape is being copied.

The alternate unit cannot be 3480, 3480X, or 3490 tape when a 3590-1 is being copied.

volser is currently in use by another task.

System action: For all return codes, the CDS records that reference the original volume are not replaced. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the messages accompanying this message for more information. For reason-code 28, specify an alternate unit that is compatible with the tape being replaced.

Verify that the volume serial is correct.

If the original volume MCV or MCT record is missing and a TTOC exists, ADDVOL the original volume.

If the alternate volumes MCV, MCT, or TTOC already exist and no data set records point to it, use the PURGE parameter of the DELVOL command to delete the alternate volume.

If the above actions do not correct the problem, then use the following actions for each reason code.

2  Supply alternate tape volume serial number.

4  This could result when rerunning the tape replace process and the TAPEREPL command did not complete normally. To correct this error, first determine whether the MCV/MCT should be replaced. If it should, delete the MCT/MCV record using FIXCDS and reissue the TAPEREPL command.

5  This could result when rerunning the tape replace process and the TAPEREPL command did not complete normally. To correct this error, first determine whether the TTOC should be replaced. If it should, delete the base TTOC record using FIXCDS and reissue the TAPEREPL command. Extension records that exist without the base record are automatically replaced.

29  Reissue the TAPEREPL command when volser is not in use.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0429I  ORIGINAL VOLUME volser NOT FOUND IN CONTROL DATA SET

Explanation: DFSMShsm was processing a tape replace for volume volser. Another DFSMShsm message will accompany this message indicating which CDS record is missing. If the volume is a backup or SPILL volume, either the TTOC or MCT record is missing or the BCDS is not available to DFSMShsm. If the volume is a migration level 2 volume, the TTOC or MCV record is missing.

System action: The tape replace process bypasses the volume. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Verify that the volume serial is correct. If it is, determine which record is missing. If the MCV or MCT record is missing, use the ADDVOL command to add the volume. If the TTOC is missing, the TAPEREPL command cannot be run against this volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0430I  {TAPECOPY | TAPEREPL} COMMAND FAILED : reason:code

Explanation: The TAPECOPY or TAPEREPL command has failed without performing all of the requested tape copies.

The reason codes are:

1  The EXPDT and RETPD subparameters are both specified. Only one can be specified at a time.

2  The expiration date is invalid. Possible reasons may be one of the following:
   • The number of digits is not 5 or 7
   • The day value is less than 1 or greater than 366
   • The day value 366 is specified, but the year is not a leap year
   • The date is after 2155
   • The date is in the past
   • The date is specified as yyddd, but the current date is after 1999

4  RETPD exceeds the century because year 2000 support is not available in MVS or RETPD exceeds year 2155 (MVS limit).

6  The list of volumes specified with the ORIGINALVOLUMES and ALTERNATEVOLUMES parameters do not contain the same number of volumes.

7  I/O error has occurred on INDATASET.
8 No input volume list has been found.

9 INDATASET allocation has failed. Another DFSMShsm message accompanies this reason code providing more information.

10 Multiple volume list sources are given. ALTERNATEVOLUMES has been specified without ORIGINALVOLUMES.

11 All volumes in the list supplied with the command are invalid.

12 A HOLD command has been issued for the TAPECOPY or TAPEREPL command while the command is in progress. Some volumes may not have been processed.

13 There has been more than one abnormal end (abend) for the ARCCPCTS subtask. This message indicates that either the DFSMShsm virtual storage has been exceeded or there is an internal DFSMShsm logic error. Some volumes may not have been processed. Another DFSMShsm message accompanies this reason code providing more information.

15 The command contains a syntax error and could not be processed.

16 Input tape unit allocation has failed. Another DFSMShsm message will accompany this reason code providing more information.

17 Output tape unit allocation has failed. Another DFSMShsm message will accompany this reason code providing more information.

19 ARCCPCTS subtask attach has failed. This message indicates that either the DFSMShsm virtual storage has been exceeded or there is an internal DFSMShsm logic error. Another DFSMShsm message accompanies this reason code providing more information. The abend and associated system control blocks are traced using the problem determination aid function.

20 An error has occurred positioning to the first volume record in the MCDS or BCDS.

21 An error has occurred reading a volume record from the MCDS or BCDS.

23 The ALTERNATEUNITNAME parameter has been specified, but the unit type has not been specified.

24 The ALTERNATEUNITNAME parameter has been specified, and the unit type is incorrect.

25 The unit type specified in the UUT does not match the specified ALTERNATEUNITNAME unit type.

26 The UUT has not been defined or cannot be accessed.

27 The hardware compaction of the original unit is not compatible with the ALTERNATEUNITNAME unit type specified.

29 More than the allowable number of alternate units has been specified.

30 An error has been encountered in determining if a storage class is assigned to the output tape copy data set name.

31 An error has been encountered in reading the tape library volume record for an OVOL or an AVOL.

32 The ALTERNATE3590UNITNAME parameter has been specified, but the unit type has not been specified.

33 More than the allowable number of alternate units has been specified for the ALTERNATE3590UNITNAME parameter.

34 The unit type specified in the UUT does not match the specified ALTERNATE3590UNITNAME unit type.

35 The ALTERNATE3590UNITNAME parameter has been specified, but the unit type is incorrect.

36 The UUT has not been defined or cannot be accessed for the ALTERNATE3590UNITNAME parameter.

**System action:** The TAPECOPY or TAPEREPL command ends, except that TAPECOPY continues to process the next volume if the requested volume is unavailable (ARCO500I DAR=0220) and the input tape allocation has failed (ARCO430I RS=16). For all reason codes except 13, 14, 19, and 21, no tapes have been copied. Reason codes 13, 14, 19 and 21 can result in a subset of the requested copies being made.

**System programmer response:** For all but reason codes 14 and 19, correct the problem and reissue the TAPECOPY or TAPEREPL command to process the volumes.
For reason code 13, issue a RELEASE command and reissue a TAPECOPY or TAPEREPL command for the volumes not processed.

For reason codes 14 and 19, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:**

For reason code 13, issue a RELEASE command and reissue a TAPECOPY or TAPEREPL command for the volumes not processed.

For reason codes 14 and 19, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:**

A TTOC record for the volume listed as volser was not found with a valid MCV or MCT record in the CDS.

**System action:** When copying a tape, the tape copy process fails this volume and continues with the next volume in the list. The tape cannot be copied.

If an original volume TTOC record is missing when replacing a tape, the tape replace process bypasses the volume.

If the previous or successor TTOC record is missing, all data set updates have been completed.

If the previous volume TTOC is missing, all data on the tape being updated is accessible except the first user data file on the tape. In this case, there is no problem associated with this tape because the data set cannot be accessed from this volume without first mounting the previous volume.

If the successor volume TTOC record is missing, all but the last data file on the tape being updated is accessible.

For both the previous and successor TTOC records, the records referencing the invalid data set are not modified.

**Application Programmer Response:** For original TTOC records, verify that the volume serial is correct.

For previous volumes, no corrective action is required for this tape. However, this condition indicates a problem with the previous tape that should be corrected by the storage administrator.

For successor volumes, if the last data set on the tape is a valid migration copy, use the HDELETE command to delete the data set and recover a copy from another source. If the last data set on the tape is a valid backup copy, use the HBDELETE command to delete it.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:**

While processing a tape replace for a volume, an error associated with the data set listed occurred. The original volume was deleted and the data set physically resides on the alternate volume and is listed in the TTOC for the alternate volume; however, the data set records may still reference the original volume. These records must be updated prior to further processing of the alternate volume.

The reason codes are:

1. Error reading MCC/MCD/MCA record.
2. MCC/MCD update error.
3. Error reading MCB record.
4. MCB record update error.
5. Error reading MCP record.
6. MCP record update error.

The TTOC information is supplied only as an aid in correcting the problem.

**System action:** Tape replace continues with the next data set. DFSMShsm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the action stated with each reason code. ARC0184I issued to the Command Activity Log, contains the record type and the reason why the READ or UPDATE failed. When the following actions include the FIXCDS PATCH command, the VERIFY parameter must be used to assure the ALTERNATE volume serial replaces only the original volume serial.

1 or 2

If the volume being updated is a MIGRATION Level 2 volume, the record type is MCA or MCD. Only the MCD needs updating. Display the MCD using the FIXCDS command. If MCDVSN or MCCAVSN(array index) equals the original volume serial, use the FIXCDS PATCH command with VERIFY to replace the original with the alternate volume serial.

If the volume being updated is a BACKUP volume, the record type is MCC. Display the MCC using the FIXCDS command. If MCCVSN or MCAVSN(array index) equals the original volume serial, use the FIXCDS PATCH command with VERIFY to replace the original with the alternate volume serial.

4 or 5

Display the MCB record using the...
FIXCDS command. If MCBVSN equals the original volume serial, use the FIXCDS PATCH command with VERIFY to replace the original with the alternate volume serial.

If the ARC0184I message indicates the MCB record was not found (RC4), the data set may be deleted, but the MCC record still exists.

Display the MCP record using the FIXCDS command. If either MCPVTOCV(array index) or MCPNXTV(array index) equals the original volume serial, use the FIXCDS PATCH command with VERIFY to replace the original with the alternate volume serial.

7 and 9

Display the MCP record using the FIXCDS command. If either MCPVTOCV(array index) or MCPNXTV(array index) equals the original volume serial, use the FIXCDS PATCH command with VERIFY to replace the original with the alternate volume serial.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0433I**

**volser** - BVR ENTRY UPDATE ERROR - REASON=reason-code

**Explanation:** During tape replace processing, an error occurred while reading or updating the BVR.

**System action:** DFSMShsm performs the following actions depending upon the reason code:

1. Original volume BVR update failed. This is an attention message only because the volume is marked as in-use in the TTOC and in the BVR. The in-use marking is deleted when processing completes.
2. The alternate volume BVR entry creation failed. No data sets are updated.

**System programmer response:** For reason code 1, no action is necessary. For reason code 2, use the accompanying messages to determine the cause of the BVR update or read. Correct the problem and reissue the TAPEREPL command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0434E**

RECYCLE FAILED - DSN=dsname ON VOLUME=volser - DATA SET DELETED

**Explanation:** During processing of a RECYCLE command with the FORCE parameter, an error occurred while reading the input data set within the 3480 single-file tape listed as volser. The data set name listed as dsname is the data set name from the TTOC entry being processed.

If the volume being recycled is a backup volume, only the backup version with the error is lost.

If the volume being recycled is a migration volume, all references to the data set are removed, including the system catalog entry pointing to MIGRAT. The data set is deleted.

**System action:** Recycle processing continues with the next data set. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the data set in error is the latest backup version of a data set, issue a BACKDS command to create a new backup version. If the data set in error is a migration copy, recover the data set from the latest backup version or dump copy.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0435I**

PARTIALTAPE SPECIFIED WITHOUT "MARKFULL" OR "REUSE" - PARTIALTAPE STATUS NOT CHANGED

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command with the PARTIALTAPE parameter is entered, but the PARTIALTAPE parameter has no default sub-parameter. Either the MARKFULL or the REUSE sub-parameter must be specified when the PARTIALTAPE parameter is used.

**System action:** No change to the PARTIALTAPE state is made. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Amend the appropriate subparameter to the PARTIALTAPE parameter and reissue the SETSYS command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0436I**

OLD ALTERNATE VOLUME=volser1 FOR ORIGINAL VOLUME=volser2, REPLACED BY volser3

**Explanation:** When this message is issued:

- The existing alternate tape volume volser1 has been replaced by the copy created by the TAPECOPY command (volser3).
- Message ARC0436l is issued.
- No record is kept of the old alternate volume.
- The ARCTVEXT tape volume exit is invoked if the alternate tape being replaced is created by DUPLEX processing. ARCTVEXT is not invoked if the alternate tape being replaced is created by TAPECOPY processing.
- If SETSYS PARTIALTAPE(MARKFULL) is specified, the original volume is marked full.

This message can be used to generate lists for offsite volume retrieval, since volume volser1 is no longer used by DFSMShsm.

**System action:** All DFSMShsm references to the old alternate volume have been replaced by the new alternate volume.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
ARC0437I  (TAPECOPY | TAPEREPL) (HELD | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE)

Explanation: A Query command was issued with the active parameter. This message is displayed twice, once for the tape copy function and once for the tape replace function.

HELD and NOT HELD indicate whether the operator issued a HOLD command to hold the function.

ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate whether the function is currently in progress.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0439I  ORIGINAL VOLUME volser1 REPLACED WITH volser2, NOT volser3

Explanation: A TAPEREPL command was issued with an original volume and alternate volume specified. The alternate volume shown as volser2, which was specified with the ALTERNATEVOLUMES parameter of the TAPEREPL command, replaced the original volume shown as volser1. The alternate volume specified was different from the alternate volume in the DFSMShsm records (volser3), so volser3 is removed, leaving no alternate volume.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0440I  VOLUME volser CONTAINS AN INVALID CDD OR A TAPE POSITIONING ERROR HAS OCCURRED

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred during RECYCLE:

- A 3480 extended point failed.
- The TTOC indicates that CDDIDs on this tape are valid and the CDDID field did not contain "CDDID".
- The data set name found in the common data set descriptor (CDD) record does not match the name of the data set in DFSMShsm's records.

If the extended point failed, message ARC0920I will be found in the RECYCLE log.

System action: If the RECYCLE FORCE parameter is in effect, the data set is deleted. If not, the CDS records associated with the data set are left intact.

Application Programmer Response: For a non-VSAM data set, the CDD record is in the first block of data. For a VSAM data set, a CDD exists at the beginning of the first block of data for the base cluster and within the first block of data for each alternate index.

The most likely cause of a data set name or CDDID mismatch is changes having been made to the data files on the tape. An ARC0440I message is issued once for each occurrence of a nonrecoverable point error or data set name/CDDID mismatch.

A data set name mismatch may also occur in the following situation: A VSAM data set was migrated, then backed up (prior to installation of the fix for APAR OY15173), then deleted and re-created with a different base data component name. The appropriate action in this case is to issue a BDELETE command to delete backup versions of the data set with the old base data component name and then reissue the recycle request. This is not an error condition.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0441I  ALTERNATE VOLUME altvol REMOVED AS COPY OF VOLUME volser

Explanation: The alternate volume reference altvol, which was recorded in the TTOC record for the original volume volser, was removed because the original volume was marked as full, or additional data sets were added to the volume.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0442I  TAPE OUTPUT PROMPT FOR TAPECOPY = x, DUPLEX BACKUP TAPES =x, DUPLEX MIGRATION TAPES =x, ERRORALTERNATE= (CONTINUE | MARKFULL)

Explanation: The DFSMShsm QUERY command has been issued with a SETSYS parameter from the list in the message text. This message reports a DFSMShsm setting, which is either the default or the setting previously specified by a SETSYS TAPEOUTPUTPROMPT parameter, and the status of tape duplexing for backup and migration processing. The TAPEOUTPUTPROMPT parameter determines whether DFSMShsm issues action messages to inform the operator if a standard cartridge tape or Enhanced Capacity/Extended Capacity cartridge tape is required for a 3490 TAPECOPY output allocation. The DUPLEX parameter determines the status of tape duplexing for backup and migration tapes. x is either Y or N.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0443I  <MIGRATION | BACKUP> VOLUME volser1 WITH ALTERNATE volser2 IS NOW MARKED FULL

Explanation: DFSMShsm has marked a tape volume with an alternate full.
System action: The original volume is marked full, and the alternate is considered full.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0445I VOLUME volser CANNOT BE RECYCLED, REASON=rc, EXPLANATION: (TAPE HAS DISASTER ALTERNATE | TTOC RECORD IS INCOMPLETE | TAPE IS UNASSIGNED BACKUP | TAPE CONTAINS NO DATA | CANNOT FORCE MULTIPLE VOLUMES | VOLUME RECORD NOT FOUND | CONNECTED SET TOO LONG | SET HAS MIXED TYPES)

Explanation: A RECYCLE command was issued for a specific volume serial. The volume was determined to be ineligible for EXECUTE processing.

System action: The following explains the actions required to correct each situation by return code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>TAPE HAS DISASTER ALTERNATE: You cannot recycle a tape whose TTOC record has been marked as ‘no longer in existence’. Issue the TAPERELP command against this tape so that its alternate volume can be recycled in its place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>TTOC RECORD IS INCOMPLETE: DFSMShsm was in the process of writing this tape when the system crashed, leaving the TTOC record incomplete, lacking vital data set information. Use the AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS command against the volume to rebuild the TTOC correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>TAPE IS UNASSIGNED BACKUP: The tape is a backup tape that is neither SPILL nor assigned to a given day in the Backup Cycle. If the tape contains valid backup versions, use the ADDVOL command to assign this tape to a specific day in the backup cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>TAPE CONTAINS NO DATA: According to the DFSMShsm inventory, DFSMShsm has not written migration or incremental backup data to this tape. The tape may contain data of another type and should not be processed by RECYCLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CANNOT FORCE MULTIPLE VOLUMES: The FORCE parameter is designed to reclaim undamaged data sets from a damaged or overwritten tape. However, you have specified a volume that has valid data spanning to other tapes. FORCE is only allowed for unconnected tapes. Issue the recycle command without the FORCE parameter to move valid data from all of the other tapes in the connected set, then use the FORCE command for the remaining damaged tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>VOLUME RECORD NOT FOUND: A request to recycle a specific volume serial has failed. DFSMShsm was unable to determine if the tape was a migration or backup tape because there was neither an MCV nor MCT record representing this volume. The tape is not known to DFSMShsm. Verify that the volume serial was entered correctly. If a TTOC record exists for this tape, issue an AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS command to create the missing MCV or MCT volume record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>CONNECTED SET TOO LONG: DFSMShsm will not recycle connected sets exceeding 40 volumes. The volume specified belongs to a connected set exceeding this limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>SET HAS MIXED TYPES: DFSMShsm will not recycle a connected set containing volumes of different types such as unassigned, spill, daily 01, daily 02, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0450I CDD UNEXPECTEDLY FOUND IN DATA SET dsname, VOLUME volser, BLOCKID=bkid

Explanation: Data set dsname was being recycled from volume volser. While copying the data set, a DFSMShsm data set identifier was found within the migration copy or backup version where it was not expected. The migration copy or backup version may contain data that was not there when it was originally migrated or backed up. If the migration or backup tape is in single file format, bkid indicates the approximate block identifier at which the data set identifier was found. If asterisks appear, either the migration or backup tape is in multifile format or an error occurred when the NOTE macro was run to determine the current tape blockid. If an error occurred when the NOTE macro was run, message ARC0920I was written to the recycle log.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. Recycle of the data set fails.
For a non-VSAM data set, the DFSMShsm data set identifier, *CDD*, is contained only within the common data descriptor record (CDD) of the first block of data. For a VSAM data set, the DFSMShsm data set identifier appears within the first block of data for the base cluster and within the first block of data for each alternate index.

If the data set legitimately contains the characters *CDD* at a position within the data block that corresponds to the position at which DFSMShsm places its own data set identifier, the message may be disregarded. Otherwise, the data set should be examined to see if changes to the data have been made since the data set was originally migrated or backed up. If the changes take the form of additional data at the end of the data set, the data may be recoverable by using the RECALL or RECOVER or RECYCLE command with the FORCE parameter. In addition, the recycle log should be examined for other instances of this message or message ARC0440I, which may indicate that additional data sets from the source tape have been altered.

Source: DFSMShsm

**Explanation:**
A Query command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message is displayed twice, once for private virtual storage below the 16MB line, and once for extended private above the 16MB line.

The region size provided to DFSMShsm in Kbytes is limit. The total unallocated space is unalloc. The largest contiguous virtual storage areas that are available to DFSMShsm are indicated by first and second.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**Explanation:**
An attempt was made to back up an online journal file. ARCBJRNL is not able to use this file to create a backup. The meanings for returncode are:

```
Return code  Meaning
0            Journal is disabled. See previous messages to determine the reason. Commands related to the journal cannot be performed.
4            DFSMShsm startup procedure contains a DD DUMMY card for the journal data set.
8            An RDJFCB macro failed for the journal data set. The DD card for the journal data set might be missing from the DFSMShsm startup procedure.
12           Journal OBTAIN macro failed. It is likely that an I/O error occurred on the journal data set VTOC entry.
16           Journal lock request failed.
20           Journal control record and data set type are inconsistent. The journal might be corrupted.
28           Journal I/O error.
40           OPEN error.
64           JRNLO DD DUMMY card.
68           RDJFCB error; the JRNLO DD card is missing.
72           OBTAINT error. Possibly an I/O error has occurred on the journal data set VTOC entry.
80           Journal control record and data set type are inconsistent. The journal might be corrupted.
```

System action: The batch job ends. The journal backup file is not created.

Operator response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**Explanation:**
An attempt was made to recover a backup, migration, or offline control data set. The parameter passed to program ARCMPT, which specifies which control data set to recover, was not one of the following:

- BCDS or BACKUPCONTROLDATASET
- MCDS or MIGRATIONCONTROLDATASET
- OCDS or OFFLINECONTROLDATASET

System action: The batch job ends. The control data set is not created.

Application Programmer Response: Pass the correct parameter to program ARCMPT in the processing step of utility ARCMPT and rerun utility ARCMPT to recover the correct control data set.

An example of how to pass the parameter to ARCMPT to recover a MIGRATION control data set is:
```
//STEPxx EXEC PGM = ARCMPT,PARM = 'MCDS'
```

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0463I  INVALID BACKUP JOURNAL FILE
Explanation:  An attempt was made to use a backed up journal file to recover a control data set file. This particular journal file does not have sequence numbers on it. Therefore, it is not eligible to be used as input to ARCIMPRT.
System action:  The batch job ends. The control data set is not recovered.
Application Programmer Response:  With DFSMSShsm in stopped mode, use utility ARCBJRNL to backup the on-line journal. Then rerun utility ARCIMPRT.
Source:  DFSMSShsm

ARC0464I  nnnnnnnn JOURNAL RECORDS WRITTEN TO BACKUP JOURNAL DATA SET
Explanation:  Program ARCBJRNL successfully processed nnnnnnn records found in the on-line DFSMSShsm journal data set. These records were successfully written to the backed up journal data set.
System action:  None.
Application Programmer Response:  None.
Source:  DFSMSShsm

ARC0465I  INVALID VALUE SPECIFIED FOR \{ALTERDS|SETSYS\} VERSIONS PARAMETER - VERSIONS IS SET TO \{maximum-allowable-number-of-backup-versions\}
Explanation:  The value specified in the VERSIONS parameter was larger than the number of backup versions allowed for the current DFSMSShsm BCDS maximum record length.

The following values are the valid maximum allowable number of backup versions for different BCDS record lengths:

- Record length of 2040 to 6543 — 29 maximum versions
- Record length of 6544 or more — 100 maximum versions

If the request was SETSYS VERSIONS(limit), the maximum number of backup versions DFSMSShsm keeps for a non-SMS-managed data set is set to the maximum allowable based on the DFSMSShsm BCDS maximum record length. If the request was ALTERDS dname(s) VERSIONS(limit), the maximum number of backup versions DFSMSShsm keeps for the specified non-SMS-managed data set(s) is set to the maximum allowable based on the DFSMSShsm BCDS maximum record length.
System action:  The maximum number of backup versions DFSMSShsm keeps for a non-SMS-managed data set is set to the maximum allowable based on the DFSMSShsm BCDS maximum record length.

Application Programmer Response:  If the maximum number of backup versions indicated in this message is not satisfactory, reissue the command with a VERSIONS value within the current DFSMSShsm BCDS maximum record length. If a larger maximum number of backup versions is desired, increase the BCDS maximum record length as described in the z/OS DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide.
Source:  DFSMSShsm

ARC0466I  INCONSISTENCIES IN THE MULTICLUSTER CDS KEY BOUNDARIES
Explanation:  ARCIMPRT detected that the key boundaries of the multicluster CDS being recovered have changed since the last CDS version backup. Recovering a single cluster of a multicluster CDS will result in data loss.
System action:  ARCIMPRT processing ends.
Application Programmer Response:  To recover the multicluster CDS without incurring data loss, all clusters of the multicluster CDS whose boundaries have changed must be recovered. Multicluster CDS key boundaries must be returned to the values that existed at the time of the CDS version backup. Execute ARCIMPRT for each cluster of the multicluster CDS, and then specify the FORCE parameter, which forces ARCIMPRT to perform the recovery. For information about the correct procedures for changing the key boundaries of a multicluster CDS, see z/OS DFSMSHsm Storage Administration.

ARC0467I  CLUSTER m OF n WAS RECOVERED FOR MULTICLUSTER \{MCDS | BCDS\}
Explanation:  ARCIMPRT was executed for a single cluster of a multicluster CDS. m represents which cluster has been recovered. n signifies how many clusters that the CDS is divided into.
System action:  ARCIMPRT processing ends.
Application Programmer Response:  None.

ARC0468I  EXTENDEDTTOC = \{Y | N\}
Explanation:  A QUERY SETSYS command was issued and the setting of the EXTENDEDTTOC parameter of the SETSYS command is returned in this message. The following are the possible settings of the EXTENDEDTTOC parameter:

EXTENDEDTTOC=Y  EXTENDEDTTOC Y - Indicates that the installation specified SETSYS
EXTENDED TTOC(Y) and that the OCDS has been defined with a record size of 6144 bytes and can contain up to 106 data set entries. In this case, DFSMShsm can write up to 1,060,000 data sets per volume. Any TTOC record written for new DFSMShsm tape volume allocations while this value is in effect will contain 106 entries. Any tape volumes that were originally written or allocated when this value was not in effect are limited to 33 data set entries.

EXTENDED TTOC=N

EXTENDED TTOC N - Indicates that the installation specified SETSYS EXTENDED TTOC(N). In this case, DFSMShsm can write up to 330,000 data sets per volume. Any TTOC record written for new DFSMShsm tape volume allocations while this value is in effect will contain 33 entries. Any tape volumes that were originally written or allocated when EXTENDED TTOC(Y) was in effect will still allow up to 106 data set entries.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0469I OCDS RECORDSIZE is less than 6144 bytes

Explanation: The SETSYS command was entered with EXTENDED TTOC(Y), however, the OCDS was defined with a record size of less than 6144 bytes and thus, the TTOC record cannot support 106 data set entries.

System action: The EXTENDED TTOC value is forced to "N" to limit the TTOC to 33 data set entries per record. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0500I CANNOT ALLOCATE VOLUME volser, I/O ERROR ON VTOC

Explanation: An attempt was made to process data sets on a volume with volume serial number volser. An I/O error occurred during the reading of the VTOC of the volume.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the I/O encountered and retry the request.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC0503I** ALLOCATION ERROR, \( \text{VOLUME}=\text{volser} \)
I DATA SET=\( \text{dsname} \) I DD DUMMY),
RC=\( \text{return-code} \), REASON=\( \text{reason-code} \),
INFO CODE=\( \text{infocode} \), EXTENDED
REASON CODE=\( \text{extreas} \)

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm attempted to allocate a data set or volume dynamically and the allocation failed. Dynamic allocation codes are:

- \( \text{return-code} \) is the dynamic allocation return code.
- \( \text{reason-code} \) is the dynamic allocation reason code.
- \( \text{infocode} \) is the dynamic allocation information reason code.
- \( \text{extreas} \) is the dynamic allocation extended reason code.

Return codes and reason codes from the dynamic allocation routine are printed in hexadecimal format. The extended reason code is printed in decimal format. For information about dynamic allocation return codes, reason codes, and information codes, see Z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide

If volser contains ‘******’, the allocation was for multiple volumes.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. The function requiring the data set or volume allocated ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the cause of the error based on the meaning of the return code, reason code, and information code. Correct the error and retry the request.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0504I** INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT ARCRPEXT ABENDED, ABEND CODE=\( \text{abend-code} \),
ON type COMMAND FOR object-type \( \text{name} \).

**Explanation:** Installation exit ARCRPEXT is invoked to establish the priority for a type command, where type can be either RECALL, DELETE, or RECOVER.

If type is either RECALL or DELETE, then object-type is DATASET, followed by the name of the data set recalled or deleted.

If type is RECOVER, then object-type is either:

- DATASET, followed by the name of the data set to be recovered; or
- VOLUME, followed by the volume serial of the volume to be recovered or restored.

**System action:** If type is either RECALL or DELETE, then DFSMShsm no longer invokes the exit for either recall or delete commands. Starting with the command on which the exit abended, all of either WAIT-type RECALL or WAIT-type DELETE commands are queued in strictly first-in-first-out (FIFO) sequence, each with a queuing priority of 50.

---

**ARC0505D** \{ PRIMARY SPACE MANAGEMENT I SECONDARY SPACE MANAGEMENT I INTERVAL MIGRATION I AUTOMATIC BACKUP I AUTOMATIC DUMP \} ABOUT TO START, REPLY ‘Y’ TO START OR ‘N’ TO SKIP IT

**Explanation:** This is a message from DFSMShsm to the operator, prompting for permission to allow the DFSMShsm automatic primary space management, automatic secondary space management, interval migration, automatic backup, or automatic dump function to start.

**System action:** The issuing task waits for a valid reply from the operator. If the operator reply is Y, the function starts. If the operator reply is N, DFSMShsm does not perform the function until it is time for the next automatic occurrence of the function, or the system programmer initiates an action that causes DFSMShsm to prompt the operator again for permission to allow the automatic primary space management, automatic secondary space management, interval migration, automatic backup, or automatic dump function to start.

**Operator response:** Reply Y to start the automatic function or N to prevent the automatic function from starting. If the reply is after the latest start time of the day on which the ARC0505D message was issued, and the new day is not a cycle day, as set by the DEFINE command, reply N. A reply of Y overrides the latest time specified in the SETSYS (PSMSTART and SSMSTART) command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0506I** FAILURE TO ALLOCATE SYSOUT
TYPE DATA SET, RC=\( \text{return-code} \),
REAS=\( \text{reason-code} \), EXTENDED
REASON CODE=\( \text{extreas} \)

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has attempted to allocate a SYSOUT data set and has received a nonzero return code \( \text{return-code} \) from dynamic allocation. If an error occurs while mounting the volume or the data set is in use, the return code is set to 16. If no space is available, the return code is set to 20. The S99ERROR field of dynamic allocation is given as the reason code \( \text{reason-code} \) and is printed in hexadecimal format. The S99ERSN field of dynamic allocation is given as the extended reason code and is printed in decimal format.
For all dynamic allocation error and information codes, see the z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide.

System action: DFSMShsm continues to run, but all records written to this data set are lost.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the error based on the meaning of the return code and reason code. Correct the error and retry the failing function.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0507I \* ERROR DEALLOCATING TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME volser

Explanation: An error was encountered while trying to deallocate a tape migration volume volser during migration processing.

System action: Any processing that requires the volume in error fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the deallocation error encountered and retry the request.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0507I \* LEVEL 2 VOLUME volser DISASSOCIATED FROM KEYRANGE LOWKEY lowkey, HIGHKEY highkey

Explanation: A data set is migrating to a DASD migration level 2 volume volser. This can occur as a result of level migration to level 2 DASD, migration of a volume to level 2 DASD, or migration of an individual data set to level 2 DASD. The allocation failed for the DASD migration level 2 volume that was associated to the key range lowkey to highkey to which the data set name belongs. See the corresponding ARC0500I or ARC0503I message (from the command log) for the specific reason that the allocation failed. The DASD migration level 2 volume is no longer associated to the key range.

System action: For the following types of allocation failures, DFSMShsm attempts to associate and allocate another available DASD migration level 2 migration volume to the key range.

1. The necessary system resources are not available.
2. The volume is in use by the system.

If the association and allocation of the new DASD migration level 2 volume is successful, DFSMShsm attempts to migrate the data set. If the association and allocation of the new DASD migration level 2 volume is unsuccessful, the migration of the data set fails.

For any other type of allocation failure, the migration of the data set fails. See the related ARC0734I or ARC1001I message. These messages refer to message ARC1205I.

Application Programmer Response: When the cause of the allocation failure is detected and corrected, issue the DELVOL volser MIGRATION(UNASSIGN) command to mark the DASD migration level 2 volume available for association to a key range. This allows the volume whose allocation failed to be selected for association to a key range when some key range needs a new DASD migration level 2 volume. To reassociate the volume whose allocation failed to the same key range, issue the DEFINE MIGRATIONLEVEL2 (KEY(k1 k2...) VOLUMES (volser2...) command to redefine the key ranges and volumes associated to the key ranges. The position of the volume serial number volser of the volume whose allocation failed depends on the key range to which you want the volume associated.

Note: This DEFINE command is just an example; make sure that the proper keys and volumes for your system are listed in the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0509E DFSMShsm JOURNAL DATA SET IS ALLOCATED WITH A attribute ATTRIBUTE. THIS IS NOT ALLOWED. DFSMShsm IS SHUTTING DOWN.

Explanation: DFSMShsm has detected an error with the journal allocation parameters. The message indicates the problem with the journal allocation. DFSMShsm is shutting down. The possible values for attribute-name are:

- STRIPED
- NONCONTIGUOUS
- SECONDARY SPACE

System action: DFSMShsm shuts down.

Operator response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0510I DFSMShsm CONTROLLED VOLUME volser NOT fct, A READ OR WRITE ERROR OCCURRED ON THE MCV RECORD, CODE=return-code

Explanation: The DFSMShsm-controlled volume volser is to be processed by the function fct. In reading or writing the MCV record for the multiple processing unit enqueue and space management attributes support, an error occurred. See message ARC0184I for details.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: This DEFINE command is just an example; make sure that the proper keys and volumes for your system are listed in the command.
A command function was issued for the volume.

The volume was processed by the automatic function.

**System action:** The function ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue an ADDVOL command to create the MCV record for the volume and retry the function.

Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0511I** ERROR UPDATING (A | D | O) RECORD FOR DATA SET *datasetname*. DATA SET CANNOT BE RECALLED BY (THE OBJECT NAME *objectname* I ANY NAME EXCEPT THE BASE CLUSTER NAME)

**Explanation:** After a data set *datasetname* was migrated, DFSMShsm failed to write the MCA record, the MCD record, or the MCO record in the migration control data set.

- If the error occurred during the write of the MCA record, the data set cannot be recalled by the object name listed or if all MCA writes failed, the data set can only be recalled by the base cluster name.
- If the error occurred during the write of the MCD record, a FIXCDS command must be issued and the data set can only be recalled by the base cluster name.
- If the error occurred during the write of the MCO record, the data set can only be recalled by the base cluster name.

After the data set is recalled, all of its object names *objectname* will be restored properly in the catalog.

**System action:** The operation continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use any other valid object name of the VSAM data set to recall it.

Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0513I** FAILED TO UNCATALOG [NON] SMS ENTRY, ENTRY NAME = *entname*, CATALOG RC = *return-code*

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm has been processing a request to delete a migrated data set, an attempt to delete the entry name *entname* has failed. If the message indicates NON SMS, then the data set is not SMS managed and the CAMLST UNCAT macro has been used to uncatalog the entry. In this case, the return code is from the CAMLST macro. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for a description of the return codes from the CAMLST macro.

If the message indicates SMS, then the data set is SMS managed and SVC 26 has been used to uncatalog the entry. In this case, the return code is the return code from the module ARCZSDEL, with the values and meanings as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A catalog management error has occurred and a corresponding ARC0950I message has been issued to the command activity log with the catalog management return and reason codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The entry name remains cataloged. However, the delete operation is considered successful and DFSMShsm deletes the migration copy. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For each of the error conditions listed above, there is a corresponding message that contains more information about the failure. These corresponding messages are written to the command activity log.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0512I** UNABLE TO CATALOG (VSAM OBJECT *objectname* I ALL VSAM OBJECTS). DATA SET *dsname* CANNOT BE RECALLED BY (THE ABOVE OBJECT NAME I ANY OF ITS OBJECT NAMES)

**Explanation:** During the migration operation, DFSMShsm failed to catalog the specified VSAM object or path with the volume serial number of MIGRAT. The data set *dsname* cannot be automatically recalled by this object name or any name specified in a related message ARC0511I. After the data set is recalled, all of its object or path names will be restored properly in the catalog.

**System action:** The operation continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use any other names that have been cataloged successfully to recall the data set (no message is issued for these). If DFSMShsm was not able to catalog any object, use a RECALL or HRECALL command and specify the base cluster name to recall the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0514I** CANNOT RECALL DATA SET *dsname*.

**Explanation:** During the migration operation, DFSMShsm failed to write the MCA record, the MCD record, or the MCO record in the migration control data set.

- If the error occurred during the write of the MCA record, the data set cannot be recalled by the object name listed or if all MCA writes failed, the data set can only be recalled by the base cluster name.
- If the error occurred during the write of the MCD record, a FIXCDS command must be issued and the data set can only be recalled by the base cluster name.
- If the error occurred during the write of the MCO record, the data set can only be recalled by the base cluster name.

After the data set is recalled, all of its object names *objectname* will be restored properly in the catalog.

**System action:** The operation continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use any other valid object name of the VSAM data set to recall it.

Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

Chapter 2. ARC messages 157
**ARC0514I**  ERROR UPDATING MCD RECORD FOR DATA SET dsname AFTER DATA SET WAS MIGRATED TO VOLUME(S) volser, volser

**Explanation:** After DFSMSshm migrated a data set dsname, it failed to write the migration control data set record (MCD) in the migration control data set. To recall the data set, issue a FIXCDS command and enter the volser of the volumes to which the data set migrated the MCD record. The volumes to which the data set migrated appear in multiple occurrences of this message, with a maximum of 15 volume serial numbers per message and a maximum of 40 volume serial numbers for the data set.

**System action:** The operation continues. DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

**ARC0515I**  {COMMAND | AUTO} LEVEL-1-TO-LEVEL-2 MIGRATION NOT PERFORMED, {COMMAND | AUTO} LEVEL-1-TO-LEVEL-2 MIGRATION IS RUNNING

**Explanation:** A command level migration is requested while level 1 to level 2 migration of the automatic secondary space management function is running, or level 1 to level 2 migration of the automatic secondary space management function is requested while a command level migration is running. If this happens, DFSMSshm will not process the second request since there is no need to run level 1 to level 2 migration at the same time.

**System action:** The second request fails. The first request proceeds.

**Application Programmer Response:** None

**Source:** DFSMSshm

**ARC0516I**  EDGTVEXT INTERFACE IS NOW DISABLED, REASON=reason-code.

**Explanation:** Due to an error (defined by reason-code), DFSMSshm will not invoke the EDGTVEXT interface until a RELEASE RMM command has been entered. The reason codes have the following meanings:

8  DFSMSshm tried to load EDGTVEXT, but the load failed.

900  DFSMSshm invoked EDGTVEXT, but an ABEND occurred.

**System action:** None.

**ARC0517I**  SECONDARY SPACE MANAGEMENT {STARTING | RESTARTING}

**Explanation:** DFSMSshm has begun automatic secondary space management functions.

**System action:** Automatic secondary space management proceeds.

**Application Programmer Response:** None

**Source:** DFSMSshm

**ARC0518I**  SECONDARY SPACE MANAGEMENT {ENDED SUCCESSFULLY | COMPLETED, ENDING TIME REACHED | ENDED PRIOR TO COMPLETION, {DFSMSHSM SHUTDOWN | AUTO SPACE MANAGEMENT HELD | DFSMSHSM IN EMERGENCY MODE | RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE | MORE THAN 10 BAD MCDS RECORDS WERE ENCOUNTERED | TASK ABENDED}}

**Explanation:** DFSMSshm has completed automatic secondary space management successfully, automatic secondary space management has been completed because the ending time has been reached, or automatic secondary space management has been ended before completion for one of the following reasons:

- A STOP command is issued to shut down DFSMSshm.
- A HOLD command with the AUTOMIGRATION or MIGRATION parameter is issued to suspend automatic secondary space management processing.
- A SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter is issued to place DFSMSshm in emergency mode.
- Resources are not available to allow automatic secondary space management to start. Message ARC0535I is issued to the operator’s console and the migration activity log, indicating the resource that DFSMSshm found is unavailable.
- Secondary space management ends prematurely because too many bad or unexpected migration control data set (MCDS) records are encountered. See the preceding 11 ARC0564I messages for the hex keys of the problem messages.
- One or more than one task of multitask SSM abnormally ended (abended) with the completion code other than 80A, 878, and 33E.

**System action:** If the HOLD command is issued with the AUTOMIGRATION or MIGRATION parameter, the automatic secondary space management operation is
stopped after the current data set is processed and no new automatic secondary space management starts until the AUTOMIGRATION or MIGRATION processing is released.

When the automatic secondary space management ending time is reached, DFSMShsm stops the automatic secondary space management functions and considers the functions are complete. The functions starts again today only if a new start time is redefined to be after the last ending time.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter is issued, the automatic secondary space management operations ends at the completion of the current data set.

When one or more tasks of multitask SSM abnormally ends, either or both the migration cleanup function or level 1 migration function of the automatic secondary space management ends abnormally. Message ARC0003I, which describes the type of abend, was issued to the command activity log.

If the task abended, see the ARC0003I message issued to the command activity log with a task name of ARCMSSCH and/or ARCMSSMh where h is a hexadecimal digit from 1 to F.

Automatic secondary space management can be restarted at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following commands:

• Restart (START) DFSMShsm when shutdown is completed.
• RELEASE AUTOMIGRATION when automatic space management is held.
• RELEASE MIGRATION when migration is held.
• SETSYS NOEMERGENCY when DFSMShsm is in emergency mode.
• SETSYS SECONDARYSPMGMTSTART when the current time is within the specified automatic secondary space management start window.

For automatic secondary space management to resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect before 24-hours have passed because the time automatic space management is first started and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic secondary space management.

If you want automatic secondary space management to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, you can specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 the same day as the command that caused automatic secondary space management to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic secondary space management.

When automatic secondary space management ends because the ending time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0519I DADSM PARTREL FUNCTION RELEASED tracks TRACKS ON VOLUME volser

Explanation: DFSMShsm has invoked the DADSM PARTREL function for eligible SMS-managed data sets during the space management processing of volume volser. The number of tracks released by PARTREL is tracks.

To determine the criteria that is used to invoke the DADSM PARTREL function for a data set, see the [z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSD77A_8.1.0/com.ibm.zos.m08e/dfsmsdss_810/dfsmsdss_810_3677794.htm).

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0520I PRIMARY SPACE MANAGEMENT (STARTING | RESTARTING)

Explanation: DFSMShsm has begun automatic primary space management.

System action: Automatic primary space management proceeds.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0521I PRIMARY SPACE MANAGEMENT (ENDED SUCCESSFULLY | COMPLETED, ENDING TIME REACHED | ENDED PRIOR TO COMPLETION, (DFSMShsm SHUTDOWN | AUTO SPACE MGMT HELD | I DFSMShsm IN EMERGENCY MODE | RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE))

Explanation: DFSMShsm completed automatic primary space management successfully, or automatic primary space management completed because of

Chapter 2. ARC messages 159
ending time reached, or automatic primary space management ended before completion for one of the following reasons:

- A STOP command was issued to shut down DFSMShsm.
- A HOLD command with the AUTOMIGRATION or MIGRATION parameter was issued to suspend automatic primary space management processing.
- A SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued to place DFSMShsm in emergency mode.
- Resources were not available to allow automatic primary space management to continue or to migrate all eligible data sets. Message ARC0560E or ARC0559I was issued to the operator’s console and to the migration activity log indicating the unavailable resource.

**System action:** If the HOLD command was issued with the AUTOMIGRATION or MIGRATION parameter, no new space management operations are started. For volume space management operations that are in progress, the ENDOFDATASET or ENDOFVOLUME parameter that was specified with the HOLD command determines where the processing stops. If ENDOFDATASET was specified, all volume migration operations end at the completion of the current data set. If ENDOFVOLUME was specified, DFSMShsm completes any volume migration operations that are in progress.

When the automatic primary space management ending time is reached, DFSMShsm completes any volume migration operations that are in progress, but no new volume space management operations are started. DFSMShsm starts the function again today only if a new start time is redefined as after the last ending time.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume migration operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume migration operations are started.

DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If primary space management ends prior to completion because resources are not available, see message ARC0560E or ARC0559I, which are issued to the operator’s console and the migration activity log. This message indicates which resource DFSMShsm found unavailable and the appropriate programmer response to the problem.

Automatic primary space management can be restarted at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following commands:

- Restart (START) DFSMShsm when shutdown is completed.
- RELEASE AUTOMIGRATION when auto space management is held.
- RELEASE MIGRATION when migration is held.

- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY when DFSMShsm is in emergency mode.
- SETSYS PRIMARYSPMGMTSTART when the current time is within the specified automatic primary space management start window.

For automatic primary space management to resume at the point of interruption, the command must take effect before 24-hours pass. This ensures that the current time and the time automatic primary space management is first started are still within the start window for automatic primary space management.

The suggested way to extend the start window and thereby cause the continuation of PSM is to respecify the automatic primary space management start time as having the same planned start time that already exists, but with a quiesce time later than the current time.

If the PSMSTART is set to (2300 0100) and the current time is 0210, enter SETSYS PSMSTART (2300 0400) and the PSM continues from where it left off and runs to completion, or until 0400 which ever comes first.

When automatic primary space management ends because the ending time is reached, it cannot resume because the current time is no longer within the start window.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm space management processing is starting for the online volume volser. If (SMS) appears, the volume being processed is SMS managed. If (SMSI) appears, the volume being processed is SMS managed and associated with a storage group having AM=I. If (NONSMS) appears, the volume is a non-SMS-managed primary volume being processed for migration. If nothing appears following volser, the volume is either a DFSMShsm-owned volume or a primary volume being processed for DBA/DBU.

The starting time for space management of data sets on that volume is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The date of space management is date, expressed as yyyy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The SMF system identifier for the system on which the space management is performed is sysid. Descriptions of individual data sets processed follow in associated ARC0734I messages.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**ARC0523I** SPACE MANAGEMENT ENDED ON VOLUME volser, number DATA SET(S) MIGRATED/DELETED, tracks TRACK(S) FREED, MINAGE age, TIME time

Explanation: DFSMShsm space management processing completed successfully for the volume with the volume serial number volser.

The term number refers to one of the following:
- The number of data sets migrated, deleted, and expired during the migration function.
- The number of data sets deleted during the data set deletion or retirement functions.

The term tracks indicates one of the following:
- The number of tracks freed by migration, deletion, and expiration processing on non-SMS-managed volumes.
- The number of tracks freed by migration and the DADSM PARTREL function on SMS-managed volumes.

The minimum age of data sets processed is age, expressed in days.

The completion time of the operation is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0524I** dsname SCRATCHED

Explanation: The AUDIT command was issued with the VOLUMES parameter. While performing the audit operation, DFSMShsm scratched and uncataloged the temporary data set dsname.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0525I** dsname SCRATCH FAILED ON VOLUME=volser, RC=return-code

Explanation: A DFSMShsm AUDIT command has been issued to audit one or more non-SMS primary, migration, or backup volumes. While performing the audit, DFSMShsm has found a temporary data set, dsname, that is not needed and has attempted to scratch it. volser is the volume serial number of the volume specified in the scratch attempt. The CAMLIST SCRATCH macro returned has return-code in register 15. For the meaning of the return code, see [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/STXKQY_5.3.0/ibm_zos_zos53rf/dsmpart SCRAT h.htm).

Retcode Meaning

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**ARC0526I** MIGRATION CLEANUP STARTING AT time ON date, SYSTEM sysid, AT {BEGINNING RECORD | cdskey} RECORD

Explanation: Migration cleanup is starting on sysid at the time time expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds), and date date expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day), beginning at the control data set (CDS) record key cdskey or at the beginning of the migration control data set data set record (MCD). The System Management Facility (SMF) system identifier of the system on which the migration is processed is sysid.

System action: Migration cleanup continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0527I** MIGRATION CLEANUP ENDED AT time, num MCDS RECORDS DELETED

Explanation: DFSMShsm migration cleanup has ended. The number of MCDS records that was deleted is num. The storage administrator can use the number of records deleted to help indicate when the MCDS should be reorganized. The completion time of the operation is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).

System action: None.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0528I** dsname SCRA TCH FAILED ON VOLUME=volser, RC=return-code

Explanation: An attempt has been made by DFSMShsm to scratch dsname from volume volser. The CAMLIST SCRATCH macro has returned return-code in register 15. The SCRATCH STATUS CODE is dadrc.
For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the given parameters are not wanted, change them using the SETSYS MIGRATIONCLEANUPDAYS command. The change will take effect next time that migration cleanup is performed.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: Migration continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the given parameters are not wanted, change them using the SETSYS MIGRATIONCLEANUPDAYS command. The change will take effect next time that migration cleanup is performed.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

For the meaning of return-code see Table 12 on page 471. For the meaning of dadrc see Table 13 on page 471. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for more information.

System action: The migration processing of all level 1 or of the migration volume ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator or system programmer. After the
problem is resolved, the migration of all level 1 to level 2, or the migration of the eligible migration copies on a specific migration volume to level 2, can be done by issuing a command.

**System programmer response:** Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

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**ARC0534I**  MIGRATION HELD, \{NO MIGRATION LEVEL 1 VOLUME AVAILABLE \| NO MIGRATION LEVEL 2 VOLUME AVAILABLE \| NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE \| NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE\}, \{ABEND IN INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT \| ESTAE SET UP FOR DATA MOVEMENT FAILED\}

**Explanation:** If an abend in an installation-wide exit occurred or if the ESTAE setup failed, space management was held. During migration processing, DFSMSshm detected that the required target migration volumes were not available for migration to continue to run. The required target migration volume types are listed below:

- **Migration level 1 DASD and migration level 2 tapes, if either of the following is true:**
  - The storage management subsystem (SMS) is installed.
  - The data set migration exit (ARCMDEXT) is active in the system.

- **Migration level 1 DASD, if all of the following are true:**
  - SMS is not installed on the system.
  - The data set migration exit (ARCMDEXT) is not active in the system.
  - The DFSMSshm tape migration environment is not direct-to-tape.

- **Migration level 1 DASD, if all of the following are true:**
  - SMS is installed on the system.
  - The SMS management class definitions do not direct any SMS-managed data set to level 2 tape.
  - The data set migration exit (ARCMDEXT) is not active in the system.
  - The DFSMSshm tape migration environment is not direct-to-tape.

- **Migration level 2 tape, if all of the following are true:**
  - SMS is not installed on the system.
  - The DFSMSshm tape migration environment is direct-to-tape.

**System action:** The migration was held; DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If an abend in an installation exit occurred, see message ARC0004I to identify the exit and abend code. Bring this abend to the attention of a Storage Administrator. See message ARC0560E that was issued to the operator’s console and the migration activity log. This message was issued for each migration target that DFSMSshm determined was unavailable. Also, message ARC0560E contains the appropriate programmer response for the error condition encountered. After the failure has been corrected, issue the RELEASE MIGRATION command and retry the request. If the ESTAE setup for data movement failed, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC0535I**  SPACE MANAGEMENT OF \{volser \| ALL LEVEL 1 MIGRATION VOLUMES\} TERMINATED, \{NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE \| NO DASD LEVEL 2 MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE \| NO LEVEL 1 MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE \| NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE \| MIGRATION HELD \| AUTO MIGRATION HELD \| EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS \| TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME IN USE \| GETMAIN ERROR \| ABEND IN INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT \| ESTAE SET UP FOR DATA MOVEMENT FAILED \| DFSMSHSM SHUTDOWN \| DFSMSHSM EMERGENCY MODE \| I/O ERROR ON TTOC\}

**Explanation:** DFSMSshm attempted to migrate the volume with the volume serial number volser or migrate all level 1 migration volumes, but encountered one of the following errors:

- The source migration level 2 tape volume was in use by another task.
- There was no target tape migration level 2 available.
- There was no DASD migration level 2 volume available.
- There was no DASD migration level 1 volume available and no DASD migration level 2 volume available.
- There was no DASD migration level 1 volume available and no tape migration level 2 volume available.
- Migration or automigration was held.
- DFSMSshm was put in emergency mode.
- DFSMSshm was being shutdown.
- For the volume that is being space managed, there have been ten I/O errors trying to read or write records in the migration control data set (MCDS) or the offline control data set (OCDS). See previous ARC0184I messages for the specifics of the I/O errors. Errors reading the MCDS management control record (MCR) are not counted in this total. See message ARC0539I or ARC0307I for more details.
• In an attempt to GETMAIN storage for the buffers needed for data movement, an error occurred. If a GETMAIN error occurs, migration will be held. See the preceding ARC0305I or ARC0307I message for the specific failing code.

• There was an abnormal end (abend) in either the tape migration data set installation-wide exit or the second level migration data set installation-wide exit. Migration has been held.

• The ESTAE environment could not be set up for the process of moving data during a DFSMShsm migration operation.

**System action:** The migration of the volume ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

If there was an abend in the migrate data set installation-wide exit, migration has been held. DFSMShsm processing continues without the migration function.

**Application Programmer Response:**

• The message insert TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME IN USE is associated with either a MIGRATE VOLUME(volser DELETEBYAGE(days)) command or a MIGRATE VOLUME (volser DELETETFBACKEDUP(days)) command, and an ARC0560E message has not been issued. When the indicated volume is no longer in use, reissue the volume migration command.

• See message ARC0560E that was issued to the operator’s console and the migration activity log. This message was issued for each migration target that DFSMShsm determined was unavailable. Also, message ARC0560E contains the appropriate programmer response for the error condition encountered.

• Release migration, if it was held. Retry the volume migration when the correction has been made.

• Issue SETSYS NOEMERGENCY, if DFSMShsm was put in EMERGENCY mode. Retry the volume migration when the correction has been made.

• Determine the cause of the I/O errors and take corrective action on the control data set.

• Stop DFSMShsm and restart DFSMShsm with additional storage requested.

• Find the cause of the abend in the installation-wide exit. When the cause is determined, fix and relink the exit module. Use the EXITON parameter of the SETSYS command to reload the exit. To start the migration function, issue the RELEASE command with the MIGRATION parameter.

• Determine why the ESTAE could not be set up and take corrective action.

Retry the migration when the correction has been made.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0538I**  
**ERROR MARKING VOLUME volser RECORD INELIGIBLE FOR DELVOL WHILE MIGRATING dsname**

**Explanation:** The migration to tape of the VSAM data set with the name *dsname* was successful, but there was an error in creating an entry in the TTOC for this migration. An attempt was made to mark the MCV record of the tape volume ineligible for deletion and this attempt failed. This tape must be marked ineligible for deletion because there is no TTOC entry for the migration copy of the data set. Recycle processing cannot move this migration copy to another tape. When recycle processing empties the tape except for the last VSAM data set, the TTOC indicates there is no more valid data on the tape. However, the unrecorded migration copy is still there. If an attempt is made to delete the volume with the DELVOL command and the volume is not marked ineligible for the DELVOL command, the only copy of a user’s data set will be lost.

**System action:** The data set remains migrated; DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue a FIXCDS command to set the flag MCVFNDLV on. This marks the MCV record of the volume *volser* ineligible for deletion and protects the VSAM data set that is not listed in the TTOC. This VSAM data set *dsname* should be recalled and a FIXCDS command should be issued to set the flag MCVFNDLV off. Now that the TTOC is in sync with the actual valid data on the tape, it is safe to allow normal processing on the tape volume.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0539I**  
**EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS CHECKING IF RECALL NEEDS A MIGRATION TAPE I SMALL DATA SET PACKING DATA SET) - MIGRATION HELD**

**Explanation:** When DFSMShsm is in a tape migration environment, the management control record (MCR) is checked after the migration of each data set has completed to see if a recall task needs a tape that is allocated to a migration task. DFSMShsm is in a tape migration environment if you specified SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION (DIRECT) or SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION (ML2TAPE).

When DFSMShsm is migrating to or from an SDSP, the associated volume record (MCR) is checked repeatedly to see if an input function task needs an SDSP that is allocated to a migration task.

When DFSMShsm is in a multiple processing unit environment, the DASD copy of the MCR or MCV must be checked. Each time there is an error in the read of the MCR or MCV record, an ARC0184I message is issued. If 5 read errors have occurred in reading the MCR, DFSMShsm places a hold on the migration function so no more data sets can be migrated either by
automatic space management or by command. If more than 5 read errors have occurred in reading the MCV record during one volume migration task, DFSMShsm places a hold on the migration function so no more data sets can be migrated either by automatic space management or by command.

**System action:** Migration is held. DFSMShsm processing continues without the migration function.

**Application Programmer Response:** To determine the cause of the errors in reading the MCR or MCV record, see the return code value from theARC184I message. For return-code values, see Table 7 on page 466.

Once the problem has been fixed, issue the RELEASE MIGRATION command so migration of data sets can resume.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A MIGRATE command was issued with the CONVERT parameter. One of the following problems was encountered causing the command to be rejected:

- **volser1** is a DFSMShsm OWNED VOLUME.
  The VOLUME parameter was specified with the volume identification number of **volser1**. However, if the CONVERT parameter is specified, the volume **volser1** must be a level 0 volume.

- **SPACE MANAGEMENT ATTRIBUTE NOT MIGRATE FOR volser1**.
  The volume being migrated was added using the ADDVOL command with the space management attribute of DELETEBYAGE or DELETEIFBACKEDUP, or the DELETEBYAGE or the DELETEIFBACKEDUP parameter was specified with the VOLUME parameter along with the CONVERT parameter on the MIGRATE command. Only the space management attribute of MIGRATE is supported when issuing the MIGRATE command with the CONVERT parameter. Specify MIGRATE VOLUME(**volser** MIGRATE(days)) CONVERT if migration of the volume is required.

- **MIGRATIONLEVEL2 NOT VALID WITH CONVERT**.
  The MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter was specified along with the CONVERT parameter on the MIGRATE command. When processing the CONVERT parameter, the migration of data to level 2 volumes is not allowed.

- **volser2** NON-MANAGED VOLUME AND UNITTYPE NOT SPECIFIED.
  The CONVERT parameter was specified with the volume identification number of **volser2** and the unit type of the **volser2** was not specified. You must specify the unit type when the volume **volser2** to which the data sets are to be recalled is not managed by DFSMShsm. Either specify the unit type of the target volume or issue the ADDVOL command to make it a DFSMShsm-managed volume before you reissue this command.

- **CONVERT UNIT DIFFERENT THAN DFSMShsm VOLUME RECORD**.
  The CONVERT parameter was specified with the volume identification number **volser2** and the volume unit type **unittype**. A migration control data set volume (MCV) exists for **volser2**, but the unit type in the MCV for the volume is different from the unit type specified with the CONVERT parameter. Respecify the MIGRATE command with the CONVERT parameter and specify only the **volser2** subparameter of the CONVERT parameter.

- **CONVERT PARAMETER NOT ALLOWED IN DIRECT TO TAPE ENVIRONMENT**.
  The CONVERT parameter was specified and the SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION parameter is set to DIRECT, which is not supported. Either issue a MIGRATE command for the data set without CONVERT, followed by a RECALL command, or change the TAPEMIGRATION value to something other than DIRECT.

**System action:** The MIGRATE command request is rejected.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the MIGRATE command with the appropriate parameters.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** An error has occurred in allocating the small data set packing (SDSP) data set on the indicated volume **volser**.

The values for return-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An error has occurred in allocating the SDSP data set. The values for reason-code are:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dynamic allocation indicates the SDSP data set on volume volser is in use. See the preceding ARC0503I message for the return code and the reason code from dynamic allocation.

SDSP data set serialization checking indicates the SDSP on volume volser is in use by another DFSMShsm function.

SDSP is marked as needed by RECALL or ABARS processing.

Operator cancels mount. See the preceding ARC0503I message for the return code and the reason code from dynamic allocation.

Control data set read error has occurred. See the preceding ARC0184I message.

Control data set update error has occurred. See the preceding ARC0187I message.

No units are available. See the preceding ARC0503I message for the return code and the reason code from dynamic allocation.

Other dynamic allocation error. See the preceding ARC0503I message for the return code and the reason code from dynamic allocation.

An error has occurred in allocating the SDSP data set. The values for reason-code are:

11 The SDSP data set on volume volser is in use by another job or user.

An error has occurred while trying to allocate the SDSP data set.

An error has occurred while trying to deallocate and unserialize an SDSP data set. In this case, the SDSP may no longer be available to other tasks for migration and recall. This can be corrected by either stopping and restarting DFSMShsm or by issuing a LIST HOST(id) RESET command. Additional information about the error will be contained in the DFSMShsm PDA trace. If a deallocation error occurred, a SNAP dump was generated to aid in problem determination. The values for reason-code are:

4 An error has occurred in trying to dynamically deallocate the SDSP data set. DFSMShsm has removed the serialization for the data set in the MCV record.

8 The data set that was attempting to be unallocated did not have an entry on the small data set allocation (VSA) queue. DFSMShsm has not removed the serialization for the data set in the MCV record.

12 The read of the MCV record failed. DFSMShsm has not removed the serialization for the data set in the MCV record.

16 The update of the MCV record failed. DFSMShsm has not removed the serialization for the data set in the MCV record.

Catalog error. Reason code is the catalog return code.

VSAM macro error. Reason code is 1 if the VSAM RPL is active on another processing unit; otherwise, the reason code is the VSAM return code. When reason code is the VSAM return code, the VSAM RPL feedback code feedbackcode appears in the hexadecimal format. For meaning of VSAM return codes and VSAM feedback codes, see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets.

An error has occurred in opening the SDSP data set. An OPEN error message with component identifier IEC normally precedes this message if this is a true OPEN error. The values for reason-code are:

4 GENCB has failed on
opening an SDSP data set on volume volser.

8 Failure has occurred on OPEN macro.
11 The SDSP data set on volume volser is in use by another job or user.
12 GENCB has failed on creating an RPL for VERIFY.
16 VERIFY has failed.
60 Failure has occurred in establishing ESTAE environment.

36 VSAM macro error has occurred in building an RPL for reading the SDSP data set. Reason code is the VSAM return code. For meaning of VSAM return codes and VSAM feedback codes, see z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

System action: The SDSP is not processed by DFSMShsm. Other DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For reason codes 4 and 6 under return code 8, reissue the command when the SDSP data set is not in use. For the other reason codes, perform problem determination and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0542I SMALL DATA SET PACKING DATA SET dsname IS FULL

Explanation: During the migration of a data set to small data set packing (SDSP) data set dsname, an attempt to write the migration copy to the SDSP data set failed due to a lack of space for the records.

System action: The migrating data set fails. The volume to which the migration was attempted no longer is selected when attempting to migrate to an SDSP data set. This message is reported to both the migration activity log and to the console to facilitate auto-operations usage. The message is issued by each host system attempting to migrate data to the SDSP, and results in an out-of-space failure.

Application Programmer Response: Reorganize the SDSP data set using the IDCAMS REPRO or EXPORT/IMPORT command. The volume is a candidate for migration to an SDSP the next time the volume is added with the ADDVOL command and the SDSP parameter. You might do this by entering an ADDVOL command as soon as the data set is reorganized, or the next startup of DFSMShsm probably contains one. Alternatively, a reorganization of the SDSP can be auto-operations triggered upon issuance of this message to the console.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0544I OBTAIN FAILED FOR (DSN=dsname | CCHHR=cchhr) ON VOLUME = volser, RC=return-code

Explanation: An attempt has been made to read a data set control block (DSCB) from the volume table of contents (VTOC) on the volume volser, either by the data set name dsname or by the absolute track address of the DSCB cchhr. The CAMLST OBTAIN macro returned return-code in register 15. The DSCB has not been obtained. For the meaning of return-code, see message ARC1307I and z/OS DFSMSdfp Advanced Services for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code and retry the request.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0545I SCRATCH RELATED FUNCTION FAILED FOR dsname ON VOLUME=volser, RC=return-code, REAS=reason-code

Explanation: An attempt has been made to scratch dsname from the volume. An error has been encountered.

The values for return-code and reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The dsname has been scratched, but the volume volser deallocation failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Volume deallocation has failed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volume in use.
The dsname has not been scratched.
The MVT entry could not be found or built for the volume volser.

Invalid input device type.
I/O error in reading MCV or MCT record.
Device type has not been provided.

The volume volser or data set dsname allocation has failed; the dsname has not been scratched.

The data set allocation has failed.
Use the dynamic allocation (DYNALLOC macro) return codes or error codes. See z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide

The SCRATCH macro has failed and the volume volser deallocation has also failed.

Volume deallocation has failed. See z/OS MVS Programming: Assembler Services Reference ABE-HSP

The open for the SDSP data set on the volume volser failed. The dsname data set records are not deleted:

The GENCB macro failed attempting to create an ACB for the open.
The open failed.
The GENCB macro failed attempting to create an RPL for the VERIFY macro.
The VERIFY macro failed.
There was a failure establishing the ESTAE environment.

The deletion of the dsname data set records from the SDSP data set failed:

The data set records are in use.
The GENCB macro failed.

The allocation for the SDSP data set on the volume volser failed. The dsname data set records are not deleted:

Allocation failure — data set in use.
SDSP serialization check indicated SDSP was in use.
The SDSP is marked as needed by recall.
Operator cancelled mount.
Error reading DFSMShsm MCV record during SDSP serialization checking.
Error updating DFSMShsm MCV record during serialization of SDSP.
No units are available.
There is other dynamic allocation error.
Cancelled by installation validation routine.
There is an invalid parameter list.

The deletion of the dsname data set records from the SDSP data set failed:

The data set records are in use.
The GENCB macro failed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code and reason code, then retry the request.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: An attempt was made to delete the data set records for dsname from the small data set packing data set on the migration level 1 volume volser. An error was encountered.

Values for return-code and reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The MVT entry could not be found or built for the volume; the data set records are not deleted:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>There is a volume type conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>There is an I/O error when reading the MCV record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>No MCV record is found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code and reason code, then retry the request.
ARC0547I  Failure Indicating Data Set
dsname Caused Tape Migration
Volume volser to Be Ineligible
for Delvol

Explanation: In the process of migrating VSAM data set dsname to tape migration volume volser, there was a failure to add the data set entry to the TTOC record, which caused an attempt to set an indicator in the data set record that this data set caused the tape migration volume to be ineligible for DELVOL processing. There was a failure reading or writing the data set record (MCD) and the indicator has not been set on. See the associated ARC0184I message for the exact cause of the error.

Application Programmer Response: Issue a FIXCDS command to set the flag MCDFNOD on. This allows recall processing to reset the flag MCVFNDLV in the volume record to indicate that the volume is no longer ineligible for DELVOL processing after this data set is successfully recalled.

Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0548I  Migration of a Tape Volume Is Not Supported

Explanation: A MIGRATE command was entered to migrate a volume, but the volume serial number entered represents a tape migration level 2 volume. DFSMSShsm does not support migration from a tape migration level 2 volume to another tape migration level 2 volume.

System action: The migration of the volume ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Check the volume serial number given in the preceding ARC1001I message, reenter the command with the correct volume serial number. If the attempt to migrate the tape volume is to reclaim the tape volume, use the RECYCLE command to move the valid data to another tape migration level 2 volume.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0550I  Count Data Sets on Volume volser, Were Not Processed by Freevol

Explanation: At the end of processing a FREEVOL AGE(0) command, this message alerts system personnel that data might still remain on volume volser.

The data remaining on the volume may include four categories of data not moved when FREEVOL AGE(0) is specified. The four categories of data are:
- Migrated data sets associated with a management class defined for AUTOBACKUP and are not yet processed for backup versions
- Data sets that may have been recalled, deleted, or moved to ML2 tape, during the FREEVOL processing of this volume
- Fast Replication catalog information data sets, identified by the second qualifier of HSMCIDS, cannot be moved by a pre-V1R11 DFSMSShsm.

count does not include the VTOC, the VTOC index data set, or SYS1.catalog entry. count includes the volume SDSP data set, if found, and may include data sets that have been recalled, deleted, or moved on to ML2 tape while this FREEVOL command was processing.

Message ARC0550I is followed by message ARC0523I.

Note: DATA SETS refers to individual DSCBs found on the volume. VSAM data sets may have multiple DSCBs.

System action: DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Before removing the volume from the system, look at the data sets remaining on the volume to determine if any of them must be kept.

When the remaining data on the volume contain only BACKDS backup versions, run AUTOBACKUP on the DFSMSShsm primary host to remove them from the volume.

When the remaining data on the volume contain migrated data sets for which the backup requirements are not yet satisfied:

1. Run AUTOBACKUP on the DFSMSShsm primary host—to cause a backup version to be created of migrated data sets for which backup versions are yet needed. This process also removes any BACKDS backup versions from the volume.

2. Then reissue the FREEVOL AGE(0) command—to remove the migrated data sets (those just backed up) from the volume.

When the remaining data sets on the volume are DFSMSShsm Fast Replication catalog information data sets, reissue the FREEVOL AGE(0) command on a z/OS V1R11 or later DFSMSShsm to move the data sets.

Loss of these data sets restricts the recovery of data sets from associated copy pools.

System personnel must deal individually with any remaining data sets that must be kept.

Source: DFSMSShsm
**ARC0551I** CAUTION: THERE MAY BE DATA SETS REMAINING ON VOLUME volser

**Explanation:** At the end of processing a FREEVOL AGE(0) command, when the target level is level 2 DASD and there are multiple key ranges defined, this message appears to alert system personnel that data may still remain on the volume. When multiple key ranges are being used, the process is MCDS driven. Since the VTOC is not read, user data sets and backup copies are not encountered. This message will be followed by completion message ARC0523I.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Before removing the volume from the system, look at the data sets remaining on the volume to determine if any of them must be kept. List VTOC can be used to determine which data sets remain on the volume. The DFSMShsm LIST command can be used to determine which user data set images are in an SDSP if one exists on the volume. If any backup VTOC copy data sets are on a volume, issue a FREEVOL AGE(0) command with a target level of either level 1 DASD or level 2 tape. This will force the VTOC to process. All user data sets and backup copies will be counted and VTOC backup copies will be moved to other level 1 volumes. Any backup copies of user data sets will be moved the next time daily backup is run. System personnel must deal individually with any remaining user data sets on the volume that must be kept.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0553I** ERROR (CREATING | UPDATING) MC1 RECORD

**Explanation:** While creating or updating an MC1 record, an error occurred. See message ARC0184I for more details.

**System action:** The MC1 record is not created or updated. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the error occurred while creating an MC1 record and the record is not the first one on the chain, the last MC1 record will have an incorrect continuation indicator. Use the FIXCDS command to look for the last MC1 record and turn off the MC1FCONT flag to indicate that it is the last MC1 record. (The key of the first MC1 record is L1VOL-00, the key of the second MC1 record is L1VOL-01, and so on.)

Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0554I** OPEN OF VTOC FOR VOLUME volser FAILED

**Explanation:** An attempt was made to open the VTOC, either to select eligible data sets to process or to update a date value in the data set VTOC entry for a selected data set. The open failed.

**System action:** Volume migration for the volume volser ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the open error encountered and retry the request. If the problem persists with this volume, it could be an indication of hardware or media problems.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0555I** CLOSE OF VTOC FOR VOLUME volser FAILED

**Explanation:** An attempt was made to close the VTOC at the end of processing eligible data sets or updating a data set VTOC entry for a particular data set. The attempt failed. The failure was trapped by an ESTAE routine in the module issuing the close request. The volume volser migration continues.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the close error encountered.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
ARC0556I  (PRIMARY SPACE MANAGEMENT | SECONDARY SPACE MANAGEMENT) FAILED TO RESTART BECAUSE THE CURRENT TIME IS OUTSIDE THE SPACE MANAGEMENT START WINDOW

Explanation:  DFSMShsm has determined that the automatic primary or automatic secondary space management did not run to completion on the current day.  However, during its restart processing, it determined that the current time is outside the currently specified window for starting this processing.

System action:  The indicated space management is not restarted at this time. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  If you want the indicated space management to restart on the current day, change the ending time by issuing the SETSYS command.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0557I  VTOC PROCESSING FOR VOLUME volser TERMINATED, UNABLE TO READ JFCB. RETURN CODE=return-code

Explanation:  An error has occurred in reading the JFCB.  The read has failed. DFSMShsm is unable to read the VTOC of the source volume unless it successfully reads the JFCB.

The RDJFCB macro returned return-code in register 15.  For the meaning of return-code, see Using Data Sets

System action:  Processing of the command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code and retry the request.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0558I  MIGRATE COMMAND IS NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIFIC ML1 OR ML2 VOLUMES - USE FREEVOL COMMAND

Explanation:  A MIGRATE command was issued to migrate a specific volume. DFSMShsm determined that the volume was added with the ADDVOL command as a migration level 1 or migration level 2 DASD volume. The FREEVOL command is the proper vehicle for migrating data from such a volume.

System action:  The MIGRATE command request is rejected.

Application Programmer Response:  If the volume serial number was coded correctly on the command, issue the FREEVOL command for the volume.

Otherwise, correct the volume serial number and retry the MIGRATE command.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0559I  SPACE MANAGEMENT OF {volser | ALL LEVEL 1 MIGRATION VOLUME} WILL NOT TARGET {MIGRATION LEVEL 1 | MIGRATION LEVEL 2 DASD | MIGRATION LEVEL 2 TAPE} UNTIL THE REQUESTED VOLUME TYPE IS MADE AVAILABLE

Explanation:  While DFSMShsm was migrating volume volser, a data set was encountered that was directed to the unavailable volume type.

If the volume type was unavailable for all space management tasks, message ARC0560E is issued to the operator’s console and to the migration activity log giving additional information.

System action:  The processing volume does not migrate data sets to the unavailable volume type, but continues migrating data sets which are targeted for an available volume type. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Arrange to have the volume type available when this volume is processed in order for all eligible data sets to migrate.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0560E  MIGRATION LIMITED: {NO LEVEL 1 MIGRATION SPACE AVAILABLE | NO LEVEL 1 MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE | NO DASD LEVEL 2 MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE | NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE OR TAPE ALLOCATION ERROR | EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS | ABEND IN TAPE INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT}

Explanation:  During a volume migration (from a DFSMShsm-managed volume or from a migration volume), level 1 to level 2 migration, or data set migration, DFSMShsm failed to migrate a data set. The migration failed because of a lack of available space in the hierarchy or because some condition occurred making it impossible (or inadvisable) to continue migrating to a certain level in the hierarchy. Migration to migration level 1 may be inhibited if there is no space remaining in the VTOC or VTOC index on the volumes that are defined.

The EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS and ABEND IN TAPE INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT conditions occurred while trying to migrate a data set to tape.

EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS means either

- Five I/O errors occurred while reading the management control record (MCR).
Ten I/O errors occurred while accessing records other than the MCR in either the migration control data set (MCDS) or offline control data set (OCDS), or both.

A tape migration volume is considered not available if one of the following conditions is true:

- An attempt was made to migrate a data set to a tape migration level 2 volume, and either the operator responded to the mount request with a NO, or the timer to mount a tape expired. A new tape volume was selected and again the operator could not mount the tape.
- There have been ten I/O errors trying to read or write records in MCDS or the OCDS. See previous ARC0184I messages for the specifics of the I/O errors. Errors reading the MCDS MCR are not counted in this total.
- When DFSMShsm is in a tape migration environment (SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION(DIRECT)) or (SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION(ML2TAPE)), MCR is checked after the migration of each data set is complete to see if a recall task needs a tape that is allocated to a migration task. When DFSMShsm is in a multiprocessing unit environment, the DASD copy of the MCR needs to be checked. There have been five errors in the read of the MCR record. An ARC0184I message is issued each time the read failed.
- The tape data set installation-wide exit (ARCTDEXT) abnormally ended (abended).

No migration level 1 volume is considered available if one of the following conditions is true:

- No migration level 1 volume has been ADDVOLed to DFSMShsm.
- The space between the full volume and the high threshold of the selected migration volume is too small for a small data set, but not for a small data set packing data set. The migration failed because sufficient space was not available on the migration volumes. The failure occurred on two consecutive attempts, and the migration (level 1) volumes were space checked between attempts.

System action: The particular migration request failed. DFSMShsm issues either an ARC12nnx message (for data set command migration) or an associated ARC0734I message (for volume migration), giving specific reasons for the failure. DFSMShsm continues migrating data for those cases where other target levels can still be used.

If the NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE, EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS, or ABEND IN TAPE INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT condition occurred, DFSMShsm stops trying to migrate to tape.

Until a RELEASE MIGRATION or RELEASE AUTOMIGRATION or RELEASE ALL command is issued, DFSMShsm will not attempt to migrate any data set that would require using the indicated hierarchy level as a target.

Note: If DFSMShsm was migrating a volume (as the result of a MIGRATE command, FREEVOL command, interval migration or automatic primary space management), or was processing the automatic secondary space management when the condition occurred, some of the data sets on the volume may still migrate successfully.

Operator response: When the original problem is corrected (or if migration can continue without exit ARCTDEXT being active):

- Delete the ARC0560E message from the console.
  - If the message identifier is not available, issue the DISPLAY R,I command to get the ID.
  - To delete the message, issue the following command using the message identifier id obtained from the above DISPLAY R,I command.

Application Programmer Response:

- For NO LEVEL 1 MIGRATION SPACE AVAILABLE, if there is free space on ML2, then FREEVOL some ML1 volume(s) to level 2, to clear some space on level 1. Otherwise, have at least one level 1 volume ADDVOLed.
  Reorganize the index, if it is full, and reissue the ADDVOL command to add the migration level 1 volume.
- For NO LEVEL 1 MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE, have at least one level 1 volume ADDVOLed.
- For NO DASD LEVEL 2 MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE, have at least one level 2 volume ADDVOLed.
- For NO TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE OR TAPE ALLOCATION ERROR, determine why no tape is made available to DFSMShsm and have at least one tape available, or fix the allocation problem.
- For EXCESSIVE I/O ERRORS, analyze the most recent ARC0184I error messages against the MCDS and OCDS to determine the specific problem needing correction.
- For ABEND IN TAPE INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT, issue the SETSYS EXITOFF command to inactivate the migration-tape data set installation-wide exit (ARCTDEXT).
If migration can proceed without ARCTDEXT being active, migration can be released before the exit is corrected.

The ARCTDEXT module should be examined to determine the reason for the abend; when corrected, the exit can be relinked and the SETSYS EXITON command used to reactivate the exit.

When the original problem has been corrected, issue the RELEASE MIGRATION command to allow DFSMShsm to attempt using the indicated level and device category.

If an ADDVOL command is issued for the unavailable volume type while a volume migration is in progress, data sets will be directed to the volume just added without requiring a RELEASE MIGRATION command.

**ARC0561I PRIMARY-DAYS NON-USAGE VALUE value SPECIFIED FOR MANAGEMENT CLASS mgclassname CONFLICTS WITH DFSMShsm INTEGRITY AGE value**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm detected that the PRIMARY-DAYS NON-USAGE value, specified for the named SMS Management Class was less than the DFSMShsm integrity age. Data sets associated with the management class mgclassname will not be eligible for migration until the integrity age is met. This message is issued during automatic primary space management only.

**System action:** Volume migration processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator, who should perform one of the following:
- Change the PRIMARY-DAYS NON-USAGE attribute value to a value equal to or greater than the DFSMShsm integrity age.
- Change the DFSMShsm integrity age to be less than or equal to the PRIMARY-DAYS NON-USAGE attribute value. SETSYS DFHSDATASETserialization or SETSYS USERDATASETserialization controls the DFSMShsm integrity age.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0562I SPACE MANAGEMENT PROCESSING SKIPPED number DATA SETS BECAUSE THE SMALL DATA SET PACKING DATA SET ON VOLUME volser WAS IN USE**

**Explanation:** Level 1 to Level 2 migration, migration cleanup, or FREEVOL command processing could not gain exclusive control of the SDSP.

**System action:** Migration of the number of data sets mentioned is skipped.

**Application Programmer Response:** Run the automatic secondary space management, command level-1-to-level-2 migration, or FREEVOL command processing functions again at a time when the SDSP will not be used by other DFSMShsm functions.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0563I MIGRATION OF number DATA SET(S) SKIPPED BECAUSE ALL TARGET SMALL DATA SET PACKING DATA SET(S) WERE IN USE**

**Explanation:** When DFSMShsm was migrating a data set to an SDSP, it could not gain exclusive control of any SDSP.

**System action:** Migration of the number of data sets mentioned is skipped.

**Application Programmer Response:** Run the migration function again at a time when not all SDSP data sets are being used by other DFSMShsm functions.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0564I UNEXPECTED MCDS RECORD ENCONTERED, RECORD KEY = X(hexrecordkey), MCHTYPE = X(hextype). nn UNEXPECTED RECORDS HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED. PROCESSING WILL (CONTINUE | TERMINATE).**

**Explanation:** During command level migration or secondary space management, an unexpected or unknown MCDS entry has been encountered.

**System action:** Secondary space management or level migration continues until 11 bad records have been encountered, at which point processing ends. During secondary space management, the number of bad records is reset to zero between each phase. That is, bad records encountered during migration cleanup are not added to those that have been encountered during level 1 to level 2 migration.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator. The storage administrator can find the bad records based on their hex keys and can either correct or delete the bad records.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0565I SMPM CFQUERY FUNCTION FAILED FOR VSAM DATA SET dsname, RC=return-code, REASON=reason-code**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm invoked the CFQUERY function to test the VSAM SMS data set for retained
locks and RLS inconsistency. The CFQUERY function returned the listed failing return and reason codes.

**System action:** The migration operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the [z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/zos) for an explanation of the listed return and reason codes.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0566I**  
**COMMAND DATA SET MIGRATION TO MIGRATION LEVEL 2 TAPE IS INHIBITED**

**Explanation:** During command data set migration to ML 2 tape, a tape migration volume could not be mounted because either a tape or a device was not available.

**System action:** The migration request failed. DFSMShsm issued an ARC12nnx message giving specific reasons for the failure. All additional command data set migrations to ML 2 tape will be inhibited. A WAIT-type command will be failed with ARC1205I. A NO-WAIT-type command will be requeued to be processed when the ML 2 target is available and a RELEASE MIGRATION command has been issued.

Until a RELEASE MIGRATION command is issued, DFSMShsm will not attempt to process any command data set migrations that require ML 2 tape.

**Application Programmer Response:** When a ML 2 target is available for command data set migration, issue the RELEASE MIGRATION command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0570I**  
**{PRIMARY SPACE MANAGEMENT | INTERVAL MIGRATION | COMMAND MIGRATION | AUTOMATIC BACKUP | COMMAND BACKUP | AUTOMATIC DUMP | COMMAND DUMP | RESTORE | RECOVERY | FRBACKUP | FRRECOV} FOR (ALL SMS MANAGED | volser | volser,SGROUP=sg | ALL COPY POOL | COPY POOL=cpname) VOLUME(S) TERMINATED, RC=return-code, REASON=reason-code**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was in the process of one of the following: automatic migration, automatic backup, or automatic dump of all volumes; automatic migration, automatic backup, or automatic dump of an individual volume; or of command migration, command backup, command dump, command restore, or command recovery of a specific volume; or FRBACKUP or FRRECOVER processing. An error occurred causing the function to end. The values of return-code and reason-code indicate what type of error occurred.

Generally, this message is issued for SMS volumes being processed. It can, however, be issued for NONSMS volumes if the error received prevents DFSMShsm from knowing if the volume is SMS- or NONSMS-managed.

During migration processing, DFSMShsm performs space checks on SMS-managed volumes if SMS is active, regardless of which SETSYS parameters were specified. This message is issued if any errors were found during the space checks.

**Retcode**  
**Meaning**

1  
SMS is not installed in the system. DFSMShsm attempted to process an SMS-managed volume.

2  
An error occurred in getting an SMS lock token, which is used for future access to the same SMS configuration. SMS failed to get the lock token. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes. Also applies to storage group requests.

3  
A list of data sets from an SMS-managed volume could not be retrieved. DFSMShsm volume processes, which require the list, failed.

The IGD CSP00 module could not be loaded when the LOAD macro was issued to bring the module into DFSMShsm’s virtual storage.

4  
SMS was not active in the system when DFSMShsm attempted to process SMS-managed volumes. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes. Also applies to storage group and copy pool requests.

5  
An error occurred while reading the volume VTOC entry for the volume being processed.

DFSMShsm read the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume being processed is an SMS-managed volume. The read failed.

6  
An error occurred while retrieving an SMS volume definition. DFSMShsm invoked SMS to retrieve an SMS volume definition. SMS failed to retrieve it.

7  
An error occurred while retrieving a storage group definition for an SMS volume. DFSMShsm invoked SMS to
retrieve a storage group definition for the volume. SMS failed to retrieve it.

8 An error occurred while retrieving storage group definitions in the system in which DFSMShsm is running. DFSMShsm invoked SMS to retrieve a list of all storage group definitions to select SMS-managed volumes for automatic processing or storage group requirements. SMS failed to retrieve the list. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes. Also applies to storage group requests.

9 The volume being processed is in SMS initial status. DFSMShsm cannot process a volume in SMS initial status.

10 DFSMShsm cannot determine if the volume being processed is an SMS-managed volume. The mounted volume table (MVT) and the volume VTOC entry do not agree. DFSMShsm determined an SMS-managed volume was converted to a non-SMS-managed volume, or a non-SMS-managed volume was converted to an SMS-managed volume between the automatic processes or during the volume process.

11 DFSMShsm cannot determine if the volume being processed is an SMS-managed volume. The SMS volume definition and the volume VTOC entry do not agree.

12 An error occurred while retrieving a list of all SMS-managed volumes. DFSMShsm invoked SMS to retrieve a list of all SMS-managed volumes associated with the eligible storage groups for DFSMShsm automatic processing. SMS failed to retrieve the list. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes. Also applies to storage group requests.

13 The device type of the volume that was retrieved from the SMS storage group definition is not supported by DFSMShsm.

14 An error occurred while returning an extract list entry. DFSMShsm invoked VTOC catalog entry services to retrieve a list of data sets from an SMS-managed volume. VTOC catalog entry failed to retrieve the list. The reason-code is the return code from VTOC catalog entry.

15 An error occurred in reading or writing a migration control data set volume record (MCV).

During volume processing, DFSMShsm read an MCV record for the volume being processed. The read failed, and an ARC0184I message was issued to indicate the error. If no MCV record existed for the volume, DFSMShsm attempted to create an MCV for the volume. The creation failed and an ARC0184I message is issued to indicate the error.

No eligible SMS-managed volumes could be internally ADDVOLed.

At the start of the DFSMShsm automatic function, DFSMShsm invoked SMS to retrieve a list of all SMS-managed volumes associated with the specified storage group for DFSMShsm automatic processing. From the list that was returned, DFSMShsm selected volumes that meet certain conditions, created MVT entries, and added the MVT entries to the DFSMShsm SMS MVT chain. DFSMShsm detected no eligible SMS-managed volumes that could be added to the SMS MVT chain. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes.

There are no storage groups defined that are eligible for processing.

At the start of the DFSMShsm automatic function, DFSMShsm attempted to retrieve a list of storage group definitions for processing during the automatic function. DFSMShsm determined there are no eligible storage groups for processing. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes.

There are no SMS volumes eligible for processing.

At the start of the DFSMShsm automatic function, DFSMShsm attempted to retrieve a list of
SMS-managed volumes for processing during the automatic function. DFSMShsm determined there are no eligible SMS-managed volumes for processing. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes. Also applies to storage group requests.

19. The volume being processed is not mounted.

DFSMShsm attempted to locate the unit control block (UCB) for the volume being processed and finds the volume is not mounted.

20. An error occurred while processing extract list entries. DFSMShsm successfully invoked VTOC catalog entry services to retrieve a list of data sets from an SMS-managed volume. DFSMShsm detected a discrepancy in the extract list while processing the extract list entries.

21. Storage group not found.

22. No volumes were in the requested storage group.

23. No volumes were eligible for storage group processing.

24. An error occurred while retrieving the base configuration. DFSMShsm invoked SMS to retrieve the base configuration. SMS failed to retrieve it.

25. There is a space management request on an SMS-managed volume with DBA or DBU specified, or a nonzero value of days on MIGRATE (days) or DAYS (days) is specified on a MIGRATE command.

26. There is a space management request on an SMS-managed volume without the days stipulated on MIGRATE (days) and DAYS (days).

27. There is a space management request on an SMS-managed volume that does not have low and high thresholds defined and has the following MIGRATE command specified:

   • MIGRATE VOLUME(volser)

28. No requested storage groups were eligible for storage group processing.

29. The volume is not eligible for processing.

30. The version of DFSMSdss installed on the system is not at a sufficient level to support SMS-managed volumes. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes.

31. The volume for restoring is an SMS-managed volume, but the most recent dump copy or the specified dump copy was made when the volume was a non-SMS-managed volume.

32. The volume for restoring is a non-SMS-managed volume, but the most recent dump copy or the specified dump copy was made when the volume was an SMS-managed volume.

33. The storage group was not eligible for processing.

34. Copy pool not found.

35. An error occurred while retrieving a copy pool definition from SMS.

36. There are no copy pools defined.

37. An error occurred while retrieving copy pool definitions in the system in which DFSMShsm is running. DFSMShsm invoked SMS to retrieve a list of all copy pool definitions to select copy pool volumes for automatic processing. SMS failed to retrieve the list. The function terminates for all copy pool volumes. The Auto function may continue for other SMS-managed or nonsms volumes.

38. If you are running FRBACKUP, it is likely that DFSMShsm has encountered a non-SMS volume in a Copypool Backup Storage Group.

39. A GETMAIN error occurred.

40. DFSMShsm failed to get the virtual storage needed to create a mounted volume table (MVT) entry for an SMS-managed volume. The
SMS-managed volume is internally ADDVOLed to DFSMShsm for automatic processing. The function terminates for all SMS-managed volumes. The Auto function may continue for the NONSMS volumes.

**System action:** The indicated function ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the action that corresponds to the return code you received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 24, 35, 37</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0935I message in the command activity log for the specific failing code from the subsystem interface (SSI) of SMS. Return Code 2 is issued when SMS is installed but not started in the IEFSSNxx member. An SMS lock token error occurs if DFSMShsm attempts to issue an SMS service when the IGDSSIIN program is not specified to start SMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0014I message in the command activity log for the specific failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The reason-code for this error is the return code from the CAMLST OBTAIN macro. An error from the OBTAIN macro can also indicate a possible problem with the volume serial number. Ensure that the volume serial number was correctly identified. See <a href="https://www.ibm.com">z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets</a> for further information about the CAMLIST OBTAIN macro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delete the mounted volume table (MVT) entry and the migration control data set volume record (MCV) by issuing a DFSMShsm DELVOL command. Then, issue a volume command against the DELVOLed volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Determine why the SMS volume definition and the volume VTOC entry do not agree. Correct the inconsistency and issue a volume command against the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0936I message in the command activity log for the specific failing code from SMS VTOC catalog entry service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0184I message in the appropriate activity log for the specific I/O failing code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0940I message in the appropriate activity log for the specific failing code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>It may be valid that no defined storage groups are eligible for processing. To determine storage group eligibility, validate your storage group definitions; for example, host affinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Follow the procedures in Table I, items 13 and 29; Table III, items 2, 6, 10, and 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Correct the storage group name if needed, and issue the command for this storage group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>It may be valid that no volumes exist in this storage group. Check your storage group definition to validate this situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 29</td>
<td>It may be valid that no volume is eligible for processing in this storage group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 25, 26 | Reissue the command with one of the following valid MIGRATE commands for an SMS-managed volume:  
  - MIGRATE VOLUME(volser)  
  - MIGRATE VOLUME(volser MIGRATE(0)) [CONVERT]  
  - MIGRATE VOLUME(volser MIGRATE) DAYS(0) [CONVERT] |
| 27 | Update the associated storage group to indicate valid high and low thresholds and resubmit the command. |
| 28 | It may be valid that no volume is eligible for processing. |
| 30 | Perform one of the following:  
  - Install a version of DFSMSdss that supports SMS-managed volumes.  
  - Convert the volume to a non-SMS-managed volume and rerun the function. |
| 31, 32 | Perform one of the following:  
  - Reissue the RECOVER command with the correct DATE, DUMPGENERATION, DUMPVOLUME, or DUMPCLASS with the FROMDUMP keyword to...
obtain a dump copy consistent with
the status (SMS or non-SMS) of the
volume.
• Convert the volume for consistency
with the desired dump copy, and
reissue the /0792ER command.

It may be valid that these copy pool
backup storage groups are not eligible
for processing. Check your storage
group definition to validate this.

Correct the copy pool name, if
needed, and issue the command for
this copy pool.

It may be valid that no defined copy
pools are eligible for processing. To
determine copy pool eligibility, validate
your copy pool definitions.

Remove the failing volume from the
Copypool Backup Storage Group.
Ensure the Copypool Backup Storage
Group contains an adequate number
of eligible SMS volumes to
successfully FRBACKUP the
copypool.

See the preceding ARC0305I
message for the specific failing code.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0571I NO SMS MANAGED MIGRATED DATA
SETS WILL BE PROCESSED, SMS IS
NOT ACTIVE IN THE SYSTEM

Explanation: DFSMShsm was in the process
of automatic migration or command migration of all level 1
migration volumes or command FREEVOL of a specific
migration volume. SMS is not active in the system, so
DFSMShsm cannot process any SMS-managed
migrated data sets.

System action: No SMS-managed migrated data sets
are processed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Bring up SMS
and rerun the function.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0580I INTERVAL MIGRATION (STARTING | RESTARTING) AT hh:mm:ss ON yyyy/mm/dd

Explanation: DFSMShsm begins Interval Migration.

System action: Interval Migration proceeds.
DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0584I ERROR WHEN (READING | WRITING | ERASING) A SMALL DATA SET
PACKING DATA SET RECORD, DATA
SET NAME = dsname, RECORD
SEQUENCE = recno, VOLUME =volser,
RC=return-code

Explanation: An attempt to read, write, or erase a
small data set packing (SDSP) data set record for dsnname has resulted in an unexpected nonzero return code return-code. The record key is the dsnname concatenated with the recno. A data set name that is less than 44-characters is expanded to 44-characters with blanks and the record sequence is added to form a 45-character key.

The SDSP data set name that the error has occurred in is uid.SMALLDS.Vvolser. The uid is the authorized user ID for the DFSMShsm-started procedure. SMALLDS and V are constants. The SDSP resides on the volume volser.

The return code is the 3-byte RPL feedback code returned in the VSAM RPL in field RPLFDBK. For return-code values, see z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets. Both the return code and record sequence number are reported in hexadecimal format. A return code of X'080074' can be caused by an uninitialized SDSP. See z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide for information about creating and initializing an SDSP.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the system programmer.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0595E • ARC0604I

ARC0602I THE CAPACITY OF VOLUME volser WAS SUCCESSFULLY CHANGED FROM mm CYLINDERS TO nn CYLINDERS.

Explanation: DFSMShsm was notified that the capacity for volume volser changed from mm cylinders to nn cylinders. DFSMShsm will use the new capacity value for all future processing.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0603I DFSMSHSM WAS UNABLE TO UPDATE THE CAPACITY OF VOLUME volser, RC = retcode

Explanation: DFSMShsm failed to update its inventory with the new capacity for volume volser. The values for retcode are:

Retcode Response
8 A CDS I/O error occurred.
20 Internal error occurred.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0604I DFSMSHSM CANNOT PROCESS DASD DYNAMIC VOLUME CAPACITY CHANGES, RC=retcode

Explanation: DFSMShsm encountered an error that prevents it from processing dynamic volume capacity changes to DASD volumes. Until DFSMShsm is restarted, DFSMShsm uses its current volume capacity information for all volumes. The values for retcode are:

Retcode Meaning
8 The internal task for processing dynamic volume changes is inactive.
16 Internal error occurred.
ARC0605I  •  ARC0620I

52  GETMAIN or FREEMAIN error.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:

Retcode  Response

8  The internal task for processing dynamic volume changes was stopped because of a previous error or because of a patch to disable the task. If the task was disabled through PATCH .MCVT.+ 296 BITS(...) remove this patch from SYS1.PARMLIB and restart DFSMShsm.

16  A severe error occurred. Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center with the related error messages. After resolving the problem, restart DFSMShsm.

52  Determine the cause of the storage related problem. DFSMShsm uses the previous capacity for the volume until DFSMShsm is restarted.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0605I  CAPACITY OF FAST REPLICATION  
{TARGET VOLUME  tgt_volser FOR  
SOURCE VOLUME  src_volser | SOURCE VOLUME  src_volser2} DEFINED IN THE  
FOLLOWING COPY POOLS HAS  
CHANGED  
cpname  
...

Explanation:  DFSMShsm was notified that the capacity for the listed fast replication target volume tgt_volser or source volume src_volser2 has changed. If the volume is a fast replication source volume, the message lists the copy pool information to which the volume’s storage group is defined. If the volume is a fast replication target volume, the message lists the copy pool information for the associated fast replication source volume. Asterisks ***** in src_volser indicates that the volume serial number is unavailable. When the copy pool names cannot be determined, ***** is listed.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Ensure that the capacity of the associated fast replication source or target volume is also changed or another compatible volume is available. Use the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain the current fast replication backup version and volume pairing information.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0612I  VOLUME MOUNT ISSUED FOR  
RECALL OR RECOVER OF  dsname

Explanation:  A request was received to recall or recover the data set named dsname. The source volume that contains the data set to be recalled or recovered must be mounted to process a recall or recovery operation.

System action:  The command waits until the volume is mounted before processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  This message is to inform you that a mount request was issued for the required offline volume. There is a delay until the volume is mounted. The length of time required to get a volume mounted varies from installation to installation. If the recall or recovery action seems to be taking too long for your installation, check with the system operator to make sure the volume is to be mounted.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0619W  RESTORE OF VOLUME  volser HAS  
DETECTED THAT THE RESTORED  
VOLUME IS DEFINED TO DFSMS AS  
PART OF COPY POOL(S) <cpname,...>

Explanation:  DFSMShsm has completed a full volume restore of volume volser. DFSMShsm has detected that this volume is defined to DFSMS as part of copy pool cpname. A more recent dump version may be available.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Fast Replication backup versions should be reviewed immediately to confirm that an existing Fast Replication version is not more desirable. This can be accomplished using the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command.

ARC0620I  AUTOMATIC DUMP {STARTING |  
RESTARTING}

Explanation:  DFSMShsm has begun automatic dump processing. If the message indicates STARTING, the automatic dump process is starting from the beginning. If the message indicates RESTARTING, the process is restarting because it did not complete the last time it was started. The following circumstances could prevent the process from successfully completing:

• MVS system failure.
• DFSMShsm abnormal end.
• DFSMShsm was shut down.
• DFSMShsm was placed in emergency mode.
• Dump or automatic dump was held.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm
For volume restore, processing is indicated either as SUCCESSFUL or FAILED.

- **class** indicates the dump class in which the dump copy was produced for volume restore operations that complete successfully.
- **generation** indicates the relative dump generation.
- **date** indicates the date the dump occurred. This part of the message will not appear if the restore failed.

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the operation was not successful, look for related error messages in the dump or command activity log pertaining to the same volume.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The DFSMSdss function has completed with a return code greater than 4, indicating a failure. The value of return-code is the DFSMSdss final function return.
System action: The indicated operation ends. If SHUTDOWN is indicated, DFSMShsm processing ends. Otherwise, DFSMShsm processing continues. If the output volume limit has been exceeded, the dump volumes that have been used will have their contents internally invalidated.

Application Programmer Response: If the output volume limit has been exceeded, then use higher capacity tapes and reissue the command. For all other situations, no response is required. If the DFSMSdss function fails, see z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM) for information about the DFSMSdss failure and appropriate action. The request can be reissued to DFSMShsm after corrective action is taken.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The DFSMShsm automatic dump function was being performed. It ended before it completed because one of the following occurred:

- A STOP command was issued to shut down DFSMShsm.
- A SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued to place DFSMShsm in emergency mode.
- A SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued to disable the backup, dump, recovery, and restore functions.
- A HOLD command with the DUMP, DUMP(AUTO), or ALL parameter was issued to suspend the dump function.
- The quiesce time is the time after which no more dumps of volumes are to be started.

System action:

- If a STOP command was issued, DFSMShsm immediately ends all active volume dumps, invalidates any partial dump copies, and ends.
- If a SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY or NOBACKUP parameter was issued, DFSMShsm immediately ends all active volume dumps, invalidates any partial dump copies, and ends.
- If a HOLD command was issued with the DUMP or DUMP(AUTO) parameter, and without the ENDOFDATASET parameter, DFSMShsm completes any volume dumps that were in progress and ends.
- If a HOLD command was issued with the DUMP or DUMP(AUTO) parameter, and with the ENDOFDATASET parameter, DFSMShsm immediately ends all active volume dumps, invalidates any partial dump copies, and ends. When the automatic dump quiesce time is reached, DFSMShsm completes any volume dump operations that were in progress, but will not dump any additional volumes.

If SHUTDOWN is indicated, DFSMShsm processing ends. Otherwise, DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If automatic dump was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE DUMP | RELEASE DUMP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For the automatic dump to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic dump to end and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic dump to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic dump to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic dump.

When the automatic dump ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The DFSMShsm full volume dump or restore function was being performed for volume serial volser. An error of the indicated type was encountered trying to retrieve or record information about the dump or restore operation. See an accompanying ARC0184I message for the type and key of the record being processed.

System action: The indicated process ends for the volume. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Identify any possible errors in the control data sets. If corrective action is taken, retry the operation.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0627I SYSTEM TIMER INOPERATIVE, AUTOMATIC DUMP FUNCTION IS INOPERATIVE

Explanation: The DFSMS/hsm dump control task issued the STIMER macro in an effort to schedule the start of automatic dump. An error occurred indicating the system timer function was inoperative.

System action: DFSMS/hsm continues to process command requests for full volume dumps, but will not begin the automatic dump process.

Operator response: If the RELEASE command, with the DUMP or ALL parameter is issued between the earliest and latest automatic dump start times, automatic dump will begin.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the error is caused by a hardware or software malfunction.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0628I AUTOMATIC EXPIRATION OF DUMP VOLUMES STARTING

Explanation: DFSMS/hsm has just begun the process of identifying dump volumes that have expired contents and are eligible for automatic reuse. This occurs as the first step of automatic dump in the primary processing unit or as the first step of the primary processing unit level functions associated with automatic dump on an N day in the dump cycle.

System action: DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0629I AUTOMATIC EXPIRATION OF DUMP VOLUMES ENDING

Explanation: DFSMS/hsm has ended the process of identifying dump volumes eligible for automatic reuse. (This message does not indicate that the process completed successfully, only that it has ended). It will end early if:

• Backup or automatic backup is held at the end of the data set.
• Dump or automatic dump is held at the end of the data set.
• Emergency mode is entered.
• Backup is disabled.
• Shutdown is requested.

System action: DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0630I CREATION OF DUMP VOLUME SELECTION TABLE STARTING

Explanation: DFSMS/hsm has begun to create an internal table of available dump volumes. This is called the dump volume selection table (DVST). The conditions under which DFSMS/hsm creates the tables are:

• At DFSMS/hsm startup during the initialization of the dump control task
• When the activity against dump volumes is high enough to warrant a refresh of the contents of the DVST

Note: The last condition occurs only when the SELECTVOLUME(SPECIFIC) parameter was specified on the SETSYS command.

System action: DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0631I CREATION OF DUMP VOLUME SELECTION TABLE ENDING

Explanation: DFSMS/hsm has completed the creation of the dump volume selection table (DVST).

System action: DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0632I CREATION OF DUMP VOLUME SELECTION TABLE FAILED, RC=retcode

Explanation: While trying to create a table of available dump volumes, an error occurred. The conditions under which DFSMS/hsm creates the table are:

• At DFSMS/hsm start up during initialization of the dump control task
• When the activity against dump volumes is high enough to warrant a refresh of the contents of the DVST

Note: The last condition occurs only when the SELECTVOLUME(SPECIFIC) parameter was specified on the SETSYS command.

The values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>While trying to access the control data set for dump volume information, more than five I/O errors occurred. See the accompanying ARC0184I or ARC0187I message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>While trying to access the DVL records in the control data set, a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 2. ARC messages 183
positioning error occurred. See an accompanying ARC0187I message.

The GETMAIN macro returned a nonzero return code when DFSMShsm attempted to get more virtual storage for the dump volume selection table. It is possible that too many volume backup, volume dump, or volume space management tasks were running concurrently. It may be necessary to reduce the number of concurrent tasks by using the SETSYS command with the MAXBACKUPTASKS, MAXDUMPTASKS, MAXMIGRATIONTASKS, or MAXINTERVALTASKS parameters. Retry the volume functions that ended with this error.

**System action:** This dump volume selection fails to find a specific volume, which causes the selection of a scratch tape volume. The next specific selection attempt tries to build the table again.

**Application Programmer Response:**
- For return code 8, take the action indicated in message ARC0184I.
- For return code 10, take the action indicated in message ARC0187I.
- For return code 52, it is possible that too many volume backup tasks, space management tasks, or volume dump tasks were running concurrently. It may be necessary to reduce the number of concurrent tasks by using the SETSYS command with the MAXBACKUPTASKS, MAXMIGRATIONTASKS, MAXINTERVALTASKS, or MAXDUMPTASKS parameters. Retry the volume functions that ended with this error.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0633I**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has determined that the automatic dump function did not run to completion on the current day. However, during its restart processing, DFSMShsm has determined that the only reason automatic dump did not restart is because the current time is outside the currently specified window for starting this processing.

**System action:** Automatic dump is not restarted. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If you want automatic dump to restart on the current day, change the latest start time by issuing the SETSYS command with the AUTODUMPSTART parameter.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0635I**

**Explanation:** An error was encountered while DFSMShsm was beginning a full volume dump of volume volser or of the volumes in storage group sg or copy pool cpname. The error caused the operation to end. The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A volume dump or storage group dump or copy pool dump failed because none of the dump classes are valid. This can happen in one of the following three instances;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The dump process for the volume ended because all attempts to allocate tapes for output for target dump classes failed. Message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm
ARC0500I might precede this message for each allocation failure.

12 The dump process for the volume was ended because an error occurred in allocating the source volume.

16 Before writing a dump copy to a dump volume for a dump class with stacking, DFSMSShsm encountered an error while trying to read or update the JFCB intended to represent the dump copy opened by DFSMSdss.

20 A volume or storage group dump failed because the dump classes to be used for this dump generation do not contain the same encryption or HWCOMPRESS settings.

24 A volume failed because the maximum BCDS record size is too small.

**System action:** Dump operations end for the volume, storage group, or copy pool. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**
- For reason code 4, look for any preceding ARC0650I messages which will indicate the one or more invalid dump class name.
- For reason codes 8 and 12, see the preceding ARC0500I messages and follow its problem determination responses. Note that ARC0500I is also issued to the command activity log.
- For reason code 16, if volser was not subsequently dumped successfully during automatic dump, issue the BACKVOL command with the DUMP parameter for the source volume.
- For reason code 20, modify the dump class definitions so that the encryption/HWCOMPRESS settings are identical for this volume or storage group, or remove the conflicting dump classes and create the dumps separately.
- For reason code 24, change the maximum stack value for this dump to a number less than or equal to 97, or update the maximum BCDS record size to 2093.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC0636I**

| ERROR WRITING DUMP COPY OF VOLUME volser1, DUMPCCLASS= class, OUTPUT VOLUME=volser2, COPY WILL BE INVALIDATED |

**Explanation:** While writing a dump copy of volume volser1 to dump class class, DFSMSdss encountered a permanent I/O error. The dump tape volume where the error occurred is volser2. The dump copy is invalidated, and the volumes will be internally deleted by the DELVOL command. For the completely filled volumes, if TAPEDELETION for dump is SCRATCHTAPE, the volumes are returned to the scratch pool. If TAPEDELETION for dump is HSMTAPE, the DELVOL processing is equivalent to the REASSIGN parameter of the DELVOL command. For the volume that was being written on when the error was encountered (volser2), the volume has its contents invalidated and is marked unavailable for selection. This message is issued for each dump copy that has a permanent I/O error.

**System action:** If this was the last or only dump class receiving output for this dump, the dump function ends. If at least one valid dump copy still remains, the dump function continues until completion or until no more good copies exist. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If a dump copy is required in this dump class, retry the operation after corrective action has been taken.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC0637I**

| DUMP COPY OF VOLUME volser COMPLETE, DCLASS= class, EXPDT={expdt I NOLIMIT}, [DISPOSITION= *disposition*] |

**Explanation:** The DFSMSShsm dump function just completed for volume volser. The target dump class was class. If a retention period other than NOLIMIT was specified, the expiration date is given as expdt. If a retention period of NOLIMIT was given, NOLIMIT appears as the expiration date. If disposition information was defined for the dump class, it is given as disposition. This message is written to the dump activity log for each dump copy successfully created for a source volume. This message will also be issued to the system console if the disposition exists.

**System action:** DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Take the steps required to satisfy the intended distribution for the volumes.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC0638I**

| MAXDUMPTASKS=dtasks, ADSTART= (time1d time2d time3d), DUMPIO=(n,m), VOLUMEDUMP(CC={STANDARD | PREFERRED | REQUIRED | VIRTUALREQUIRED | VIRTUALPREFERRED | CACHEREQUIRED | CACHEPREFERRED}) |

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS or BACKUP parameter.

The maximum number of full volume dump tasks allowed for concurrent processing is dtasks. The earliest time automatic dump can start is time1d, expressed as hh:mm (hours, minutes). The latest time automatic dump is allowed to start is time2d, expressed as hh:mm
(hours, minutes). The time after which no more full volume dumps are started is $time3d$, expressed as $hh:mm$ (hours, minutes). The DFSMSdss input/output optimization options for full volume dump, $n$, and for the DFSMSdss datamover function, $m$, are given for DUMPIO.

These values of $n$ and $m$ are the same as specified for the DFSMSdss OPTIMIZE keyword:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DFSMSdss reads one track at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DFSMSdss reads two tracks at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DFSMSdss reads five tracks at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DFSMSdss reads one cylinder at a time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$VOLUMEDUMP(CC=)$ indicates the concurrent copy technique that is specified for dump volumes.

STANDARD indicates that concurrent copy is not used to back up the volume. Normal backup processing is used.

PREFERRED indicates that either virtual or cache based concurrent copy is preferred for processing dump volumes. If a concurrent copy session cannot be established, then normal processing is used.

REQUIRED indicates that either virtual or cache based concurrent copy is required for processing dump volumes. If a concurrent copy session cannot be established, then processing fails.

VIRTUALREQUIRED indicates that virtual concurrent copy is required to process dump volumes. If a virtual concurrent copy session cannot be established, then processing fails.

VIRTUALPREFERRED indicates that virtual concurrent copy is preferred for processing dump volumes. If a virtual concurrent copy session cannot be established, then normal processing is used.

CACHEREQUIRED indicates that cache based concurrent copy is required to process dump volumes. If a cache based concurrent copy session cannot be established, then processing fails.

CACHEPREFERRED indicates that cache based concurrent copy is preferred for processing dump volumes. If a cache based concurrent copy session cannot be established, then normal processing is used.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the scratch failed, see the accompanying ARC0528I message, issued to the command activity log for additional information. You may try to scratch the data set using some other method.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** Either DFSMSHshm deleted the last valid dump copy of a dump generation, or the maximum number of dump VTOC copy data sets to keep has been exceeded for the source volume. The associated dump VTOC copy data set is no longer needed. DFSMSHshm attempted to scratch the data set. The message indicates whether the operation was successful or unsuccessful. If it was not successful, message ARC0528I precedes this message giving the failing return code for the SCRATCH macro.

**System action:** DFSMSHshm processing continues. The dump VTOC copy data set remains logically deleted regardless of the results of the scratch attempt. DFSMSHshm will not attempt to access the data set again.

**Application Programmer Response:** See [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)] for a description of the DFSMSdss messages.

**Source:** DFSMSHshm
ADDVOL processing for a dump volume, if the
DUMPCLASS(class) subparameter is not specified, the
DVL record is checked for a dump class specified on a
previous ADDVOL command. If a dump class specified
on a previous ADDVOL command no longer has a
BCDS record describing it, this message is issued and
the ADDVOL command fails.

During BACKVOL, either specified dump class class is
not defined, all the specified dump classes are disabled,
or the dump classes specified on the command contain
conflicting encryption/HWCOMPRESS settings.

During FRBACKUP, required dump class class is not
defined.

System action: The command fails. DFSMSHsm
processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the dump
classes contain conflicting settings, modify the dump
class definitions so that the encryption/HWCOMPRESS
settings are identical for the volume or storage group, or
remove the conflicting dump classes and create the
dumps separately. If the command failed for a reason
other than the conflicting dump class settings, reissue
the command with the proper dump class name or
names. Any preceding ARC0650I message for the same
volume indicates the invalid dump class names.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0642I WARNING: DUMP FAILED AFTER
DUMP COPY SUCCESSFULLY CREATED

Explanation: This message is issued when an ending
error is encountered by DFSMSHsm during the ending
process of a dump operation. DFSMSdss successfully
completed the dump operation. DFSMSHsm then
encountered an error in recording the dump information
in the backup control data set. DFSMSHsm does not
have a complete record of the successful dump copy(s).
The output tapes containing the dumped data are
usable and could be used as the source of a restore
operation by submitting a restore request directly to
DFSMSdss. DFSMSHsm is not able to perform the
restore because of the failure encountered in recording
the dump information.

System action: The command issued fails.
DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If you want to have
DFSMSHsm perform the operation again, issue a
BACKVOL command with the DUMP parameter for the
source volume just dumped. Do this after corrective
action has been taken for the BCDS. See the
accompanying ARC0184 message and take corrective
action based on that message. Otherwise, the tape
volume serial numbers that contain the just-produced
dump copy can be manually inventoried until they are
reused.

Source: DFSMSHsm
ARC0645I  SYNADAF-diagnostic

Explanation: An I/O error has been encountered while DFSMShsm has been reading or writing a data set. The SYNADAF macro is issued to analyze the error. The diagnostic message returned from the SYNADAF macro is the message text. See z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets for a description of the message format.

System action: The read or write fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the problem and retry the operation after corrective action is taken.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0646I  DUMP REQUEST QUEUED UNTIL AUTODUMP COMPLETES

Explanation: A BACKVOL command with the DUMP parameter was issued while automatic dump was in progress. The automatic dump function runs to completion or until ended early.

System action: The command waits. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the command is no longer wanted, cancel the request with the HCANCEL or CANCEL command. Otherwise, no response is required.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0647I  BACKUP AND DUMP HELD AT END OF VOLUME, NO MIGRATION LEVEL 1 SPACE FOR VTOC COPIES

Explanation: During a volume backup, volume dump, or FREEVOL, either an out-of-space condition was encountered on a migration level 1 volume when the VTOC copy data set was allocated or written, or no migration level 1 volumes was added to this processing unit. Because DFSMShsm attempts to select the migration level 1 volume with the most free space, DFSMShsm assumes that none of the migration level 1 volumes have enough space. No further volume backup or volume dumps are processed until action is taken to correct this problem. For volume dump and volume backup, this message is preceded by message ARC0704I or ARC0705I, indicating which volume was being dumped or backed up when this error was encountered.

System action: The command or automatic function ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Migration level 1 space is required. Do one of the following to free space on a migration level 1 volume:

- Issue an ADDVOL command to add another migration level 1 volume to DFSMShsm
- Issue a MIGRATE command to migrate 1 level 1 data sets to level 2
- Wait until automatic secondary space management runs level migration

After this, release backup and dump with the RELEASE command. Automatic backup or automatic dump restarts if they ended early because of this condition and if the current time is still within their start windows. A command to back up all primary volumes also restarts if it ended early for this reason.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0648I  AUTOMATIC DELETION OF EXCESS DUMP VTOC COPIES STARTING

Explanation: DFSMShsm has just begun the process of deleting dump VTOC copy data sets that are in excess of the value defined for the primary processing unit; this value was defined by the VTOCCOPIES subparameter of the DEFINE DUMPCLASS command. This occurs as the last step of automatic dump in the primary processing unit, or as the second step of the primary processing unit level functions associated with automatic dump on an N day in the dump cycle.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0649I  AUTOMATIC DELETION OF EXCESS DUMP VTOC COPIES ENDING

Explanation: DFSMShsm has just completed the process of deleting dump VTOC copy data sets that are in excess of the value defined for the primary processing unit; this value was defined by the VTOCCOPIES subparameter of the DEFINE DUMPCLASS command. This message does not indicate that the process completed successfully, only that it ended. It will end early if:

- Backup or automatic backup is held at the end of the data set
- Emergency mode is entered
- Backup is disabled
- Shutdown is requested

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0650I  DUMP OF (VOLUME volser | SGROUP sg | COPY POOL cpname) WILL NOT TARGET DUMP CLASS class, (CLASS DISABLED | DUPLICATE CLASS | CLASS NOT DEFINED | TAPE ALLOCATION FAILURE | RESET SPECIFIED | FREQUENCY NOT MET | BACKUP NOT COMPLETE)

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm began a full volume dump of volume volser or of the volumes in storage group sg or copy pool cpname, either during the automatic dump function or for a BACKVOL or FRBACKUP command. (If sg is "***", the message applies to all storage groups specified on a BACKVOL command.) For CLASS DISABLED or CLASS NOT DEFINED, the dump class class is now disabled or does not have a BCDS record. A DEFINE command was issued with the DUMPCLASS and DISABLE parameters or the DCL record was deleted with the FIXCDS command. For TAPE ALLOCATION FAILURE, a tape unit could not be allocated for the dump copy intended for dump class class. For DUPLICATE CLASS, a dump class was specified more than once. For RESET SPECIFIED, the reset option is requested for dump class class. RESET is an invalid option for dump classes assigned to copy pool volumes because the change indicator cannot be reset. For FREQUENCY NOT MET, the frequency or day setting specified in the required dump class is not met. For BACKUP NOT COMPLETE, a complete backup copy does not exist for generation 0 of copy pool cpname, so the dump cannot be performed to dump class class.

**System action:** The dump continues as long as the volume or storage group is assigned at least one other dump class that is an eligible target for this dump and has a tape unit successfully allocated for it. DFSMShsm processing continues.

For copy pool dump, if FREQUENCY NOT MET or BACKUP NOT COMPLETE, auto dump of copy pool cpname will continue for eligible dump classes. Otherwise, the operation ends for copy pool dump if a required dump class is not an eligible target for this dump. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For CLASS DISABLED or CLASS NOT DEFINED, make sure this dump class does not appear on any subsequent ADDVOL commands if the volume is a non-SMS primary or migration level 1 volume; this may require that the ARCCMDxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB to be edited to change this. Make sure this dump class does not appear in any storage group definitions if the volume is SMS managed; this may require a change to the storage group definition to be made using ISMF.

For TAPE ALLOCATION FAILURE, see the preceding ARC0500I message that gives the failure reason and problem determination. If message ARC0635I follows this message with return code 8, then the dump operation ended because no other dump copies were processed successfully or this was the only dump copy to be created. If a dump to this dump class is required for the volume or storage group, reissue a BACKVOL command after defining or enabling the dump class, as needed.

For copy pool dump, remove the dump class from either the copy pool definition or the FRBACKUP command or both, or replace it with another dump class not defined with RESET or, if you specify RESET, change the dump class definition so that RESET is not specified. If necessary, reissue the FRBACKUP command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

ARC0651I  SMS MANAGED VOLUMES CANNOT BE DUMPED OR RESTORED, INSUFFICIENT LEVEL OF DFSMSdss INSTALLED

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has detected that the version of DFSMSdss that has been installed on this system does not support SMS-managed data. DFSS 2.4.0 or a subsequent release is required to support dump and restore on SMS-managed volumes. Non-SMS-managed volumes can be dumped and restored under control of DFSMShsm. SMS-managed volumes will not be dumped under control of DFSMShsm. DFSMShsm will disallow restore requests of SMS-managed volumes.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

ARC0652I  ERROR UPDATING DCR RECORD DURING AUTOMATIC EXPIRATION OF DUMP VOLUMES

**Explanation:** A positioning or read error occurred while DFSMShsm was attempting to update the DCR record for each processing unit during automatic expiration of dump volumes. As a result, the dump volume selection table (DVST) may not be promptly rebuilt in all processing units. This means that the list of available dump volumes may not immediately include the volumes just made available during automatic expiration processing.

The DVST will be rebuilt at DFSMShsm start up during initialization of the dump control task, or when the activity against dump volumes is high enough that a refresh of the contents of the DVST occurs.

See the accompanying message ARC0187I in the DFSMShsm dump activity log for information about the BCDS record which caused the error.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the accompanying message ARC0187I in the DFSMShsm dump activity log for information about the BCDS record.
which caused the error. Correct the error.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0653I**  
tracks TRACK READ ERRORS OCCURRED DURING DUMP OF VOLUME volser

**Explanation:** During a full volume dump operation, DFSMSdss encountered TRACKS errors reading tracks from the input volume volser. These tracks were not copied to the dump output.

**System action:** The dump operation continues unless the number of track read errors exceeds the DFSMSdss limit of 100.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the errors on the volume and monitor the next full volume dump operation.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0654I**  
STACK nn FOR DUMP CLASS name WENT TO mm DUMP VOLUMES, ENDING on dmpvol

**Explanation:** Dump class name has a STACK value of nn. When DFSMShsm started a dump task to stack volume dumps to that dump class, the particular set of dump copies (see message ARC0637I for each copy) resulted in spanning to mm dump volumes (the last one being dmpvol) of the dump class.

**System action:** DFSMShsm continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** To reduce the chance of this reoccurring, reduce the STACK value for the dump class before you run automatic dump again.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0655I**  
TASK ID id COULD NOT STACK DUMP OF VOLUME volser

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm dump task id was unable to stack a dump of source volume volser (usually after two attempts, separated by time) on a dump volume with other dumps, because another DFSMShsm function was processing volser at the time.

The return and reason codes have the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unable to find or build an MVT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unable to enqueue resource ARCPVOL/volser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The requested record is in use by another host. Message ARC0371I states the record type, key, and the host ID that uses the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unable to read record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unable to read record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** DFSMShsm autodump continues in nonstacking mode.

**Application Programmer Response:** If desired, this message can be used in an auto-operation to hold an autodump.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0656I**  
AUTODUMP DUMPING AT LEAST ONE VOLUME IN NON-STACKING MODE

**Explanation:** Autodump attempted multiple times to stack full-volume dumps of all the source volumes eligible for stacking. The dump for at least one eligible volume could not be stacked, and autodump is attempting one last time to dump those nonstacked volumes (one dump per dump volume).

**System action:** DFSMShsm autodump continues in nonstacking mode.

**Application Programmer Response:** If desired, this message can be used in an auto-operation to hold an autodump.

Source: DFSMShsm
If the command ends prior to normal completion, the following occurred:

- The key of the last record in the BCDS if an ending key has not been specified on the command.
- The key of the last record with a key alphabetically less than or equal to the ending key that has been specified on the command.

If the command ends prior to normal completion, 
\texttt{bcds-key} is the key of the last backup or ABARS record processed. The RESUME keyword can be used to continue processing from the 
\texttt{bcds-key}. Separate ending keys are maintained for MCB and ABR records.

If the command ends at the planned ending key, specified by \texttt{planned-ending-bcds-key}, and if the next EXPIREBV command in this processing unit is issued with the RESUME option, processing will start at the beginning of the BCDS.

**System action:** Processing of the EXPIREBV command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the command ends early, see the ARC682I message for the reason for the early end; then issue another EXPIREBV command with the RESUME option to complete the processing intended by the previous command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has completed the processing of an EXPIREBV command.

- BACKUP indicates the EXPIREBV command has processed backup versions.
- ABARS indicates that ABARS versions have been processed.
- \texttt{time} and \texttt{date} indicates that time and date processing have been completed.
- \texttt{count} indicates the total number of backup or ABARS versions that have been expired by this process.
- \texttt{bcds-key} indicates the key of the last record that has been processed.

If the command has been processed to normal completion, the last key processed represents one of the following:

- The key of the last record in the BCDS if an ending key has not been specified on the command.
- The key of the last record with a key alphabetically less than or equal to the ending key that has been specified on the command.

If the command ends prior to normal completion, 
\texttt{bcds-key} is the key of the last backup or ABARS record processed. The RESUME keyword can be used to continue processing from the 
\texttt{bcds-key}. Separate ending keys are maintained for MCB and ABR records.

If the command ends at the planned ending key, specified by \texttt{planned-ending-bcds-key}, and if the next EXPIREBV command in this processing unit is issued with the RESUME option, processing will start at the beginning of the BCDS.

**System action:** Processing of the EXPIREBV command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the command ends early, see the ARC682I message for the reason for the early end; then issue another EXPIREBV command with the RESUME option to complete the processing intended by the previous command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** Processing of the EXPIREBV command ended before its normal completion because one of the following occurred:

- A STOP command was issued to shut down DFSMShsm.
- A SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued to place DFSMShsm in emergency mode.
- A SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued to disable the backup functions.
- A HOLD command with the EXPIREBV keyword was issued to suspend the expire backup versions function.
- The EXPIREBV task abnormally ended (abended). Message ARC0003I, which describes the type of abend, was issued to the command activity log.
- The EXPIREBV command was issued with the \texttt{agname} parameter but the management class for that aggregate was not found.
- DFSMShsm detected too many retryable errors while trying to read all of the MCB and ABR records in the BCDS. The error limit is normally 5 per every 500 records processed.

**System action:** Processing of the EXPIREBV command was processing backup versions. ABARS indicates that ABARS versions were being processed.
command ends immediately. If SHUTDOWN is indicated, DFSMShsm processing ends. Otherwise, DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For expire backup versions to be resumed at the point of interruption, another EXPIREBV command must be issued with the RESUME keyword and the same parameters which were used in the initial command. If you do not wish to resume the expire backup versions function at the point of interruption, omit the RESUME keyword on the next EXPIREBV command, and optionally use the STARTKEY parameter to indicate a starting point.

If the task abnormally ended, see the ARC0003I message issued to the command activity log with a task name of ARCCPEBV.

If excessive I/O errors occurred reading the BCDS, see the ARC0187I message(s) that precedes this message. The I/O error limit can be modified with the PATCH command. The value is contained in the MCVT in the field named MCVTRERL. The ARC0187I message contains a return code that indicates what type of error occurred.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0683I** SMS MANAGED DATA SETS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED FOR EXPIRE BACKUP VERSIONS, REASON= reascode

**Explanation:** While processing an EXPIREBV command, DFSMShsm encountered a condition that prevented the backup versions of SMS-managed data sets from being processed. The condition is described by `reascode`, which has the following possible values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>SMS is not installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>SMS is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>An error occurred attempting to retrieve a list of all management class definitions. Either DFSMShsm encountered an error attempting to invoke the Construct Access Services facility of SMS, or SMS encountered an error. For SMS errors, Message ARC0935I is issued to the command activity log with the actual failure reason.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** Processing of the EXPIREBV command continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If SMS is not installed, DFSMShsm cannot process SMS-managed data sets until SMS is installed and the system is restarted.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0685I** EXPIREBV COMMAND NOT PROCESSED — (SMS DATA SETS CANNOT BE PROCESSED AND NO NONSMSVERSIONS PARAMETERS WERE SPECIFIED | BACKUP IS NOT ENABLED | BCDS IS NOT DEFINED | STARTING KEY IS HIGHER IN COLLATING SEQUENCE THAN ENDING KEY | ABARSVERSIONS PARAMETER SPECIFIED WITH NONSMSVERSIONS PARAMETER | ABARSVERSIONS AGNAME PARAMETER SPECIFIED WITH STARTKEY, ENDKEY, OR RESUME PARAMETER | RETAINVERSIONS PARAMETER SPECIFIED WITHOUT ABARSVERSIONSAGNAME | NONSMSVERSIONS PARAMETER SPECIFIED WITHOUT ANY SUBPARAMETERS | 'DISPLAY' OR 'EXECUTE' OPTION NOT SPECIFIED | EXECUTING IN ANOTHER HOST)

**Explanation:** An EXPIREBV command has been issued. DFSMShsm has determined that the command could not be processed for one of the following reasons:
• SMS is either inactive, or not installed, or a severe error has occurred while attempting to retrieve information from SMS.

Message ARC0683I has been issued prior to this message and indicates why SMS-managed data sets cannot be processed. The EXPIREBV command does not include any parameters for processing non-SMS-managed data sets.

• The backup functions have not been enabled because no BCDS is defined or a severe error occurred trying to access the BCDS during DFSMSHsm startup.

• The BCDS is not defined. The ABARSVERSIONS parameter requires a BCDS.

• Either the STARTKEY parameter has been provided or the RESUME parameter has been specified (a nonblank key has been saved in the backup control record from the previous execution), and you specified the ENDKEY parameter on the EXPIREBV command. The starting key specified with STARTKEY or the saved key is greater in collating sequence than the ending key. The collating sequence is based on the EBCDIC character set.

• You have specified the ABARSVERSIONS keyword with the NONSMSVERSIONS keyword on the EXPIREBV command. These are mutually exclusive parameters.

• You have specified the ABARSVERSIONS(AGNAME(agnname)) keyword with STARTKEY, ENDKEY, or RESUME keywords on the EXPIREBV command. ABARSVERSIONS(AGNAME(agnname)) implies a starting and ending point for ABR records in the BCDS.

• You have specified the RETAINVERSIONS keyword on the EXPIREBV command but have failed to supply the subparameter.

• You have specified the NONSMSVERSIONS keyword on the EXPIREBV command, but have failed to supply one of its subparameters. At least one subparameter is required when NONSMSVERSIONS is specified.

• You have failed to provide either the DISPLAY or the EXECUTE keyword on the EXPIREBV command. One or the other is required.

• The EXPIREBV command has already been started in another DFSMSHsm host.

System action: Processing of the EXPIREBV command ends. DFSMS/MVS processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If message ARC0683I has also been issued, see this message and its programmer response for more information.

If the command parameters are in error or are incomplete, correct the syntax and reissue the command.

If the backup functions are not enabled, DFSMSHsm must be stopped. The BCDS must be defined (if not already), and any problems with the BCDS must be corrected. Restart DFSMSHsm before reissuing the command.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0686I MANAGEMENT CLASS mgtclassname, ONCE ASSOCIATED WITH [DELETED] DATA SET dsname, IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Explanation: While DFSMSHsm was processing SMS-managed data set dsname with the EXPIREBV command, it detected that the active SMS configuration did not contain management class mgtclassname.

• If the message contains DELETED, data set dsname is not currently cataloged; management class mgtclassname was associated with the data set when the data set was last backed up.

• If the message does not contain DELETED, data set dsname is currently cataloged and associated with management class mgtclassname.

System action: In either case, DFSMSHsm cannot determine how to expire the cataloged backup version(s) that may exist for the data set; no such versions are expired.

The EXPIREBV command continues with any backup versions identified as uncataloged.

Application Programmer Response: After the EXPIREBV command completes, determine the contents of the active configuration. If there are many such messages, it may be that the wrong configuration was activated.

If data set dsname is DELETED, it may be that mgtclassname was deleted from the SMS configuration after dsname was backed up, then deleted. The management class can be redefined, at least temporarily, to delete the backup versions using the EXPIREBV command; or you can use the BDELETE command to delete specific versions.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0699I IMPORTANT: AUTOMATIC BACKUP ENDING EXCEPT FOR POSSIBLE RETRIES OF IN USE DATA SETS

Explanation: While DFSMSHsm was processing SMS-managed data sets, it detected that the active SMS configuration did not contain management class mgtclassname, and will be retried by data set backup.

System action: DFSMSHsm is processing continues. Message ARC0721I will be issued when all active data sets have been retried.

Application Programmer Response: For automation purposes, see ARC0699I or ARC0721I, or both, as appropriate. Message ARC0699I is issued when all
volumes have been processed by automatic backup. Message ARC0721I is issued after message ARC0699I and when all data sets that were attempted by automatic backup have been completed.

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm task attempted to select a backup volume for use during the suggested operation. However, the type of backup volume volser needed was not currently available and another DFSMShsm task is currently using the type of backup volume needed. The task waits for the required type of backup volume to become available. When the required type of backup volume becomes available, the task continues the operation being performed. In a multiple processing unit environment, the task checks every 5-minutes to see if the required type of backup volume has become available. If no backup volume of the required type has become available by the end of the 5-minute interval, the task issues this message again and continues to wait for an available backup volume. The problem is that more DFSMShsm tasks are processing that require a backup volume than there are backup volumes available.

**System action:** The operation being performed is suspended until the required type of backup volume becomes available. When the required type of backup volume comes available, the operation continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator who can use the ADDVOL command to add more backup volumes to DFSMShsm.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** An error occurred while DFSMShsm was opening, reading, or closing the VTOC.

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator for assistance. Retry the backup operation after corrective action has been taken.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was performing BACKUP or SPILL processing on the volume with volume serial number volser. DFSMShsm was attempting to select a daily backup or SPILL backup volume to continue with the BACKUP or SPILL processing, but no volume of the appropriate type was available.

**System action:** BACKUP or SPILL processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator, who can assign additional daily backup or SPILL backup volumes. Retry the backup operation when additional daily backup or SPILL backup volumes have been assigned.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** While performing BACKUP or SPILL processing, DFSMShsm attempted to allocate another daily backup or SPILL backup volume to continue the BACKUP or SPILL processing or to deallocate the daily backup or SPILL backup volume it was currently using in a BACKUP or SPILL function. An error occurred in the allocation or deallocation process and the daily backup or SPILL backup volume was not allocated or deallocated. The volume being backed up or SPILLed has the volume serial number volser. The daily backup or SPILL backup volume for which the allocation has failed is identified in message ARC0500I.

**System action:** BACKUP or SPILL processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator to determine the exact cause of the error.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Explanation:** While performing a backup, dump, or recover operation on a volume with volume serial number volser1, DFSMShsm attempted to perform the identified operation on a copy of the VTOC of the volume being processed. This copy of the VTOC resides on a backup or migration level 1 volume for backups or recovers, or on a migration level 1 volume for dump. The copy would be used to control a volume recovery or restore if necessary. In an attempt to
perform the suggested operation on the VTOC copy data set, an error occurred.

If the error was **ALLOCATING VTOC COPY DATA SET** the volume serial number where the allocation of the VTOC copy data set failed is identified by `volser2`.

If **FAST REPLICATION DUMP** processing was interrupted previously for this volume, the VTOC copy might have been partially allocated.

**System action:** The volume operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If **FAST REPLICATION DUMP** processing was interrupted previously for this volume and now fails because it cannot allocate the VTOC copy data set, the existing VTOC will need to be deleted prior to the retry of the DUMP function. Volser2 is the name of the `volser` where the VTOC resides. The specific VTOC copy data set can be identified by `DFHSM.DUMPVTOC.timestamp.Vvolser1.Ddate`. Issue a LIST COPYPOOL(`cpname`) for copy pool version date and time stamps.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0705I** {BACKUP | DUMP} OF VOLUME `volser` TERMINATED, NO MIGRATION LEVEL 1 VOLUME FOR VTOC COPY DATA SET

**Explanation:** While beginning a volume backup or full volume dump operation on volume `volser`, DFSMShsm attempted to select a migration level 1 volume to put the VTOC copy data set on. No migration level 1 volume was available.

**System action:** The indicated operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why the ADDVOL command was not specified for the migration level 1 volume or why the backup or dump operation was accidentally requested. If the ADDVOL command was not specified for at least one migration level 1 volume, issue the ADDVOL command for each migration level 1 volume. Otherwise, ensure that volume backup and volume dump are not requested. Use the LIST command to see if any migration level 1 volumes have been ADDVOLed. Use the QUERY command to determine how the backup or dump functions are set up.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC0706I** BACKUP OF VOLUME `volser` TERMINATED, NO (DASD | TAPE) DAILY BACKUP VOLUME AVAILABLE

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was attempting to back up the volume with volume serial number `volser`. The BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY parameter was specified on the ADDVOL or BACKVOL command. However, the appropriate type of daily backup volume was not available.

**System action:** The volume backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Assign additional daily backup volumes of the appropriate type. Retry the backup operation when the additional daily backup volumes have been assigned.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0707I** CANNOT BACK UP GDG DATA IN VSAM CATALOG `dsname`, REASON=reascode

**Explanation:** A generation data group (GDG) cannot be backed up because an error occurred. DFSMShsm ended the backup of the GDG entries in `dsname`.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DFSMShsm attempted to obtain and read the data set VTOC entry for indexed sequential data set organization and data set extension VTOC entry of a copy data set. The read failed or the VCAT copy data set could not be allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The backup volume is a single-file 3480 tape volume (or the equivalent). DFSMShsm tried to open the data set, but failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The backup volume is a tape volume. An error occurred on the write of the tape labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The backup volume is a tape volume. DFSMShsm tried to write to the tape, but the write failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The backup volume is a tape volume. To allocate the tape data set, the JFCB must be read. The read failed, and the copy data set could not be allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The backup volume is a tape volume. After writing the copy data set to tape, DFSMShsm tried to update the tape table of contents record for the volume. The update failed, making the data already written on the tape useless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The backup volume is a tape volume. At end-of-volume processing, DFSMShsm tried to internally add a new tape volume to the system. The addition failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The VCAT copy data set is on a multfile tape volume or on a DASD volume. DFSMShsm tried to open the data set but failed.

An ESTAE set up error occurred.

There is no more space on the DASD backup volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the reason code is 4, make additional data sets available as copy data sets. For all other reason codes, notify the storage administrator who can make additional data sets available.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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DFSMShsm was attempting to perform a backup, SPILL, cleanup, recover, full volume dump, or full volume restore for the volume `volser`. An error occurred in an attempt to get or free an area of virtual storage. A nonzero return code was returned by the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro.

DFSMShsm was attempting to perform a backup, SPILL, cleanup, recover, full volume dump, full volume restore, fast replication backup, or fast replication recover for the volume `volser`. An error occurred in an attempt to get or free an area of virtual storage. A nonzero return code was returned by the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro.

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If many volume backup tasks, volume dump tasks, or both were running concurrently, it might be necessary to reduce the number of concurrent tasks by using the SETSYS command with the MAXBACKUPTASKS or MAXDUMPTASKS parameters. Retry the volume functions that ended with this error.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

DFSMShsm was attempting to move the backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes, back up any eligible data sets that might have migrated, or create new backup versions from a data set backup command. The operation could not be continued because no daily backup volume is available to move the backup versions to or to place any newly created backup versions on.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

DFSMShsm was attempting to move the backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes, back up any eligible data sets that might have migrated, or create new backup versions from a data set backup command. During the backup operation, DFSMShsm attempted to allocate a daily backup volume to continue the backup operation or to deallocate the daily backup volume that was currently being used for the backup operation. An error occurred in the allocation or deallocation process, and the daily backup volume was not allocated or deallocated properly. The daily backup volume for which the allocation has failed is identified in message ARC0500I.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the storage administrator, who can determine the cause of the allocation or deallocation failure and assign more daily backup volumes if necessary.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

DFSMShsm was attempting to move the backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes, back up any eligible data sets that might have migrated, or create new backup versions from a data set backup command. During the backup operation, DFSMShsm attempted to read or write the control data set backup cycle volume record identified in message ARC0184I. An error occurred during the I/O operation.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer.
Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0712I {BACKUP | SPILL | CLEANUP} OF VOLUME volser TERMINATED, BACKUP CYCLE VOLUME RECORD IN USE BY ANOTHER HOST

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to back up, SPILL, or clean up the volume volser. During BACKUP, SPILL, or CLEANUP processing, DFSMShsm attempted to use a backup cycle volume record (BVR). Each time the record was read, it could not be used because another processing unit was using it. DFSMShsm tried to obtain the record with no success.

System action: BACKUP, SPILL, or CLEANUP processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator, who can determine why another processing unit was using the record. Retry the backup operation after corrective action has been taken.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0713I {MOVEMENT OF BACKUP VERSIONS | BACKUP OF MIGRATED DATA SETS | DATA SET BACKUP} TERMINATED, BACKUP CYCLE VOLUME RECORD IN USE BY ANOTHER HOST

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to move the backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes, back up any eligible data sets that might have migrated, or create new backup versions from a data set backup command. During the backup operation, DFSMShsm attempted to use a backup control data set backup cycle volume record. Each time the record was read, it could not be used because another processing unit was using it. DFSMShsm repeatedly attempted to obtain the record with no success.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the storage administrator, who can determine why another processing unit is using the record. Retry the backup operation at a later time.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0714I {BACKUP | SPILL | CLEANUP | FREEVOL} OF VOLUME volser TERMINATED, DFSMShsm {SHUTDOWN | IN EMERGENCY MODE | BACKUP HELD | AUTOBACKUP HELD | BACKUP DISABLED}

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to process the volume with the volume serial number volser. During the backup, SPILL, freevol, or cleanup operation, one of the following conditions occurred:

- A STOP command was issued to shut down DFSMShsm.
- A SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued to put DFSMShsm in emergency mode.
- A HOLD command with a BACKUP or BACKUP(AUTO) parameter was issued to suspend backup or auto backup processing.
- A SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued to disable the backup function.

System action: BACKUP, SPILL, or CLEANUP processing ends. If SHUTDOWN is indicated, DFSMShsm processing will end. Otherwise, DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0715I {MOVEMENT OF BACKUP VERSIONS | BACKUP OF MIGRATED DATA SETS} TERMINATED, (DFSMShsm SHUTDOWN | DFSMShsm IN EMERGENCY MODE | BACKUP HELD | BACKUP DISABLED | FREEVOL ML1BACKUPVERSIONS NOT ALLOWED WHILE VOLUME BACKUP ACTIVE)

Explanation: DFSMShsm was moving the backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes or was backing up any eligible data sets that might have migrated. During the backup operation, one of the following conditions occurred:

- A STOP command was issued to shut down DFSMShsm.
- A SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued to place DFSMShsm in emergency mode.
- A HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter was issued to suspend backup processing.
- A SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued to disable the backup function.
- Volume backup tasks are running and FREEVOL ML1BACKUPVERSIONS is not allowed to run concurrently.

System action: The backup operation ends. If SHUTDOWN is suggested, DFSMShsm processing will end. Otherwise, DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
DFSMShsm will complete any volume backup when the automatic backup quiesce time is reached, volume backup operations are started. If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume backup operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume backup operations are started. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: If automatic backup was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following corresponding system programmer or operator commands:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE BACKUP or RELEASE BACKUP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For automatic backup to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic backup to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

When automatic backup ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

If a BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption only if the HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter or SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter caused it to end. The BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter can be resumed by issuing the corresponding RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter or the SETSYS command with the BACKUP parameter, provided the command is issued during the same startup of DFSMShsm as the command that caused the multiple-volume backup command to end.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

If the SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued, any volume backup operations that were in progress do not complete and no new volume backup operations are started.

When the automatic backup quiesce time is reached, DFSMShsm will complete any volume backup operations that were in progress. No new volume backup operations are started.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume backup operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume backup operations are started. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: If automatic backup was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following corresponding system programmer or operator commands:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE BACKUP or RELEASE BACKUP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For automatic backup to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic backup to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

When automatic backup ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

If a BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption only if the HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter or SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter caused it to end. The BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter can be resumed by issuing the corresponding RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter or the SETSYS command with the BACKUP parameter, provided the command is issued during the same startup of DFSMShsm as the command that caused the multiple-volume backup command to end.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

If the SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued, any volume backup operations that were in progress do not complete and no new volume backup operations are started.

When the automatic backup quiesce time is reached, DFSMShsm will complete any volume backup operations that were in progress. No new volume backup operations are started.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume backup operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume backup operations are started. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: If automatic backup was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following corresponding system programmer or operator commands:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE BACKUP or RELEASE BACKUP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For automatic backup to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic backup to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

When automatic backup ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

If a BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption only if the HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter or SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter caused it to end. The BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter can be resumed by issuing the corresponding RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter or the SETSYS command with the BACKUP parameter, provided the command is issued during the same startup of DFSMShsm as the command that caused the multiple-volume backup command to end.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

If the SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued, any volume backup operations that were in progress do not complete and no new volume backup operations are started.

When the automatic backup quiesce time is reached, DFSMShsm will complete any volume backup operations that were in progress. No new volume backup operations are started.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume backup operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume backup operations are started. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: If automatic backup was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following corresponding system programmer or operator commands:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE BACKUP or RELEASE BACKUP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For automatic backup to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic backup to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

When automatic backup ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

If a BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption only if the HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter or SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter caused it to end. The BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter can be resumed by issuing the corresponding RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter or the SETSYS command with the BACKUP parameter, provided the command is issued during the same startup of DFSMShsm as the command that caused the multiple-volume backup command to end.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

If the SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued, any volume backup operations that were in progress do not complete and no new volume backup operations are started.

When the automatic backup quiesce time is reached, DFSMShsm will complete any volume backup operations that were in progress. No new volume backup operations are started.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume backup operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume backup operations are started. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: If automatic backup was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following corresponding system programmer or operator commands:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE BACKUP or RELEASE BACKUP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For automatic backup to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic backup to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

When automatic backup ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

If a BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption only if the HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter or SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter caused it to end. The BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter can be resumed by issuing the corresponding RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter or the SETSYS command with the BACKUP parameter, provided the command is issued during the same startup of DFSMShsm as the command that caused the multiple-volume backup command to end.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

If the SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter was issued, any volume backup operations that were in progress do not complete and no new volume backup operations are started.

When the automatic backup quiesce time is reached, DFSMShsm will complete any volume backup operations that were in progress. No new volume backup operations are started.

If the STOP command or SETSYS command with the EMERGENCY parameter was issued, all volume backup operations end at the completion of the current data set, and no new volume backup operations are started. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: If automatic backup was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption by issuing one of the following corresponding system programmer or operator commands:

- START DFSMShsm (DFSMShsm is the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure)
- SETSYS NOEMERGENCY
- RELEASE BACKUP or RELEASE BACKUP(AUTO)
- SETSYS BACKUP

For automatic backup to be resumed at the point of interruption, the command must take effect the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end, and the current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

For automatic backup to begin after midnight, the value of the latest start time can be smaller than the planned start time. For example, specify 2330 for hhmm1 and 0100 for hhmm2 on the same day as the command that caused automatic backup to end. The current time must still be within the start window for automatic backup.

When automatic backup ends because the quiesce time is reached, it cannot be resumed because the current time is no longer within the start window.

If a BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter was in progress, it can be resumed at the point of interruption only if the HOLD command with the BACKUP parameter or SETSYS command with the NOBACKUP parameter caused it to end. The BACKVOL command with the PRIMARY parameter can be resumed by issuing the corresponding RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter or the SETSYS command with the BACKUP parameter, provided the command is issued during the same startup of DFSMShsm as the command that caused the multiple-volume backup command to end.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm
level 1 volume with the most available space.
DFSMShsm is now starting to move these backup versions to the daily backup volume. The start time is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date is date, expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The SMF system identifier of the system on which the backup version movement is proceeding is sysid. Descriptions of individual data sets processed follow in the associated ARC0734I message.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0719I MOVEMENT OF BACKUP VERSIONS ENDING AT time, nbv BACKUP VERSIONS MOVED

Explanation: The DFSMShsm movement of backup versions off the level 1 migration volumes has ended. The time of day the backup operation ended is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The number of backup versions that was moved is nbv.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0720I AUTOMATIC BACKUP (STARTING | RESTARTING)

Explanation: DFSMShsm has begun automatic backup. If the message text shows STARTING, automatic backup is starting from the beginning. If the message text shows RESTARTING, automatic backup is restarting because it did not successfully complete processing the last time it started. The following circumstances could prevent automatic backup from successfully completing:
• MVS system failure.
• DFSMShsm abnormal end.
• DFSMShsm was shut down.
• DFSMShsm was placed in emergency mode.
• Backup was held.
• Backup was disabled.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0721I AUTOMATIC BACKUP ENDING

Explanation: DFSMShsm has completed automatic backup.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0722I BACKUP STARTING ON VOLUME volser ((SMS) I (NONSMS)) AT time ON date SYSTEM sysid

Explanation: BACKUP command processing is starting for volume volser. The current status of the volume is indicated by either (SMS) or (NONSMS). The start time time is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The date of backup date is expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The SMF system identifier of the system on which the backup is processed is sysid. Descriptions of individual data sets processed follow in ARC0734I messages.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0723I BACKUP ENDING ON VOLUME volser AT time, nds DATA SETS BACKED UP

Explanation: A DFSMShsm backup operation on the volume volser completed. The time of day the backup operation ended is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The number of data sets backed up is nds. Count nds includes data sets with backups scheduled for retry because data set was in use at the time its backup was initially attempted. Such a retry may not be complete at the time this message is issued, and in fact may fail.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0724I {SPILL | CLEANUP | FREEVOL} STARTING ON BACKUP VOLUME volser AT time ON date, SYSTEM sysid

Explanation: SPILL, FREEVOL or CLEANUP processing has started on the backup volume volser. The starting time time is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date date is expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The SMF system identifier of the system on which the backup operation is processing is sysid. This message will be followed by one or more ARC0734I messages which give additional detail concerning each data set that has been processed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm
A Co725i - Co7311

Co725i  Backup spill is using volume volser

Explanation: DFSMShsm is performing the SPILL operation on a backup volume. The volume with the volume serial number volser is being used as a SPILL volume.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Co726i  (Cleanup | Spill | Freevol) ending on backup volume volser at time, nds1 data sets scratched (nds2 data sets spilled)

Explanation: SPILL, FREEVOL, or CLEANUP processing on the backup volume with the volume serial number volser has completed. The time the operation ended is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The number of data sets scrapped during the SPILL or cleanup operation is nds1. The number of data sets SPILLED is nds2.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Co727i  Volume volser1 owned by VSAM catalog catname on volume volser2

Explanation: The backup operation is processing. The volume serial number of the volume to be backed up is volser1. The volume is owned by the VSAM catalog catname, or by the master catalog. If the master catalog owns the volume catname is **MASTER.CATALOG**.

The volume serial number of the volume on which the catalog resides is volser2, or for master catalog, is SYSRES, indicating a system volume.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Co728i  VTOC for volume volser1 copied to data set dsnname on volume volser2

Explanation: Part of DFSMShsm incremental volume backup or full volume dump is to copy the VTOC of the volume being processed to a data set on a DFSMShsm owned volume. The volume serial number of the volume being processed is volser1. The data set name of the VTOC copy is dsnname. The DFSMShsm volume containing the VTOC copy data set has a volume serial number of volser2.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Co729i  Entries from VSAM catalog catname copied to data set dsnname on volume volser2

Explanation: DFSMShsm completed the part of the backup operation that copies VSAM catalog generation data group entries. Entries from the catalog catname that owns the original volume were written into data set dsnname on the new volume having the volume serial number volser2. If there is no owning VSAM catalog other than the system catalog, catname is shown as **MASTER.CATALOG**.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Co730i  (Backup | Spill | Cleanup) of volume volser terminated, error reading or writing BCDS record

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to back up, spill, or clean up the volume with the volume serial number volser. During the operation, DFSMShsm attempted to read or write a backup control data set (BCDS) record necessary to continue the operation. An error occurred during the I/O operation. The type of record and the key of the record is given in the message ARC0184I.

System action: The volume backup, spill, or cleanup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the system programmer, who can determine the cause of the error. Retry the backup operation after corrective action has been taken.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

Source: DFSMShsm

Co731i  (Movement of backup versions | Backup of migrated data sets | Data set backup) terminated, error reading or writing CDS record

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to move the backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes, back up any eligible data sets that may have migrated, or create new backup versions from a data set backup command. During the backup operation, DFSMShsm attempted to read or write a control data set (CDS) record necessary to continue the backup operation. An error occurred during the I/O operation. The type of
record and the key of the record is given in the message ARC0184I.

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

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### ARC0732I  WARNING: OWNING VSAM CATALOG NOT FOUND FOR VOLUME volser, VSAM DATA SETS NOT CATALOGED IN AN ICF CATALOG WILL NOT BE BACKED UP

**Explanation:** DFSMSshsm attempted to back up a VSAM-owned volume with the volume serial number volser. The volume VTOC entry for the volume suggests that the volume is owned by a VSAM catalog, but DFSMSshsm did not find an entry for this volume in the VSAM catalog.

**System action:** The non-VSAM data sets on the volume continue to be backed up, but no attempt is made to back up any VSAM data sets on the volume that are not cataloged in the integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why the volume VTOC entry and the VSAM catalog are giving conflicting information.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

---

### ARC0733I  (BACKUP | SPILL | CLEANUP) OF VOLUME volser TERMINATED, ERROR READING OR WRITING BACKUP CYCLE VOLUME RECORD

**Explanation:** DFSMSshsm was attempting to back up, SPILL, or clean up the volume with volume serial number volser. During an operation, DFSMSshsm attempted to read or write a backup cycle volume record identified in message ARC0184I. An error occurred during the I/O operation.

**System action:** The backup, SPILL, or cleanup operation ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.

Retry the operation after corrective action has been taken. This problem might have occurred because a DEFINE command with the BACKUP parameter was never issued.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

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### ARC0734I  ACTION=action FRVOL=volser1 TOVOL=volser2 | TRACKS=tracks | RC=retcode, REASON=reascode, AGE=days, DSN=dsname

**Explanation:** This message is issued for each data set processed during level- or volume-oriented processing or for each backup version processed as a result of the EXPIREBV command. A message precedes the first ARC0734I message to show which function is in progress. The term action describes the processing done to the data set identified by dsname. The possible actions are:

- **BACK-UP** — Create a backup version of a data set.
- **BK-SCHD** — DFSMSshsm, during volume or automatic backup, found a data set in use and scheduled a retry of the backup.
- **DEL-AGE** — Data set deletion or data set retirement. If volser1 is a migration volume, the data set deletion or retirement is scheduled and the actual action may or may not succeed.
- **DELETED** — Delete a control data set record for a data set that is scratched.
- **EXBACKV** — DFSMSshsm attempted to expire the backup version specified by the DFSMSshsm generated backup version dsname as a result of the EXPIREBV command.
- **EXPIRED** — The data set dsname on volume volser1 is expired and is scheduled for deletion. The dsname delete may fail. The possible reasons why DFSMSshsm considers a data set expired are:
  - The expiration date in the data set VTOC entry indicated the data set expired, and SETSYS EXPIREDEDDATASETS(SCRATCH) is in effect. This applies to SMS and non-SMS-managed data sets. For an SMS-managed data set that did not have an explicit expiration date in the data set VTOC entry, the management class associated with this data set indicates it should be expired. The management class attributes that are checked are:
    - ROLLED-OFF-GDS-ACTION=EXPIRE
    - EXPIRE-AFTER-DAYS-NON-USAGE
    - EXPIRE-AFTER-DATE/DAYS
  - **MIGRATE** — Migrate or convert a data set. If a data set is being converted, this message applies only to the migration process. If the migration is successful, DFSMSshsm tries to recall the data set.
  - **MIG-RCN** — Migrate a data set by reconnecting to the ML2 copy. This ML2 copy represents the migration copy from which the data set was most recently recalled.
  - **MOVCIDS** — Move a catalog information data set to a migration level 1 volume during the processing of a FREEVOL command.

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Chapter 2. ARC messages 201
• MOVE BV — Move a backup version from a migration level 1 volume to a backup volume or from a daily backup volume (DASD) to a SPILL backup volume.

• MOVE VT — Move a VTOC copy data set to a migration level 1 volume during the processing of a FREEVOL command.

• PARTREL — Invoke the DADSM PARTREL function to release the unused space of a sequential or partitioned SMS-managed data set.

• RCVSCHD — A recover is scheduled for this data set.

• RECOVER — Recover a backup version of a data set.

• RECYCLE — Move a backup version from a tape backup volume to a tape SPILL backup volume or from a tape migration level 2 volume to another tape migration level 2 volume.

• REDUCED — Migrate a data set to reduce the extents on recall. This message applies only to the migration process. A management work element (MWE) is created and placed on the recall queue.

• SCRATCH — Scratch a list, utility, and temporary data set from a user volume or scratch a DFSMSHsm-owned data set from a DFSMSHsm-owned volume.

• SPCMGMT — This action code is used when DFSMSHsm is processing a data set for space management and a more specific action, such as MIGRATE or EXPIRED is not known.

The meanings of variables when action is BACK-UP are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume being backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which the backup version is created. This field is blank if the volume was not selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size is not known. For sequential data sets, this is the used size. For partitioned data sets, this is the highest used size. For direct access, undefined, or SYSCTLG data sets, this field contains the number of tracks originally allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC13nnn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abnormal end (abend) occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC13nnn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC13nnn where nn is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC13nnn where nn is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>The number of days since the last backup of this data set, or *** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings of variables when action is BK-SCHD are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume being backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings of variables when action is DEL-AGE are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume being processed by data set deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reascode

If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days

The number of days since the last reference to this data set.

The meanings of variables when action is DELETED are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>This field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reascode

If reascode is nonzero, see the return code in message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days

The number of days since the last backup of the data set or *** (not applicable).

The meanings of variables when action is EXBACKV are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which migrate processing is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume to which the data set migrated. If no migration volumes were available, this field contains ***.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The allocated size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reascode

If reascode is nonzero, see the return code in message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days

The number of days since the last reference to this data set.

The meanings of variables when action is EXPIRED are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>Serial number of the volume on which the data set resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>Allocated size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reascode

If reascode is nonzero, see the return code in message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days

The number of days since the last reference to this data set.

The meanings of variables when action is MIGRATE are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which the data set resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume to which the data set migrated. If no migration volumes were available, this field contains ***.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The allocated size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reascode

If reascode is nonzero, see the return code in message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days

The number of days since the last reference to this data set.

The meanings of variables when action is MOVES are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which migrate processing is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume to which the data set migrated. If no migration volumes were available, this field contains ***.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The allocated size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
than 0), see message ARC12nnl where \( nn \) is the last two digits of retcode.

If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.

reascode

If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where \( nn \) is the last two digits of retcode.

days

The number of days since the data set was last referenced.

The meanings of variables when \( \text{action} \) is MIG-RCN are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>Serial number of the volume on which migrate processing is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the migration level 2 tape on which the migration copy being reconnected to resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The allocated size of the data set in tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If retcode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9( nn ), an abnormal end (abend) occurred after the return code was set to ( nn ). See message ARC0003I for more information about the abend. If retcode is 9( nn ) (where ( nn ) is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>The number of days since the data set was last referenced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings of variables when \( \text{action} \) is MOVE BV are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume from which backup versions are being moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the backup volume to which the data set is going to move. If no backup volumes were available, this field contains ***.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC13nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9( nn ), an abend occurred after the return code was set to ( nn ). There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9( nn ) (where ( nn ) is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of the catalog information data set being processed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

days

The number of days is 0 because movement of catalog information data sets occur only when \( \text{AGE}(0) \) is specified.

The meanings of variables when \( \text{action} \) is MOVCIDS are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume from which the catalog information data set is being moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume to which the catalog information data set is being moved. This field might contain *** if the move was terminated before the selection of the target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC13nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where ( nn ) is the last two digits of retcode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of the catalog information data set being processed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
than 0), see message ARC13nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.

reascode
If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC13nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days
The number of days since the backup version was created.

The meanings of variables when action is MOVE VT are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume from which the VTOC copy data set is being moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| retcode  | If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.
If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.
If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination. |
| reascode | If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. |
| days     | *** (not applicable). |

The meanings of variables when action is RECOVER or RCVSCHD are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which the backup version resides. For scheduled requests (RCVSCHD), this might be *** to indicate the tape volume is not yet determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume being targeted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. For a scheduled request (RCVSCHD), this field is *** to indicate that the size is not yet known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| retcode  | If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC11nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.
If retcode is 9nn, an abnormal end occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abnormal end. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC11nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.
If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination. |
| reascode | If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC11nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode. |
| days     | *** (not applicable). |
The meanings of variables when action is RECYCLE are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume being recycled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>The field (for backup) which contains the serial number of the target volume for the backup version, the VTOC copy data set, or the VCAT copy data set being moved. For migration, this field contains the target tape migration level 2 volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in 16K blocks. This field contains *** if the size is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If retcode is 16, see Table 10 on page 469. If retcode is 36, see Table 11 on page 470. If retcode is 100 or greater, see message ARC1900I. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>If reascode is 36, see Table 11 on page 470.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>The number of days since the last reference to this data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings of variables when action is REDUCED are:

Note: The following information is the result of the migration process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which data sets are being reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>If retcode is zero, the data set successfully migrated, but still needs recalling to accomplish extent reduction. If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see message ARC12nn where nn is the last two digits of retcode. If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>0 or DADSM scratch status code. See Table 13 on page 471.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>The number of days since the last backup of the data set for BACK-UP. The number of days since the data set was last referenced for MIGRATION.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings of variables when action is SCRATCH are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volser1</td>
<td>The serial number of the volume on which the data set resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volser2</td>
<td>*** (not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracks</td>
<td>The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size is not known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retcode</td>
<td>See Table 14 on page 472. If retcode is 100 or greater, see message ARC1900I. If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than 0), see Table 12 on page 471.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reascode</td>
<td>See Table 13 on page 471.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>The number of days since the last backup of the data set for BACK-UP. The number of days since the data set was last referenced for MIGRATION.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meanings of variables when action is SPCMGMT are:
The operating system issues an END OF VOLUME message IEA000I reports the I/O error and the failing tape volume.

The number of days since the data set was last referenced. This field contains *** if the age since last reference is unknown.

If the action is EXBACKV, see the system action for specific return codes in Table 8 on page 466.

If the action is RECYCLE, see the system action for specific return codes in Table 8 on page 466.

**variable** | **meaning**
---|---
volser1 | The serial number of the volume on which space management processing is active.
volser2 | *** (not applicable).
tracks | The size of the data set in tracks. This field contains *** if the size of the data set is not known.
retcode | If the last two digits of retcode are nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. There may be an associated ARC0003I message with more information about the abend. If retcode is 9nn (where nn is greater than zero), see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

If retcode is 400–499, see the explanation of message ARC9998I for problem determination.

reascode | If reascode is nonzero, see message ARC12nnl where nn is the last two digits of retcode.

days | The number of days since the data set was last referenced. This field contains *** if the age since last reference is unknown.

**system action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

If the action is EXBACKV, see the system action for specific return codes in Table 8 on page 466.

If the action is RECYCLE, see the system action for specific return codes in Table 8 on page 466.

**application programmer response:** Take the appropriate action as given in the meaning of the variables retcode and reascode for the specific action.

If retcode is 18, indicating an output I/O error, and the error is on tape, you can analyze the error in the following ways:

- Message IEA000I reports the I/O error and the failing tape volume.
- The operating system issues an END OF VOLUME action for some I/O errors, as follows:
  - Messages IEC502E and IEC501A show the new tape.
  - DFSMShsm fails the data movement request, ends the volume allocation, and begins the data movement on a new set of tapes. The last tape in the previous set does not contain any valid data.
  - You can make the last tape in the previous set available by issuing the DELVOL command with the PURGE parameter, followed by the ADDVOL command.

**source:** DFSMShsm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC0735I</th>
<th>BACKUP OF MIGRATED DATA SETS STARTING AT time ON date SYSTEM sysid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>BACKUP processing of any eligible data sets that have migrated has been started. The start time is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date is date, expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The SMF system identifier of the system on which BACKUP processing is proceeding is sysid. Descriptions of individual data sets processed follow in the ARC0734I messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>system action:</strong></td>
<td>DFSMShsm processing continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>application programmer response:</strong></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>source:</strong></td>
<td>DFSMShsm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC0736I</th>
<th>BACKUP OF MIGRATED DATA SETS ENDING AT time, nds DATA SETS BACKED UP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>BACKUP processing of any eligible data sets that have migrated has been ended. The time of day the BACKUP processing has ended is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The number of migrated data sets that was backed up is nds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>system action:</strong></td>
<td>DFSMShsm processing continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>application programmer response:</strong></td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>source:</strong></td>
<td>DFSMShsm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC0737I</th>
<th>L RECORD (CREATE I UPDATE) FAILED FOR MIGRATED DATA SET dsname, DATA SET WILL NOT BE BACKED UP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>When migrating data set dsname, the update or creation of the L record for the data set failed. The migration continues, but the data set will not be backed up because the L record is the driving record for the backup of data sets that have migrated before they have been backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>system action:</strong></td>
<td>DFSMShsm processing continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>application programmer response:</strong></td>
<td>If a backup version for the data set is desired, the data set can be recalled, backed up, and then migrated. Alternately, a BACKDS command can be issued for the migrated data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>source:</strong></td>
<td>DFSMShsm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**application programmer response:** Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.
ARC0738I  FAILURE IN (BACKUP | DUMP | RECOVER) CONTROL TASK, BACKUP DISABLED, RC=retcode

Explanation: DFSMSshm attempted to start the indicated control task. An error occurred that caused the task to end and disable backup. Disabling backup also disables dump, restore, and recover. The value of retcode shows what type of error occurred.

Retcode  Meaning
12  Failed to attach a permanent subtask. This is only issued for the dump task.
52  GETMAIN for the associated function task control blocks failed.

System action: The indicated control task ends. The functions associated with that control task will not be available until DFSMSShsm is shut down and restarted. If the backup control task is ended, no data set or volume backups will occur. If the dump control task is ended, no volume dumps will occur. If the recover control task ends, no data set recoveries or restores, or volume recoveries or restores will occur. Backup is disabled. The remainder of DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If backup, dump, or recover tasks are desired, stop DFSMSShsm and analyze the error conditions. After corrective action has been taken or it is determined the error will not recur, restart DFSMSShsm. For any of the return codes, it is possible to leave DFSMSShsm running. For a GETMAIN failure, it is highly unlikely DFSMSShsm will be able to perform other functions. It may be necessary to increase the size of the region where DFSMSShsm runs.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0739I  [BACKUP | SPILL | CLEANUP | FREEVOL | RECOVER] OF VOLUME volser TERMINATED, ERROR READING JOB FILE CONTROL BLOCK

Explanation: DFSMSShsm was performing the indicated function on the volume volser. DFSMSShsm attempted to read the job file control block (JFCB) to open the VTOC or to allocate a data set on a tape volume.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Retry the volume function for the indicated volume after corrective action has been taken.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0740I  CDS BACKUP STARTING AT time ON date, SYSTEM sysid, TO (TAPE | DASD) IN (PARALLEL | NOPARALLEL) MODE, DATAMOVER = (HSM | DSS)

Explanation: The DFSMSShsm function to back up the DFSMSShsm control data sets is about to begin. This function has been invoked either within the DFSMSShsm automatic backup function or explicitly through the BACKVOL command with the CONTROLDATASETS parameter. The time of day the control data set backup function has started time is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date is expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The sysid identifies the SMF system identifier for the system on which the control data set backup function is being performed.

TAPE indicates that the backup device is tape.
DASD indicates that the backup device is DASD.
PARALLEL indicates that the CDS and journal data sets are to be backed up in parallel. If the backup device is DASD, PARALLEL is always indicated.
NOPARALLEL indicates the CDS and journal data sets are not to be backed up in parallel.
The DATAMOVER indicates if DFSMSShsm or DFSMSdss is being used for this backup.

System action: DFSMSShsm continues to process.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC0741I  (CDS BACKUP | NULL JOURNAL) ENDING AT time ON date, STATUS=status

Explanation: The DFSMSShsm function to back up the DFSMSShsm control data sets or the NULLJOURNALONLY function, has been completed. The status shows the completion status of the function and shows SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL, TESTMODE or SHUTDOWN.

SUCCESSFUL shows that the DFSMSShsm control data sets have been successfully backed up.
UNSUCCESSFUL suggests that DFSMSShsm control data sets or journal has not been successfully backed up. If message ARC0747E precedes this message, and message ARC0743I has been issued for each data set to be backed up, the backups are successful but the backup data sets have not been successfully renamed, or a locate error has occurred. If a locate error has occurred and the ARCTVEXT installation-wide exit is active, it will not be invoked.
TESTMODE suggests that the control data set backup function has been invoked in test mode. No backups are performed.
SHUTDOWN suggests that the STOP command has been issued before or during the control data set backup function. If NOPARALLEL has been in effect, the backup function ends after the current backup completes or before any other backup is started. If PARALLEL has been in effect, none of the backups are allowed to start and, therefore, the backups are not performed. If PARALLEL has been in effect and the backup of the control data sets has already started, the backups of the control data sets and journal run to completion.

The time of day the control data set backup function ended time is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date is expressed as yyyy/mm/dd (year, month, day).

**System action:** DFSMSshm ends the control data set backup function and continues to process other DFSMSshm functions.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

ARC0742I BACKUP FOR dsid STARTING AT time ON date, BACKUP COPY TECHNIQUE is (UNDEFINED | STANDARD | REQUIRED | PREFERRED | VIRTUAL | VIRTUALREQUIRED | CACHEREQUIRED | CACHEPREFERRED).

**Explanation:** During the DFSMSshm control data set backup function, the attempt to back up the data set identified by dsid is about to begin.

- dsid specifies either MCDS, BCDS, or OCDS.
- MCDS indicates the attempt to back up the DFSMSshm migration control data set is about to begin.
- BCDS indicates the attempt to back up the DFSMSshm backup control data set is about to begin.
- OCDS indicates the attempt to back up the DFSMSshm offline control data set is about to begin.

The time of day the backup started is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date is expressed as yyyy/mm/dd (year, month, day).

The **BACKUP COPY TECHNIQUE** is an SMS management class attribute that specifies whether the concurrent copy function should be used when backing up the data set. The **BACKUP COPY TECHNIQUE** can be specified as:

- **STANDARD** indicates that concurrent copy should not be used to back up the data set. Normal backup processing is used.
- **REQUIRED** indicates that either virtual or cache based concurrent copy is required to backup the data set. If a concurrent copy session cannot be established, then the data set does not get backed up.

- **PREFERRED** indicates that either virtual or cache based concurrent copy is preferred for backing up the data set. If a concurrent copy session cannot be established, then normal backup processing is used.
- **VIRTUALREQUIRED** indicates that virtual concurrent copy is required to back up the data set. If a virtual concurrent copy session cannot be established, then the data set does not get backed up.
- **VIRTUALPREFERRED** indicates that virtual concurrent copy is preferred for backing up the data set. If a virtual concurrent copy session cannot be established, then normal backup processing is used.
- **CACHEREQUIRED** indicates that cache based concurrent copy is required to back up the data set. If a cache based concurrent copy session cannot be established, then the data set does not get backed up.
- **CACHEPREFERRED** indicates that cache based concurrent copy is preferred for backing up the data set. If a cache based concurrent copy session cannot be established, then normal backup processing is used.

**Explanation:** During the DFSMSshm control data set backup function, the data set identified by dsid has been successfully backed up to the data set named dsname that is located on the volume identified by volser. If the data set resides on more than one volume, volser specifies the list of volumes on which the data set resides.

- dsid specifies either MCDS, BCDS, OCDS, or JRNL.
- MCDS suggests that the DFSMSshm migration control data set was successfully backed up.
- BCDS suggests that the DFSMSshm backup control data set was successfully backed up.
- OCDS suggests that the DFSMSshm offline control data set was successfully backed up.
- JRNL suggests that the DFSMSshm journal data set was successfully backed up.

The time of day the backup ended is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The current date is expressed as yyyy/mm/dd (year, month, day).

An attempt is made to rename the data set (if renaming is required) after all control data sets have been backed
ARC0744E

dsid COULD NOT BE BACKED UP,
RC=retcode, REAS=reascode
MIGRATION, BACKUP, FRBACKUP,
DUMP, AND RECYCLE HELD

Explanation: During the DFSMS/hsms control data set backup function, the data set identified by dsid was not successfully backed up.

- dsid specifies either MCDS, BCDS, OCDS, or JRNL.
- MCDS indicates the DFSMS/hsms migration control data set was not successfully backed up.
- BCDS indicates the DFSMS/hsms backup control data set was not successfully backed up.
- OCDS indicates the DFSMS/hsms offline control data set was not successfully backed up.
- JRNL indicates the DFSMS/hsms journal data set was not successfully backed up.

retcode shows why the particular data set was not backed up. The values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An error was encountered in processing the RDJFCB macro for the control data set referred to by dsid. reascode identifies the return code from the RDJFCB macro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An error was encountered in processing the RDJFCB macro for the backup data set of the data set identified by dsid. reascode identifies the return code from the RDJFCB macro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The preallocated DASD CDS backup data set versions have an invalid BLKSIZE. The BLKSIZE is less than 7892 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The data movement function could not be successfully completed. reascode describes the return code from the IDCAMS EXPORT or DFSMSdss function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A system abnormal end (abend) occurred during IDCAMS or DFSMSdss processing. reascode is the hexadecimal abend code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The module performing the IDCAMS EXPORT or DSS dump abended and the program control block exists. This is probably a program error. reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The module performing the IDCAMS EXPORT or DSS dump abended and the program control block does not exist. This is probably a program error. The reascode is zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An error was encountered allocating the data set suggested by dsid. reascode identifies the error returned by the allocation routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The module performing the IDCAMS EXPORT or DSS dump abended during return processing. This is probably a program error. The reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The IDCAMS EXPORT operation failed attempting to write a record. reascode is the return code from the IDCAMS EXPORT function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An error was encountered allocating the backup data set for the data set suggested by dsid. reascode identifies the error returned by the allocation routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>An error was encountered allocating a scratch tape by backing up the specified data set dsid. reascode identifies the error returned by the tape allocation routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>In backing up the DFSMS/hsms journal data set, the GET macro encountered an I/O error. reascode identifies the first byte returned in general register 1 on entry to the SYNAD routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>In backing up the DFSMS/hsms journal data set, the PUT macro encountered an I/O error. reascode identifies the first byte returned in general register 1 on entry to the SYNAD routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An error occurred trying to open the output data set while getting the device entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>An error was encountered in locating the backup data set indicated by dsid. reascode describes the return code from the super locate request. If ARC0745E was previously issued, the value the MHCR record had for the last backup version may be different than the version numbers that were cataloged. See the ARC0745E message for the steps necessary to correct the problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An error occurred trying to open the output data set while reading the DSCB.

An error was encountered in opening the DFSMShsm journal data set. This is probably a program error. The reascode is set to zero.

The OPEN of the journal data set aborted during the point, read, and check sequence. This is probably a program error. reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

The OPEN of the journal data set aborted attempting to write EOF. This is probably a program error. reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

An error was encountered in opening the backup data set for the journal data set. This is probably a program error. The reascode = 0.

The CLOSE of the journal data set aborted. This is probably a program error. reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

The CLOSE of the backup journal data set aborted. This is probably a program error. reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

In processing the journal backup data set, the end of the output volume was reached, or an abend occurred. The reascode indicates a 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

A GETMAIN error was encountered. reascode = the return code from the GETMAIN macro.

The MHCR is not available to the CDS backup function. The backup ends. Message ARC0740I contains default values for device and mode.

The QMNGRIO macro encountered a read error in attempting to access a read JFCB. The reascode is the return code from the QMNGRIO macro.

An error occurred setting up an ESTAE environment.

The QMNGRIO macro encountered a write error in attempting to update a real JFCB. The reascode is the return code from the QMNGRIO macro.

The STOP command was issued while the control data set backup function was in process. If DFSMShsm was not in the process of backing up a control data set or a journal data set, DFSMShsm saves all previous backups, but does not start another one.

If NOPARALLEL was in effect and DFSMShsm was in the process of backing up a control data set or a journal data set, DFSMShsm completes that backup, but does not start another one. If PARALLEL was in effect and DFSMShsm was in the process of backing up a control data set or the journal data set, DFSMShsm completes backing up all of the control data sets and the journal data set.

An error was found in the data while DFSMShsm was placing an end-of-file marker in the journal data set during backup. reascode describes the reason the data is in error.

- 0004 indicates no control record is found in the journal data set.
- 0008 indicates only the control record is found in the journal data set.

In either of the case, the journal data set is not backed up.

While DFSMShsm was attaching a subtask, an error was encountered. reascode identifies the return code from MVS. See message ARC0090I for further explanation of the error.

An error occurred when DFSMShsm attempted to open the output data set for CDS backup. An OPEN error message with component identifier IEC precedes this message. reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

An error occurred when DFSMShsm attempted to close the output data set for the CDS backup.

An abend occurred during the CDS Version Backup Services module. This is probably a program error. The reascode is the 3-digit hexadecimal abend code.

The preallocated output data set was in extended format.

If the retcode is 400–499, see message ARC9998I for the explanation and problem determination.

System action: The DFSMShsm functions of migration, backup, fast replication backup, dump, and recycle are held. Any backups of other CDS data sets already started, are completed. If the journal backup...
fails, journaling is inhibited. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify your system programmer that the specified DFSMShsm data set is not successfully backed up. If the online journal data set is backed up successfully, it is nulled. If the online journal data set is not backed up successfully, it is not nulled. Not nulling the online journal data set could be a potential problem because the data set could soon become full.

When the problem is corrected and you can allow DFSMShsm to continue, issue the RELEASE command to allow held functions to resume processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the journal backup fails, journaling is inhibited until you either restart DFSMShsm or issue the BACKVOL CDS NULLJOURNALONLY command. Make every attempt to save the contents of the current journal before nulling it or allocating a new one. Do not release any DFSMShsm function until journaling is reestablished.

After the error is corrected, you must use the BACKVOL CDS command to create a backup copy of the control data sets and the journal data set. If the error occurred during AUTOBACKUP, restarting AUTOBACKUP within the backup window does not cause the control data sets to be backed up. You must use the BACKVOL CDS command to create a backup copy of the control data sets and the journal data set.

The following list shows the return codes issued for this message and the appropriate actions to be taken for each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>See the return codes issued by the RDJFCB macro in z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets and take appropriate action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Process a system dump before stopping DFSMShsm and then contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Make the BLKSIZE in the range of 7892 to 32760 and retry the backup, or use DFSMShsm as the datamover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13, and 18</td>
<td>Error messages from the IDCAMS or DFSMSdss function describe the specific error. See the IDC or ADR messages and take appropriate action. Return code 12 was found to occur during CDS backup activity when the system ACS routines direct tape output to DASD rather than tape. If temporary data sets are directed to DASD, see the z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide in “Directing DFSMShsm Temporary Tape Data Sets to Tape.” in the section titled, “Specifying Commands that Define Your DFSMShsm Environment.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15, and 17</td>
<td>Process a system dump before stopping DFSMShsm and then contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 20, and 24</td>
<td>See message ARC0500I or ARC0503I issued before this message was issued. The appropriate message indicates the dynamic allocation return and reason codes. See the return codes issued by the GET and PUT macros in z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets and take appropriate action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 32</td>
<td>Inform your system programmer or examine the reason code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Inform your system programmer or examine the reason code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41, 42, 44, and 46</td>
<td>Process a system dump before stopping DFSMShsm and then contact the IBM Support Center. Make the journal backup data set larger and retry the backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td>Inform your system programmer or examine the reason code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60 | No action required. If reascode is 0004, the control record in the journal data set is destroyed. Restart DFSMShsm so the control record is re-created in the journal data set. If reascode is 0008, no other records are found in the journal data set other than the control record. Backing up of the journal data set is not performed unless the JOURNAL parameter of
If the backup of the control data sets defined to DFSMSHsm is successful, the backup copies are valid and the backup data set names are renamed. When the reasocode is 0008, and when the newly backed up copies of the control data sets are imported, the journal backup does not need to be used, because the backup copies contain the latest changes.

**Operator response:** Notify your system programmer that the DFSMSHsm MHCR Record could not be accessed. ACTION is required. Perform the required steps listed in *Application Programmer Response*.

**Application Programmer Response:** If you need assistance to identify why the MHCR could not be read, save the PDA trace leading up to and including the ARC0745E, and contact HSM Support.

Action is required because the MHCR Record residing in the Migration Control Data Set could not be updated with the latest final qualifier after CDS BACKUP. The latest final qualifier in the MHCR does not match latest cataloged versions. The following steps are required to correct the MHCR and to allow CDS Backup and QUERY CDSV to access the MHCR.

1. To determine the final qualifier of the latest backup copies that are cataloged, you may use the IDCAMS LISTCAT command:
   ```plaintext
   LISTCAT LEVEL(uid)
   ```
   For example: `listc le(dfhsm.*.backup)`
   **Example output:**
   ```plaintext
   NONVSAM ------- DFHSM.BCDS.BACKUP.V0000999
   NONVSAM ------- DFHSM.JRNL.BACKUP.V0000999
   NONVSAM ------- DFHSM.MCDS.BACKUP.V0000999
   NONVSAM ------- DFHSM.OCDS.BACKUP.V0000999
   ```
   If you do not know the initial qualifiers for your backup copies, issue the QUERY CDSV Command.

2. Use the FIXCDS patch command to correct the version number in the MHCR record to reflect the latest version in the catalog. For example:
   ```plaintext
   FIXCDS S MHCR PATCH(x'B1' 0000999)
   ```
   The patch command will show:
   ```plaintext
   DATA BEFORE PATCH
   +00B1 F0F0F0F0 F9F9F940
   DATA AFTER PATCH
   +00B1 F0F0F0F0 F9F9F840
   ```
   If the MHCR Record is not found, DFSMSHsm must be restarted and the FIXCDS PATCH reissued.

3. Use the PATCH command to reset MCVTMRFF. This flag must be set to OFF to allow CDS Backup and QUERY CDSV to access the MHCR. For example:
   ```plaintext
   PATCH .MCVT.+A bits(.......0)
   ```
   ```plaintext
   DATA BEFORE PATCH
   07F0302A 11000001
   DATA AFTER PATCH
   07F0302A 11000000
   ```
   The ARC0745E message can be deleted from the console.

To confirm that the latest version number in the MHCR is the same as the latest cataloged version.
number, use the FIXCDS Command to display the version number in the MHCR:

```
fixcds s mhcr display length(x'b8')
```

The translated portion to the right shows the version number.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0746I**

{{BACKUP | SPILL} OF VOLUME volser
| MOVEMENT OF BACKUP VERSIONS
| BACKUP OF MIGRATED DATA SETS}
TERMINATED, UNABLE (TO MOUNT
INITIAL TAPE | TO FULLFILL
END-OF-VOLUME TAPE MOUNT
REQUEST), RC= retcode, REAS=
reascode

**Explanation:** This message is issued when a tape volume mount fails for either an initial volume mount request or an end-of-volume (EOV) mount request. The message is issued under the following conditions:

An initial tape mount for BACKUP or SPILL processing was requested. Two attempts to mount the tape failed.

**Retcode** **Reascode** **Meaning**

95 4  
The operator was unable to mount the tape, the tape mount timer expired, or the volser was rejected by IKJPARS.

A tape mount was requested for BACKUP or SPILL processing at EOV mount time. Two attempts to mount the tape failed.

**Retcode** **Reascode** **Meaning**

95 8  
The operator was unable to mount the tape, or the tape mount timer expired.

The volume serial number of the volume in the backup or spill request is volser.

**System action:** BACKUP or SPILL processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why the operator failed to mount the tape volumes and try BACKUP or SPILL processing again if the problem is resolved.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0747E**

UNABLE TO (RENAMEx |
CATALOG | UNCAT |
LOCATE) DATA SET
dsname DURING CDS BACKUP;
RC=retcode

**Explanation:** Either an error or an abnormal end (abend) occurred while renaming, cataloging, uncataloging, or locating the data set dsname during backup of the DFSMShsm control data sets. The specified function could not be performed.

A retcode of FF indicates that an abend occurred.

If the retcode is not FF, the retcode indicates the return code from the RENAME, CATALOG, UNCAT, or LOCATE CAMLST macro, or the catalog return code from the SVC 26 ALTER NEWNAME request if the data set is an SMS-managed data set.

**System action:** If an abend did not occur, DFSMShsm attempts to rename, catalog, or uncatalog those data sets where renaming, cataloging, or uncataloging has not been attempted. DFSMShsm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** If RENAME failed, message ARC0748I is issued following this message indicating the final qualifier to be used in renaming the specified backup data set. The specified data set dsname must be renamed using this final qualifier before the next control data set backup function can be used.

If CATALOG failed, the specified data set must be cataloged before the next control data set backup function can be used.

If UNCATALOG failed, the specified data set should be uncataloged, especially if the data set resides on tape, so the tape management function can reuse the tape.

If LOCATE failed and the ARCTVEXT installation-wide exit is active, it will not be invoked.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0748I**

LAST SUCCESSFUL CDS BACKUP -
SET QUALIFIER IS 'xnnnnnnn'

**Explanation:** This message shows the last backup data set qualifier for the last control data set (CDS) backup, where at least the journal has been successfully backed up. If any CDS or journal data set is not successfully backed up, the system issues message ARC0744E for each data set that fails.

If it becomes necessary to recover a CDS, this qualifier is needed to determine which CDS recovery steps are to be used (the steps vary, depending on the data mover used). Determine the data mover used by displaying the backup data set names of the CDSs to be recovered. If 'M' is V, then DFSMShsm is the data mover. If 'M' is D, then DFSMSdss is the data mover. If 'M' is X, then that specific backup has failed. Do not use that backup copy for the recovery. For more data mover

**Source:** DFSA
The last backup data set qualifier for the last CDS backup, where at least the journal has been successfully backed up. \( x \) is one of the following:

- \( V \) indicates that DFSMShsm is the data mover used for the last backup.
- \( D \), indicates that DFSMSdss is the data mover used for the last backup.

System action: The CDS backup function ends. DFSMShsm continues processing.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0749I CANNOT APPLY INCREMENTAL RECOVER TO VOLUME volser, REASON= reascode

Explanation: The RECOVER command was issued with the FROMDUMP and APPLYINCREMENTAL parameters. The volume requested to be restored has a valid dump copy, but DFSMShsm determined the application of incremental recoveries cannot be performed. Therefore, only the restore from the dump copy is performed.

The reascode value gives the reason the incremental recoveries could not be done. Valid values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A read error occurred reading a control data set record describing the source backup or dump information, or the record was not found. See message ARC0184I for the type and key of the record, and the type of error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An error occurred in reading the JFCB while processing the backup VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A volume allocation error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Recovery of a more recent backup version of an OS CVOL failed. This recovery is attempted first. Since further processing may depend on the contents of this catalog, the process ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An error occurred in allocating the backup or dump VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>An error occurred in reading the backup or dump VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An error occurred in opening the backup or dump VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The required backup or dump tape volumes are not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The volume does not have both backup and dump VTOC copy data sets to use to build a list of candidate data sets for recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An invalid or unsupported device type was found for the source backup, dump volume, or the migration level 1 volume where the VTOC copy data set resides, in its control data set record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>APPLYINCREMENTAL processing is not allowed because the volume contained a VSAM catalog the last time DFSMShsm dumped or backed up the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>APPLYINCREMENTAL processing is not allowed for DFSMShsm owned volumes because these volumes are not supported for the volume backup function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>APPLYINCREMENTAL processing is not allowed because the correct level of the Data Facility Product (DFP) is not installed on the system. The correct level of the DFP required to support this function is Release 2 Version 3 or subsequent releases, unless otherwise noted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The MCV record that describes the volume on where the dump VTOC copy resides indicates that the volume is not a migration level 1 volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>SMS has not been active in the system when DFSMShsm has attempted to process SMS-managed volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>DFSMShsm cannot determine if the volume being processed is an SMS-managed volume. The SMS volume definition and the volume VTOC entry do not agree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>An error has occurred while retrieving an SMS volume definition. DFSMShsm has invoked SMS to retrieve an SMS volume definition. SMS has failed to retrieve it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error occurred in getting storage for the recovery queue elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>An error occurred in establishing an ESTAE environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 34       | An internal error occurred in sorting
the queue of recovery queue elements (RQEs). The queue was broken.

**System action:** The restore process is performed. The incremental volume recovery is not performed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the volume contains an owning VSAM catalog, ensure that the catalog has been recovered with the latest backup copy and is in a usable state. DFSMShsm does not back up and recover VSAM catalogs. If the volume has been processed by volume backup, a volume recovery can be requested when the state of the catalog has been verified.

If the recovery of a catalog failed, determine if the catalog is usable and recent enough. If it is not, issue the RECOVER command for the catalog. If the catalog is usable or a later RECOVER command for the catalog succeeded, issue the RECOVER command for the volume again without the FROMDUMP and APPLYINCREMENTAL parameters and specify the date the volume was restored.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0750I**  
**BACKUP FOR** dsid **STARTING AT** time **ON** date

**Explanation:** The attempt to back up the data set identified by dsid is about to begin during the DFSMShsm control data set backup function.

- dsid — specifies 'JRNL' (JOURNAL)
- time — time of day the backup started expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds)
- date — current date expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day).

**System action:** DFSMShsm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0751I**  
**CANNOT RECOVER VOLUME** volser, **VTOC COPY CAN NOT BE PROCESSED, REAS=reascode**

**Explanation:** An attempt was made to recover a volume, but there is not a usable VTOC copy data set from which to perform the recovery. The processing unit processing the volume recovery is running a release of DFSMShsm that is not capable of accessing the VTOC copy data set created in a format of a later release. The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The device type of the original volume from which the dump copy was made, is not of a similar device type as the target volume of the restore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A read error occurred in reading the control data set record describing the source backup or dump information. See message ARC0184I preceding this message for the type and key of the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The DUMPVOLUME parameter was specified for a volume restore, and the specified dump volume does not contain valid data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The volume does not have a valid backup VTOC copy data set for a recovery and has not been processed by the DFSMShsm volume backup function. See message ARC0184I preceding this message for the type and key of the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The volume has not been processed by the DFSMShsm full volume dump function for volume restore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An invalid or unsupported device type was found for the source backup, dump volume, or the migration level 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
volume where the VTOC copy data set resides, in its control data set record.

32 DUMPCLASS and DUMPVOLUME parameters were not specified and no dump copy was found that had a retention date other than NOLIMIT.

36 The DUMPCLASS parameter was specified for a full volume restore, and a dump copy was not found in the specified dump class.

40 The DUMPGENERATION parameter was specified for a full volume restore, and the specified generation was not found.

44 The DATE parameter was specified for a full volume restore, and no eligible dump copy was found that met the specified date criterion.

48 The volume to be restored is not the same as the source volume recorded in the dump volume (DVL) record.

50 The DUMPVOLUME parameter was specified, but the dump generation (DGN) record does not indicate that the specified dump volume contains part of a valid dump copy for the volume to be restored.

54 The DUMPVOLUME parameter was specified. The DGN record was found that lists the specified dump volume. This dump generation is not listed as a valid dump generation in the MCP record for the volume to be restored.

60 An error occurred in establishing an ESTAE environment.

64 The dump copy needed for restoring is contained in file two or higher on a dump volume. DFSMShsm encountered an error while trying to read or update the JFCB intended to represent the dump copy when opened by DFSMSdss.

66 An internal error occurred in sorting the queue of recovery queue elements (RQEs). The queue was broken.

System action: The RECOVER command ends. DFSMShsm continues.

Application Programmer Response: Ensure the volume to be recovered has been incrementally backed up or that the volume to be restored has been dumped. If it has, check if any failures have been associated with the backup or dump. If the volume has not been processed by backup or dump, ensure that volumes are available to DFSMShsm to perform these functions. If a dump generation or date was requested, ensure a volume backup or volume dump was performed that meets the date criterion. If an unsupported device type was found, correct it and reissue the command. If a dump class was specified in error, reissue the command with a valid dump class. For reason code 64, reissue the RECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0753I CANNOT RESTORE VOLUME volser1, ERROR ALLOCATING DUMP VOLUME volser2

Explanation: During the restore operation, DFSMShsm could not allocate the dump volumes necessary to restore the volume volser1. The volume serial number of the first dump volume required is volser2.

System action: The restore operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Ensure the dump volumes are available to DFSMShsm.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0754I CANNOT RECOVER VOLUME volser, ERROR RECOVERING CATALOG(S)

Explanation: DFSMShsm was processing a volume RECOVER command. Recovery of one or more catalogs on the volume failed. If the volume contained any integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalogs or an OS CVOL catalog that had backup versions that met the date requirements, these are recovered first. Because further processing can depend on the contents of one or more of these catalogs, the process ends. ICF catalogs will not be recovered if the catalog already exists on the volume. If the volume already contains the ICF catalog, this message does not indicate a failure; any other condition indicates a failure. See an associated ARC0734I message for the catalogs that had the failure.

System action: The recovery ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See an associated ARC0734I message for any catalogs that had failures and proceed with the problem determination for the return codes and reason codes contained in that message. Take corrective action as appropriate. Then enter a RECOVER command for the volume again.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0756I  CANNOT RECOVER GDG DATA FOR VOLUME volser, REAS= reascode

Explanation: While DFSMShsm was recovering a volume, an attempt was made to recover generation data group (GDG) information in a VSAM catalog. The data set containing the VSAM catalog data could not be allocated. The volume serial number of the volume being recovered is volser.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Allocation of the volume failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No VCAT copy data set exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An open error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The required backup volumes are not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A read error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A GETMAIN failure occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An MCT read failure occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>An invalid unit type from MCT (X) record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Unsupported device type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>DFSMShsm has written on this tape volume in single-file format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>For DFSMShsm V1R5 or higher, the CDS records for the volume indicate that the data was written in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED), but the unit that was recorded in the CDS is not capable of CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) operation. For DFSMShsm V1R4, this release does not support CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Installation-wide exit abnormally ended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Setup of an ESTAE around the open failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>The POINT macro failed while opening a single-file format tape data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The recovery of the GDG base entries ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: When reascode is 28, later recovery attempts must be made from a processing unit that has DFHSM 2.2.0 or a subsequent release installed and running.

Inspect the return code and the reason code from the previous DFSMShsm messages. Make the necessary corrections and retry the recovery operation.

For reason code 31 in DFSMShsm V1R5 or higher, use the QUERY SETSYS command (see message ARC0418I on page 141) to check the CAPACITYMODE setting of the input unit. The unit should show CAPACITYMODE(COMpatibility) or CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED).

For reason code 31 in DFSMShsm V1R4, use DFSMShsm V1R5 or higher for the operation.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0757I  [BACKUP | MIGRATION] OF A DATA SET OF tracks-used TRACKS TO ML1 VOLUME volser FAILED FOR INADEQUATE SPACE

Explanation: A data set migration/backup was requested and available space on the volume (including ML1 overflow volumes, if they exist) was inadequate. Sufficient space was not available on volser; the ML1 was volume selected.

None of the ADDVOLed volumes have sufficient free space.

System action: DFSMShsm fails the request with ARC0734I and ARC1237I or ARC1337I. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Consider freeing space at level 1 by issuing the FREEVOL ML1BACKUPVERSIONS command to move backup versions to daily backup volumes. Consider ADDVOLing a new ML1 volume with the OVERFLOW or NOOVERFLOW attribute. After either action, reissue the request.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0758I  VSAM BACKUP FAILED FOR VOLUME=volser, RC=retcode, REASON=reascode

Explanation: Volume backup was processing the volume volser, but failed with a catalog error. The reason code is the same as that given for the VSAM catalog LISTCAT.

The values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A VSAM LISTCAT error (reascode) was encountered while LISTCAT was building a list of all VSAM data sets not cataloged in the ICF catalog on the volume. The VSAM data sets listed before the error are backed up. Notify the storage administrator to correct the catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VSAM data sets not cataloged in the ICF catalog on this VSAM-owned...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
volume were not backed up. See the following reason codes for the possible causes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The objects on the volume are VSAM data sets that are never eligible for backup (for example, VSAM data sets with the page-space attribute).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No non-ICF VSAM objects are on the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>reascode is a OS/VS2 catalog management reason code encountered while building a list of objects on the volume for all VSAM data sets not cataloged in the ICF catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>For VSAM data sets, an error occurred while building the ARCSDATA control block, or a catalog LISTCAT request failed for other than a CATALOG NOT FOUND condition. Further processing of VSAM data sets on this volume is not possible. For VSAM data sets not cataloged in an ICF catalog, an error occurred while DFSMSHsm was processing. No additional VSAM data sets not cataloged in an ICF catalog can be processed from this volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** Volume backup continues. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If reascode is nonzero, see the OS/VS2 catalog management reason code given in the associated ARC0734I message.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0760I** 
TAPE VOLUME volser WILL BE NEEDED FOR RECOVERY

**Explanation:** A volume is being recovered. The tape volume volser listed in the message contains one or more of the data sets being recovered to the volume. This message is issued for each tape volume needed for the volume recovery.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Find the tape listed in the message and ensure that it will be available when it is requested to be mounted.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0761I** 
FIRST COPY OF VTOC AND GDG BASE ENTRIES NOT AVAILABLE. SECOND COPY WILL BE USED, REASON=reascode

**Explanation:** A volume is being recovered. Because of an error that occurred while processing the most recent VTOC copy data set listed in the MCP for the volume being recovered, the alternate VTOC copy data set listed in the MCP will be used. The second set of generation data group base entries listed in the MCP will also be used.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A read error occurred in reading the control data set record describing the source backup information. See message ARC0184I preceding this message for the type and key of the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An error occurred in reading the JFCB while processing the backup VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A volume allocation failure occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A data set allocation failure occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A read error occurred in reading a backup VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An OPEN error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The required tapes are unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An invalid unit type is in the MCT record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm has written on this tape volume in single-file format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>DFHSM 2.3.0 or a subsequent release has written the VTOC copy data set in a different format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The volume will be recovered using the next latest version of the VTOC copy data set. If there are some data sets that are not recovered because of using a down-level copy, those data sets can be recovered individually by using a RECOVER command for a data set.

When reascode is 14, the volume is recovered using the next latest version of the VTOC copy data set. If some data sets are not recovered because a down-level copy is used, use the RECOVER command to recover each data set.

When reascode is 28, subsequent volume recovery attempts must be made from a processing unit that has DFHSM 2.2.0 or a subsequent release installed and running.

When reascode is 32, subsequent volume recovery attempts must be made from a processing unit that has DFHSM 2.3.0 or a subsequent release installed and running.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0763I  GDG BASE gdgname CATALOGED

Explanation: DFSMShsm has successfully cataloged the generation data group base entries for data set gdgname.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0764I  GDG BASE gdgname CATALOG FAILED, RC=retcode

Explanation: While attempting to recover generation data group (GDG) data for a VSAM catalog, DFSMShsm has received a return code of retcode from the LOCATE routine. The catalog locate has failed for the GDG base gdgname.

The values for retcode are documented in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA) under message IDC3009I.

System action: Processing continues for the next GDG.

Application Programmer Response: Inspect the LOCATE return code and take appropriate corrective action. Assistance of the system programmer might be necessary.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0765I  VOLUME=volser NOT CONTROLLED BY CATALOG=catdsn FOR RECOVER OF DSN=dsname, REAS=reascode

Explanation: A RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued for a VSAM data set dsname, and the TOVOLUME parameter specified a volume volser that was not controlled by the same catalog catdsn that controlled the volume from which the backup was made.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The TOVOL and DATASETNAME parameters do not match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>There was a LOCATE error in trying to check for mismatch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: Processing of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Specify a volume that is controlled by the catalog that controlled the volume from which the backup was made, or remove the TOVOLUME parameter to cause recovery to the volume from which the backup was made. Reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0766I  RECOVER NAMES FOR CLUSTER=clname, DATANAM=dataname [INDEXNAM=indexname]

Explanation: A VSAM data set having a new cluster name of clname was recovered. The generated names for the data components and optional index components are dataname and indexname, respectively. If the data set has a relative record or entry sequence organization, no index name is given.

System action: The RECOVER command processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0767I  INCOMPLETE {RECOVERY | RECALL} FOR DATA SET=dsname, SUCCESSFUL {RECOVERY | RECALL} FOR BASE CLUSTER

Explanation: An error occurred during recovery or recall of an alternate index (AIX) cluster of a VSAM data set dsname. This message gives the name of the base cluster that was successfully recovered or recalled before the error occurred. Message [ARC0768I” on page 221 can follow this message one or more times listing each AIX that was successfully processed. Message [ARC1001I” on page 253 follows this message and explains the reason for the error.
If the VSAM data set was backed up with the NEWNAME SPHERE(NO) option, this message was not issued as a result of an error. In this case, the message was issued to indicate that the AIX/PATHs must be rebuilt since only the base cluster was available to be recovered.

**System action:** Recovery or recall of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Some AIX clusters were not recovered or recalled for this data set. If a recall failed, the AIX clusters that were not recalled must be rebuilt. If a recovery failed, the AIX clusters that were not recovered can be rebuilt, or the entire data set can be recovered again, possibly from a different backup version. If a NEWNAME SPHERE(NO) backup version was recovered, AIXs and PATHs that existed at the time of backup must be rebuilt.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0768I** SUCCESSFUL (RECOVERY I RECALL) FOR ALTERNATE INDEX=altindxname

**Explanation:** This message follows ARC0767I and lists the name altindxname of an AIX that was successfully recalled or recovered. The base cluster is listed in ARC0767I.

**System action:** Recovery or recall of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Some alternate index clusters were not recovered or recalled for this data set. If a recall failed, the alternate index clusters that were not recalled must be rebuilt. If a recovery failed, the alternate index clusters that were not recovered can be rebuilt, or the entire data set can be recovered again, possibly from a different backup version.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0769I** IMPORT WITH EXISTING FREESPACE FAILED ON (RECALL I RECOVER) FOR DATA SET dsname, (RECALL I RECOVER) WILL BE RETRIED WITHOUT FREESPACE

**Explanation:** IDCAMS IMPORT command processing fails for this data set with message IDC3351I RC28. There is not enough space in the primary allocation to include the requested FREESPACE, and no secondary allocation is allowed or the maximum extents are exceeded.

**System action:** Recall or recovery of this data set can be retried without the FREESPACE specification. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the retry is successful, determine the data set's present allocation. If the allocation needs to be larger, take the appropriate action. If the retry without FREESPACE specified fails with message IDC3351I RC28, make another attempt after increasing the secondary space quantity. Message ARC0786I is issued if the second retry is attempted.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0770I** SMS GDS gdsname RECALLED(RECOVERED) AS (ACTIVE|ROLLED-OFF|DEFERRED) GDS

**Explanation:** A generation data group member (GDS) was recalled or recovered as an SMS data set. The GDS status after the recall or recovery is either ACTIVE, ROLLED-OFF, or DEFERRED.

An SMS GDS in the DEFERRED status may be made an active member of the generation data group using the IDCAMS ALTER ROLLIN command.

This message is not issued if the GDS being recalled or recovered is in active status, and is being recalled or recovered to active status.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0771I** RECOVER WITH FROMDUMP SPECIFIED BUT (NO ELIGIBLE DUMP COPY EXISTS I THE SOURCE AND TARGET DEVICE TYPES ARE NOT SIMILAR), (A BACKUP VERSION HAS BEEN RECOVERED)

**Explanation:** The RECOVER command was issued requesting that a dump copy be restored for a data set. However, an incremental backup version was recovered for the data set instead of a dump copy. The message indicates which of the following conditions was encountered:

- No eligible dump copy was found for the restore to be done.
- The volume that was dumped is not of a similar device type to the target volume.

A more recent backup version has been recataloged and recovered for a VSAM data set.

**System action:** The restore request is for a VSAM data set that did not exist when the process began, or for an existing non-SMS-managed VSAM data set that is on a different volume (with the TOVOLUME parameter) than the data set is currently on. DFSMShsm found a valid backup version and recovered it first to create the data set's catalog records properly before the restore operation. This operation was successful, but a restore of a dump copy was not permitted for the reason indicated in the message. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that an
eligible dump copy exists for the data set in question. Reissue the RECOVER command specifying the dump copy with the FROMDUMP and DUMPVOLUME parameters. The LIST command can be used to determine what the dump copies are for a given source volume. It can also be used to determine the contents of the VTOC at the time of the dump, if the dump VTOC copy data set exists.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0772I**

**RECOVERY STARTING ON VOLUME**

volser AT time ON date SYSTEM sysid

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm recovery function is starting for the volume with volume serial number volser. The starting time for recovery of data sets on that volume is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds). The date of recovery is date, expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, day). The SMF system identifier for the system on which the recovery is performed is sysid. Descriptions of individual data sets processed are contained in associated ARC0734I messages.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0773I**

**RECOVERY ENDED ON VOLUME** volser

**TIME** time

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm volume recovery is complete. The volume serial number of the volume recovered is volser. The time of day the recovery operation ended is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** This message indicates completion of the recovery operation only and not success or failure. All scheduled recovery requests from incremental backup completed. Examine all associated output to determine success or failure.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0774I**

**VSAM DATA SET** {dsname} RESTORED BUT CATALOG MAY NOT CONTAIN ACCURATE INFORMATION,

**REASON=reascode**

**Explanation:** The RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued for a VSAM data set. DFSMShsm found that a dump copy was the most recent copy for the criteria. DFSMShsm invoked DFSMSdss to restore the data set. This was successful. The catalog may not reflect the correct information about the data set. The reascode gives an indication of the conditions and the necessary action to take to correct the situation.

**Reascode** Meaning

---

4 The command was issued for a VSAM data set that was no longer cataloged when the command was issued. If a backup version exists for the data set, DFSMShsm IMPORTS it to reconstruct the catalog records properly. If either the IMPORT fails or a backup version does not exist, DFSMShsm invokes DFSMSdss to do a restore of the data set. This is successful, but the data set may not be cataloged.

8 The TOVOLUME parameter was used on the RECOVER or HRECOVER command and the specified volume was different than the volume where the VSAM non-SMS-managed data set currently exists. If a backup version exists for the data set, DFSMShsm IMPORTS it to reconstruct the catalog records properly. Either the IMPORT fails or a backup version does not exist. DFSMShsm then invokes DFSMSdss to do a restore of the data set. This is successful. The data set and the catalog entries are restored to the target volume. The catalog records still refer to the original volume, rather than the target volume of the restore.

12 A DFSMShsm authorized user explicitly requested that a dump copy be used to restore a multivolume VSAM data set not currently cataloged or is currently cataloged as non-SMS and on a volume(s) other than the TOVOLUME specified. DFSMShsm does not IMPORT the backup version to reconstruct the catalog records even if a backup version exists, since the volume sequence number may not be the same as the original number when the dump was taken. This could cause restore to fail.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the IDCAMS DIAGNOSE command for the data set name and include the entry to determine what information the catalog and catalog entry contain for the data set. It may be necessary to use the IDCAMS DEFINE RECATALOG command to specify the proper data set information.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Application continues. DFSMSdss encountered a minor error and DFSMSdss data movement to recover the data set; command was issued and DFSMShsm was using.

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has issued SVC 26 to request a catalog management function. The request has ended with a nonzero return code. The initial phrase of the message indicates what type of request has been made. The catalog management return and reason codes are given by crc and creas.

During CATALOG and RECATALOG of DFSMShsm's VTOC COPY data sets, identified by 'VTOC' as the 2nd level qualifier of the data set name, CRC is documented in [z/OS DFSMSdss Storage Administration] under Return Codes from Catalog, and CREASE is the return code under message IDC3009.

The catalog management return and reason codes are documented in the description for message IDC3009 in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)]

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

- If an alter error has occurred, the name must be changed with the IDCAMS ALTER command.
- If a LISTCAT has failed, determine the necessary corrective action from the response for the catalog return and reason codes.
- If a delete of a VSAM volume record (VVR) has failed, an integrated catalog facility VSAM data set component resides on the volume and the IDCAMS DELETE command must be used to delete it.
- If a RECATALOG has failed, the data set has been uncataloged by DFSMShsm. Determine the necessary corrective action from the response for the catalog return and reason codes and recatalog the uncataloged data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0776I**

THE DATA SET (dsn) WAS RECOVERED BUT DFSMSDSS ENCOUNTRED A MINOR ERROR WHILE PERFORMING DATA MOVEMENT.

**Explanation:** The RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued and DFSMShsm was using DFSMSdss data movement to recover the data set; however, DFSMSdss encountered a minor error and issued a return code 4.

**System action:** The recovery of the data set is reported as successful. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See DFSMSdss messages, contained in the DFSMShsm log, to determine the error encountered while recovering the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0778I**

DATA SET dsn1 WAS RECOVERED FROM A BACKUP MADE AT time ON date [WITHOUT SERIALIZATION]

**Explanation:** dsn1 was recovered from a backup made at the specified time and date. If WITHOUT SERIALIZATION appears, data in the recovered data set may not be consistent or complete, since the backup used by the RECOVER or HRECOVER command was made by DFSMShsm while the data set may have been in use. That is, DFSMShsm did not serialize on the data set before making the backup version, either because it was directed not to serialize, or because one or two serialization attempts failed.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If WITHOUT SERIALIZATION appears and you detect significant inconsistent or incomplete data, you might be able to recover your data from another backup version, (if one exists).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0779I**

RESIDUAL DATA ENCOUNTERED DURING RECALL | RECOVER OF BDAM DATA SET dsn1

**Explanation:** During the recall or recovery of a data set, an end of file (EOF) was encountered but data exists beyond the EOF. The data existing beyond the EOF (called residual data) is not recalled or recovered. This can happen if a BDAM data set was not initialized before backup or migration and a DAOPTION of RELBLK was specified. If the residual data is to be recovered, see the programmer response later in this section.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation continues. Only the data before the EOF is recalled or recovered.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the residual data is needed, recover the data set specifying either DAOPTION(SAMETRK) or DAOPTION(RELTRK).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0780I**

RENAME OF DATA SET TO [TEMPORARY] dsn2 FROM [TEMPORARY] dsn1 FAILED, RETURN CODE=rc, REASON CODE=reas

**Explanation:** When an existing SMS-managed data set is recovered, it is renamed to a temporary name before being deleted. This allows the data set to be
When FROMDUMP is specified with NEWNAME and if the NEWNAME data set exists, the NEWNAME data set is temporarily renamed until the restore is complete and then it is deleted.

If TEMPORARY appears after TO, the data set to be recovered or replaced could not be renamed. If TEMPORARY appears after FROM, the data set to be recovered or replaced could not be renamed back to its original name after the recovery fails.

The return and reason codes are the DFP catalog management return and reason codes. See the description of message IDC3009I in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] for detailed information about the renaming return and reason codes.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0782I** DATA SET *(dsname)* HAS A MORE RECENT DUMP COPY BUT A BACKUP VERSION (WILL BE RECOVERED | HAS BEEN RECOVERED | HAS BEEN USED BUT THE RECOVERY FAILED), REASON=reascode

Explanation: The HRECOVER command or the RECOVER command without the FROMDUMP parameter was issued to recover a data set. A dump copy more recent than the incremental backup version was found, but the incremental backup version was used to recover the data set. The reascode gives an indication of the reasons why the BACKUP version was used.

Reascode Meaning
1 The version of DFSMSdss which supports physical data set restore is not installed, or is not active in the system.
2 The version of DFSMSdss installed in the system is not a sufficient level to restore an SMS-managed data set.
3 The version of DFSMSdss installed in the system is not a sufficient level to restore a PDSE data set. PDSEs processing as data sets must be done using logical processing.
4 A multivolume extended format data set is being recovered.
5 The target data set is SMS managed but the target volume selected by DFSMShsm is non-SMS managed. If a physical dump copy is desired, specify a target SMS volume either by cataloging the target data set on an SMS-managed volume or by using the TOVOLUME parameter on the RECOVER command.

The following information indicates the processing DFSMShsm performs:
- DFSMShsm uses a backup version to recover the data set.
- In the case of recovering a VSAM data set which was not cataloged or was cataloged on a volume other than the TOVOLUME specified at the beginning of the recovery:
  - DFSMShsm recovered a backup version to construct or reconstruct the catalog record before discovering a dump copy was more recent, and the correct version of DFSMSdss is not installed or not active.

If the recovery of the backup version is successful, then message ARC1000I is issued. If the recovery fails, then message ARC1001I is issued with the return code and reason code as to why it failed.

System action: No restore operation against a data set is done. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the reason code is 4 and the more recent physical full volume dump copy is desired, reissue the RECOVER command with the FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME) parameter for each extended format To find out the DUMPVOLUME which contains the physical full volume dump copy of the data set, issue a LIST command with the PVOL BCDS ALLDUMPS parameter to retrieve the information about dump copies and dump volumes of the primary volume. Then issue LIST commands with DVO DVOL DUMPCONTENTS to retrieve the information about the dump copies of the data set. If the data set no longer exists before the restore, the data set must be cataloged by the user after all extended formats are
restored. Neither DFSMSdss nor DFSMSHsm catalogs
the multivolume extended format data set during
physical dump copy restore processing.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

### ARC0783I DATA SET dsn1 RENAMED TO dsn2 IN PREPARATION FOR RECOVERY

**Explanation:** Data set dsn1 is temporarily renamed to
dsn2. When the recovery is successful, the renamed
data set is deleted. This allows the data set to be
renamed back to its original name if the recovery is
unsuccessful. This message is for informational
purposes only.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

### ARC0784I EXTENDED ATTRIBUTES FOR DATA SET dsnname WERE NOT RETAINED DURING THE RECALL | RECOVER | ARECOVER

**Explanation:** The data set was recalled, recovered, or
aggregate backup successfully. However, JOBNAME,
STEPNAME, creation time attributes and/or vendor
attributes from the Format 9 DSCB of the recalled or
recovered data set were not retained, because the
volume on which it was placed did not support Format
8/ Format 9 DSCBs.

**System action:** The recall, recovery, or aggregate
recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

### ARC0785E CATALOG OF DATA SET {dsnname} ON VOLUME MIGRAT FAILED, CATALOG RETURN CODE = {catrc}, CATALOG REASON CODE = {catreas}

**Explanation:** RECALL processing of a VSAM data set
failed. The data set was uncataloged by DFSMSHsm
before the RECALL was attempted. DFSMSHsm was
trying to recatalog the cluster name or one of the
cluster’s object or path names as being on the volume
MIGRAT but the recatalog fails.

**System action:** RECALL processing ends.
DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** It is necessary
to find out which objects need to be recataloged. To find
this information, do the following:

1. Use the FIXCDS command to display the MCD
record for the migrated VSAM data set.

2. Using the field MCDMCANM in the MCD record as
the key, use the FIXCDS command to display the
MCO record for the data set (if an MCO record
exists).

3. Using the object names that exist in the MCO
record, or just using the base cluster name if an
MCO record does not exist, use the TSO LISTCAT
command to list the catalog entry for the object
name(s).

4. For any entry name that does not have a non-VSAM
catalog entry with a volume serial number of
MIGRAT, use the AMS DEFINE non-VSAM
command to create a catalog entry for the object
with a volume serial number of MIGRAT.

5. RECALL processing of the data set should be
attempted using any of the object names that are
now cataloged properly.

Source: DFSMSHsm

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### ARC0786I IMPORT FAILED TWICE FOR IDC3351I RC28 ON (RECALL | RECOVER) FOR DATA SET dsnname. (RECALL | RECOVER) WILL BE RETRIED AFTER INCREASING THE PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SPACE QUANTITY.

**Explanation:** IDCAMS IMPORT command processing
of this data set fails twice with message IDC3351I
RC28. After the first failure, message ARC0769I is
issued and IMPORT processing is retried without the
FREESPACE parameter. Message ARC0786I is
received if the retry without FREESPACE specified fails
with message IDC3351I RC28. The second failure
indicates that maximum extents are exceeded during
IMPORT processing. If the data set has secondary
allocation, the redrive indicated by ARC0786I will
increase the secondary allocation amount. If the data
set has zero secondary allocation, then the IMPORT is
redriven with a larger primary allocation amount.

**System action:** Retry RECALL or RECOVERY
processing of this data set after increasing the space
allocation (primary or secondary). If the retry is
successful, determine the current allocation of the data
set. If the allocation needs to be changed, take the
appropriate action. For DB2-type VSAM data sets, some
action may be required for full usability. Verify if VSAM
data sets created by other products require changes. If
the retry fails after message ARC0786I instructions are
completed, see message ARC1155I.

Source: DFSMSHsm

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### ARC0787I nnnn DATA SET RECOVER REQUESTS SCHEDULED FOR VOLUME volser

**Explanation:** For volume recovery requests, all data
sets requiring recovery were identified and scheduled.
For volume restore with APPLYINCREMENTAL
processing, the restore from dump was completed and
all data sets requiring recovery from incremental backups were identified and scheduled. The volume serial number of the volume recovered is volser. If the DASD volume was in DISALL status, it may now be enabled.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** This message indicates that requests only were scheduled and not success or failure. When all scheduled requests complete, message ARC0773I is issued.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0788I** BACKUP OF VOLUME volser TERMINATED, ERROR OPENING BACKUP TAPE DATA SET

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm attempted to process the volume with volume serial number volser. An attempt to open the backup tape data set failed.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the storage administrator, who can determine the cause of the failure and schedule a BACKVOL request, if necessary.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0789I** func ENDED ON STORAGE GROUP sg, TIME hh:mm:ss

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm storage group sg func. This message indicates only completion of the func and not success or failure. All scheduled func requests were attempted. Examine all associated output to determine success or failure.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** None.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0790E** TAPES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USERID userid func REQUEST.

*DSN=dsname, VOLSER(S)=xx, xx, ...

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm receives a cancel request from the OAM CBRUXVNL exit or message ARC0962A. For message ARC0962A, the operator is given the opportunity to cancel because the tape needed for the function does not have the same tape library status or storage group. The message ARC0790E is written only to the system console.

- **USERID** is the user ID of the command requester.
- **FUNCT** is the function DFSMShsm is performing.
- **DSN** is the data set processed for a data set command. **DSN** is the tape data set name for the RECOVER VOLUME FROMDUMP function. **DSN** can be set to *** for volume functions other than RECOVER VOLUME FROMDUMP.

- **VOLUME** is the list of the tape volumes needed to satisfy the function command. The list may include up to a maximum of twelve volumes.

This message is received for any instance of DYNAMIC ALLOCATION return code of ‘9704’x.

**System action:** All DFSMShsm processing outside of this task continues. If a data set function is processing, it fails. If a volume function is processing, it continues with the next eligible volume.

**Application Programmer Response:** If message ARC0926A is received or the failure is from the OAM CBRUXVNL exit during allocation processing, all of these tapes have to be placed in the same tape library and storage group or all of these tapes have to be removed from the library. If the DARC=9704x is received and the CBRUXVNL exit does not cancel the request, follow the procedures for DARC=9704x allocation error.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0791I** ALL nn VOLUME func REQUESTS SCHEDULED FOR STORAGE GROUP sg, TIME hh:mm:ss

**Explanation:** For func requests for storage group sg, all volumes eligible for func were identified and scheduled. nn is the number of scheduled volumes, and hh:mm:ss is the time that all MWEs are scheduled.

If nn is 0, no volume in the storage group was eligible.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0792I** BACKVOL CDS COMMAND FAILED DUE TO INCOMPATIBLE PARAMETERS

**Explanation:** Whenever DFSMShsm control data sets are accessed in record level sharing mode, DFSMSdss must be the specified datamover and the PARALLEL parameter must be specified if the backup is directed to tape. One or both of these conditions was not met.

**System action:** BACKVOL CDS command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If DFSMShsm has been specified as the datamover, then reenter the command with DATAMOVER(DSS). If the backup is being directed to tape, then specify BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY(TAPE(PARALLEL)). Use the parameters of the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP command to make the CDS version backup environment compatible with record level sharing mode processing.
ARC0793I  CDS VERSION BACKUP ENVIRONMENT OVERRIDDEN

Explanation:  Automatic CDS version backup was started while the control data sets were accessed in record level sharing mode.  In record level sharing mode, DFSMSdss must always be the specified datamover, and PARALLEL must be specified if the backup is directed to tape.  One of both of these conditions was not met but was overridden with the necessary value.

System action:  CDS version backup processing continues, using DFSMSdss as the datamover and the PARALLEL parameter.  DFSMShsm continues processing.

Application Programmer Response:  Use the optional parameters of the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP command to make the CDS version backup environment compatible with record level sharing mode processing.  To make DFSMSdss the datamover, specify SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP(DATAMOVER(DSS)).  If the backup is to be directed to tape, specify SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP(BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY(TAPE(PARALLEL))).  If both of these changes are needed, specify both of the optional parameters in the same SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP command.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0794I  INCONSISTENT PARAMETERS SPECIFIED ON THE BACKVOL CDS COMMAND.

Explanation:  The BACKVOL CDS command has been specified with DATAMOVER(DSS) without the BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY parameter and the DFSMShsm CDS version backup environment indicates TAPE(NOPARALLEL).  If DATAMOVER(DSS) is specified, CDS version backup must run in PARALLEL.

System action:  DFSMShsm continues to process; the BACKVOL CDS command processing ends.

Application Programmer Response:  Reenter the BACKVOL CDS command with BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY parameter.  The SETSYS command can also be used to change the CDS version backup environment.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0795I  CHANGING ENVIRONMENT TO BE CONSISTENT WITH DATAMOVER(DSS).

Explanation:  The SETSYS CDS command was specified with DATAMOVER(DSS) without the BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY parameter and the DFSMShsm CDS version backup environment indicates TAPE(NOPARALLEL).  If DATAMOVER(DSS) is specified CDS version backup must run in PARALLEL.

System action:  DFSMShsm continues to process; the DFSMShsm environment is changed to TAPE(PARALLEL).

Application Programmer Response:  Informational only.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0796I  JOURNALING MUST BE DISABLED, COMMAND IGNORED.

Explanation:  The BACKVOL CDS(NULLJOURNALONLY) command was entered, but the journal is currently active.  The NULLJOURNALONLY parameter of the BACKVOL command can only be issued if journaling is disabled.

System action:  DFSMShsm continues processing.

Application Programmer Response:  Informational only.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0797I  {NO | MORE THAN 30 | MORE THAN 80} {STORAGE GROUPS | VOLUMES} WERE LISTED IN THE BACKVOL COMMAND

Explanation:  A BACKVOL command was issued for storage groups or volumes.  For STORAGE GROUPS, either no storage groups or more than 30 storage groups were listed in the command.  If more than 30 are listed, only the first 30 storage groups are processed.  For VOLUMES, more than 80 volumes were listed in the command.  If more than 80 are listed, only the first 80 volumes are processed.

System action:  DFSMShsm continues processing.

Application Programmer Response:  Correct the BACKVOL command for STORAGE GROUPS to specify at least one, but no more than 30 storage groups.  Correct the VOLUMES to specify no more than 80 volumes.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0798E  TAPE(S) CONTAINING NEEDED DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

Explanation:  The tape volumes needed for the DFSMShsm function cannot be allocated.

System action:  All DFSMShsm processing outside of this task continues.  If the function is processing at a data set level, then that data set fails and processing continues with the next data set.  If a volume function is processing, it continues with the next eligible volume or volume set.

Application Programmer Response:  Contact your operator to determine the availability of tape volumes.
needed. Operations should check the ARC0790E message issued to the console for a list of volumes needed.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC0799I CDS BACKUP ENDING BECAUSE QUEUED JOURNAL ENTRIES DID NOT FINISH

Explanation: The CDS BACKUP function must wait for all queued journal entries to finish before it can start. If this does not occur within a time limit, the CDS BACKUP fails.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Run CDS BACKUP again. If the SETSYS JOURNAL option is SPEED, consider changing it to RECOVERY. This will minimize queued journal entries. If the option is already RECOVERY and you decide to contact IBM service, save the SNAP dump for analysis.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC0801I DFSMSHSM AUDIT STARTING

Explanation: DFSMSHsm AUDIT command processing is in process.

System action: AUDIT processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0802I DFSMSHSM AUDIT ENDING

Explanation: DFSMSHsm AUDIT command processing has ended.

System action: Normal DFSMSHsm activities resume without any intervention.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0803A WARNING: AUDIT OF CATALOG MAY DEGRADE PERFORMANCE, REPLY 'Y' TO START AUDIT OR 'N' TO CANCEL AUDIT COMMAND

Explanation: DFSMSHsm received a request to audit a user or master catalog with the FIX parameter. This type of audit request causes an exclusive enqueue on the migration, backup, and offline control data sets. In a multiple processing unit environment, a hardware RESERVE is issued for the resource, which stops all other DFSMSHsm processing during the audit.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues. The audit request is not processed unless the operator responds with Y.

Operator response: Reply Y to continue audit processing or N to cancel audit processing.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0804I AUDIT OF CATALOG CANCELLED BY OPERATOR

Explanation: A request to DFSMSHsm to audit a user or master catalog was cancelled. The operator response to message ARC0803A was not Y.

System action: Other DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the AUDIT command at a time when DFSMSHsm activity is minimal.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0805I I/O ERROR OCCURRED DURING READING OF VTOC ON VOLUME volser

Explanation: During processing of the AUDIT command, DFSMSHsm successfully opened the volume table of contents (VTOC) on a volume for a read operation. However, a permanent I/O error occurred during the reading of the VTOC. The volume serial number of the volume is volser.

System action: The AUDIT command ends. Other DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Operator response: Respond to any associated I/O error message. Retry the AUDIT command when the problem has been fixed.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC0806I OPEN OF VTOC FOR VOLUME volser FAILED

Explanation: While performing an audit request on a primary, backup, or migration volume, DFSMSHsm could not read the volume table of contents (VTOC) for the volume. There was an open failure. The volume serial number of the volume is volser.

System action: The audit request for the volume ends. Other DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Operator response: Respond to any associated I/O error message and reissue the audit request. If the error persists, there is probably an I/O error, or data on the VTOC has been damaged. Notify the storage administrator for assistance.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm
ARC0807I INSUFFICIENT SPACE FOR READING VTOC OF VOLUME volser

Explanation: DFSMS/hsm received a request to audit a volume (or list of volumes) or to migrate a volume. The space necessary for the read of the VTOC of the volume with the volume serial number volser could not be obtained with the GETBUF macro.

System action: The audit or migration request ends. Other DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the AUDIT command for the volume identified by volser. For migration of a volume, issue a MIGRATE command with the VOLUME parameter for the volume identified by volser in the message.

If the problem persists, increase the region size for DFSMS/hsm.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0808I UNABLE TO AUDIT VOLUME volser

Explanation: DFSMS/hsm received a request to audit the volume with volume serial number volser. AUDIT processing not be performed because of one of the following conditions:

• The volume was not mounted.
• The volume is not known to DFSMS/hsm. The volume may be either SMS-managed or non-SMS-managed, but there is no ADDVOL for the volume.
• The volume has not been assigned by DFSMS/hsm as a daily backup or SPILL backup.

System action: The audit command ends. DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Operator response: Mount the necessary volume if requested to do so.

Application Programmer Response: If the volume is non-SMS-managed, make sure the volume is known to DFSMS/hsm. If the volume is SMS-managed, use the IDCAMS DIAGNOSE command to check the volume for inconsistencies.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0809I BVR bvrkey IS IN USE BY ANOTHER HOST. AUDIT PROCESSING CONTINUES

Explanation: An AUDIT command of some or all backup volumes is being processed. The processing unit identifier in the backup cycle volume record (BVR) is not zero, meaning the BVR bvrkey is enqueued by another processing unit. This might result from the processing unit failing before being able to release the enqueue on the record, or another DFSMS/hsm function, such as backup, is running. AUDIT processing continues.

System action: DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the processing unit failed before being able to release the enqueue, the processing unit identifier will be set to zero the next time DFSMS/hsm is started up in that processing unit, or a LIST HOST command with the RESET parameter can be issued to remove the processing unit ID from the record. If backup is running, the results of the AUDIT processing may be invalid.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0810I AUDIT DSN/LEVEL REJECTED - NO DSNAME OR LEVEL QUALIFIER

Explanation: An AUDIT command was issued with the DATASETNAMEs or LEVELs parameter. The data set name or qualifier was not specified.

System action: DFSMS/hsm processing continues by processing the next parameter for this AUDIT command.

Application Programmer Response: Supply the data set name or qualifier and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0811I LIST BACKUPCONTENTS FOR INCREMENTAL VTOC COPY DATA SET ON A BACKUP VOLUME CANNOT BE DONE

Explanation: The LIST command was issued with the primary volume (PVOL) and BACKUPCONTENTS parameters. The specified volume has not been incrementally backed up by DFHSM 2.3.0 and does not have an incremental VTOC copy data set available on a migration level 1 volume. (Before DFHSM 2.3.0, VTOC copy data sets were kept on backup volumes.) Listing the VTOC copy data set is only supported when it is created on a migration level 1 volume by DFHSM 2.3.0 or a subsequent release. This message can also be issued if the volume has been dumped, but never backed up.

System action: The LIST command ends. DFSMS/hsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMS/hsm

ARC0812I LIST DUMPCONTENTS IGNORED, NO OR INVALID SOURCE VOLUME SPECIFIED

Explanation: The LIST DUMPVOLUME command was issued for all dump volumes or for a specific dump volume. The DUMPCONTENTS parameter was specified. One or more of the listed dump volumes has two or more valid stacked dump copies. Either the DUMPCONTENTS parameter specified no source volume serial number, or there is no dump copy of the
specified volume serial number on the listed dump volume or volumes.

System action: DFSMShsm lists the dump copies on the dump volumes without listing the contents of any dump copy.

Application Programmer Response: From the listing of the dump volumes, determine the source volume for which the dump contents are wanted. Reissue the LIST command with the correct volume serial number specified for the DUMPCONTENTS parameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0813I INCOMPLETE AUDIT OF (CATALOG catalogname | (MIGRATION | BACKUP) CDS | VOLUME volser | (PRIMARY AND MIGRATION | ML2) VOLUMES | (BACKUP | SPILL | UNASSIGNED) VOLUMES | DAY dayid | TAPE volser | DATASET dsname | COPYPOOL cpname), RC=retcode, REAS=reascode

Explanation: An AUDIT command has been issued to audit the item specified in the message. During AUDIT processing, an error has occurred.

The values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Normal completion; list ready for processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>An error has occurred while trying to read a record from a control data set. See the reascode for the cause of the read failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A partial audit has been completed because of a LOCATE failure. See reascode for the cause of the LOCATE failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Control data set positioning has failed. See reascode for the cause of the positioning failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Only copy pool backups records created or processed in z/OS release V1R8 and later can be audited. This copy pool backup was created prior to z/OS V1R8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the retcode is 4, the reascode is the failing return code from the LOCATE request. The return codes listed below have the following actions:

For retcode 2 or 6, the values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An AUDIT command has been issued for a specific volume. No volume record is found for the volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARC0814I LIST {USER | TTOC | DATA SETS | VOLUME | BACKUPVOLUME | PRIMARYVOLUME | DUMP VOLUMES | DUMP CLASSES | AGGREGATE | COPYPOOL) PROCESSING TERMINATING EARLY, RC=retcode

Explanation: A LIST or HLIST command ended before normal completion of the requested function. The LIST command was issued with one of the following parameters: USER, TTOC (tape table of contents), DATASETNAME (migrated data sets or backed up data sets), VOLUME (migration and primary volumes), BACKUPVOLUME, PRIMARYVOLUME, DUMPVOLUME, DUMPCLASS, AGGREGATE, or COPYPOOL. The reason for an early end is explained as determined by the retcode.

The values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in scanning DFSMShsm control data set records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The LIST command was issued, DFSMShsm was being shut down, or a TSO attention interrupt was issued from the terminal from which the command was issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error occurred. For a list of the backup contents of a VTOC copy data set, storage is needed to hold all the records from this data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4       | An error occurred in allocating a
VTOC copy data set for BACKUPCONTENTS request processing.

5 An error occurred in opening a VTOC copy data set for BACKUPCONTENTS request processing.

6 An error occurred in reading a VTOC copy data set for BACKUPCONTENTS request processing.

7 An error occurred in reading a DGN record to determine the dump volume serial numbers associated with the dump.

8 DFSMShsm was unable to list the data sets having the TSO user's identification as the high-level qualifier. As an example, this may be caused by specifying NOPREFIX in the user's TSO profile.

9 An error occurred in processing your request. See previously issued ARCO184I messages and retcode for further explanation of the errors.

12 An error occurred in retrieving the library name for a tape volume. Check the command activity log for messages.

13 Inconsistent parameters were used in the LIST command; for example, requesting a list of BCDS entries for a primary volume and specifying a migration volume for the volser (LIST PVOL (migration volser) BCDS).

15 A LIST DSN or LIST LEVEL(qualifier) command terminated. The optional parameter SUMMARY was specified with BACKUPCONTROLDATASET, BACKUP, BCDS, or BOTH. The optional parameter SUMMARY only applies to information from the MCDS.

18 LIST COPYPOOL DATASETS was requested to write output to the terminal. The TERMINAL parameter is not supported for the DATASETS keyword.

19 Copy pool records indicate that catalog information was not captured for this backup version.

20 Copy pool records indicate that catalog information was captured for this backup version, but the Fast Replication Catalog Information Data Set was not found.

21 The version for the specified GENERATION or TOKEN could not be found.

24 An internal error occurred; LIST could not continue.

System action: LIST command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If an I/O error occurred, see the preceding ARCO187I message or the ARCO184I message for the appropriate response. If a GETMAIN failure occurred, try the command again.

If the VTOC copy data set could not be accessed, or an error occurred in accessing a DGN record, resubmit the command after corrective action has been taken or the error has been identified as nonrecurring.

If the reason-code is 15 and you want SUMMARY information from the MCDS, issue the command without BACKUPCONTROLDATASET, BACKUP, BCDS, or BOTH. The default is information from the MCDS.

The Application programmer responses for retcode are:

18 Direct the output to a data set or system output class.

19 If you believe that catalog information was captured for this backup version, run AUDIT DIRECTORYCONTROLS.

20 Run AUDIT DIRECTORYCONTROLS.

21 Verify that the specified GENERATION or TOKEN was correct.

24 Search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0815I HOSTID=procid FOUND IN DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET RECORD, TYPE=rtype, KEY=rkey

Explanation: A LIST command was issued with the HOST parameter to list DFSMShsm control data set records that are serialized with procid. A control data set rtype record with key rkey was found to be serialized by procid. This message is issued for each serialized record found.

System action: LIST processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the processing unit is not operational and you want to remove the processing unit ID from the DFSMShsm records, issue the LIST HOST (hostid) RESET command.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC0816I  NO DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET RECORDS FOUND CONTAINING HOSTID=procid

Explanation:  A LIST command was issued with the HOST parameter to list control data set records that were serialized with procid. No serialized DFSMShsm control data set records were found.

System action:  LIST processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0817I  HOSTID=procid FOUND IN DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET RECORD, TYPE=rtype, KEY=rkey, RESET (SUCCESSFUL | FAILED)

Explanation:  A LIST command was issued with the HOST and RESET parameters to list the control data set records that are serialized with procid and to reset the processing unit identifier field in the listed records. A control data set rtype record with key rkey was found to be serialized by procid, and the reset function on that record was either successful or failed as indicated in the message. This message is issued for each serialized record found.

Note:  When the record type is V, the volume as well as the SDSF serialization information is reset.

System action:  LIST processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues. If the reset failed, the processing unit identifier field in the listed record is not nulled.

Application Programmer Response:  If the reset failed, notify the system programmer. See the preceding messages for the reason for the failure. After the problem is corrected as described in the preceding messages, reissue the LIST command.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0823I  VOLUME volser IS NOT A PRIMARY OR MIGRATION VOLUME

Explanation:  The specified volume serial number volser is not an eligible volume for the function being performed as it is a volume residing in a copy pool backup storage group.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0824I  RECYCLE ENCONTRED A CONFLICT BETWEEN ERRORALTERNATE(MARKFULL) AND A PATCH TO THE YGCB

Explanation:  Conflict between SETSYS DUPLEX(MIGRATION(Y ERRORALTERNATE(MARKFULL))) and existing patch to turn off all SYNCDEVS for the recycle alternate tape (YGCB_BYPASS_ALT_SYNC is ON).

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response:  Specify SETSYS DUPLEX(MIGRATION(Y ERRORALTERNATE(CONTINUE))).

System programmer response:  Specify SETSYS DUPLEX(MIGRATION(Y ERRORALTERNATE(CONTINUE))) or set YGCB_BYPASS_ALT_SYNC flag OFF.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0825D  RECYCLE TAPE LIST CREATED, DSN=dsname. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?  REPLY 'N' TO STOP RECYCLE OR 'Y' WHEN READY TO MOUNT TAPES.

Explanation:  Because a RECYCLE command has the EXECUTE and TAPELIST parameters specified, DFSMShsm writes the tape list output into a data set or SYSOUT file and deallocates the data set. While preventing this or another host from trying to recycle the same category of tape volumes, DFSMShsm allows the tape operator to use this tape output to retrieve nonempty tapes before requesting that they be mounted on the tape drives.

System action:  No tapes of the specified category are recycled until the operator responds with 'Y'.

Application Programmer Response:  Reply 'Y' to continue recycle processing when you have the first pull group of nonempty tapes available for mounting and recycling. Reply 'N' to end the recycling of the specified volume category.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0830I  RECYCLE COMMAND PROCESSING STARTING

Explanation:  A RECYCLE command has started to process.

System action:  RECYCLE processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm
ARC0831I  RECYCLE COMMAND PROCESSING ENDING

Explanation:  The RECYCLE command has completed processing.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0832I  RECYCLE STARTING ON VOLUME volser AT time ON date SYSTEM sysid

Explanation:  RECYCLE command processing of the volume volser has started.  The time of day the RECYCLE processing began is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).  The date of RECYCLE processing is date, expressed yy/mm/dd (year, month, day).  The SMF system identifier of the system on which the RECYCLE is processing is sysid.

System action:  RECYCLE processing of the volume proceeds.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0833I  RECYCLE ENDED ON VOLUME volser, number DATA SETS MOVED, TIME time, RC=retcode, REAS=reascode

Explanation:  RECYCLE processing of volume volser has ended.  The time of day RECYCLE processing ended is time, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).  number is the number of data sets that were moved from the volume to selected output tape volumes as indicated in the associated ARC0734I messages.  For retcode values, see Table 15 on page 473.  The reascode is either the TCB completion code if the task abnormally ended or the return code from the data mover subtask.  The reason code is in hexadecimal.

Note:  When RECYCLE processes a tape in which all data sets are no longer valid, this message indicates that zero data sets were moved.  Zero is valid and does not represent a RECYCLE processing problem.

System action:  See Table 15 on page 473 for the system action related to the specific return code reported by this message.

Application Programmer Response:  See the programmer response for the specific return codes reported by this message in Table 15 on page 473.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0834I  Recycle TASK id ENDING.

RC=return-code, REAS=reason-code.

Explanation:  A recycle task is ending.  The task is identified by id and can be a number between 1 and 15.

System action:  Recycle processing for other recycle tasks continues.  The following return code values explain the actions of the ending task and the actions required, if any, to correct the error.  For return codes not listed below, see Table 15 on page 473.

Retcode  Meaning
00  The task ended successfully.
23  This recycle task abended.  The reason code is the ECB completion code.  Respond to the preceding messages describing the abend.
24  This recycle task ended because there is no more work for it to do.  This is a normal condition.
28  This task is ending because the operator requested a decrease in the number of recycle tasks.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC0835I  RECYCLE TERMINATED EARLY, RC=retcode, REAS=reascode

Explanation:  During RECYCLE command processing, an error or failure has occurred that has caused RECYCLE processing to end even though volumes remain that are eligible for recycling.

• If EXECUTE has been specified, the remaining volumes are not recycled.
• If EXECUTE TAPELIST has been specified and the tape lists have been produced but the operator’s reply says not to continue recycling, no volumes are mounted and no data sets are moved for the specified tape category.
• If the VERIFY or the DISPLAY parameter has been specified, the remaining volumes are not listed.

For retcode values, see Table 16 on page 477.  For reascode values, see Table 15 on page 473.

System action:  See the system action for specific return codes in Table 16 on page 477.

Application Programmer Response:  See the programmer response for specific return codes in Table 16 on page 477.

Source:  DFSMShsm
ARC0837I  NO (ML2 | BACKUP) VOLUMES WERE FOUND TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR RECYCLE, CRITERIA USED=percent%

Explanation: A RECYCLE command has been issued that specifies the DAILY, SPILL, ML2, ALL or BACKUP parameter. The criterion is percent.

No volumes of the specified type are eligible for processing because DFSMShsm has detected one of the following situations:

- The specified percent-valid criterion has not been met for any volume.
- Each volume that has met the percent-valid criterion is ineligible for processing. For details about recycle eligibility, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration.

System action: Recycle processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For eligibility information about a particular volume, issue the RECYCLE command with the DISPLAY parameters specifying the desired volume. For more information about recycle eligibility, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0838I  VOLUME volser FULL={YES | NO}, PERCENT VALID=pct, VOLUME TYPE={ML2 | SPILL | DAILY(day) | UNASSIGNED}, FAILED RECYCLE= {YES | NO}, DISASTER ALTERNATE={YES | NO}, FAILED CREATION={YES | NO}

Explanation: During the processing of a recycle request for a specific volume, the information requested is displayed. If a volume belongs to a connected set, there will be an ARC0838I message for each volume in the set.

FULL=NO indicates that the tape is not yet marked full and may receive more data.

pct is the percentage of valid blocks of data on the tape volume.

DAILY, SPILL, ML2, or UNASSIGNED is the DFSMShsm volume category of volser.

day is the day in the backup cycle to which the volume belongs if it is a daily backup volume.

FAILED RECYCLE=YES indicates that this volume has failed a previous recycle attempt.

DISASTER ALTERNATE=YES indicates that the tape has a disaster alternate copy.

FAILED CREATION=YES indicates a mismatch between the number of data sets on the volume as recorded in the OCDS TTOC record and the actual number of data sets residing on the volumes.

System action: This message is the normal result of a RECYCLE DISPLAY request. However, if the EXECUTE parameter was specified, DFSMShsm has determined that the tape is ineligible for processing. See ARC0445I message that follows.

Application Programmer Response: For more information about the volume volser, issue a LIST or HLST command with the TTOC parameter and specify the volume.

When FAILED CREATION=YES, the extended AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS command should be used to resolve the missing TTOC data set entries for the tape volume volser. If a data check or an invalid file block identifier is encountered by AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS, the RECYCLE command can be issued with the FORCE parameter. Recycle processing will invalidate data sets that encounter a data check or invalid file block identifier. For information about extended AUDIT MEDIACONTROLS and RECYCLE FORCE, see z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0839I  RECYCLE TASK id COULD NOT BE STARTED. RC=return-code, REAS=reason-code.

Explanation: A recycle task cannot be started. The task is identified by id and is a number between 1 and 15.

System action: If the task id is 1, then recycle processing ends. If the task id is not 1, then recycle processing continues with a reduced number of tasks.

Application Programmer Response:

Retcode | Meaning
---|---
52 | See the preceding ARC0305I message for the specific failing code.
90 | See message ARC0090I for a further explanation of the error.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0840I  MAXRECYCLETASKS=ytasks, RECYCLE INPUT DEALLOCATION FREQUENCY BACKUP=bfreq, MIGRATION=mtfreq.

Explanation: A DFSMShsm QUERY command was
issued with the SETSYS parameter. The maximum number of recycle tasks allowed to process concurrently is \( t \times \text{tasks} \). When processing backup tapes, the input drive is deallocated for every \( b \times \text{freq} \) recycled connected sets, per task. When processing migration tapes, the input drive is deallocated for every \( m \times \text{freq} \) recycled connected sets, per task. If either \( b \times \text{freq} \) or \( m \times \text{freq} \) is zero, then the input drive is not deallocated during recycle processing of that category.

**System action:** None.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0841I** Recycled net \( \text{number} \) (backup or ML2) volumes toward a limit of \( \text{limit} \).

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message identifies the net number of volumes freed by the currently active RECYCLE command, and the \( \text{limit} \) specified in the RECYCLE command.

The net \( \text{number} \) of volumes freed is computed as the number of volumes freed minus the number of volumes used for output for the category mentioned.

If limit is ****, then the RECYCLE command did not specify a limit.

**System action:** Processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0842I** \{input | output\} volume(s) deallocation failed during termination of a recycle task.

**Explanation:** During termination of a recycle task, an attempt to deallocate an outstanding allocation failed.

**System action:** If other recycle tasks are still active, then the recycle processing will continue. If this task was the last active task, recycle processing will end.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the cause of the deallocation failure from ARC0200I or ARC0208I messages in the command activity log. To free the allocated tape drive you must stop DFSMShsm.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0843I** Recycle command invalid, ‘volume’ or ‘category of volumes’ must be specified

**Explanation:** A RECYCLE command was issued without specifying the VOLUME or the type of volume to be processed. One must be specified.

**System action:** RECYCLE processing ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the RECYCLE command specifying the type of volume or the specific volume to be recycled.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0844I** RECYCLE command invalid. ‘execute’, ‘verify’, or ‘display’ must be specified

**Explanation:** A RECYCLE command has been issued without specifying the EXECUTE, VERIFY, or DISPLAY parameter. One must be specified.

**System action:** RECYCLE processing ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the RECYCLE command specifying the EXECUTE, VERIFY or DISPLAY parameter.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0845I** Connected set beginning with volume volser not recycled. RC=return-code.

**Explanation:** A connected set beginning with the volume identified by volser was not recycled. The recycle of the connected set has ended. For return code values, see Table 15 on page 473.

**System action:** See Table 15 on page 473 for the system action related to the specific return code reported by this message.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the programmer response for specific return codes in Table 15 on page 473.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0846I** \{ML2 | spill | daily\} tapes are being recycled by another host

**Explanation:** During tape selection of a generic recycle request, a tape group (ML2, Spill or Daily) was found to be already in process on another host. Only one host is allowed to recycle a tape group at one time.

**System action:** If RECYCLE ALL or RECYCLE BACKUP was specified, processing will continue for another group of tapes, if possible. Otherwise, recycle processing will end.

**Application Programmer Response:** Wait until the other host has completed before reissuing the recycle request.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**Explanation:** At the end of a RECYCLE EXECUTE command, this message is displayed, identifying the number of input volumes returned and the number of output volumes used. When PARTIALTAPE(REUSE) is in effect, the first output tape selected for each recycle task is not included in the number of output volumes used.

**Application Programmer Response:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**Explanation:** A RECYCLE command has been issued that specifies the SELECT parameter. However, the SELECT parameter is invalid because DFSMSshm detected one of the following parse errors:

- SELECT was specified, but neither INCLUDE nor EXCLUDE was specified.
- SELECT and VOLUME were both specified, but SELECT is only valid on the generic RECYCLE command.
- INCLUDE or EXCLUDE, or both, were specified without a subparameter.
- The RANGE exclude ranges were not within the INCLUDE ranges.
- The RANGE parameter's subparameter has an invalid volser range specified; the beginning volser was specified after the ending volser.

**System action:** All other RECYCLE parse errors are detected and reported. RECYCLE processing ends. DFSMSShm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct any parse errors, and resubmit the command.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**Explanation:** During reading of the DFSMSshm journal data set, an I/O error occurred or an invalid journal data set was used. The UPDATEC command cannot finish processing successfully.

**System action:** The UPDATEC command ends. DFSMSShm processing continues without further journaling.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer. If your installation procedures require the DFSMSshm journal data, shut down DFSMSshm.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the cause of the I/O error or the invalid journal data set, and rerun the UPDATEC command for the failing journal.

**Source:** DFSMSshm
ARC0853I  ERROR ALLOCATING JOURNAL - dsname

Explanation: An attempt was made to allocate a DFSMShsm journal data set during processing of an UPDATEC command. The journal data set whose name is dsname could not be allocated.

System action: The UPDATEC command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: After making sure that the DFSMShsm journal data set is available and cataloged, reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0854I  ACTION=action RC=retcode TYPE=type KEY=key

Explanation: An UPDATEC command was issued to apply journal records to the restored copy of the control data set. Message ARC0854I is issued describing each journal record applied. The action is either INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE. The return code from modifying the control data set is retcode. For retcode values, see Table 7 on page 466. The control data set record type is type. The control data set record key is key.

System action: The UPDATEC command processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a nonzero return code is associated with the message, determine the cause of the error (see ARC0184I). Use the FIXCDS command to fix the CDS record.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0855I  MCDS, BCDS, OCDS, OR ALL - NOT SPECIFIED

Explanation: An UPDATEC command was issued without specifying which control data set DFSMShsm should update. You must specify MIGRATIONCONTROLDATASET, BACKUPCONTROLDATASET, OFFLINECONTROLDATASET, or ALL.

System action: The UPDATEC command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Be sure to specify on the UPDATEC command which control data set DFSMShsm is to update.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0856E  (MCDS | BCDS | OCDS | JOURNAL)
SPACE MONITORING DISABLED - RC=retcode. MIGRATION, BACKUP, FRBBACKUP, DUMP, AND RECYCLE HELD.

Explanation: An error occurred in either accessing the multiple-host processor control record (MHCR) in the migration control data set or in initially setting up space monitoring that disabled space monitoring of the specified data set. The return code retcode describes the error condition. For retcode values, see Table 7 on page 466.

System action: DFSMShsm space monitoring of the migration control data set, backup control data set, offline control data set, or journal is disabled. The DFSMShsm functions of migration, backup, fast replication backup, dump, and recycle are held.

Operator response: When the problem has been corrected or the message is no longer needed, take the following action to delete the message:

- If the message identifier is not available, issue the DISPLAY R,I command to get the ID.
- To delete the message, issue the following command using the message identifier obtained from the above DISPLAY R,I command for the id:
  CONTROL C,I,id

Application Programmer Response: The problem with the multiple-host processor control record (MHCR) in the migration control data set should be corrected through the VSAM recovery process that is required. Note that while space monitoring is disabled, the multiple-host processor control record (MHCR) is not accumulating space use statistics. The record must be brought up to date by either deleting it (DFSMShsm creates a new one) or by issuing the SETSYS command specifying the MONITOR parameter with the NEWCOPY subparameter. In either case, DFSMShsm obtains space use data from the VSAM catalog. For a return code of 28, you might have to reallocate the data set using the IDCAMS EXPORT and IMPORT commands or copy it using the IDCAMS REPRO command. Note that in a multiple processing unit environment, the only way to ensure that the catalog space use statistics are accurate is to reallocate or copy the data set by using IDCAMS EXPORT and IMPORT commands or the REPRO command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0875I  BASE TTOC RECORD FOR VOLUME volser INDICATES SOME TTOC RECORDS WERE NOT WRITTEN TO OCDS

Explanation: The AUDIT function has detected that this volume lists in-storage TTOC records that are not written to the OCDS. This allows the audit to fast forward to an indicated point on this tape volume, reducing the time required to audit this tape and restore the OCDS records.

System action: Audit processing continues.

Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: None.
**ARC0876I**  
AUDIT MEDCTL CANNOT RESUME ON VOLUME volser BECAUSE (THE VOLUME IS DISK | FIX IS NOT SPECIFIED | THE TAPE IS IN FAILEDCREATE STATUS)

**Explanation:** The optional parameter RESUME was specified, but the audit command with RESUME cannot execute for the reason given in the message.

**THE VOLUME IS DISK**  
MEDCTL RESUME is only valid for tape.

**FIX IS NOT SPECIFIED**  
MEDCTL RESUME is only valid when the FIX parameter is specified. If the initial AUDIT is issued without specifying FIX and the AUDIT is held, and then the generated FIXCDS commands are manually issued, the results of AUDIT MEDCTL with RESUME are unpredictable. Manually entering patches generated by NOFIX is discouraged by IBM.

**THE TAPE IS IN FAILEDCREATE STATUS**  
If additional entries are added to a tape while AUDIT is held and a FAILEDCREATE situation occurs setting TTCFAIST=ON, AUDIT will add the missing TTOC entries. On completion of this audit, the AUDIT MEDCTL RESUME command can be issued again to resume with the last data set being processed when audit was held.

**System action:** RESUME is not executed.

**Operator response:** See the explanation.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the explanation.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

---

**ARC0900I**  
DFSMShsm ERROR CODE retcode IN MODULE modname TYPE (LOG | SNAP | ABEND | FATAL | SNAP FAILED)

**Explanation:** A DFSMSshsm error occurred. The module modname detected an error of the type indicated in the message text. The internal DFSMSshsm error code is retcode. If the ESTAE exit processed the error, 900 (decimal) was added to the error code to identify that the ESTAE exit was invoked.

If TYPE is SNAP FAILED, retcode indicates the internal return code from the SNAP macro. However, when retcode is 0, the SNAP data set could not be opened. A SNAP failure always causes an abnormal end (abend) to occur.

If retcode is 9nn, an abend occurred after the return code was set to nn. If nn is nonzero, the explanation for nn depends on what function DFSMSshsm was running.

**Function** | **Explanation of Abend**
--- | ---
Recovery/Recall | ARC11nn
Space Management | ARC12nn
Backup | ARC13nn

For example, if you receive a return code of 931 and you were running RECOVERY, message ARC1131I explains the return code that was set before the abend occurred.

If the retcode is not 9nn, see Table 1 Entries that pass error codes to ARCERP in z/OS DFSMSshsm Diagnosis for the explanation.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm ends only if the option is FATAL. Otherwise, DFSMSshsm performs the option indicated in the message and continues processing. If the option is ABEND, DFSMSshsm reinstates the terminating task after the dump.

**Application Programmer Response:** Investigate the error using the dump. Restart DFSMSshsm if necessary. The system programmer can set a trap in the module for the particular DFSMSshsm error code to examine system status the next time the error occurs.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

---

**ARC0901I**  
DFSMShsm DEBUG, MOD=name, CODE=x

**Explanation:** The module producing the message is name, and the debugging data is x.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm
ARC0902I  MODULE ARCSPCNV CALLED WITH BAD DASD DEVICE CODE OF ‘xx.’X

Explanation: Module ARCSPCNV has been called with a device code (fourth byte of DEVTYP field) that is not one of the DFSMShsm-supported DASD device types defined in the DASD volume table.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues, but substitutes the characteristics of a 3330 volume.

Application Programmer Response: This could be caused because of local modification of the DASD volume table.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0903I  VSAM CONTROL INTERVAL BUSY TOO LONG ON READ-FOR-UPDATE OF DFSMShsm RECORD TYPE=type, KEY=key

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to read a record from one of its control data sets and received a control-interval-busy status from VSAM. DFSMShsm retried the read for update every second for 5 minutes and got the same result.

System action: DFSMShsm has failed to read the record. The DFSMShsm function running at the time has probably failed as well. See subsequent messages regarding the status of the DFSMShsm function. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine whether this is a VSAM error or the result of a previous abnormal end when the control interval was in use. If the record being accessed is critical to DFSMShsm, the control interval can be released by stopping all DFSMShsms that share the control data sets and then restarting them.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0904I  VSAM CONTROL INTERVAL BUSY TOO LONG ON THE WRITE OF DFSMShsm RECORD TYPE=type, KEY=key

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to write a record to one of its control data sets and received a control-interval-busy status from VSAM. DFSMShsm attempted to write the record every second for 30 seconds and got the same result.

This message can also occur if DFSMShsm was requested to shut down while the retries were occurring. In this case, there might not be an error.

System action: DFSMShsm has failed to write the record. The DFSMShsm function running at the time has probably failed as well. See subsequent messages regarding the status of the DFSMShsm function. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine whether this is a VSAM error or the result of a previous abnormal end when the control interval was in use. If the record being accessed is critical to DFSMShsm, the control interval can be released by stopping all DFSMShsms that share the control data sets and then restarting them.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0905E  ERROR UPDATING DATA SET VTOC ENTRY FOR dsname, RC= retcode

Explanation: An error occurred during BACKUP. The CONCURRENT COPY function was used and the data-set-changed indicator was turned off when the concurrent copy session was established. After the backup failed, the error recovery path attempted to reset the data-set-changed indicator back ON, but the update of the data set VTOC entry failed. As a result, the data-set-changed indicator remains off and the data set does not have a valid current backup copy.

The request to the common VTOC access facility (CVAF) to write the data set VTOC entry failed. The return code is the contents of register 15 on return from CVAF. See the z/OS DFSMSdfp Advanced Services (Return Codes from CVAFD1R) for a description of the return code.

System action: None. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Either reset the data-set-changed indicator to on so a backup is made the next time AUTOBACKUP runs, or issue a command to backup the data set. If the problem still exists, notify the storage administrator.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0909E  (MCDS CONTROL | BCDS CONTROL | OCDS CONTROL | JOURNAL) DATA SET IS ABOUT percent% FULL

Explanation: The percentage of space used in the migration control data set (MCDS), backup control data set (BCDS), offline control data set (OCDS), or journal data set is percent. The installation-specified threshold for space was exceeded. This threshold is specified as thresh on the SETSYS MONITOR command. When the specified threshold exceeds, DFSMShsm issues this attention message.

Note: If a number is concatenated to the control data set name (such as MCDS2), then the message refers to a single volume of a multicluster CDS.

The numerator is the amount of space between the beginning of the data set and the high-used point in the data set. For the control data sets, DFSMShsm does not subtract the free space below the high-used point because it can still exist when VSAM indicates the data set full. For example, there can be free space in some
After DFSMShsm shutdown:
- Reclaim fragmented space by performing an IDCAMS EXPORT and IMPORT of the data set or by copying the data set out and back using the IDCAMS REPRO command. If reclaiming fragmented space does not provide sufficient space, a larger control data set should be allocated.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC0911E**  
**(MCDS | BCDS | OCDS) INDEX DATA SET IS ABOUT percent % FULL**

**Explanation:** The percentage of space used in the data set is percent. The installation-specified threshold for space was exceeded. This threshold is specified as thresh on the SETSYS MONITOR command. When the specified threshold exceeds, DFSMShsm issues this attention message.

**Note:** If a number is concatenated to the control data set name (such as MCDS2), then the message refers to a single volume of a multiclient CDS.

The numerator is the amount of space between the beginning of the data set and the high-used point in the data set.

The denominator is the total space in the data set, which is the amount of space between the beginning and the end of the data set (high-allocated).

**Note:** If the data set is defined so it can extend, the total space increases. Thus, DFSMShsm may issue this message more than once. DFSMShsm issues this message every time the percent drops below and then reaches the threshold. For this reason, DFSMShsm recommends that the data set be defined without secondary allocation. If the VSAM index data set is allowed to fill up and the index cannot extend, DFSMShsm performance degrades. This message indicates that the CDS must be reorganized and the size of the VSAM index must be increased.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify the system programmer or storage administrator.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue a QUERY command specifying the CONTROLDATASETS parameter to determine additional information about the data set in question. If you would like to change the current threshold, use the SETSYS command with the MONITOR parameter to respecify the threshold at which DFSMShsm should begin issuing this message.

If the MCDS, BCDS, or OCDS is full enough to require action, DFSMShsm should be shut down.

Prior to a DFSMShsm shutdown, there are some options you can use:

- Delete old or unneeded records, such as old statistics records, by using the DELETE parameter of the DFSMShsm FIXCDS or REPORT command.
- Run migration cleanup using the SETSYS command with the SECONDARYSPMGMTSTART parameter and the DEFINE command with the SECONDARYSPMGMTCYCLE parameter.

After DFSMShsm shutdown:

- Reclaim fragmented space by performing an IDCAMS EXPORT and IMPORT of the data set or by copying the data set out and back using the IDCAMS REPRO command. If reclaiming fragmented spaces does not provide sufficient space, a larger control data set must be allocated for the VSAM index.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0920I**  
**ERROR ON POINT MACRO, BLOCKID= blkid, RC= retcode**

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has specified that the 3480 single-file format is being used.

DFSMShsm has issued a POINT macro to position to a block of data (blkid) on a 3480 tape volume. The POINT macro has failed. There are three possible return codes, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Does not support block ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Invalid input parameters are specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An I/O error has occurred for the LOCATE (blkid) command. The data set block is not found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The recall, recovery, or recycle fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the POINT macro and its return codes, see [z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview/z/os/mvs/2.1/pt/9724a008.doc) or [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview/z/dfsms/2.1/pt/9724a008.doc).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0921I**  
**ERROR ON NOTE MACRO, RC= retcode**

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has specified that the 3480 single-file format is being used. DFSMShsm has issued a NOTE macro for a 3480 tape volume. The NOTE macro has failed. There are three possible return codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Does not support block ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Invalid input parameters are specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An I/O error has occurred during the RDBLKID command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The migration, backup, or recycle action fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the NOTE macro and its return codes, see [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview/z/dfsms/2.1/pt/9724a008.doc) or [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview/z/dfsms/2.1/pt/9724a008.doc).

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**ARC0922I**  ERROR ON SYNCDEV MACRO, RC= retcode, REAS = reas

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has specified that the 3480 single-file format is being used. DFSMShsm has issued a SYNCDEV macro to flush the 3480 tape buffer. The SYNCDEV macro has failed. The three possible return codes follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Invalid device (not a buffered tape) is targeted, or invalid input parameters are specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Permanent I/O error exists for the RDBLKID or SYNCHRONIZE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Permanent I/O error exists for earlier channel program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The migration fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the SYNCDEV macro and its return and reason codes, see [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](#).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0931I**  (H)CANCEL COMMAND COMPLETED, NUMBER OF (REQUESTS | TCBS | ADDRESS SPACES) CANCELLED=n

**Explanation:** A CANCEL or HCANCEL command was issued with the REQUEST, USERID, or DATASETNAME parameter, or a CANCEL command was issued with the TCBADDRESS or SASINDEX parameter. The number of cancellations by the command is n.

**System action:** The number of requests, TCBS or address spaces indicated were cancelled. REQUEST, USERID and DATASETNAME only cancel commands awaiting processing. The TCBADDRESS and SASINDEX parameters are used to cancel active tasks.

For TCBADDRESS and SASINDEX, n will be 1 if the cancellation code is executed and 0 if a detectable error occurred. If an invalid but plausible value was passed in tcbaddress or SASINDEX, n will be 1 even though no cancellation took place. The actual cancellation of an active task will be accompanied by other messages from the system.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0932I**  (H)CANCEL COMMAND REJECTED, USER NOT AUTHORIZED

**Explanation:** If a CANCEL or HCANCEL command was issued with the REQUEST, USERID, or DATASETNAME parameter, the user was not an authorized DFSMShsm user or was not authorized by RACF facility class, and the USER ID is not the same as the request USER ID. If a CANCEL command was issued with TCBADDRESS or SASINDEX, the user was not an authorized DFSMShsm user or was not authorized by RACF facility class.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Contact a DFSMShsm-authorized user if it is imperative to cancel requests or active tasks that you are not authorized to cancel.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC0933I**  (H)CANCEL COMMAND REJECTED, (H)CANCEL CANNOT BE ISSUED VIA BATCH IN EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

**Explanation:** A batch request specified a CANCEL, HCANCEL, or HSENDCMD CANCEL command on a system that did not have RACF installed and had not issued the SETSYS ACCEPTPSCBUSERID command.

**System action:** The cancel request fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: If the system supports a user ID in the protected step control block (PSCB), enter SETSYS ACCEPTPSCBUSERID and a user ID. Reissue the CANCEL or HCANCEL command on the batch request. The operator issuing the command from the system console can cancel the request.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0934I  

userid NOT AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE AUTH COMMAND

Explanation: An AUTH command has been issued from a user ID (userid) that is not permitted to authorize other users. Before a user ID can be used to authorize other users, it must be specified by the command AUTHDBA(CONTROL).

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: A userid that has been authorized with the AUTHDBA(CONTROL) command can authorize this user ID.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0935I  

ERROR INVOCKING SSI FOR SMS SERVICES, SUBFUNCTION = func, DATA = data type, R15RC = rcl, SSIRC = rc2, SSIREAS = reas

Explanation: DFSMShsm has attempted to invoke the subsystem interface (SSI) to issue an SMS service.

SUBFUNCTION is the SMS-defined code for the subfunction being requested, as follows:
- 1 = Get active configuration data.
- 5 = Perform ACS processing.
- 14 = Invoke VTOC/Data Set Services Create.
- 15 = Invoke VTOC/Data Set Services Delete.

DATA is the type of configuration data being requested if SUBFUNCTION is 1. Possible values are:
- 0 = Get lock token.
- 1 = Free lock token.
- 2 = Get base configuration.
- 4 = Return a management class definition.
- 6 = Return a storage group definition.
- 7 = Return a list of volumes associated with a storage group.
- 10 = Return the list of management classes associated with configuration.
- 12 = Return the list of storage groups associated with configuration.
- 13 = Return a volume definition.
- 29 = Return a copy pool definition.
- 30 = Return the list of copy pools associated with configuration.

For all other subfunctions, this field will contain ****.

RC15RC is the return code from the invocation of the SSI. SSIRC is the return code from SMS services. SSIREAS is the reason code from the SMS subfunction. The values for R15RC are documented in the values for R15RC

For further information about the reason codes associated with return code 8, see

For further information about the reason codes for return code 12, see

Chapter 2. ARC messages 243
(GOS-IEA) under message IDC3009I, return code 50, where the reason code under return code 50 corresponds to the reason code in this message.

For further information about the reason codes and subreason codes associated with return code 16, see z/OS MVS Programming: Assembler Services Reference ABE-HSP.

System action: The volume function processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the error from either, or both, the return and reason codes. Correct the error and retry the failing function.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0937I FAILED TO SCRATCH SMS MANAGED DATA SET dsname FROM VOLUME volser, RC = retcode (SCRATCH STATUS CODE = dadrc 1, CATALOG REASON CODE = catreas)

Explanation: DFSMShsm tried to scratch (or scratch and uncatalog) SMS-managed data set dsname from volume volser.

For a scratch failure, DADSM scratch returned retcode and status code dadrc.

For a failure while uncataloging:
- retcode is the return code from the uncatalog request.
- catreas is the reason code from the uncatalog request.
- Message ARC0950I contains further data about the failure.

System action: The function requesting the scratch ends. DFSMShsm continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the source of the error from the return and reason codes. Correct the error and retry the failing function.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0937I SYSTEM DFSMSdfp LIST. FOR THE MEANING OF REGISTER 15 AND A DSNAME EXTENDED FORMAT VSAM KSDS, OR PARTITIONED DATA SET UNUSED DASD SPACE ALLOCATED TO A SEQUENTIAL,

Explanation:

ARC0938I PARTIAL RELEASE OF UNUSED DASD SPACE FOR DATA SET dsname NOT SUCCESSFULLY PROCESSED, RC=retcode, REASON=reascode

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to release unused DASD space allocated to a sequential, extended format VSAM KSDS, or partitioned data set dsname. The PARTREL macro returned retcode in register 15 and a reascode in the PARTREL parameter list. For the meaning of retcode and reascode, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For more information about the PARTREL macro and its return codes, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0939I SMS MANAGED DATA SET was backed up successfully but update of the last-backed-up date in catalog failed, CATRC=rc, CATREAS=reas

Explanation: DFSMShsm has attempted to invoke catalog SVC 26 to alter the last-backed-up date in the catalog. A catalog error has occurred and the alter has failed. The SMS-managed data set, indicated by dsname, has been backed up successfully but the last-backed-up date in the catalog has not been updated.

The catalog has returned the return code of rc and reason code of reas. Catalog services return codes and reason codes are documented in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA) under message IDC3009I.

Message ARC0950I contains further information about the failure.

System action: BACKUP processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the source of the error from the return and reason codes. Correct the error and retry the failing function.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0940I ELIGIBLE SMS MANAGED VOLUME volser NOT ADDED BY func, RC = retcode, REAS = reascode

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to internally ADDVOL a SMS-managed volume (volser) on behalf of a function (func (migration, backup, or dump)). The ADDVOL of the volume failed. Possible values of retcode and reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Storage group definition not found (REAS = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error reading MCV record (REAS = return code from read. See Table 7 on page 466)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Error creating MCV record (REAS = return code from write. See Table 7 on page 466)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Device table entry not found (REAS = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Error updating MCV record (REAS = return code from update. See Table 7 on page 466).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Volume not mounted (REAS = 0).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GETMAIN error (REAS = return code from GETMAIN).

**System action:** The volume is not processed by function func. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Define the storage group to SMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 12</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0184I message for more information about the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Follow problem determination procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0184I message for more information about the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mount the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Determine if more storage is needed for DFSMShsm. Correct the error and retry the failing function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0941I** THE (NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS (DATA SET EXISTS)) NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS (DATA SET DELETED)) VALUE SPECIFIED FOR {management class-name} IS GREATER THAN THE DFSMShsm MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS - VERSIONS IS SET TO {maximum allowable number of backup versions}

**Explanation:** The value specified in either the NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS (DATA SET EXISTS) or the NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS (DATA SET DELETED) for the indicated management class was larger than the number of backup versions allowed for the current DFSMShsm BCDS maximum record length. The following values are the valid BCDS record lengths:

- Record length of 2040 to 6543 — 29 maximum versions
- Record length of 6544 or more — 100 maximum versions

**System action:** The maximum allowable number of backup versions DFSMShsm keeps for a data set based on the DFSMShsm BCDS maximum record length was substituted for the value in either the NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS (DATA SET EXISTS) or the NUMBER OF BACKUP VERSIONS (DATA SET DELETED). DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the maximum number of backup versions in the indicated management class is less than or equal to 100, either increase the BCDS maximum record length (as described in the support use section of the [z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview.zhtml?docid=707289)), or reduce the indicated management class value to a number equal to or lower than the DFSMShsm allowable maximum number of backup versions. If the maximum number of backup versions in the indicated management class is greater than 100, reduce the indicated management class value to a number equal to or lower than the DFSMShsm allowable maximum number of backup versions.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0945I** OPEN OF DDNAME=ddname FAILED, VSAM REASON CODE IS X'reason-code'.

**Explanation:** An attempt to open the DFSMShsm control data set specified by DDNAME=ddname was unsuccessful. VSAM failed the attempt with OPEN reason code X'reason-code'.

**System action:** If the error occurred while opening the MCDS during DFSMShsm startup, the startup of DFSMShsm is incomplete. For other cases, DFSMShsm processing will be limited, depending on the control data set in error.

**Application Programmer Response:** For an explanation of the failure, see the IEC1611 message preceding this message. For additional information, see Macro Instructions for Data Sets, VSAM Macro Return and Reason Codes for OPEN reason codes in the ACBERFLG field of the ACB. Correct the problem and restart DFSMShsm.

---

**ARC0947I** CDS SERIALIZATION TECHNIQUE is technique

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the CONTROLDATASETS parameter. This message is issued by DFSMShsm to describe the current CDS serialization technique in use. Possible values for technique are:
ENQUEUE
The CDSs are serialized using a global enqueue product.

RESERVE
The CDSs are serialized using volume reserves.

BOTH
The CDSs are serialized using a global enqueue product as well as volume reserves.

RLS
CDSSHR=RLS was specified in the startup procedure. The CDSs are accessed in record level sharing mode.

NON-SHARED
Not processing in a shared environment.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.

ARC0948I (MCDS | BCDS | OCDS) INDEX TOTAL SPACE=kbytes KBYTES, CURRENTLY ABOUT percent% FULL, WARNING THRESHOLD=thresh %, CANDIDATE VOLUMES=numvols

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the CONTROLDATASETS parameter. This message contains information about the VSAM index for the migration control data set (MCDS), backup control data set (BCDS), or offline control data set (OCDS). The message is issued once for each control data set (CDS).

Note: If a number is concatenated to the control data set name (such as MCDS2), then the message refers to a single data set of a multicluster CDS.

• TOTAL SPACE=kbytes KBYTES
  The total space allocated in kilobytes is kbytes. This figure is based on the amount of space between the beginning and end of the index (high allocated). If the index is defined so that it can extend, this value increases. This value is used as the denominator in the calculation of the % FULL; see below.

• CURRENTLY ABOUT percent% FULL
  The percentage of space used in the data set is percent
  The numerator is the amount of space between the beginning of the data set and the high-used point in the data set.
  The denominator is the total space (TOTAL SPACE) in the data set as described above.
  This value may vary in size if the data set is defined so it can extend.

• WARNING THRESHOLD=thresh%
  The installation-specified threshold percentage of occupancy is thresh specified by the SETSYS MONITOR command which, when exceeded, causes the issuance of attention message ARC0911E.

• CANDIDATE VOLUMES=numvols indicates the number of candidate volumes for the CDS.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0950I ERROR INVOKING CATALOG function FUNCTION, DSN = datasetname, VOLUME = volser, REQUEST=request, CATRC=rc, CATREAS = reas

Explanation: DFSMShsm has attempted to invoke the catalog SVC 26 to perform the function FUNCTION on the data set datasetname indicates the volume serial on which the function has been attempted for the data set.

While processing the function FUNCTION, a request, indicated by request, is being processed when the catalog error occurs. The following are the descriptions of the possible values indicated for request:

• LOCATE function.
  – SUPERLOCATE — Superlocate catalog request.
  – NONSUPLOC — Regular locate catalog request (not a superlocate request).

• DEFINE function.
  – SMSDEFBCS — Define SMS BCS entry request.
  – SMSDEFNVR — Define SMS NVR entry in catalog entry request.
  – MSGDSROLIN — Make an SMS-managed data set an active generation data set.
  – SMSRECAT — Recatalog a SMS data set.

• ALTER function.
  – SMSALTERBCS — Alter SMS BCS entry request.
  – SMSALTNRWNM — Rename SMS-managed data set request.
  – SMSALTRCATALOGENTRY — Alter SMS catalog entry request.
  – ALTERACFIND — Turn on the RACF indicator request. The RECALL or RECOVER command processing completes.

• DELETE function.
  – SMSDELBCS — Delete SMS BCS entry request.
  – SMSDELNOSBCS — Delete SMS VTOC and catalog entries request.
  – SMSDELALL — Delete entire SMS-managed data set request.

The catalog has returned the return code of rc and the reason code of reas. Catalog services return codes and reason codes are documented in the z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA) under message IDC3009I.

If volser contains "******", the catalog request was for multiple volumes.

System action: The DFSMShsm function requesting
the CATALOG function ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the error from the return and reason codes. Correct the error and retry the failing function.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC0951I** DUPLICERING OF TAPE VOLUMES FOR THE CURRENT (MIGRATION | BACKUP | UNKNOWN) VOLUME (volser) HAS ENDED DUE TO AN ERROR, RC=rc, REAS=reas

**Explanation:** Duplexing for migration or backup tape volumes is active, but an error has been detected on the alternate tape volume. Continued use of this specific task will not produce concurrently created duplex tapes. However, tape copies will be scheduled for this and all subsequent volumes.

**Return Code:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reason Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeterminate failure.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTAE setup failure.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal ADDVOL failed.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reason Code:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reason Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Error creating MCV record.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error deleting MCV record.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error reading MCV record for the volume that was to be internally ADDVOLed.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error writing MCV record for the volume that was to be internally ADDVOLed.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCV(T) could not be updated for duplex alternate.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error creating MCT record.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error deleting MCT record.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error reading MCT record for the volume that was to be internally ADDVOLed.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error writing MCT record for the volume that was to be internally ADDVOLed.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error creating TTTOC record.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error reading TTTOC record.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error writing TTTOC record.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error changing key of TTTOC record.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error deleting BVR volume entry.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56 Error creating BVR volume entry.
60 Error updating BVR volume entry.
64 The tape volume contains valid DFHSM data. The file sequence number in the MCV or MCT record is nonzero.
68 The tape volume is RACF-protected, but does not appear in the RACF tape volume set of DFHSM. In addition, the tape volume is not in DFHSM's inventory of BACKUP or MIGRATION volumes.
72 The tape volume is RACF-protected, but does not appear in the RACF tape volume set of DFHSM. In addition, the tape volume was in DFHSM's inventory of BACKUP or MIGRATION volumes.
80 An error occurred when DFHSM attempted to add the tape volume to its RACF tape-volume-set.
84 An error occurred when DFHSM attempted to delete the tape volume from its RACF tape-volume-set.
97 Internal error in module ARCTEOV.
100 Error reading MCT record for the mounted tape volume.
104 Error writing MCT record for the mounted tape volume.
108 Error reading MCV record for the mounted tape volume.
112 Error writing MCV record for the mounted tape volume.
69 Syncdev failure.

**Reason Code:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reason Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown error.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid device (not buffered tape), or invalid input parameters (including parameters not in key of caller).</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent I/O error (during read block ID or SYNCHRONIZE command).</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent I/O error indication for an earlier channel program.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOV on original tape.
Recycle ABEND.
EOV error on alternate tape.
Duplex copy not open during tape spanning check.
Open ABEND.
Length mismatch between original and alternate tape.
Tape not mounted.
Shutdown during tape mount.
CDS I/O error.
Error allocating alternate tape.
Reason Code:
Meaning
8 Alternate tape not allocated.
16 GETMAIN failure for alternate MVT.
20 Failure checking STGCIASS.
Capacity mode of open tape does not match capacity mode requested.
Write I/O error.
Close error.
Reason Code:
Meaning
4 Freepool failure.
8 CLOSE macro failure.
12 CLOSE ABEND (X'14').
16 Indeterminate CLOSE ABEND.
20 CLOSE ABEND.
24 Error reading or writing an MCV or MCT.
69 Syncdev error.
70 Read buffered log error.
80 Medium sense error.
Unexpected end of volume.
Error allocating alternate tape.
Reason Code:
Meaning
42 Error attempting to read the JFCB.
52 Error attempting GETMAIN storage for DCB, DCB exit list and JFCB work area.
Open failure.

Reason Code:
Meaning
11 CDS record update error.
20 TTOC update failed.
24 CDS I/O error.
25 Input CDS error.
35 Error opening input data set.
36 Error opening output data set.
54 User exit ABEND.
60 Failure to establish ESTAE.
61 Internal ADDVOL failed. If duplex alternate, the RACF call of TEOV failed.
67 Error in NOTE macro.
68 Error in POINT macro.
111 Error writing MCT record or MCV record.
125 Error reading MCT record or MCV record.
98 Maximum number of volumes for DDNAME exceeded.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Analyze all associated error messages to determine the root cause of the failure. Save associated PDA trace logs, dumps and console logs in case further analysis is needed.

Explanation: Duplexing has ended for the original tape volser because an error has occurred on the duplex tape specified in the message. The duplex tape is now released to the system for reuse.

System action: Processing continues for the original tape. A tapecopy will be scheduled.

Application Programmer Response: None required. Note that you can use console automation to preserve the duplex tape until the tapecopy has completed.

Explanation: This message is issued by DFSMShsm prior to message ARC0962A, as a result of finding that a group of tape volumes, having a spanning data set, were not stored in the same tape library or in the same storage group.
- volser is the volume serial of the volume found in tape library.
• *libname* is the name of the library.
• *storage group* is the storage group assigned to the tape volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0961I**  
**INCONSISTENCY IN TAPE LIBRARY VOLUME STORAGE EXISTS**

**Explanation:** This message is issued by DFSMShsm as a result of RC06 when a group of tape volumes having spanning data sets were not stored in the same library or the same storage group.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0962A**  
**ALL VOLUMES NOT CONTAINED IN THE SAME TAPE LIBRARY OR STORAGE GROUP. ENTER 'C' TO CANCEL OR MAKE CORRECTION AND ENTER 'R' TO RETRY**

**Explanation:** Volumes specified in the preceding ARC0960I messages must be in the same library and in the same storage group for input processing by DFSMShsm.

**System action:** All other DFSMShsm processing outside of this task continues.

Place all tapes in the same library and storage group or remove all tapes from the library.

After a reply of R is received, DFSMShsm checks the library status again and continues processing if all volumes are found in one library and storage group or all are external to any library. Otherwise, this message is repeated.

After the reply of C is received, DFSMShsm cancels the function for which the volumes were requested.

**Operator response:** After correction has been made reply R to the message. If correction cannot be made reply C to the message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0963I**  
**ERROR RETRIEVING TAPE VOLUME RECORD FOR VOLUME *volser*, CBRXVOL RC=cbrxvolrc**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was attempting to retrieve a tape volume record for a single volume from the library configuration data base when an error was encountered.

*volser* is the volume serial of the volume expected to be found in a tape library whose tape volume record was found to be in error.

*cbrxvolrc* is the return code received by DFSMShsm from CBRXVOL.

The possible values for *cbrxvolrc* are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parameter list error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Internal processing error. The request could not be completed due to failure of a system service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Catalog authorization error. The user of CBRXVOL does not have SAF/RACF authority to perform the requested function on the integrated catalog facility user catalog which contains the LCDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Catalog access error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing of this function ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action based on the *cbrxvolrc*.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0964I**  
**ERROR RETRIEVING TAPE LIBRARY RECORD FOR LIBRARY *libname*, CBRXLIB RC=cbrxlibrc**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was attempting to retrieve a single tape library record from the library configuration data base when an error was encountered.

*libname* is the name of the library whose record was found in error.

*cbrxlibrc* is the return code received by DFSMShsm from CBRXLIB.

The possible values for *cbrxlibrc* are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parameter list error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Internal processing error. The request could not be completed due to failure of a system service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Catalog authorization error. The user of CBRXVOL does not have SAF/RACF authority to perform the requested function on the integrated catalog facility user catalog which contains the LCDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Catalog access error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing of this function ends.
Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the cbrxllibc.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0965I ERROR INVOKING LCS SERVICES TO PROCESS VOLUME = volser, FUNCTION = func, RC = retcode, LCS RC = lcsrc, LCS REAS = lcsreas

Explanation: An error occurred when DFSMShsm was attempting to invoke the library control system (LCS).

FUNCTION indicates the LCS service DFSMShsm was requesting. The possible values for func are:
- TVE (Test Volume Eligibility) — DFSMShsm was requesting LCS to check if volume volser could be mounted on the allocated device.

The possible values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DFSMShsm invoked the CBRXLCS macro to process volume volser. The function requested was func. An error occurred during this processing. lcsrc contains the return code from the LCS and lcsreas contains the reason code from the LCS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An abnormal end (abend) occurred when DFSMShsm invoked the CBRXLCS macro to process volume volser. The function requested was func.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: If the function requested is CUA®, the tape is not available for selection from the library common scratch pool. If the function requested is TVE, the tape is marked unavailable and DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the allocation results are not what the installation desires, modify the ACS routines accordingly and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0966E TAPE ALLOCATION REQUESTED WAS INCORRECTLY PERFORMED FOR VOLUME = volser, FOR FUNCTION = func, DSNAME = dsname, RC = rc

Explanation: DFSMShsm has requested a tape device to be allocated. However, as a result of ACS filtering, the results of the allocation are not consistent with what DFSMShsm is expecting.

volser indicates the volume for which DFSMShsm has been attempting to allocate a device.

func indicates the DFSMShsm function requesting the tape device allocation.

dsname indicates the data set name DFSMShsm that has been passed to allocation.

rc indicates the particular error that has been found after the allocation. The explanation of the return codes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A nontape device has been allocated instead of a tape device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DFSMShsm expected the allocated device to be in a tape library, and a nontape library device has been allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>DFSMShsm expected the allocated device not to be in a tape library, and a tape library device has been allocated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: Processing ends for the task requesting the allocation. The function being performed is held. Other DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the allocation results are not what the installation desires, modify the ACS routines accordingly and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0967I ERROR DETERMINING IF A STORAGE CLASS IS ASSIGNED TO THE {BACKUP | MIGRATION | DUMP | TAPECOPY} TAPE OUTPUT DATA SET NAME dsname. FUNCTION IS HELD. RC=rc

Explanation: DFSMShsm has attempted to determine if a storage class name has been assigned to the functional single-file tape output data set name. DFSMShsm could not access this information and cannot accurately determine if the tape output environment is controlled by ACS routines, which implies an automated tape library environment. The indicated function is held.

dsname is the data set name passed to SMS services to determine if a storage class is assigned to it.

rc indicates the error that has been encountered while attempting to determine if a storage class is assigned to the data set name dsname.

Retcode | Meaning 
|--------|---------|

250 z/OS V1R11.0 MVS System Messages, Vol 2 (ARC-ASA)
An error has occurred while building the data area passed to SMS services.

An error has occurred during the invocation of SMS services.

System action: DFSMShsm processing of this function ends.

Application Programmer Response: Determine why the routines could not access the information needed to determine whether a storage class is assigned.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0968I**  ERROR UPDATING TAPE VOLUME RECORD FOR VOLUME volser, CBRXVOL RC = cbrxvolrc

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to update a tape volume record for a single volume in the library configuration data base when an error was encountered.

- `volser` is the volume serial number of the volume whose tape volume record was being updated when the error occurred.
- `cbrxvolrc` is the return code received by DFSMShsm from CBRXVOL.

The possible values for `cbrxvolrc` are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parameter list error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Internal processing error. The request could not be completed due to failure of a system service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Catalog authorization error. The user of CBRXVOL does not have SAF/RACF authority to perform the requested function on the integrated catalog facility catalog which contains the library configuration data base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Catalog access error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing of this function continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action based on the `cbrxvolrc`

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0970I**  TAPE ALLOCATION REQUEST DENIED BY ARCTEEEXT EXIT FOR ALLOCATION BEGINNING WITH TAPE volser1

Explanation: Installation-wide exit ARCTEEEXT has returned a return code 8, which indicates that tape allocation should not be attempted. `volser1` is the first or only volume in the DFSMShsm tape volume set.

System action: The command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine why the ARCTEEEXT installation-wide exit indicates that the allocation should not be attempted. If that action is not what the installation desires, modify and replace the ARCTEEXT installation-wide exit and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0980I**  ALTERPRI (REQUEST | USER | DATASETNAME) COMMAND STARTING

Explanation: An ALTERPRI REQUEST, USER, or DATASETNAME command has been issued. The response to this command follows this message.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC0981I**  ALTERPRI (REQUEST | USER | DATASETNAME) COMMAND COMPLETED, RC=retcode

Explanation: An ALTERPRI REQUEST, USER, or DATASETNAME command has completed. The `retcode` indicates the outcome of the ALTERPRI command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The priority was successfully altered for all associated requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The priority was successfully altered for all associated requests. However, one or more errors occurred during ALTERPRI processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The priority was successfully altered for some associated requests, and was not altered for some associated requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The priority was not altered for any of the associated requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No associated requests found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The `retcode` responses are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>See the corresponding ARC0982I messages to ensure the intended requests were reprioritized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>See the corresponding ARC1506E messages and take appropriate action as described in the ARC1506E message text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See the corresponding ARC0982I and ARC0983I messages to determine which requests were successful (if any) and which failed. If necessary, take action as instructed for the ARC0983I message.

Determine whether the ALTERPRI command was specified correctly, and if necessary, issue the QUERY REQUEST command to determine which requests to reprioritize. Reissue the ALTERPRI command with the appropriate parameters.

Note: If the command was issued correctly and the desired request was not found, the request may have already been selected for processing or may have been on an unsupported queue at the time that the ALTERPRI command was issued.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** An ALTERPRI command has been issued with the REQUEST, USER, or DATASETNAME parameter. This message is issued for each request that matches the information specified on the ALTERPRI command, and was reprioritized. The reason the request was not reprioritized is explained as determined by the retcode.

Possible values for **type** are ABACKUP, ARECOVER, BACKUP, DELETE, DUMP, FRBACKUP, FREEVOL, FRRECOV, MIGRATE, RECALL, and RECOVER.

In the message text:

- **name** Is one of the following:
  - Volume serial number, if VOLUME appears.
  - Aggregate group name, if AGGREGATE GROUP appears.
  - Name of the control file data set used in the ARECOVER command, if CONTROL FILE DATA SET appears.
  - Copy pool name, if COPY POOL appears.

- **userid** The user identification of the initiator of this request.

- **reqnum** The request number. For any request generated internally by DFSMShsm, the reqnum will be zero.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC0982I**

**type MWE FOR (VOLUME | DATA SET | AGGREGATE GROUP | CONTROL FILE DATA SET | COPY POOL) \{name | name, SGROUP = sg | name, COPY POOL = cpname\} FOR USER userid, REQUEST reqnum, REPRIORITIZED TO \{HIGH | LOW \}

**Explanation:** An ALTERPRI command has been issued with the REQUEST, USER, or DATASETNAME parameter. This message is issued for each request that matches the information specified on the ALTERPRI command, and was reprioritized. The reason the request was not reprioritized is explained as determined by the retcode.

Possible values for **type** are ABACKUP, ARECOVER, BACKUP, DELETE, DUMP, FRBACKUP, FREEVOL, FRRECOV, MIGRATE, RECALL, and RECOVER.

In the message text:

- **name** Is one of the following:
  - Volume serial number, if VOLUME appears.
  - Aggregate group name, if AGGREGATE GROUP appears.
  - Name of the control file data set used in the ARECOVER command, if CONTROL FILE DATA SET appears.
  - Copy pool name, if COPY POOL appears.

- **userid** The user identification of the initiator of this request.
reqnum The request number. For any request generated internally by DFSMShsm, the reqnum will be zero.

Retcode Meaning
4 The LOW keyword was specified on the ALTERPRI command. Lowering the priority of this request will affect the priority of other recall requests for the same tape. Therefore, this request cannot be reprioritized.

8 An error occurred while attempting to reprioritize a request on the CRQ. See corresponding ARC1506E message.

System action: Other requests may be reprioritized for this command. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review and resolve the cause of the problem. Reissue the ALTERPRI command when necessary.

Retcode Action
4 None.
8 Take action as specified for the corresponding ARC1506E message.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC0990I PASS 1–2 TIME STAMP SEPARATION, TIME hh:mm:ss FOR VOLUME volser, FUNCTION function

Explanation: This is a performance-related message mainly intended for DFSMShsm development use.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1000I \{dsname I VOL=volser I agname I cpname\} \{MIGRATE I BACKVOL I BACKDS I DELETE I RECALL I RECOVER I FREEVOL I ABACKUP I ARECOVER I FRBACKUP I FRRECOV\} PROCESSING ENDED

Explanation: DFSMShsm completed a data set, volume, aggregate, or copy pool request. The data set name is dsname. The volume serial number of the volume is volser. The name of the aggregate group that was processed is agname. The name of the copy pool is cpname. The type of operation performed by DFSMShsm is indicated in the message text.

This message does not necessarily indicate success of the function, merely completion of processing.

For FRRECOV, when ‘,**’ is appended to dsname, multiple data set names were specified on the FRRECOV command.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the command failed, correct the error or errors indicated by the previous error message(s) and resubmit the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1001I \{dsname I VOL=volser I command\} operation FAILED, RC=retcode REAS=reascode

Explanation: A DFSMShsm request has failed. The following describes the message variables:

- dsname indicates the name of the data set.
- volser indicates the volume serial number.
- command indicates the command and its associated command parameters.
- operation indicates the requested operation.
- retcode indicates the return code.
- reascode indicates the reason code.

A following related message provides you with further information about the failure. The two digits of the message number specified as nn, indicate the retcode. The related message number also indicates the DFSMShsm function processing when the failure has occurred, as shown on the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Message Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recovery/Recall</td>
<td>ARC11nnns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Management</td>
<td>ARC12nnns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup</td>
<td>ARC13nnns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>ARC6nnns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup/Recovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Replication</td>
<td>ARC18nnns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, if the related message is ARC1131I:
ARC1131I indicates that the recovery/recall function has failed. The nn is 31 which is the retcode. See Table 2 on page 459 for the meaning of retcode 31 or see message ARC1131I for expanded information.

For FRRECOV, when ‘,**’ is appended to dsname, multiple data set names were specified on the FRRECOV command.

The s in the message number indicates the type code. For more information about type codes, see Table 1

Note: All commands can cause an ARC16nnns message to be issued if an error is detected at the time the command is entered or if an error occurs in processing a long-running command.

The following describes other conditions:
**ARC1003I**  INVALID MWE FUNCTION CODE

**Explanation:**  ARCCCTL encountered a management work element (MWE) on the general MWE queue that had an invalid function. (For example, a code of 4)

**System action:**  The MWE failed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**  None.

**Source:**  DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1004I**  DFSMShsm NOT ACTIVE - REQUEST  

**Number QUEUED**

**Explanation:**  A nonwait-type request was issued while DFSMShsm was not active. The request was assigned the DFSMShsm request number **number** and was queued for later processing. The request number is used in the QUERY or HQUERY command.

**System action:**  The DFSMShsm request is queued until DFSMShsm is started.

**Application Programmer Response:**  None.

**Source:**  DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1005I**  DFSMShsm NOT ACTIVE - REQUEST  

**REJECTED**

**Explanation:**  A wait-type request was issued while DFSMShsm was not active. The request was rejected.

**System action:**  OS/VS2 MVS processing continues.

**Operator response:**  Restart DFSMShsm, if desired.

**Application Programmer Response:**  Request that DFSMShsm be started. Reissue the command when DFSMShsm is ready.

**Source:**  DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1006I**  DFSMShsm REJECTED REQUEST,  

**RC=retcode**

**Explanation:**  A request to DFSMShsm was rejected. The values for **retcode** are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>There is no space for the DFSMShsm work element. A JES3 request was made. DFSMShsm is not accepting JES3 requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A post was requested for a nonexistent DFSMShsm work element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A JES3 request was made. DFSMShsm is not accepting JES3 requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is already active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The user is not authorized for the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A DFSMShsm command was too long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>There was an invalid buffer size for the catalog read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Input management work element (MWE) does not reside within a valid user storage area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The allotted amount of common service area (CSA) storage for MWEs is exceeded.

The data set name passed to DFSMSHsm was invalid.

There was an invalid DFSMSHsm function code in the MWE.

There was an invalid DFSMSHsm function code in the MWE that was built in the DFSMSHsm address space.

A NOWAIT asynchronous request was received.

An asynchronous request was received from an unauthorized user.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:

Retcode Meaning
4 Retry the operation when DFSMSHsm is active.
8 No CSA space is available.
12, 16, 32 DFSMSHsm had an internal error.
20 No action is necessary.
24 The user is not authorized for the request.
28 Break up the command into several shorter commands and reissue them.
36 Retry the request.
108 or 112 Another program issued an invalid request directly to DFSMSHsm via the DFSMSHsm supervisor call (SVC).

System action: The operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

Explanation: A CANCEL or HCANCEL command with the REQUEST, USERID, or DATASETNAME parameter is specified. This message is issued to the originator of the request for each canceled request. For example, an operator can issue the CANCEL command with the DATASETNAME dsname parameter. In this instance, there may be management work elements (MWEs) on the queues originated from several user IDs requesting operations on the same data set. This message is then issued to each user ID that requested DFSMSHsm processing against the data set. This message is also issued if the ARCRPEXT exit requests the purge of the MWE.

If SGROUP follows volser, the request was for a BACKVOL command specifying storage group sg.

The following is a list of valid operations:
- MIGRATE
- DELETE
- BACKDS
- BACKVOL
- RECALL
- RECOVER
- COMMAND
- EXPIREBV
- ABACKUP
- ARECOVER

System action: The user ID is notified of the canceled MWE. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

The DFSMSHsm SVC 26 intercept module IGG026DU failed a JES3 converter/interpreter (C/I) request for the migrated data set dsname. The return code mwerc and the reason code mwereas are the return and reason codes returned by DFSMSHsm to IGG026DU in the DFSMSHsm management work element (MWE).

The values for mwerc are:
- 04 — IGG026DU could find no volumes in the JES3 volume pool.
- 13 — DFSMSHsm could either not determine that the data set was migrated, or could not determine candidate volumes to which the data set would be recalled.
- 20 — DFSMSHsm attempted to invoke the automatic class selection (ACS) function in an SMS active environment and was unsuccessful. The data set was
ARC1010I •ARC1020I

SMS-managed when migrated and cannot be recalled unless the ACS function is operable or the data set is forced to be recalled as non-SMS-managed.

System action: The C/I locate request fails.

Application Programmer Response: The following action should be taken for the following mwerc return codes:

1. 04 — Primary volume must be defined to DFSMSHsm in a JES3 environment prior to attempting to process a JES3 C/I request.
2. 13 — Determine whether the data set is migrated using the DFSMSHsm LIST and FIXCDS commands. If the DFSMSHsm recall exit ARCRDEXT is being used, then ensure that it is operable.
3. 20 — If SMS is active, ensure that the ACS storage class and management class routines are functioning properly.
4. Other mwerc return codes — Consult your DFSMSHsm service representative to determine the error that occurred.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1010I USER REQUEST FOR A MIGRATED DATA SET FAILED.

Explanation: DFSMSHsm processing was unable to complete during an attempt to do one of the following:

1. Recall a migrated data set during allocation processing
2. Recall a migrated data set during open processing
3. Delete a migrated data set during scratch processing
4. Recall a password-protected migrated data set during scratch processing
5. Read the migration control data set entry for a migrated data set during scratch processing
6. Recall a migrated data set during rename processing
7. Read the migration control data set entry for a migrated data set during rename processing
8. Recall a migrated data set during delete or alter processing

System action: The allocation, open, scratch, rename, delete, or alter of the data set fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

When this message is received because a TSO user pressed the ATTENTION key to interrupt the system action (such as OPEN), the system action fails but the DFSMSHsm request (such as RECALL) continues processing and completes normally unless an unrelated error occurs.

Application Programmer Response: A WRITE TO PROGRAMMER message accompanies this message, providing more detail about the error. For a TSO user, the message appears on the terminal screen if the WTPMSG parameter of the PROFILE command was used. Follow the programmer response indicated for the message.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1015I THE PATCH OF THE DMVST CONTROL BLOCK IS (NOT RECOMMENDED)

Explanation: DFSMSHsm does not recommend patching the DMVST control block to control data movement at the data set level. The patch for which this message was issued will no longer be supported in a future release.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Remove the patch from the startup procedure.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1017I LOAD OF ADRXMAIA FAILED. THE CROSS-MEMORY INVOCATION OF DFSMSDSS DISABLED FOR MIGRATION, BACKUP, RECOVER, DUMP, RESTORE AND CDS BACKUP

Explanation: The load of ADRXMAIA failed. Cross-memory invocation of DFSMSdss is disabled for migration, backup, recover, dump, restore and CDS backup.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues. DFSMSdss will not be invoked using its cross-memory application interface.

Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: Determine why the load failed. The most likely cause is that ADRXMAIA cannot be found in the load library concatenation.

System programmer response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1020I DFSMSHSM IS RECALLING FROM {TAPE | DASD | UNKNOWN} DSN=dsname, {YOU MAY CONTINUE THE RECALL IN THE BACKGROUND AND FREE YOUR TSO SESSION BY PRESSING THE ATTENTION KEY | PLEASE RETRY THE USER REQUEST AFTER THE RECALL HAS COMPLETED.}

Explanation: While allocating the data set dsname, the allocation process detected that the data set is currently migrated. If "YOU MAY CONTINUE ..." appears, your session has been placed in a wait state, and the data set is then recalled. You may receive control (return to a nonwait state) without the recall having finished by pressing the ATTENTION key; the recall still happens in the background. Be aware that if
the reason for the recall is an immediate need for the data, that data will likely not be available when control is returned to your session before the recall has completed. Therefore, there will likely be a failure in some non-DFSMShsm request.

If “PLEASE RETRY ...” appears, the RECALL command is scheduled, and the request fails with retcode 38, reascode 50 rather than placing the user in a wait state. After RECALL processing completes, retry the request. In either case if the data set is recalled from tape, the operator is requested to mount the tape.

A device type of UNKNOWN means the data set is in incomplete status and cataloged on a primary volume. In this case, DFSMShsm does not know if the data set is recalled from tape or DASD.

**System action:** The continued processing of the HLIST command depends upon the operator response. DFSMShsm processing continues regardless of the response.

**Operator response:** A Y response will terminate DFSMShsm processing of the HLIST command. Conversely, an N response will allow DFSMShsm processing of the HLIST command to complete.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1030I**

**Explanation:** A data set with a size of nnnn tracks that is eligible for migration/backups has been redirected to a NOOVERFLOW volume.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Increase the number of volumes or volume sizes of the OVERFLOW ML1 volume pool, or decrease the OVERFLOW threshold.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**System programmer response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1040I**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm attempted to load the Catalog Search Interface module IGGCSI00 but the load failed. The message indicates the abnormal end (abend) and reason codes from the attempted load.

**System action:** DFSMShsm function fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the explanations of the abend and reason codes in [MVS System Commands](https://www.ibm.com) to determine the reason for the load failure. Correct the error and retry the function. If you cannot correct the problem, contact IBM Support.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1051I**

**Explanation:** In a request to DFSMShsm for recall or backup command processing, either the VOLUME or UNIT parameter has been specified, but not both. In a request to DFSMShsm for recover command processing, either the TOVOLUME or UNIT parameter has been specified, but not both.

**System action:** The processing of the command continues with the session in a wait state. If “PLEASE RETRY ...” appears, you may get control back before recall has completed by pressing the ATTENTION key.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
System action: The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with all the required information. See z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration for a description of the required parameters.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1052I UNSUPPORTED UNIT TYPE - unittype

Explanation: DFSMShsm does not support the unit type specified with the UNIT parameter of a command requesting a recall, recovery, or backup operation. The type specified on the command is unittype.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Change the unit type and reissue the command. See z/OS DFSMSdfp Managing Your Own Data for a list of the valid unit types.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1055I INVALID CHARACTERS USED IN dsnfilter

Explanation: A request to DFSMShsm for a recall, migrate, backup, delete, or recover operation included a data set filter, dsnfilter, that used an invalid sequence of characters. A filter must follow "**" with either a period or blank.

System action: Processing of the data set filter ends. Processing continues on any other data sets or filters specified in the user command.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with a corrected filter, deleting from the command any data set names and filters processed correctly the first time.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1056I dsnname NOT IN CATALOG

Explanation: A request was sent to DFSMShsm for a recall, deletion, or migration operation on a data set dsnname. The operation could not be completed because the data set name was not found during the standard catalog search.

This can also occur if a request was sent to backup dsnname, but the data set is not cataloged and the VOLUME parameter was not specified on the command.

System action: Processing of the data set ends. Processing continues on any other data sets or filters specified in the user command.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with a corrected dsnname, deleting from the command any data set names and filters processed correctly the first time.

If the command is HBACKDS and dsnname is spelled correctly, add VOLUME and UNIT parameters identifying the location of the data set, and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1058I OBTAIN ERROR - dsnname, RC=retcode

Explanation: The HBACKDS command was issued with the parameter CHANGEDONLY. To determine whether dsnname was changed since the last backup, DFSMShsm tried retrieving the data set's VTOC entry. The OBTAIN function encountered an error trying to retrieve the VTOC entry for dsnname.

If the HBACKDS command specified a data set filter, then dsnname can be the name of the data component of a VSAM cluster with a name matching the filter.

If dsnname is uncataloged, then DFSMShsm tried to retrieve the VTOC entry from the volume specified on the HBACKDS command. If dsnname is cataloged, DFSMShsm tried to retrieve the VTOC entry from the first volume indicated in the catalog entry.

The values for retcode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The required volume was not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set VTOC entry was not found in the VTOC of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A permanent I/O error was encountered, or an invalid VTOC entry was found during the processing of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There was an invalid work area pointer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: DFSMShsm treats dsnname as unchanged and does not try to back it up. Processing continues on any other data sets or filters specified in the HBACKDS command.

Application Programmer Response: If retcode is 4, correct the problem and reissue the HBACKDS command, deleting from the command any data set names and filters backed up the first time. If retcode is 8 or 12, first ensure you spelled dsnname correctly; if so, then notify the system programmer to take corrective action. If retcode is 16, notify the storage administrator to take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm
Explanation: DFSMShsm encountered a catalog error when processing the data set name or filter dsnfilter. RC=retcode is the return code and REASON=reascode is the reason code returned from Catalog Management.

Return and reason codes returned by Catalog Management are documented in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)] under message IDC3009I.

In addition, return code 100 means Catalog Management detected an error while searching catalogs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REASCODE</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indicates an error returning information about a data set entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indicates an error returning information about a catalog entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: Processing of the data set filter ends. Processing continues on any other data sets or filters specified in the user command.

Application Programmer Response: For all return codes, notify the storage administrator. Perform catalog problem determination; examine possible recovery.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: A DFSMShsm command was issued with a data set filter dsnfilter. The number of processed data sets is number. Note that DFSMShsm cannot process certain requests for a data set when another operation is concurrently processing that data set, or when a recall or delete is requested for a data set not migrated.

If number is zero:
- for HBACKDS CHANGEDONLY, no data set name matching the filter was for a changed data set.
- for HDELETE, no data set name matching the filter was for a migrated data set.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If more information is required about the original request, issue the HQUERY command with the REQUEST parameter. HLIST can also be used to list the data set status.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: An HRECOVER command has been issued with an invalid DATE parameter. The format of the date is mm/dd/yy or yy/mm/dd.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with a valid date. See the [z/OS DFSMShsm Managing Your Own Data] for more information about the format of the DATE parameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: An HBACKDS, HRECALL, or HRECOVER command was issued. The volume serial number (volser) is too long or contains invalid characters.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the correct volume serial number and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: DFSMShsm received a command with the member name specified in either the data set name or the new data set name. Member names cannot be
specified in either the data set name or the new data set name.

**System action:** Processing of the data set ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues with any other data set name specified in the command.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command with the data set name only.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1066I • ARC1101I**

**Explanation:** The data set name specified in a request for an HRECALL or HDELETE command processing was not cataloged as being migrated.

**System action:** HRECALL or HDELETE command ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine if the data set should be migrated by using LISTCAT, HLIST or LISTVTOC. If the data set should be migrated, then catalog the data set as being on volser MIGRAT.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1067I • ARC1068I • ARC1070I • ARC1071I • ARC1101I**

**Explanation:** The HRECOVER command was issued after 1 January 2000 with DATE(mm/dd/yy).

**System action:** DFSMSHsm uses the date to determine which backup version should be recovered.

**Application Programmer Response:** After 1999, the date must be specified as yyyy/mm/dd.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1067I • ARC1070I • ARC1071I • ARC1101I**

**Explanation:** VERSION(0) is not allowed on the RECOVER command, as multiple version 0 backup copies might exist.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue the LIST DSNAME(dsname) command to display the backup versions for data set dsname. Determine the generation or date that corresponds to the version to recover and issue the RECOVER GENERATION or RECOVER DATE command.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1068I • ARC1070I • ARC1071I • ARC1101I**

**Explanation:** A request to recover data set dsname or volume volser was specified with an invalid parameter.

The invalid parameter is explained by the corresponding retcode.

**Retcode**

**Meaning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TIME specified without DATE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Invalid TIME specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TIME specified on a volume recovery request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review and resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the backup request.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1071I**

**Explanation:** While DFSMSHsm has been processing a request to recall or delete a data set, or to recover or restore a data set, an error has occurred during the reading of the migration or backup control data set. The name of the data set or volume being processed is given in message ARC1001I.

**System action:** Processing of this data set or volume...
Application Programmer Response: If reascode is 16 or 20, another error message from an access method, error recovery procedure, or catalog management routine will be present. Take the corrective action suggested for that specific message.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in "z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration".

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1102I DATA SET IS NOT MIGRATED/BACKED UP

Explanation: The data set name specified in a request for a recall, recovery, delete, or alter operation was not found in the migration control data set or the backup control data set.

System action: The recall, recovery, delete, or alter ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Issue the HLIST command to determine the fully qualified data set name. Reissue the recall, recovery, delete, or alter request with the corrected data set name.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1103I MIGRATION/BACKUP/DUMP VOLUME NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: A recall, recovery, or restore operation has been requested. The necessary migration, backup, or dump volume is not available.

In message ARC1001I, the reascode has the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DASD Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Migration volume device type is not DASD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Volume type for the migration or backup volume is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An error occurred in reading MCV or MCT record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>No MCV or MCT record found for the migration or backup volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>No MVT, MCV, or MCT record found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Record not found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Control interval in use
12 Work area not large enough
16 Physical error
20 Logical error
22 OCDS not defined
24 BCDS not defined

System action: Processing of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Issue the LIST or HLIST command to determine the necessary volume. Have that volume made available to the system, and reissue the request.

System programmer response: To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in "z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration".

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1104I NO PRIMARY VOLUME AVAILABLE FOR RECALL

Explanation: During RECALL command processing (either automatic or explicit), there have been no acceptable primary volumes with the required space management attributes, or there have been no volumes available with enough free space to recall a data set. To determine why DFSMShsm cannot find any volumes, examine the following parameters:

- RECALL parameter of the SETSYS command
- VOLUMEPOOL or POOL parameter of the DEFINE command
- AUTORECALL parameter of the ADDVOL command
- Primary volume attributes of the ADDVOL command and the MCDRECAL flags in the MCD record

See "z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration" for details of recall target volume selection.

If the data set organization is BDAM, the data set must be recalled to a volume with the same device type from which the data set migrated unless the VOLUME or DAOPTION parameter of the HRECALL or RECALL command is used.

If the data set organization is not BDAM, one of the following conditions must exist:

- The data set block size plus the key length is less than the track size of the candidate volume.
- The candidate volume is the same device type from which the data set migrated.
- The candidate volume supports track overflow and the data set record shows track overflow.
This message can also be issued in a JES3 system if all the volumes in a user-defined pool are offline during DFSMShsm initialization when the volumes are added and the pools defined. Even when the volumes are subsequently mounted, DFSMShsm cannot recall data sets to them with valid data set reservation by JES3, although the volumes will appear in response to a QUERY command with the POOL or VOLUMEPOOL parameter. Therefore, the message can show a DFSMShsm error, but it is caused by violation of an operational restriction.

**System action:** The recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Contact the storage administrator to make non-SMS volumes available for recall. Non-SMS volumes are made available for recall with the ADDVOL command on JES2 systems or by issuing the DEFINE VOLUMEPOOL or DEFINE POOL command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A RECALL command to a specific volume was made for the data set, but the data set has a previous request, and a JES3 setup has occurred. The data set can only be recalled to one of the preselected volumes. The volume serial numbers of the preselected volumes are contained in the MCD record in the migration control data set.

**System action:** RECALL command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the RECALL command without specifying the volume to which the data set is to be returned, or specify one of the preselected volumes. The MCD record can be viewed by using the FIXCDS command.

If the recall request was made by specifying a volume serial number in a JCL DD statement, remove the volume serial number. Rerun the job.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** A dynamic allocation error occurred while DFSMShsm was trying to allocate the output data set during recall or recovery. The data set name is in message ARC1001I. In message ARC1001I, the reascode has the following values and meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Volume is in use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

**Reascode** | **Action**
---|---
6 | Try the request later when the volume is not in use by another user or job.
8 | Notify the storage administrator. Correct the problem and retry the operation.
12 | DFSMShsm had a logic error and built an invalid parameter list for SVC 99.

---

**Explanation:** A RECALL command to a specific volume was made for the data set, but the data set has a previous request, and a JES3 setup has occurred. The data set can only be recalled to one of the preselected volumes. The volume serial numbers of the preselected volumes are contained in the MCD record in the migration control data set.

**System action:** RECALL command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

**Reascode** | **Action**
---|---
6 | Try the request later when the volume is not in use by another user or job.
8 | Notify the storage administrator. Correct the problem and retry the operation.
12 | DFSMShsm had a logic error and built an invalid parameter list for SVC 99.
Notify the storage administrator. Correct the problem and retry the operation.

DFSMShsm had a logical error and built an invalid parameter list.

An error occurred in accessing the DSCB to set the RACF indicator on. The errors are:
- Failure to read the JFCB.
- Failure to open the VTOC.
- The wrong record was returned from the read.

If you specified a target volume on the RECALL or RECOVER command, then you should reissue the command specifying a volume that is not SMS managed.

If DFSMShsm selected the target volume during a recall, it will remove the volume from its list of non-SMS-managed primary volumes. Reissue the command and DFSMShsm will select a different volume.

To recover a cataloged SMS-managed data set as non-SMS managed, the FORCEONSMN, TOVOLUME, and UNIT parameters must be specified with the RECOVER command to provide DFSMShsm with a valid non-SMS-managed target volume.

If a data set is to be recovered as non-SMS managed, the TOVOLUME and UNIT parameters should be specified with the RECOVER command to provide DFSMShsm with a valid non-SMS-managed target volume, if all of the following conditions apply:
- The volume from which the data was backed up is currently SMS managed, but was not SMS managed when the backup version was made.
- The data set is not currently cataloged.
- System ACS routines will cause the data set to be recovered as non-SMS managed.

Ensure that the ACS routines do not allow DFSMShsm-owned data sets or DFSMShsm-named output data sets for recall or recovery to be filtered to SMS-managed volumes. The new allocations for these data sets are done using a specific volume and unit on the dynamic allocation request.

For all reason codes except 39 and 41, DFSMShsm issues message ARC0503I to the command log preceding this message, and it gives the dynamic allocation reason code.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC1107I  ERROR RENAMING PRIMARY COPY

**Explanation:** During a recall or recover operation, an error occurred in renaming the primary copy of the data set being recalled or recovered.

If **reascode** in message ARC1001I is not 78, then **reascode** is a number that can be broken into a pair of two-digit numbers, **xxxy**, that represent the return code and status code from the RENAME macro.

If **reascode** is 78, then the error occurred when using SVC26 to perform an ALTER NEWNAME function. In this case, message ARC0780I was issued with the catalog return and reason codes.

The return code from the RENAME macro issued by DFSMShsm is **xx**. The values for **xx** are:

**XX**  **Meaning**

| **4** | No volumes containing any part of the data set were mounted, nor did register 0 contain the address of a unit that was available for mounting a volume of the data set to be renamed. The data set might be a VIO data set, which cannot be renamed. |
| **8** | An unusual condition was met on one or more volumes. |
| **12** | DFSMShsm passed an invalid volume list. |

The rename status code returned to DFSMShsm is **yy**. The values for **yy** are:

**YY**  **Meaning**

| **0** | The data set VTOC entry for the data set has been renamed in the VTOC on the volume pointed to. |
| **1** | The VTOC of this volume does not contain the data set VTOC entry for the data set to be renamed. |
| **2** | The macro instruction failed when the correct password was not supplied in the two attempts allowed, or the user tried to rename a VSAM data space. |
| **3** | A data set with the new name already exists on this volume. |
| **4** | A permanent I/O error was met, or an invalid data set VTOC entry was found during the attempt to rename the data set on this volume. |
5 The volume could not be verified as mounted, and no device was available on which the volume could be mounted.

6 The operator was unable to mount the volume. For the Mass Storage System, a volume mount failure occurred.

7 The specified data set could not be renamed on this volume because it was being used.

System action: The recall, recovery, or restore operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Analyze the rename return and status codes to determine why the rename failed. Take the appropriate corrective action.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

ARC1108I ERROR CATALOGING DATA SET

Explanation: During a recall, recovery, or restore operation, an attempt was made to catalog or recatalog the new copy of the data set, or to uncatalog the old copy prior to recovery. The CATALOG macro failed. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the values for reascode are the return codes from the CATALOG macro. See z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA) under message IDC3009.

System action: The recall, recovery, or restore operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Run the IDCAMS LISTCAT command to obtain a list of the catalog entries. Correct the catalog discrepancy or select a new data set name for the RECOVER or HRECOVER command.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

ARC1109I ERROR UPDATING DFSMSHSM CONTROL DATA SET DURING RECALL/RECOVER/DELETE

Explanation: While DFSMSHsm was processing a request to recall, recover, or delete a data set, an error occurred during the updating of the migration control data set or the backup control data set. The name of the data set being processed is given in message ARC1001I. For reascode values, see Table 7 on page 465.

System action: The recall, recover, or delete operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If reascode in message ARC1001I is 4, 8, or 12, notify the storage administrator or system programmer to take the appropriate action, as defined by the reascode. If reascode is 16 or 20, another error message from an access method, error recovery procedure, or catalog management routine will be present. Take the corrective action suggested for that specific message.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

ARC1110I DELETE OF MIGRATED DATA SET FAILED

Explanation: The migrated data set was selected for DFSMSHsm deletion. If the reascode value on the preceding ARC1001I message is 0, the data set is protected by an expiration date in the catalog or F1 DSCB, or in both.

In the associated message ARC1001I, the reason code has the following meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm has entered a setup for the data set for recall in a JES3 environment, but the expiration date of that setup has not been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The data set is in incomplete status. Issue a DFSMSHsm RECALL command for the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Error when checking the catalog entry expiration date. There was either a GMAIN failure, the LISTCAT failed, or the expiration date was invalid. See any preceding messages for more information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The migrated data set is not deleted. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the user-supplied data set expiration date has not been reached, you can use the PURGE parameter on the DELETE or HDELETE command to delete the data set. If you want to find out the expiration date, an authorized DFSMSHsm storage administrator can use the FIXCDS command to display the MCDEXPDT field.

If the JES3 setup expiration date has not been reached, an authorized DFSMSHsm storage administrator can use the FIXCDS command with the PATCH parameter to change the expiration date to a date in the past. Then a delete request will be successful.

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

ARC1111I UNEXPECTED EOF ON BACKUP/MIGRATED COPY

Explanation: During a recovery or recall operation, an unexpected end-of-file condition occurred. DFSMSHsm expects a data set descriptor record to be the first record in the data set. The data set descriptor record was not found before an end-of-file mark was read, or a premature end-of-file mark was met after reading the CDD. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name.

System action: The command ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.
**Application Programmer Response:** The data set might be empty or damaged. DFSMShsm cannot recover or recall this version of the data set. Recover the next latest backup version of that data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC1112I ERROR READING BACKUP/MIGRATED COPY

**Explanation:** During the reading of a backup version or migration copy of a data set, an error has occurred. An access method or hardware error message may precede this message or may be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYMSMG data set. Message ARC1001I also precedes this message, giving the operation in process and the name of the data set being processed. The reason codes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An I/O error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Invalid data or record length encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Record length larger than block size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Decompression failure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If reascode is 0, respond to the associated access method or hardware error message if available. For all reason codes, the input data set may be unusable and would have to be replaced by a backup copy.

**System programmer response:** If reascode is 4 while attempting to recover a VB data set, the MCVTF_NO_RECOV_TAPE_OPT bit can be temporarily patched ON to disable recovery tape mount optimization. This will allow DFSMShsm to retry recoveries for this type of failure. If reascode is 8 during volume recovery, the RECOVER dsname command may be used to attempt recovering the data set. To aid in problem resolution, see the information about maintaining DFSMShsm control data sets in [z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/zos/2.4.0?topic=archive-apparcadminman).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC1113I I/O ERROR WRITING PRIMARY COPY

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm was writing the primary copy of a data set during a recall or recovery operation, an I/O error occurred or invalid data was found. If an I/O error occurred an access method or hardware error message may precede this message or be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYMSMG data set. Message ARC1001I also precedes this message, giving the operation in process, the name of the data set, and a reason code.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Explanation: During a recall, recovery, or restore operation, a LOCATE macro has been issued to find a data set entry using the standard catalog search. The LOCATE macro has failed. In message ARC1001I, the values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Either the required catalog does not exist, or it is not open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>One of the following conditions has occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The entry is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A CVOL pointer is found in a CVOL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An alias is found for a generation data group base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A protection check has failed for a VSAM password-protected data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>There is a syntax error in the name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>One of the following conditions has occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The self-describing record of the catalog is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A permanent I/O or unrecoverable error has been encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There is a nonzero ESTAE return code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An error has been found in a parameter list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The request is for a LOCATE by TTR, which is an invalid function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>See message ARC0765I, which is written to the user. The catalog that contains the entry for the data set name being recovered must own the volume to which the data set is to be recovered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHERS For the explanation of the VSAM catalog return code passed back because of the LOCATE processing, see message IDC3009I in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-TEA)].

System action: The recall, recovery, or restore operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the reascode is 24, and the catalog is damaged badly enough to cause a locate failure, you may have to delete the catalog using the force option before retrying the recover. With the bad catalog entry deleted the recover can succeed.

Otherwise, notify the storage administrator to take corrective action according to reascode in message ARC1001I.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

Explanation: A delete request for a migrated data set was received by DFSMShsm. The request specified a VSAM component name or cluster name, or the migration copy data set name. If the request came from the SVC 29 intercept or from the SMS subsystem delete intercept, DFSMShsm does not support deletion of migrated data sets using any of these names. For any other delete request source, DFSMShsm will only delete a VSAM data set if the base cluster name is used on the request, and will only delete a non-VSAM data set if the original data set name is used on the request.

The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I message, along with a reascode. The reascode indicates the type data set name used, and has the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>The name used on the request was a data component name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>The name used on the request was an index component name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>The name used on the request was a path name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>The name used on the request was an alternate index (AIX) cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>The name used on the request was a base cluster name from either the SVC 29 or SMS subsystem delete intercept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>The name used on the request was the migration copy data set name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The delete request fails. If the request was processed through SVC 26 and an alternate index cluster name was specified, the data set will be recalled and the delete request for the AIX will be processed by catalog management. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: A request through SVC 29 or the SMS Subsystem should not be made with a VSAM cluster or component name. You should modify the job or program to issue the AMS DELETE command, specifying the name of the cluster that you want to delete. If you want to delete an alternate cluster, you should recall the data set first, then issue the AMS DELETE command for the AIX.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC1116I**  DATA SET ALLOCATED TO ANOTHER USER OR JOB

**Explanation:** During a recall or recovery operation, an attempt was made by DFSMSHsm to enqueue on a data set with the ENQ service routine. Or, for a recall, the data set record in the migration control data set was serialized by another processor in a multiple processing unit environment. Multiple-processing unit serialization is done by updating the processing unit ID field in the data set record. The data set, identified by dsname in message ARC1001I, was allocated by another user or job and is not available for use by the request described in message ARC1001I.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**System programmer response:** The LIST HOST(hostid) command can be used to determine data sets that are serialized through the data set record in a multiple processing unit environment. If the serialization is in error, the RESET keyword can be used with LIST HOST(hostid) to correct this situation by removing the processing unit ID. The data set is available.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1117I**  ERROR READING JFCB

**Explanation:** During a DFSMSHsm recovery or recall operation, DFSMSHsm has issued a RDJFCB macro to read the job file control block (JFCB). This message is preceded by a SNAP dump if the JFCB is being read to allocate a data set on tape, and is preceded by message ARC1001I if the JFCB is being read to restore the creation date, expiration date, last-referenced date, or last-changed date. The RDJFCB request has failed. Message ARC1001I precedes this message with the data set name involved, reascode, and the RDJFCB return code. For information about the RDJFCB return code, see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application programmer response:** Notify the storage administrator to assist in determining the status of the JFCB and VTOC. Correct any discrepancies, and retry the recall or recovery operation.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1118I**  ERROR DURING PROCESSING OF THE DAOPTION FOR A DATA SET RECALL OR RECOVERY

**Explanation:** A recall or recovery of a data set with a DAOPTION specified was received by DFSMSHsm. An error was encountered while processing the DAOPTION. The preceding ARC1001I message contains the data set name, operation in progress, and the reascode. Reascode has the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DAOPTION(SAMETRK) was specified but either the VOLUME specified has a different track length than the track length of the L0 device on which the data set last existed, or the TOVOLUME specified or the volume selected for a recover has a different track length than that of the L0 device on which the data set last existed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DAOPTION(RELTRK) was specified but either the VOLUME specified has a track length less than the track length of the L0 device on which the data set last existed, or the TOVOLUME specified or the volume selected for a recover has a track length less than that of the L0 device on which the data set last existed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Data set is to be SMS-managed upon completion of the request. Only non-SMS-managed data sets are supported in conjunction with the DAOPTION parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DAOPTION(RELBLK) was specified but the data set block size is greater than 32K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A DAOPTION was specified for a recall or recover command but the data set organization of the data set specified is not direct access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The data set record format must be fixed or fixed-blocked when using DAOPTION(RELBLK).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>DAOPTION(RELBLK) cannot be specified when a data set is to be restored from a dump copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DAOPTION(SAMETRK) was specified but the target volume track size is not equal to the last L0 volume’s track size. This indicates an internal DFSMSHsm programming error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>DAOPTION(RELTRK) was specified but the target volume track size is smaller than the last L0 volume’s track size. This indicates an internal DFSMSHsm programming error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>No DAOPTION was specified but the target volume track size is smaller...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Chapter 2. ARC messages 267
than the last L0 volume's track size. This indicates an internal DFSMShsm programming error.

28 This is possibly the result of the user entering a volume(xxxxxx) with a device type inconsistent with what was specified on the unit/yyyyyy parameter for a directed recall. Otherwise, this indicates an inconsistent track length mix for the target or last L0 volume.

30 An invalid device type was detected in a BCDS MCT record while DFSMShsm was recovering a data set. This indicates an internal DFSMShsm programming error.

34 A recover is to be done but an MCC record does exist. This indicates an internal DFSMShsm programming error.

System action: The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For reason codes 2, and 4, verify consistency between DAOPTION and the selected target volume. Retry the function after corrective actions have been taken.

For reason codes 10, 13, 14, 16 and 18, verify the request and retry the function.

For reason codes 20, 22, 26, 28, 30 and 34, follow the problem determination steps.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1119I • ARC1121I

ERROR UPDATING DATA SET VTOC ENTRY

Explanation: During a DFSMShsm recover or recall operation, an I/O error has occurred. The SYNAD exit from the data management CHECK service routine is taken while attempting to update a data set VTOC entry on a volume having a nonindexed VTOC. For volumes having an indexed VTOC, the CVAF macro returns a nonzero value in register 15.

This message is preceded by message ARC1001I, where dsname is the data set name involved. There might be an additional error message in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set.

System action: The recovery or recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If recovering a deleted VSAM data set using the DFSMShsm FROMDUMP and DUMPVOLUME parameters, a DFSMSdss physical restore is attempted. The data set may have been restored even though the data set VTOC entry update has failed. If the data set has been restored, no special action is needed. See the section titled "Other Considerations for Availability Management" in z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

If recalling a VSAM data set, a reason code of 19 in message ARC1001I indicates the original failure code. A reason code other than 19 in message ARC1001I indicates that one of the following errors occurred:

If the data set has a backup version, you may issue an HRECOVER or RECOVER command without the FROMDUMP parameter before issuing a RECOVER command with the FROMDUMP parameter. A catalog entry is created for the data set if the FROMDUMP parameter is not specified. Then, when the FROMDUMP parameter is used, DFSMShsm will have sufficient information to update the data set VTOC entry after restoring the data set.

Retry the operation, and if the problem still exists, notify the storage administrator.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1120I UNSUPPORTED DEVICE TYPE REQUESTED

Explanation: One of the following errors occurred during a recall or recovery operation:

- In a DFSMShsm recall or recovery request for a data set, the VOLUME or TOVOLUME and UNIT parameters were specified. A parameter value was specified incorrectly or was invalid.

- An invalid unit name was detected in a BCDS MCT record while DFSMShsm was recovering the VCAT copy data set or the second VTOC copy data set listed in the MCP record for the volume being recovered. (The first VTOC copy data set was not issued because of an error that occurred during the recovery processing.)

- An invalid unit name was detected in a BCDS MCT record while DFSMShsm was recovering a data set.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If an invalid unit name was detected in a control data set record, correct it using the FIXCDS command with the PATCH parameter. If a parameter error cannot be determined, notify the storage administrator to get the correct unit name.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1121I REQUESTED VOLUME FOR RECOVERY/RECALL NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: During a DFSMShsm data set recovery operation, the dynamic allocation of a volume ended. Dynamic allocation routines determined that the volume required was not available to the system, or the operator cancelled the mount request.

System action: The recovery operation ends.
DPSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the LIST or HLIST command to identify the volume in question. Determine why the necessary volume is unavailable. Make sure the volume is mounted or online as necessary, and retry the recovery operation. The DISPLAY operator command might help to determine where the necessary volume is or its status.

**Source:** DPSMShsm

---

**ARC1122I** ERROR PROCESSING PASSWORD PROTECTED DATA SET, RECOVERY/RECALL/DELETE TERMINATED

**Explanation:** The data set specified in a DPSMShsm command is write password protected. When DPSMShsm was checking the password, it encountered an error. The data set name and reascode are given in message ARC1001I.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Only pertains for VSAM data sets. The user specified an incorrect password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. The user is only authorized to read the data set, but requested to write to or delete the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. The user specified an incorrect password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. An I/O error occurred in checking the password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. An OBTAIN error or some other error occurred while DPSMShsm was accessing the data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The command ends. DPSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that the correct data set name was specified. Provide the appropriate password. Follow installation procedures to request that the system programmer obtain the password of the data set for you, if you have the required authority to use the data set but not the password.

**Source:** DPSMShsm

---

**ARC1123I** ALTER REQUEST FAILED DURING RESTORE OF VSAM DATA SET

**Explanation:** While DPSMShsm has been processing a request to restore a VSAM data set with a new name, an error has occurred in trying to alter the data set name in the catalog. The data set has been restored successfully; however, an alter request (SVC 26) to change the name has failed. The name of the data set being processed is in the preceding ARC1001I message. Message ARC0775I also precedes this message, giving the catalog management return and reason codes. These return and reason codes are documented in message IDC3009I in [Z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/S3QQGQ_2.4.1/COM.ibm.zos.ez1.cic.241/isam1703.htm).

**System action:** The command ends. The data set is restored and still has its original name. DPSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Alter the name manually with the IDCAMS ALTER command. Analyze the catalog management return and reason code to see if any other corrective action must be taken.

**Source:** DPSMShsm

---

**ARC1124I** NOT ENOUGH PRIMARY SPACE FOR RECALL/RECOVERY

**Explanation:** During a recall or recovery operation, an attempt was made to allocate space to restore a data set on a level 0 volume. There was not enough space on the volume selected, the VTOC was full, or the index to the VTOC was full, and there was no other primary volume available. If an attempt was made to recover an unmovable data set, it is possible that another data set is allocated to the space where the unmovable data set must go.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DPSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reorganize the space on the level 0 volumes, or add more volumes. When space is available on a volume, retry the recall or recovery operation.

**Source:** DPSMShsm

---

**ARC1125I** RECALL FAILED DUE TO BAD VALUES RETURNED FROM THE RECALL INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT

**Explanation:** The installation-wide exit was taken to select up to five volumes from a list provided by DPSMShsm on which to attempt recall of the data set. All values returned by the installation-wide exit do not coincide with the positions of any of the volumes in the list provided by DPSMShsm.

**System action:** The recall operation ends. DPSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the
installation-wide exit generated the value, there might be an algorithm error. Correct the cause of the incorrect value, relink the exit module if necessary, and reload the exit with the SETSYS command. Until the recall installation-wide exit is fixed, the system programmer can use the SETSYS command to turn off the recall exit and allow DFSMShsm to process the undirected recalls.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1126I**  
**RECALL FAILED - PRIOR ERROR IN RECALL INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT**

**Explanation:** The undirected recall (no recall target volume was specified) failed because the recall installation-wide exit routine is to be taken, but an error occurred in the exit routine during a previous recall operation.

**System action:** The recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Fix the recall installation-wide exit routine. Issue the RELEASE command with the RELEASE parameter. Retry the recall operation. Until the recall installation-wide exit is fixed, the system programmer can use the SETSYS command to turn off the recall exit and allow DFSMShsm to process the undirected recalls.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1128I**  
**BACKUP/DUMP COPY DOES NOT EXIST**

**Explanation:** A RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued, but no backup version or dump copy exists for the specified data set or volume. Message ARC1001I precedes this message giving the data set name or volume serial number. The reascode in message ARC1001I gives an indication of the conditions and the necessary action to take to correct the situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>A BCDS record describing the data set or volume was not found. You may also get this reascode when the data set recovered has only a physical dump copy and the device type of the original volume that was dumped is not similar to the device type of the target volume selected for the restore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The BCDS entry was found for the data set or volume. However, one of the following occurred:   - A backup version or dump copy of the data set or volume is not available.   - A backup version or dump copy of the data set or volume does not meet the date, generation, or version requirements. You may also get this reason code if a dump copy exists for the data set, but DFSMShsm cannot find it because:   - The data set is not currently cataloged to the source volume of the dump copy.   - There is no incremental backup version that meets the date or generation specified to allow DFSMShsm to determine where the dump copy is.   - A dump copy does not meet the date, data set restore, dump generation, dump volume, or dump class requirements.   - The data set was not found in a dump VTOC copy data set.   - A cataloged backup version was not found for the data set when FROMVOLUME was not specified. A recover request was issued without specifying FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME(volser)) for a multivolume data set. A BCDS backup version was not found for the data set. A dump copy is used to restore a multivolume data set only if FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME(volser)) was specified by a DFSMShsm authorized user. If FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME(volser)) was not specified, DFSMShsm only recovers a multivolume SMS-managed data set using an incremental backup version. This ensures the entire data set is recovered as one entity, or to verify an authorized user knows which piece of the data set is restored from which dump copy. DFSMShsm does not back up multivolume non-SMS-managed data sets. A recover request was issued for a VSAM SMS key range data set. A BCDS backup version was not found for the data set. Since DFSMSdss does not support key range data sets, only the backup version is used to recover a VSAM SMS key range data set. The NEWNAME parameter was specified for a VSAM data set when the original data set exists and no backup copy exists (only a DUMP COPY exists). DFSMSdss does not support the NEWNAME parameter for...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VSAM data sets, so the restore must use the original data set name.

24

A recovery command specified with the RCVRQD keyword was issued for a data set. A BCDS backup version was not found for the data set. DFSMShsm does not support the recovery of a physical dump copy of a data set if the RCVRQD keyword was specified.

System action: The recovery operation of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Consider the following actions and reissue the command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>If this occurred due to dissimilar unit types, reissue the command directing the data set to the correct unit type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Issue a LIST or HLIST command with the BACKUPCONTROLDATASET and DATASETNAME parameters to retrieve information about backup versions of the data set and then perform one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Be sure you specify the correct data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the data set was cataloged at the time it was backed up, do not specify the FROMVOLUME parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the data set was uncataloged at the time it was backed up, specify the FROMVOLUME parameter with the volume serial number of the volume from which it was backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the DATE parameter was specified, a backup version created on or before the date specified does not exist. Specify a correct date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there is an eligible dump copy, but no eligible incremental backup version, perform one of the following:

- Reissue the RECOVER or HRECOVER command with the FROMVOLUME parameter.
- Reissue the RECOVER or HRECOVER command with the REPLACE parameter after the data set is cataloged to the source volume of the dump copy.

- If the GENERATION parameter was specified and a backup version of the specified relative generation number does not exist, specify a correct generation number.
- If the VERSION parameter was specified and the specified version number does not exist, specify a correct version number.

12

Issue a LIST command with PVOL BCDS ALLDUMPS to retrieve the information about dump copies and dump volumes of the primary volume. Then issue a LIST command with DVOL DUMPCONTENTS to retrieve information about each dump copy of the data set. Perform one of the following:

- Reissue the command with:

  RECOVER DATASET(name) FROMVOLUME(volser)

  if a dump copy exists for a piece of the data set and only one piece of the data set is to be restored.

- Reissue several commands:

  RECOVER DATASET(name) FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME(volser))

  to restore several pieces of the data set if dump copies exist for the data set.

16

No action required.

20

If you want to retain the original data set, copy the original data set to a new data set name. Then restore the dump copy of the data set to the original data set name by issuing the RECOVER command without the NEWNAME parameter.

24

Reissue the recovery command without the RCVRQD keyword.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1129I CANNOT RENAME, DATA SET ALREADY EXISTS ON VOLUME

Explanation: A RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued with the NEWNAME parameter. The data set name specified with the NEWNAME parameter has already been used on the volume where the data set is being recovered. The data set name is indicated in message ARC1001I.

System action: The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Choose a different data set name and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

Chapter 2. ARC messages 271
**ARC1130I • ERROR DURING RECALL**

**Explanation:** An error was detected while DFSMShsm was performing a recall operation. The possible values for the reason code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A request submitted through the ARCHRCAL macro with ASYNC=YES has failed; however DFSMShsm could not communicate the return or reason codes to the requestor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The reason codes have the following actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>See all the preceding related messages or the corresponding FSR record for details on the failures, determine what caused the errors, and resubmit the request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1131I • OLD COPY OF DATA SET EXISTS, BUT REPLACE NOT SPECIFIED**

**Explanation:** A RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued to DFSMShsm. The REPLACE parameter was not specified. A data set already exists on the volume with the same name as that specified in the command. If the NEWNAME parameter was specified, it is the new name that already exists. The data set name is given in message ARC1001I.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine whether the old copy of the data set is needed. If the old copy is not needed, reissue the command with the REPLACE parameter. If both copies of the data set are needed, reissue the command with the NEWNAME parameter or a new data set name as that parameter.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1132I • CANNOT MOUNT VOLUME NECESSARY FOR RECALL/RECOVERY**

**Explanation:** During a DFSMShsm recall or recovery operation, the volume where the requested data set resides is not mounted. The allocation routine passed a return code of 8, which indicates that one of two conditions occurred:

- The operator cancelled the requested mount.
- The CDS records for the volume indicate that the data was written in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) and the input unit recorded in the CDS is not CAPACITYMODE switchable.

Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name involved.

1. The allocation routine passed a return code of 8, indicating that the operator canceled the requested mount.
2. For DFSMShsm MVS V1R5 or higher, the CDS records for the volume indicate that the data was written in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) and the input unit that is recorded in the CDS is not capable of CAPACITYMODE switching.

For DFSMShsm MVS V1R4, CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) is not supported.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For Reason Code 1, have the required volume available to the system. The DISPLAY operator command might help determine the volume status. Retry the recall or recovery operation when the volume is available. For Reason Code 2 and DFSMShsm MVS V1R5 or higher, make sure that the unit that is recorded in the CDS records for the volume is capable of CAPACITYMODE switching.

For Reason Code 2 and DFSMShsm MVS V1R4, use DFSMShsm MVS V1R5 or higher for the operation.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1134I • RECOVERY FAILED - ERROR SCRATCHING OLD COPY**

**Explanation:** A RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued with the REPLACE parameter. During DFSMShsm processing, the data management scratch service routine was invoked to scratch the old copy. The scratch failed. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name. Message ARC0528I or ARC0545I will appear in the backup activity log, giving the return and reason codes or status codes for the error.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the explanation for message ARC0528I or ARC0545I. Take the appropriate action.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1135I • ERROR OPENING INPUT DATA SET DURING RECALL/RECOVERY**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm issued the OPEN macro to open an input data set. During open processing, the ESTAE routine was invoked. An OPEN error message
with component identifier IEC normally precedes this message if this is a true OPEN error. Message ARC1001I also precedes this message, giving the operation in process and the data set name. If the recall failure is indicated in message ARC1001I and the user data set is in the small data set packing (SDSP) data set, this error is related to opening the SDSP VSAM data set.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take the action indicated by the OPEN error message, and retry the DFSMShsm operation.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1136I** ERROR OPENING OUTPUT DATA SET DURING RECALL/RECOVERY

**Explanation:** The OPEN macro was issued by DFSMShsm to open an output data set or the VTOC on the target volume of the recall or recovery operation. The OPEN process failed. An OPEN error message with component identifier IEC precedes this message, indicating the data set name that the OPEN failed for. Message ARC1001I also precedes this message, indicating which operation was in process and the name of the data set it was processing.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take the action indicated by the OPEN error message, and retry the DFSMShsm operation.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1137I** VOLUME AND UNIT SPECIFIED ARE INCONSISTENT

**Explanation:** The unit type specified is not the correct unit type for the volume specified for a recovery operation.

**System action:** The recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify the unit type and volume specified. Correct the mismatch and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1138I** I/O ERROR READING FROM A BACKUP OR MIGRATION VOLUME

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has taken a data control block exit because a read error has occurred in reading the VSAM data set backup version being recovered or the migration copy being recalled. Message ARC1001I gives the data set name.

The reason code displayed in the ARC1001I message could either be the return code from an internal DFSMShsm call to IDCAMS or a DFSMShsm reason code. The IDCAMS return codes are 4, 8, 12 and 16. For an explanation of these return codes, see z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets. A reason code of 0 indicates that an I/O error has occurred. A reason code of 2 indicates that an invalid data or record length has been encountered.

**System action:** Recovery or recall of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For reason codes 4, 8, 12, and 16, respond to the associated access method or hardware error message if available. For all reason codes, the input data set may be unusable and would have to be replaced with a backup copy.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1139I** ERROR PROCESSING RACF PROTECTED DATA SET, RECOVERY/RECALL/DELETE TERMINATED

**Explanation:** During a recall, recovery, restore, or delete operation of DFSMShsm, an attempt was made to process a Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) protected data set. The data set name and a reason code are given in the preceding ARC1001I message. For reason values, see Table 17 on page 478.

**System action:** The recall, recovery, restore, or delete operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If RACF denied access, there is an associated RACF message. If the data set name and DSCB do not match, there is an associated access method message. If an I/O error caused the reading of the JFCB to fail, an associated error message can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYMSMG data set. Respond to the associated message. If an abnormal end occurs during RACF processing, the reason code is 20 and probably occurs because the RACF profile does not agree with the catalog entry.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1140I** RECOVERY FUNCTION DISABLED

**Explanation:** The recovery function was disabled, or the installation is not allowing recovery. The NOBACKUP parameter of the SETSYS command may have been used to disallow recovery.

**System action:** The recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If an installation does not normally provide for the DFSMShsm recovery function, this is the result of an invalid command. If the function is disabled, issue SETSYS BACKUP to enable...
it, then retry the RECOVER command. Notify the storage administrator of this condition if it is unexpected.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1141I**  
**ERROR DURING CLEANUP OF DATA SET, RECALL FAILED**

**Explanation:** RECALL command processing of the data set specified in message ARC1001I failed.

If the data set specified in message ARC1001I is a VSAM data set, then the RECALL command failed while attempting to allocate the target volume or import the migration copy. An attempt to recatalog the cluster name, or one of the cluster’s object or path names (if it was eligible for RECALL processing by any of those names), failed.

If the data set specified in message ARC1001I is a non-VSAM data set, then the error occurred while trying to recatalog the data set as migrated when the RECALL command failed.

The *reascode* in message ARC1001I is the original failure code and it corresponds with message ARC11xxI, where xx is the *reascode*.

**System action:** The RECALL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If it is a VSAM data set, then it is necessary to find out which object(s) need to be recataloged by you. To find this information, do the following:

1. Use the FIXCDS command to display the MCD record for the migrated VSAM data set.
2. Using the field MCDMCANM in the MCD record as the key, use the FIXCDS command to display the MCO record for the data set (if an MCO record exists).
3. Using the object names that exist in the MCO record, or just using the base cluster name if an MCO record does not exist, use the TSO LISTCAT command to list the catalog entry for the object name(s).
4. For any entry name that does not have a non-VSAM catalog entry with a volume serial number of MIGRAT, use the AMS DEFINE non-VSAM command to create a catalog entry for the object, with a volume serial number of MIGRAT.
5. The data set recall should be reattempted using any of the object names that are now cataloged properly.

If it is a non-VSAM data set then do the following:

1. Use the TSO LISTCAT command to list the catalog entry.
2. If the entry name does not have a catalog entry use the AMS DEFINE non-VSAM command to create a catalog entry for the data set, with a volume serial number of MIGRAT.
3. If the entry name does have a catalog entry but the volume serial number is not MIGRAT, then uncatalog the data set and then use the AMS DEFINE non-VSAM command to create a catalog entry for the data set, with a volume serial number of MIGRAT.
4. Use the reason code to determine the reason the recall failed. Fix the problem and then reattempt the recall of the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1142I**  
**FAILED TO UNCATALOG ‘A’ ENTRIES FOR THE VSAM SPHERE**

**Explanation:** When a VSAM data set is migrated, each of the VSAM components is cataloged as a non-VSAM data set (‘A’ entry) to volume serial number MIGRAT. In preparation for a VSAM recall, the catalog entries for the migrated data set must be uncataloged. A failure, other than a no-record-found condition, was encountered. The recall of the data set cannot be performed until all the entries associated with the base cluster are uncataloged. Current status of the data set cannot be determined. The data set name for which the recall failed is given in the ARC1001I message.

**System action:** The recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Recall the data set using the following steps:

1. List the data set by issuing a DFSMShsm LIST command for the data set name.
2. Issue uncatalog requests for all the names associated with the data set, including the base cluster name. All the cataloged names that must be uncataloged for the RECALL command to be successful are included in the output of the DFSMShsm LIST command. During the recall attempt that caused this condition, one or more of the associated names might have been uncataloged. Here, your uncatalog request will fail because of a no-record-found condition.
3. To recall the data set to a device type other than the device type it was last migrated from, use an IDCAMS DEFINE command to define the data set on the volume where the data set is to reside. If there is no device type change, skip this step.
4. Issue a RECALL command for the data set. Use the base cluster name for the recall.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1143I**  
**ERROR RETRIEVING CATALOG INFORMATION DURING DATA SET RECOVER/RESTORE**

**Explanation:** A failure occurred in retrieving information from a catalog for a data set being recovered or restored, or for the NEWNAME specified.
on HRECOVER/RECOVER command. For an HRECOVER/RECOVER data set request, the name of the data set being processed is in the ARC1001I message that precedes this message. For a volume request, the data set name appears in the text of the associated ARC0734I message with return code 43. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I the reascode has the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>An attempt was made to recover a backup copy of a data set that has the same name as a Generation Data Group (GDG) base entry. DFSMShsm does not support the backup of GDG base entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>non-VSAM catalog error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A VSAM component is multivolume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A locate error occurred (other than not found), or a data set is a non-ICF catalog, or a data set is a page or swap data set. If there is an associated message IDC3009I in the system log, then follow message IDC3009I return code 14, reason code NN in the programmer response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A VSAM component has a logical record length that is too large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set was open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>An error occurred in locating catalog information for a base data or base index component of a VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>An error occurred in locating catalog information for a base path of a VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>An error occurred in locating catalog information for an alternate index of a VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>An error occurred in locating catalog information for a data or base index component of an alternate index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>An error occurred in locating catalog information for an alternate index path of a VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>An error occurred in getting virtual storage to contain the catalog information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>An attempt was made to recover an uncataloged non-SMS generation data set but the generation data group (GDG) is no longer defined or is not found through the generic catalog locate; that is, the GDG base entry cataloged in an OSCVOL catalog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** Processing for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Follow the corrective action in the problem determination section. Resubmit the request after corrective action has been taken. If returncode = 60, define the GDG and reissue the RECOVER command. To recover the generation data set, define the GDG or allocate a generation data set using the same name as the target data set and reissue the RECOVER command.

For reascode of 18: If a VSAM data set is cataloged and was backed up with the BACKDS command (there is no BACKUP VTOC), you may need to uncatalog the data set before recovering it. If the target volume was reformatted in preparation for the recovery, there will not be a VVDS or a NVR entry for the VSAM data set. Use a DELETE NOSCRATCH command against the data set and then RECOVER it.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1145I** TOVOLUME CANNOT BE A MIGRATION VOLUME OR DATA SET IS MIGRATED

**Explanation:** A RECOVER or HRECOVER command was issued. The receiving volume specified in the TOVOLUME parameter is a migration volume, or the data set to be recovered is a migrated data set and NEWNAME is not specified. If NEWNAME is specified, the NEWNAME data set is a migrated data set or the data set is a VSAM data set.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command. Either use an acceptable volume as the receiving volume, or, if the data set to be recovered is a migrated data set, recall the data set first or specify NEWNAME with the RECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1146I** OBTAIN ERROR READING DATA SET VTOC ENTRY DURING RECALL/RECOVERY

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm was performing a recovery, restore, or recall operation, the OBTAIN macro was used to read the data set VTOC entry of an original data set name, or a new name for recover or restore security checking, or the migration copy indicated in message ARC1001I. In message ARC1001I, reascode is the return code from the OBTAIN macro.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The required volume was not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mounted. This code can occur when attempting to recover from a dump copy when the original volume is no longer available. To allow this recovery to be successful, use the TOVOLUME keyword to direct the recovery to another volume. Use of the TOVOLUME keyword must reference a volume in the correct storage group if the data set is SMS-managed. This code also occurs when the user data set is moved to tape and the volser in the catalog is that of a tape. To enable a recover in this case, first delete the existing catalog entry and then re-request the recover.

8 The data set VTOC entry was not found in the VTOC of the specified volume.

12 A permanent I/O error was encountered, or an invalid data set VTOC entry was found during the processing of the specified volume.

16 There was an invalid work area pointer.

System action: The recovery, restore, or recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If reascode in message ARC1001I is 4, correct the problem and reissue the command. If reascode is 8 or 12, notify the system programmer to take corrective action. If reascode is 16, notify the storage administrator to take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1147I RECALL/RECOVERY FAILED - PARTITIONED DATA SET HAS A MEMBER WITH MORE THAN 1 NOTE LIST

Explanation: A data set cannot be backed up or migrated with more than 1 note list. The operation fails with message ARC1215I. In this case, the data set on the migration or backup volume indicates the data set has more than 1 note list.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The data set cannot be recalled or recovered in the current status. Notify the storage administrator to take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1148I RECALL FAILED. THE DATA SET IS IN INCOMPLETE STATUS.

Explanation: A data set in incomplete status means the data set is cataloged on a primary volume, but the complete data set remains uncataloged on a migration volume. This can only occur for VSAM data sets.

In the associated message ARC1001I, the reason code has the following meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>During the recall of a data set in incomplete status, the data set cataloged on a primary volume must first be deleted before recalling the migrated data set. In this instance, the delete operation failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>During recall, DFSMShsm attempted to alter the catalog entry to remove the incomplete status, but the alter operation failed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The recall fails leaving the data set in incomplete status.

Application Programmer Response: See the associated ARC0950I message giving the catalog return and reason codes for the failure. When the reason for the failure is corrected, reissue a RECALL command.

If your VSAM sphere has objects or options such that the DELETE of the data set fragment on L0 does not work (when APAR OY60012 is applied), the volume clean up can be done manually and the data set can be recalled. Verify that the migrated data set still exists uncataloged on a migration volume. Then proceed with the following steps:

1. Issue the TSO LISTCAT command to list the catalog entry.
2. Use the AMS DELETE NOSCRATCH command, while logged on under the RACF group ARCCATGP, to uncatalog the data set on the primary volume.
3. Use the AMS DELETE VVR command to delete each component from the primary volume(s).
4. Use the AMS DEFINE NONVSAM command to create a catalog entry for the data set with a volser of MIGRAT.
5. RECALL the data set. If the first recall fails, issue the recall again since the first recall allowed DFSMShsm to update records.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1149I DEVICE AND DATA SET ARE INCOMPATIBLE

Explanation: During a recall or recovery of a non-VSAM data set, the target volume was found to have a track size less than the block size plus the key length of the data set. Either the target device does not
support track overflow or the track overflow option was not requested for the RECFM parameter in the DCB when the data set was created.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Primary space is needed on a compatible device. Reissue the command directing it to a specific compatible volume.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1150I**

**Message:** NO UNIT AVAILABLE TO MOUNT MIGRATION/BACKUP COPY

**Explanation:** During a recall or recovery operation, an attempt was made to allocate the migration copy or backup version of the data set identified in message ARC1001I. The allocation routines determined that the required volume is not online, nor are any units available on which to request a mount.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Arrange to have a unit made available for this request, and retry the operation.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1151I**

**Message:** ANOTHER DFSMSHSM FUNCTION ACTIVE FOR DATA SET, RECALL REJECTED

**Explanation:** This message may or may not represent a problem. A recall request is unable to complete for either one of the following reasons:

- The data set is in use by another DFSMSHsm operation; or
- The data set is on an unavailable SDSP volume.

The data set name is given in message ARC1001I.

**System action:** The recall operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** DFSMShsm attempted this recall several times. Retry the recall at a later time. If the recall continues to fail with message ARC1151I, or if this message occurs frequently, consult your DFHSM service representative to assist you in resolving this problem. If the ARC1001I message preceding message ARC1151I has a reason code, then save this reason code for when you contact your service representative.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1152I**

**Message:** GET/FREEMAIN ERROR - RECALL/RECOVERY TERMINATED

**Explanation:** During a recall or recovery operation, a GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro was issued for virtual storage. The macro failed.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** See the programmer response.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the recall or recovery operation. If the problem occurs again, notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1153I**

**Message:** MSS UNAVAILABLE - RECALL/RECOVERY TERMINATED

**Explanation:** A recall or recovery operation was requested for a data set that resides in the Mass Storage System. The Mass Storage System was either not ready to accept orders or was not initialized.

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the operation when the mass storage system is available.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1154I**

**Message:** RECALL FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR IN AN INSTALLATION EXIT

**Explanation:** The ARCRDEXT exit for the volume selection of an undirected recall of a data set ended abnormally. DFSMShsm continues to recall any data set that is automatically directed or command directed to a given volume. To release the recall function, issue the RELEASE command with the RECALL parameter.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues with limited RECALL processing. DFSMShsm fails all undirected recalls with message ARC1126I.

**Operator response:** If you determine that the recall function can run without the installation-wide exit, turn off the installation-wide exit using the SETSYS command with the EXITOFF parameter. DFSMShsm runs without the volume selection routine. If you determine that the ARCRDEXT exit will not abnormally end (abend) again, issue a RELEASE command with the RECALL parameter. DFSMShsm runs with the ARCRDEXT volume selection routine exit.

**Application Programmer Response:** The existing version can be reactivated using the SETSYS command. Correct the cause of the abend and reinstall the exit module.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

Chapter 2. ARC messages 277
ARC1155I VSAM RECALL/RECOVERY FAILED - ERROR IN IMPORT

Explanation: Recovery or recall has been attempted for a VSAM data set but an IDCAMS IMPORT command has been unable to complete successfully. The data set name and IDCAMS return code are given in message ARC1001I. If the reason code in the ARC1001I message is 4, 8, 12, or 16, it is the return code from IDCAMS.

The IDCAMS error messages are contained in the activity logs. If a recall fails, review the migration activity log. If a recover fails, review the backup activity log. To review the activity logs, issue the RELEASE HARDCOPY command. If the logs are on DASD, new logs are created and the logs with the messages can be browsed. If the logs are directed to SYSOUT, they are printed.

In the following two special cases the reascode in ARC1001I is not: the IDCAMS return code.

• When an IDCAMS IMPORT command fails with reascode 28 in message IDC3351I, DFSMShsm issues message ARC0769I and retries the IMPORT command. If IMPORT processing fails again with reascode 28 in message IDC3351I, DFSMShsm issues message ARC0786I and retries the IMPORT command once more. The next failure with reascode 28 in message IDC3351I results in this message (ARC1151I) with reascode 3351 in message ARC1001I. Recovery processing requires MCVTF_NO_RECOV_TAPE_OPT be patched temporarily ON for these retries to occur.

• When an IDCAMS IMPORT command fails with message IDC3020I, DFSMShsm retries IMPORT processing up to 5 times. If the 5 retries fail with error message IDC3020I, IMPORT processing is not successful; and the result is message ARC1155I with reascode 3020 in message ARC1001I.

System action: The recovery or recall of this data set ends without completing. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Do one or all of the following:

• If reascode is 0, the data set has been recalled except for one or more alternate index clusters (AIX) that failed IMPORT processing. Manually rebuild these AIX clusters. See the preceding ARC0767I or ARC0768I message.

• If reascode is 12 for a recover function, check the command activity log for an SMS IGD3061I-UNEXPECTED ERROR DURING INTEXPDT PROCESSING, RETURN CODE 8, REASON CODE 1017 message. This message may indicate a problem with the data set expiration date in the MCC record. Use the FIXCDS command to display the MCC record and check the MCCEXPDT field for a valid date. Correct this field and retry recovering the data set. Following the RECALL or RECOVER, check the Format1 DSCB expiration field (dslexport) for non-VSAM data sets or the catalog expiration data for VSAM data sets and correct this field if necessary. Failing to correct this field will result in the same RECALL or RECOVER failure for the data set next time DFSMShsm tries to recall or recover it.

• Respond to the IDCAMS return code and retry the operation. The IDCAMS error messages are contained in the activity logs. If a RECALL command fails, review the migration log. If a RECOVERY command fails, review the backup log. If message IDC3032I BUFFER SPACE TOO SMALL is issued, the device type of the volume to which the data is being recovered differs from the device type of the volume from which the data has been migrated. Issue an IDCAMS DEFINE command for the data set on the target volume and retry the RECALL or HRECALL command. Before issuing the DEFINE command, uncatalog all previous object names that will be used again.

If the IDCAMS message IDC3020I INSUFFICIENT SPACE ON USER VOLUME is issued during IMPORT processing of an AIX for a VSAM cluster, the recall ends but the base cluster is recalled successfully. The migrated copy is scratched; therefore create the alternate index from the base cluster.

• If in a multiple processing unit environment with different levels of DFP, the data set might have been migrated or backed up by control interval (CI/MODE) processing. DFSMShsm can only recall or recover the data set on an MVS/XA Data Facility Product Version 2 Release 1.0 or subsequent release system with the appropriate program temporary fix (PTF) applied. Contact your system programmer to see if CI/MODE processing has been in effect. If it has been in effect, try to recall or recover the data set on a processing unit with the appropriate level of MVS/XA Data Facility Product.

• An I/O error might prevent the migration version from being recalled. Therefore, if repeated attempts to recall the data set result in this message and a backup copy of the data set exists, issue a DFSMShsm DELETE command for the data set followed by a DFSMShsm RECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1156I VSAM RECALL/RECOVERY FAILED - CATALOG LOCATE ERROR

Explanation: An attempt has been made to recover or recall a VSAM data set. A LOCATE parameter has failed in getting the catalog name, catalog volume serial, or password. The reason code given in message ARC1001I is the VSAM catalog return code. For detailed information, see message IDC3009I in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA).

System action: The data set is not recovered or
recalled. DFSMShsm continues to process other data sets that have been specified by this command or other commands.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the catalog information and retry the request.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC1157I  RECOVERY FAILED - DATA SET CANNOT BE RECOVERED WITH NEWNAME

Explanation: A VSAM data set was being recovered with the NEWNAME parameter specified. The reason code is given in a message ARC1001I.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>There were alternate indexes on the original data set that cannot be recovered when NEWNAME is requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Specify a new data set name that directs allocation to the same catalog as the old data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RECOVER command processing will not recover a VSAM data set to replace a non-VSAM data set, nor will it recover a non-VSAM data set to replace a VSAM data set. Therefore, a backup version must have the same data set organization as the data set it is to replace, or the existing data set with the same name must be deleted before recovering a backup version of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DFSMShsm cannot recover a backup version of a base cluster when NEWNAME is specified if the base cluster has a path defined on it. Therefore, if a data set exists with the same name as specified with NEWNAME, use the IDCAMS RENAME command to rename the existing data set and recover the backup version without specifying NEWNAME. If no data set exists with the old data set name, you get reason code 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The NEWNAME specified on the RECOVER command is a non-SMS-managed VSAM key range data set. DFSMShsm and DFSMSdss do not support non-SMS-managed VSAM key range data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>DFSMShsm cannot recover a backup version of a VSAM data set unless the old data set name exists from which the old object names can be found in the catalog. This reason code indicates that a catalog error occurred when DFSMShsm was trying to find the old object names.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18  This error could occur because the user is trying to recover a backup version with the NEWNAME parameter specified and the old data set name is not in the catalog. If the old data set name is in the catalog, the catalog entry's associated fields do not specify data and index components.

20  An integrated catalog facility catalog cannot be renamed when it is being recovered.

36  The NEWNAME specified on the RECOVER command is a multiple volume data set and FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME) was not specified. DFSMShsm does not back up and recover multiple volume non-VSAM or multiple volume VSAM non-System Managed Storage (SMS) data set. The FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME) is required to restore a dump copy for a multiple volume non-VSAM or multiple volume VSAM non-SMS-managed data set. This is to ensure that an authorized user knows which piece of the data set is being restored from which dump copy.

System action: If the reason code is 4, the VSAM base cluster was recovered, but none of the alternate index (AIX) clusters were recovered. In all other cases, no data was recovered. Recovery processing of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the reason code is 4 and AIX clusters are needed, use IDCAMS to build the needed AIX clusters.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC1158I  RECOVER DATA SET FAILED

Explanation: A data set is being recovered, but a possible logical error exists relating to data integrity. Message ARC1001I or ARC0734I gives the data set name and the reason code.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set name is currently cataloged, but it is not the name of a VSAM base cluster or a non-VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data set name specified in the NEWNAME parameter is currently cataloged, but it is not the name of a VSAM base cluster or non-VSAM data set, or it is not the same VSAM type (LDS, KSDS, ESDS, or RRDS) as the VSAM data set being recovered.

The data set organization of the backup version selected differs from the data set organization of the data set for which there is a current catalog entry (one is a VSAM data set and the other is a non-VSAM data set), or the data set organization of the old data set name differs from the data set organization of the new data set name.

The data set is a non-SMS keyrange data set. DFSMSshm does not support backup and recovery of a non-SMS keyrange data set. This data set must be RECOVERED as an SMS-data set.

A backup version of an uncataloged data set is to be used to recover a data set, but a cataloged data set exists on the receiving volume. A backup version of an uncataloged data set may not be used to replace a cataloged data set.

RECOVER processing of a data set backed up while open is requested to a non-SMS target and FORCENONSMS is not specified.

During volume recovery, a data set is not recovered because a cataloged data set with the same name exists which has a creation date since the date of backup. If you want the recovered data set to replace the more recently defined data set, issue a RECOVER or HRECOVER command for the data set you want to recover and specify the REPLACE parameter.

During volume restore with APPLYINCREMENTAL, a data set was not recovered because a cataloged data set with the same name exists which has a creation date since the date of backup. If the data set is not on the volume dump VTOC, but is on the volume backup VTOC, the data set has a catalog entry but not a VTOC data set entry after the volume restore with updates is done. The user may have to uncatalog the data set to delete the catalog entry after the volume restore with updates.

A extended format data set is backed up by datamover DFSMSshm.

A large format sequential format data set was backed up by datamover DFSMSshm.

The tape volume is not mounted.

The recovery of an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog is requested by an unauthorized user or an alias is specified instead of the catalog's true data set name on the HRECOVER command.

- A data or index component of a catalog exists on the volume where the catalog is to be recovered.
- The volume could not be mounted to verify the presence of any components of the catalog.
- The OBTAIN request fails for other than a not-found condition.

The recovery of the ICF catalog is directed to a volume other than the volume from which it is backed up.

During volume recovery, a data set recovery failed because the data set is currently cataloged on another volume.

FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME) is not specified to restore a multivolume extended format data set which can only be backed up by DFSMSdss physical full volume dump.

Cataloged multiple volume data sets are not recovered by Incremental Volume Recovery or by full Volume Restore during the APPLYINCREMENTAL process. The message ARC1158I may be received during Volume Restore with APPLYINCREMENTAL processing if the multiple volume data set is in the Dump Copy VTOC or the Backup Copy VTOC being processed. For example, the message is issued when the Restore process restored a segment of a multiple volume data set, but not all segments of the data set were restored since some segments reside on other volumes. If the multiple volume data set was backed up from the volume where the base is cataloged, then a more recent
backup copy may exist. Because VSAM data sets have multiple components, more than one message may be received for the same VSAM sphere.

An extended format data set is filtered by ACS routines to be recovered or restored to a non-SMS-managed volume.

The data set is currently uncataloged, but the backup version is a cataloged data set.

FROMVOLUME is specified to recover or restore an extended format data set to a non-SMS-managed volume.

Cataloged extended format data sets are not recovered by Incremental Volume Recovery or by full Volume Restore during the APPLYINCREMENTAL process. The message ARC1158I may be received during Volume Restore with APPLYINCREMENTAL processing if the extended format data set is in the Dump Copy VTOC or the Backup Copy VTOC being processed. For example, the message is issued when the Restore process restored a segment of an extended format data set, but not all segments of the data set were restored since some segments reside on other volumes. If the extended format data set was backed up from the volume where the first portion of the data set is cataloged, then a more recent backup copy may exist. Because VSAM data sets have multiple components, more than one message may be received for the same VSAM sphere.

The data set organization of the target data set differs from the data set organization of the original data set from which the cataloged data set was backed up.

A preallocated target with record level sharing (RLS) attributes was found. DFSMShsm 1.3.0 or higher must be used to process this data set.

System action: The recovery operation of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

For reason code 36, the RECOVER command ends because DFSMShsm does not recover multiple volume data sets during a volume recovery process. DFSMShsm recovers SMS VSAM and SMS non-VSAM multiple volume data sets only by a data set recover command.

**Application Programmer Response:** Consider the following actions and reissue the command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 or 10</td>
<td>Specify a new data set name, a non-VSAM data set name, or a VSAM base cluster data set name. If the VSAM base cluster is preallocated, it must be the same type (LDS, KSDS, ESDS, or RRDS) as the VSAM data set being recovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Either select a backup version whose data set organization agrees with the data set organization of the currently cataloged data set, or specify old and new data set names of data sets that agree in data set organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Delete the cataloged data set already on the target volume, move the existing data set to another volume, or specify a different target volume with the TOVOLUME parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Verify the backup version contains good data. If not, notify your system programmer. If the backup version is good, the MCCFDMV flag could be accidentally turned off by a DFSMShsm-authorized user through a FIXCDS PATCH command. Issue a FIXCDS PATCH command to turn on MCCFDMV flag and then reissue the RECOVER command to recover the extended format data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Determine which field, MCCFLFS or MCCFDMV, is in error and use the FIXCDS command to correct it. Reissue the RECOVER command for the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 or 30</td>
<td>See z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration in the section titled, “Availability Management Procedures” under the topic, “Backing Up and Recovering an ICF Catalog”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>To recover the backup version, issue a RECOVER or HRECOVER command for the data set and specify the REPLACE parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 34       | Reissue the RECOVER command with the FROMDUMP(DUMPVOLUME) parameter to restore each extended format of the data set. To find out the DUMPVOLUME which contains the physical full volume dump copy of the data set, issue a LIST command with the PVOL BCDS ALLDUMPS parameter to retrieve the information.
about dump copies and dump volumes of the primary volume. Then issue LIST commands with DVOL DUMPCONTENTS to retrieve the information about the dump copies of the data set. If the data set no longer exists before the restore, the data set must be cataloged by the user after all extended formats are restored. Neither DFSMSdss nor DFSMShsm catalogs the multivolume extended format data set during physical dump copy restore processing.

Neither DFSMSdss nor DFSMShsm catalogs the multivolume extended format data set during physical dump copy restore processing.

DFSMSdss does not recover a cataloged multiple volume data set during Volume Recovery or during Volume Restore with APPLYINCREMENTAL processing. This provides the opportunity to work with the individual data set. If the Volume Restore restored the part of the data set that resided on this volume, and return code 58 and reason code 46 of message ARC0734I were received from the APPLYINCREMENTAL process, then the restored part of the data set may be down level. Determine the type of action required for this data set. You can rescue or repair data with REPRO, BLDINDX, or similar utilities. Otherwise, you can recover using individual data set requests, such as with RECOVER or HRECOVER data set commands.

Check the data set organization of the target data set. If the selected backup version was cataloged when the backup copy was made, then the organization of the target data set must have the same data set organization as the original data set from which the backup version was made.

To maintain the record level sharing (RLS) information in the target data set, use DFSMSdss 1.3.0 or higher. To perform the recovery using a down-level system, delete the preallocated target or delete the RLS attributes. Recovering the data set using a down-level system will cause the RLS attributes to be lost.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1159I**

**RECOVERY FAILED - ERROR DELETING OR ALLOCATING EXISTING DATA SET**

**Explanation:** Recovery of a VSAM data set has been in progress when either a deletion of the existing data set fails for a reason other than its catalog entry has not been found, or an allocation error has occurred. Message ARC1001I gives the base cluster name being recovered. For a deletion error, the reason code is the VSAM catalog return code, as documented by Message IDC3009I in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)](https://www.ibm.com). For an allocation error, the preceding message ARC0503I gives the base cluster name being allocated. Message ARC0503I also gives the return code, reason code, and information code from dynamic allocation. The reason code in preceding message ARC1001I is the return code from dynamic allocation.

**System action:** Recovery of the VSAM data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For a deletion error, make the corrections indicated by the VSAM catalog return code as documented by Message IDC3009I in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)]. For an allocation error, take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code and reason code issued in the message ARC0503I.
ARC1160I ESTAE MACRO FAILURE DURING RECALL/RECOVERY/DELETE

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to set up an ESTAE environment during a recall, recover, or delete process, but the MVS function was unsuccessful.

System action: The processing for this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Inform the system programmer of the message, and examine the return code from the previous message.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1162I DFSMSDSS NOT AT SUFFICIENT LEVEL

Explanation: The recall or recover of the data set failed because DFSMSdss is not at a sufficient level. The data set name and the reascode are contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

The reascode value gives the reason the recall or recover could not be done. Valid values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DFSMShsm determined that it should invoke DFSMSdss to restore the data set or volume from a full volume dump copy, or the FROMDUMP parameter was specified for the RECOVER command. DFSMShsm then determined that DFSMSdss is not of a sufficient release level to support invocation from DFSMShsm. DFDSS 2.2.0 or a later release is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set was migrated or backed up using DFSMSdss data movement but an insufficient level of DFSMSdss is installed to recall or recover the data set. DFDSS 2.5.0 or a later release is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The recall or recovery of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: It may be possible to issue the recall/recover request from a different processing unit in a multiple processing unit environment. It may also be possible to recover a backup version that is older than the most recent dump copy by using the GENERATION parameter on the RECOVER or HRECOVER command. Otherwise, a sufficient level of DFSMSdss must be installed on the system.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1164I VOLUME ALLOCATION ERROR DURING RECOVERY

Explanation: An error occurred in allocating a tape under DFSMShsm control during recovery processing.

- The tape required for recovery cannot be mounted for one of the following reasons:
  - The tape is in use by another DFSMShsm function.
  - The operator cancelled the request, possibly because there are no available units, or there are physical tape problems.

System action: Any processing requiring the volume in error does not occur. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response:
- For tape: retry the recovery later when resources may be available to allow allocation to succeed, or contact the operator to determine the exact cause of the problem so that the correct course of action may be taken.
- For MSS: retry later when the MSS is not so busy.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1165I**  RECALL OF A DATA SET HAS BEEN CHANGED TO A NOWAIT REQUEST. REQUEST NUMBER IS reqnum

**Explanation:** WAIT request reqnum was queued on a host that is disconnecting from the common recall queue. Because of this, DFSMShsm will be unable to determine when the request is completed by a remote host and notify the originator of the request. The WAIT request is converted to a NOWAIT request so that the originator of the request is no longer left waiting, but the request is still eligible to be processed by a remote host. Message ARC1001I gives the data set name.

**System action:** The request is changed to a NOWAIT request. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Reascode** | **Meaning**
--- | ---
8 | The restore has ended prematurely, did not run, or has begun to run and an error message has been issued.
12 | The restore did not run. DFSMShsm issues an ending message.
16 | The restore left the data set in an unusable condition.
20 | The attach of ADRDSSU or ADRXMAIA failed.
4xx | An internal error occurred.
9xx | An abend occurred.

**System action:** The DFSMShsm recover task ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine if a RECOVER command was issued, determine and resolve the cause of the error and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1167I**  DATA SET REFERENCED DURING VOLUME RECOVERY

**Explanation:** A RECOVER command was issued with the APPLYINCREMENTAL keyword. DFSMShsm is indicating that the data set was referenced after the volume was restored but before the RECOVER of the dataset. The data set name is identified in the ARC0734I message issued to the backup activity log by the volume recovery process. Therefore, the data set may not be the most current one. If the data set was referenced but is now closed, the recover will fail.

**System action:** Recovery of the data set fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine if the reference to the restored copy of the data set was appropriate. If it was not, the most recent backup copy should be recovered by using the DFSMShsm RECOVER or HRECOVER command. If the reference was made by a job or a procedure, the job or procedure may need to be rerun after the recovery.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1168I**  DATA FORMAT OR POSITIONING ERROR DURING RECALL/RECOVERY

**Explanation:** During the recall or recovery of a data set, the positioning to the DFSMShsm copy of the data set has failed. In general, this error occurs when the DFSMShsm copy of the data set is stored in 3480 single file format and the POINT macro fails to locate the first record of the DFSMShsm copy. However, this error can occur with reason code 16, for either tape-stored data or DASD-stored data, if the first record does not contain a required DFSMShsm control block (the common data set descriptor (CDD)). The name of the data set targeted for recall or recovery appears either in the preceding ARC1001I message or in the associated ARC0734I message having a return code of 68. The reason code in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message can be:

**Reascode** | **Meaning**
--- | ---
4 | The POINT macro has failed due to a DFSMShsm internal error. The specified device does not support the block ID.
8 | The POINT macro has failed due to a
DFSMSShm internal error. Invalid input parameters have been supplied to the POINT macro.

12

An I/O error in the LOCATE BLOCK ID command has occurred; the data set block has not been found.

16

The first record that has been read for the DFSMSShm copy of the data set did not contain a valid common data set descriptor. The DFSMSShm copy of the data set may have been overwritten, or if the data set resides on tape, the positioning done by the POINT macro may have been incorrect.

System action: Recall or recovery of the data set fails. DFSMSShm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For more information about the POINT macro and its return codes, see z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized ASsembler Services Guide or z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

Source: DFSMSShm

ARC1169I RECALL/RECOVER FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR IN DFSMSDSS

Explanation: A RECALL or RECOVER command was issued for a data set originally migrated or backed up using DFSMSdss as the datamover. The DFSMSdss RESTORE command was issued to move the data set. When DFSMSShm issues this message, the corresponding DFSMSdss messages should be consulted. The DFSMSdss messages with prefix ADR are listed in the migration activity log (for RECALL) or backup activity log (for RECOVER). The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. The value of the last DFSMSdss message number issued for the highest severity error encountered during DFSMSdss processing is also in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message. However, in some cases the return code is other than the DFSMSdss message number. These cases are as follows:

1. If the value of this return code is 9999, DFSMSdss did not end normally, and DFSMSShm could not determine the final RESTORE command processing return code. The DFSMSdss messages must be used to determine the cause of the failure.
2. If the value of this return code is 9990, it is the result of an abnormal end in DFSMSdss.
3. If the value of the reason code is 9928, DFSMSShm is unable to recall a data set dsname, because DFSMSdss datamover detected, during restore (recall), the data set had internal errors when dumped (migrated). See the ARC0079E message for more information.

System action: This data set operation fails.

DFSMSShm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review the response required for the DFSMSdss error and take the appropriate action. The DFSMSdss messages can be found in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM).

System programmer response: When the DFSMSdss message requests the operation be retried using the NOPACKING option, issue the RECALL or RECOVER command with DFDSSOPTION(RETRY) to attempt a successful RECALL or RECOVER.

You must correct the errors in the partitioned data set after the successful processing of the RECALL or RECOVER command.

Source: DFSMSShm

ARC1170I DFSMSHSM ENCOUNTERED AN SMS-RELATED ERROR WHILE PROCESSING A DATA SET

Explanation: During the recall, delete, recovery, or restore of a data set, DFSMSHsm attempted to perform a task for a data set that required access to the storage management subsystem (SMS). The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I message, along with a reascode. The following are reascode values and meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>An error occurred while attempting to determine the SMS construct names. Either DFSMSHsm encountered an error attempting to invoke the automatic class selection (ACS) routines or the ACS routines failed. Check the command activity log for messages indicating the actual failure reason. Look for ARC0935I for a failure reason and SMS message IGD306I. If you received SMS IGD306I—UNEXPECTED ERROR DURING INTEXPDT PROCESSING, RETURN CODE 8, REASON CODE 1017, the problem may be the data set expiration date in the DFSMSHsm MCC record for a recover function or the data set expiration data in the DFSMSHsm MCD record for a recall function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 02       | An error occurred while attempting to allocate space on the target volume for the recall or recovery of a non-VSAM data set. Either DFSMSHsm encountered an error attempting to invoke the VTOC/Data Set Services’ (VDSS) create space function or VDSS had a failure creating the space. If the storage
class assigned by your ACS routines is using guaranteed space, ensure that the assigned storage class has the original volume serials that the data set was created with, otherwise allocation fails. Check the command activity log for messages indicating the actual failure reason. Look for ARC0935I for a failure reason and SMS message IGD306I. If you received SMS IGD306I-UNEXPECTED ERROR DURING INTEXPDT PROCESSING, RETURN CODE 8, REASON CODE 1017, the problem may be the data set expiration date in the DFSMSshm MCC record for a recover function.

03 An error occurred while attempting to create a non-VSAM data set record (NVR) in the VSAM catalog entry on the target volume. The DEFINE NVR function failed. Message ARC0950I was issued to the command activity log with the actual failure reason.

04 An error occurred attempting to alter the BCS entry in the catalog for a non-VSAM data set. The data set was either SMS-managed before the recall or recovery and was being recalled or recovered to non-SMS-managed storage, or the data set was being recalled or recovered to SMS-managed storage. The target volume, device type, and SMS construct names were to be altered in the BCS entry. The alter function failed. Message ARC0950I was issued to the command activity log with the actual failure reason.

05 An error occurred in obtaining the management class definition for the data set.

06 The version of DFSMSdss installed on the system is not of a sufficient level to support SMS-managed data sets. A sufficient level of DFSMSdss is required to restore an SMS-managed data set, unless FORCENONSMS is specified.

07 An SMS-managed data set is not eligible for automatic recall through the OPEN DSCB not found exit (IFG0EX0A). One of the following occurred:
- An allocation (either a batch job or TSO CLIST) with a subsequent OPEN for an SMS-managed data set specified a non-SMS-managed volume.
- An allocation for an SMS-managed data set specified an SMS-managed volume, and the SMS subsystem was not installed or was not active.

A 213-2C ABEND will occur. The recall is not permitted because the results would be unpredictable.

SMS is inactive, and the FORCENONSMS parameter was not specified for a recall or recovery. Interaction with the SMS subsystem is required in order to process the request.

An error occurred attempting to create a non-VSAM entry in the catalog (BCS entry). The Define BCS function failed. Message ARC0950I was issued to the command activity log with the actual failure reason.

An SMS-managed data set is not eligible for automatic recall directly from a VSAM OPEN call. One of the following situations occurred:
- An allocation (either a batch job or TSO CLIST) with a subsequent VSAM OPEN for an SMS-managed data set specified a non-SMS-managed volume.
- An allocation for an SMS-managed data set specified an SMS-managed volume, but the SMS subsystem was either not installed or was not active.
- An OPEN was done without a preceding allocation.

The OPEN will fail. The recall is not permitted because the results would be unpredictable. The data set would not necessarily be recalled to the volume that the OPEN request specified.

An SMS-managed data set could not be renamed to a temporary name. Message ARC0780I was issued to describe the problem. Message ARC0950I was issued to the command activity log with the actual failure reason.

A non-SMS-managed data set cannot be recovered to an SMS-managed volume. The data set being processed was determined by ACS routines to be
a non-SMS-managed data set, but the target volume is an SMS-managed volume.

14 An SMS-managed data set cannot be restored from a physical dump copy to a non-SMS-managed volume. The data set being recovered has been determined by ACS routines to be SMS managed, but the target volume selected by DFSMSHsm is a non-SMS-managed volume.

20 An SMS-managed data set is to be restored but not cataloged. This request may be made only by a DFSMSHsm authorized user. This condition arises when a VSAM data set which does not have an applicable backup version is to be restored. DFSMSHsm can catalog a VSAM data set during restore only by recovering the data set prior to the restore. All SMS-managed data sets must be cataloged.

24 An error occurred while attempting to allocate space on the target volume for the recall or recovery of a BDAM data set. Either DFSMSHsm encountered an error attempting to invoke the VTOC data set services (VDSS) create space function or VDSS had a failure creating the space. The data set was a direct access data set and DFSMSHsm issued an SMS track allocation request. The target volumes available either have track sizes smaller than the requested size for the data set, or the target volumes do not have enough free space available (in tracks) for the request. If DFSMSHsm is the data mover and the storage class for the data set has guaranteed space specified, then this error may occur if the data set is being directed to a volume that is not in a storage group associated with that storage class. Message ARC0935I was issued to the command activity log with the actual failure reason.

25 Error in retrieving the management class definition.

26 Error in moving the management class definition.

27 Error in retrieving the default management class definition.

System action: The operation, which is indicated in the ARC1001I message preceding this message, terminates for the data set. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:

Reascode Meaning

01 If the command activity log has an SMS IGD306I—UNEXPECTED ERROR DURING INTEXPDT PROCESSING RETURN CODE 8, REASON CODE 1017 message associated with the failing data set, then the problem may be the data set expiration date. If you were recalling a data set, use the FIXCDS command to display the MCD record for the data set and check the MCDEXPDT field. Correct this field and retry recalling the data set. If you were recovering a data set, use the FIXCDS command to display the MCC record for the backup version and check the MCCEXPDT field. Correct the MCCEXPDT field and retry recovering the data set. Following the RECALL or RECOVER, check the Format1 DSCB expiration field (dslexpdt) for non-VSAM data sets and correct this field if necessary. Failing to correct this field will result in the same RECALL or RECOVER failure for the data set.

02 If the command activity log has an SMS IGD306I—UNEXPECTED ERROR DURING INTEXPDT PROCESSING RETURN CODE 8, REASON CODE 1017 message associated with the failing data set, then the problem may be the data set expiration date. If you were recalling a data set, use the FIXCDS command to display the MCD record for the data set and check the MCDEXPDT field. Correct this field and retry recalling the data set. If you were recovering a data set, use the FIXCDS command to display the MCC record for the backup version and check the MCCEXPDT field. Correct the MCCEXPDT field and retry recovering the data set. Following the RECALL or RECOVER, check the Format1 DSCB expiration field (dslexpdt) for non-VSAM data sets and correct this field if necessary. Failing to correct this field will result in the same RECALL or RECOVER failure for the data set.

05 See message ARC0935I in the command activity log for the specific
failure. List the catalog information to determine the management class name. Define the management class if it does not exist. If the management class exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

Do one of the following:

- Reissue the request when the SMS subsystem is active.
- Reissue the request with the FORCENONSMS parameter specified.

Do one of the following:

- Reissue the request when a sufficient level of DFSMSdss is installed.
- Reissue the request without specifying the FROMDUMP parameter. Instead, use the GENERATION parameter on the command. This causes an incremental backup version to be used for the recovery of the data set.
- The FORCENONSMS and TOVOLUME parameters can also be used to force the data set to a non-SMS-managed volume.

An HRECALL command can be used to recall the data set when SMS is active, or the explicit volume serial can be removed from the JCL or CLIST.

An HRECALL command can be used to recall the data set when SMS is active or an allocation of the data set can be done without specifying the volume serial number.

Issue a data set RECOVER command with either FORCENONSMS or TOVOLUME, specifying a non-SMS-managed volume. This recovers the data set to a non-SMS-managed volume.

Issue a data set RECOVER command with the TOVOLUME parameter specifying an SMS-managed volume that has a device type similar to the original volume that has been dumped. This restores the data set to an SMS-managed volume.

Do one of the following:

- Preallocate the SMS VSAM data set.
- Have the recover request issued by a DFSMSHsm authorized user.
- If the data set is not preallocated, a DEFINE CLUSTER IDCAMS command must be issued after the restore is complete.

Ensure the ACS routine does not target the data set to a pool of volumes with smaller track sizes than the original source device. Ensure that at least one volume in the volume pool has enough free space to honor the allocation request. If DFSMSHsm is the data mover, ensure the data set is not directed to a device that is not in a storage group associated with the storage class of the data set.

For each of the other error conditions listed above that have a corresponding message containing more information about the failure, consult the corresponding message. The corresponding message is written in the command activity log. See the programmer response sections of the appropriate related message for more details.

Retry the operation after corrective action has been taken, or after investigation has determined the error will not recur.

If not attempted previously, an authorized DFSMSHsm user may use the FORCENONSMS parameter to recall or recover the data set to non-SMS-managed storage. This may provide a temporary bypass for the problem.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1171I USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO RECOVER OS CVOL

Explanation: Data set recovery of an OS CVOL can only be issued by a user with space management authority or by the system operator. Message ARC1001I precedes this message giving the data set name.

System action: The recovery operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Use the HSENDCMD command or see the storage administrator for authorization.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1172I DFSMSHSM ENCOUNTERED AN SMS-RELATED ERROR WHILE SELECTING A TARGET VOLUME

Explanation: During the recovery or restore of a data set, DFSMSHsm has attempted to select an initial target volume for processing the recovery or restore function. An error has occurred that has caused the function to
The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I message, along with a reason code. The reason code has the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SMS is not installed in the system. DFSMShsm has attempted to process an SMS-managed volume, as indicated in the volume VTOC entry, but SMS is not installed on the system in which DFSMShsm is running. A DFSMShsm-authorized user may resubmit the request with the FORCENONSMS parameter to recover the data set to non-SMS-managed storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SMS is not active in the system. DFSMShsm has attempted to process an SMS-managed volume but SMS is not active in the system; reattempt the request when SMS is active. Also, a DFSMShsm-authorized user may resubmit the request with the FORCENONSMS parameter to recover the data set to non-SMS-managed storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>An error has occurred in reading the volume VTOC entry for the volume being selected. DFSMShsm has read the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume. The read fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An error has occurred in retrieving an SMS volume definition. After the volume being selected has been determined to be an SMS-managed volume (by reading the volume VTOC entry), DFSMShsm has invoked SMS to retrieve an SMS volume definition. SMS fails to retrieve it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>An error has occurred while retrieving a storage group definition for an SMS volume. After the volume definition has been retrieved for the volume, DFSMShsm has invoked SMS to retrieve a storage group definition for the volume. SMS fails to retrieve it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The volume being selected is in SMS initial status. DFSMShsm has read the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume. The volume VTOC entry indicates that the volume is in SMS initial status. DFSMShsm cannot process a volume in SMS initial status. A DFSMShsm authorized user may resubmit the request with the FORCENONSMS parameter to recover the data set to non-SMS-managed storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>It cannot be determined if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume. The SMS volume definition and the volume VTOC entry do not agree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The device type of the volume retrieved from the SMS storage group definition is not supported by DFSMShsm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>An error has occurred while reading or writing a migration control data set (MCDS) volume record (MCV). DFSMShsm has read an MCV record for the volume being selected. The read has failed, and an ARC0184I message has been issued to indicate the error. If no MCV record exists for the volume, DFSMShsm has attempted to create an MCV record for the volume. The creation has failed. An ARC0184I message has been issued to indicate the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>The volume being selected is not mounted. DFSMShsm has attempted to read the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume, or has attempted to locate the unit control block (UCB) for the volume being selected and finds that the volume is not mounted. Contact the storage administrator to determine why the volume is not mounted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 52       | A GETMAIN error has occurred. DFSMShsm has failed to get virtual storage for creating a mounted volume table (MVT) entry for an SMS-managed volume. A retry may be successful if the GETMAIN failure occurs while DFSMShsm is performing many
simultaneous activities which require
large amounts of virtual storage.

**System action:** The recovery or restore processing
ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the
action that corresponds to the reason code you
received.

**System programmer response:** To aid in problem
resolution, see the information about maintaining
DFSMShsm control data sets in [z/OS DFSMSdss
Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_2.2.1/)

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC1173I** RECOVERY OF A VSAM COMPONENT FAILED

**Explanation:** The RECOVER command was issued
for a component of a VSAM data set other than the
base cluster name. DFSMSShsm does not support the
individual recovery of any VSAM components.

**System action:** The RECOVER command ends.
DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the
command, specifying the base cluster name.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC1174I** DATA SET/VOLUME RECOVER/ RECALL/DELETE FAILED - THE FUNCTION IS HELD

**Explanation:** A data set recovery, recall, or delete
function was requested. The request failed because the
requested function was held. Message ARC1001I gives the
data set name. The reascode in ARC1001I gives the
function that was held as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RECOVER was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RECOVER(TAPEDATASET) was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RECALL was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RECALL(TAPE) was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>RECALL(TAPE(TSO)) was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>In the CRQplex, there are no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>connected hosts that are eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to process any recall requests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup version of the data set is
not recovered, the migrated data set on tape is not
recalled, or the migrated data set is not deleted.
DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the
command after the operator issues the appropriate
RELEASE command. For Reascode=24, issue QUERY
ACTIVE and examine the CRQPLEX HOLD STATUS in
message ARC1540I to determine what the CRQplex
HOLD status is. To determine the HOLD status for each
host, issue QUERY ACTIVE for each host and examine
message ARC1541I.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC1175I** RECALL OF A DATA SET HAS BEEN CHANGED TO A NOWAIT REQUEST. REQUEST NUMBER IS uuuu.

**Explanation:** A TSO RECALL command requested a
data set from tape, but tape recall is held. Message
ARC1001I gives the data set name. The request
number uuuu allows the interactive user to query or
cancel the request.

**System action:** The request is changed to a NOWAIT
request for later processing when RECALL is released.
DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None. RECALL
processing is completed when the operator releases the
tape recall function.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC1176I** ERROR LINKING TO DFSMSdss DURING RECALL OR RECOVERY

**Explanation:** DFSMSShsm is recalling or recovering a
data set using DFSMSDss as a data mover because the
data set was migrated or backed up using DFSMSDss.
A request sent to DFSMSShsm to recall or recover a data
set failed when the LINK macro used to invoke
DFSMsdss for data movement failed. The data set
name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or
associated ARC0734I message.

**System action:** The recall or recovery of the data set
ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the
abnormal end code that is displayed as the reason code
in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I
message.

A corresponding ARC0200I message is issued with the
module name ARCRDSS and return code 16. A SNAP
dump occurs the first time this error is issued. All
occurrences of this error are logged. A DFSMSShsm
initialization resets the occurrence count, so if
DFSMShsm is reinitialized, a SNAP dump occurs again.
The TRAP command can also be used for this
message.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC1177I** ERROR ALLOCATING DUMMY DD DURING RECALL OR RECOVERY

**Explanation:** DFSMSShsm is recalling or recovering a
data set using DFSMSDss as the data mover because
the data set was migrated or backed up using
DFSMSdss. A request sent to DFSMShsm to recall or recover a data set failed when the allocation of a dummy dd for DFSMSdss restore failed. The dynamic allocation error codes are identified in the preceding ARC0503I message. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

**System action:** The recall or recovery of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the allocation error codes contained in the preceding ARC0503I message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1178I**  
**DFSMSHSM NOT AT SUFFICIENT LEVEL**

**Explanation:** RECALL or RECOVER command processing of the data set failed because DFSMShsm is not at a sufficient level. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name and the reascode.

The reascode value gives the reason the RECALL or RECOVER processing could not be done. Valid values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set was migrated or backed up using DFHSM 2.6.0 but an insufficient level of DFSMShsm is installed to recall or recover, the data set. DFHSM 2.6.0 or a later release is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The current level of DFSMShsm cannot recall or recover an extended format data set (sequential striped or compressed). A minimum of DFSMShsm 1.1.0 is required for sequential striped data sets, and a minimum of DFSMShsm 1.2.0 is required for extended format compressed data sets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The RECALL or RECOVER processing of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** It may be possible to issue the RECALL or RECOVER command from a different processing unit in a multiple processing unit environment. Otherwise, a sufficient level of DFSMShsm must be installed on the system.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1179I**  
**ERROR RECALLING DATA SET**

**Explanation:** An error has occurred while recalling a data set. The name of the data set being processed is in the ARC1001I message that precedes this message. In message ARC1001I the reascode has the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The MCD for the data set is inconsistent. The MCD indicates the data set is striped and DFSMShsm has been used as the data mover. Striped data sets must be migrated and recalled with DFSMSdss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The MCD for the data set is inconsistent. The MCD indicates the data set is large format sequential and DFSMShsm has been used as the data mover. Large format sequential data sets must be migrated and recalled with DFSMSdss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Automatic class selection (ACS) has not returned a storage class for the striped data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** Processing of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The reascode has the following actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Determine which field, MCDFSTRP or MCDFDSS, is in error and use a FIXCDS command to correct it. Reissue the RECALL command for the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Determine which field, MCDFLFS or MCDFDSS, is in error and use a FIXCDS command to correct it. Reissue the RECALL command for the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>See the system administrator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1180I**  
**RECALL FAILED - NEEDED VOLUME IN USE BY RECYCLE OR TAPECOPY FUNCTION**

**Explanation:** A RECALL command fails because a tape volume that is needed to perform the recall is allocated and is being used for recycle or tapecopy processing. The data set being recalled is identified in the preceding ARC1001I message.

**System action:** The RECALL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Either wait for
recycle or tapecopy function to complete or issue a HOLD command for the recycle or tapecopy function and reenter the RECALL command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1181I**  
**RECALL FAILED - ERROR ALLOCATING TAPE VOLUME**

**Explanation:** A RECALL command failed because of an error in allocating a needed tape volume. The volume being allocated and the type of allocation error that occurred are identified in the preceding ARC0500I message issued to the command activity log. To review the activity log, issue the DFSMShsm RELEASE HARDCOPY command. The data set being recalled is identified in the preceding ARC1001I message.

**System action:** The RECALL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator to isolate the cause of the error.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1182I**  
**RECALL FAILED - TAPE VOLUME NOT AVAILABLE**

**Explanation:** A RECALL command failed because the volume on which the data set resides is in use, and the operator, when asked whether the volume would soon be available, responded to cancel the mount request.

**System action:** The RECALL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the RECALL command at a later time.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1183I**  
**WHILE PROCESSING IN DISASTER MODE, AN ERROR OCCURRED DURING THE RECALL OR RECOVER OF A DATA SET**

**Explanation:** While processing in disaster mode, an error occurred causing the RECALL or RECOVER command to fail. The name of the data set is given in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. When message ARC1001I or ARC0734I indicates a retcode = 83, the reascode may have the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The volser in the data set control record (MCD/MCC) is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 or 16</td>
<td>See the associated ARC0184I message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Recalls will succeed if CRQ is not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>See the associated ARC0307I message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The RECALL or RECOVER command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The reascode has the following actions.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1184I**  
**RECOVER FAILED — TAPE VOLUME NOT AVAILABLE**

**Explanation:** A RECOVER command failed because the volume on which the data set backup copy resides is in use. When asked whether the recover task should continue waiting for the volume, the operator replied no, failing the request.

**System action:** The RECOVER command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the RECOVER command at a later time.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1185I**  
**NO DATA SET RECOVERY TAPE TASKS CAN BE STARTED**

**Explanation:** The maximum number of allowed data set recovery tape tasks is zero. It means that SETSYS MAXDSTAPERECOVERYTASKS(0) was issued and no Data Set Recovery tape tasks can be started. If no tape tasks can be started, WAIT requests fail and NOWAIT requests process when Data Set Recovery tape tasks are again allowed.
System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If you want Data Set Recovery from tape, ensure that the number of Data Set Recovery tape tasks allowed is not zero and that necessary tape resources are available. If you want Data Set Recovery tape tasks, change the SETSYS MAXDSTAPERECOVERYTASKS value to 1 or greater.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1186I RECALL/RECOVER/RESTORE FAILED - DFSMSHSM SHUTDOWN OCCURRED WHILE WAITING FOR A TAPE MOUNT

Explanation: An attempt was made to recall, recover, or restore a data set, or restore a volume from a tape migration level 2, backup, or dump volume. Before the tape volumes could be mounted, a command was entered to shut down DFSMSHsm. See the preceding ARC1001I message for the data set name or volume serial number.

System action: The operation fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the RECALL or RECOVER command after DFSMSHsm is restarted.

Contact the operator to see when the tape volume will become available.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1187E RECALL FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR WITH THE COMMON RECALL QUEUE

Explanation: While processing a recall request, an error was encountered with the common recall queue.

System action: The recall request fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the associated ARC1001I message to determine the name of the data set that failed. Determine if message ARC1506E preceded the failure. See z/OS DFSMSHsm Storage Administration to learn how to recover from the error.

ARC1188I RESTORE OF DATA SET FAILED

Explanation: The RECOVER command has been issued with the FROMDUMP parameter, but DFSMSHsm has determined that restore cannot be performed. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name and the reascode.

The reascode value gives the reason the restore cannot be done. Valid values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The device type of the original volume that has been dumped is not of a similar device type as the target volume of the restore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A read error has occurred in reading the control data set record describing the source backup or dump volume. See message ARC0184I preceding this message for the type and key of the record.

Notify the storage administrator or system programmer.

An SMS-managed data set cannot be restored to a non-SMS-managed volume. The data set being recovered has been determined by ACS routines to be SMS managed, but the target volume is a non-SMS-managed volume.

An error has occurred in allocating the dump VTOC copy data set.

The DUMPVOLUME subparameter has been specified for a volume restore, and the specified dump volume does not contain valid data.

An error has occurred in reading the backup or dump VTOC copy data set.

An error has occurred in opening the dump VTOC copy data set.

One of the following has occurred:

- Either the volume on which the data set is currently cataloged or the volume from which the latest backup version has been made, does not have a dump VTOC copy data set to verify that the data set has been dumped to the existing dump copy.
  - The volume specified with the FROMVOLUME parameter has not been processed by full volume dump, thus does not have a dump VTOC copy data set to verify that the data set has been dumped to the existing dump copy.
  - No dump copy is found that has the data set restore attribute.

An invalid or unsupported device type is found in the control data set record for the source backup, dump volume, or migration level 1 volume where the VTOC copy data set resides.

The data set is not currently cataloged, no backup version exists, and there is no DUMPVOLUME subparameter provided to indicate what dump copy is required.
32 DUMPCLASS and DUMPVOLUME parameters has not been specified, and no dump copy is found that has a retention date other than NOLIMIT.

34 Restore of an unmovable data set has failed because not enough information is available to preallocate the data set. For an unmovable data set to be successfully restored by DFSMSdss, the data set must exist on the target volume before the restore occurs.

36 The DUMPCLASS parameter has been specified, and a dump copy is not found in the specified dump class, or there is no dump VTOC copy data set to verify that the data set has been dumped to the existing dump copy.

38 No VTOC copy data set entry is found for the requested data set.

40 The DUMP generation that has been specified is not found or is invalid.

44 The DATE parameter has been specified, and no eligible dump copy is found that meets the specified date requirements.

48 The volume that has been specified with the FROMVOLUME parameter is not the same as the original dump source volume recorded in the dump volume (DVL) record.

50 The DUMPVOLUME parameter has been specified, but the dump generation (DGN) record does not indicate that the specified dump volume contains part of a valid dump copy for the volume to be restored.

52 The RECOVER data set name command was issued with the FROMDUMP parameter. The dump volume needed has two or more valid dump copies stacked on it, of two or more different volumes. DFSMShsm cannot tell which dump copy is needed; the FROMVOLUME parameter is not specified or is specified incorrectly; the data set is not cataloged or is migrated, and it has not been backed up; and the SOURCEVOLUME parameter is not specified or is specified incorrectly.

54 The DUMPVOLUME parameter has been specified. The DGN record has been found that lists the specified dump volume. This dump generation is not listed as a valid dump generation in the MCP record for the volume to be restored.

56 For a VSAM data set restore of a cluster, the data component name has not been found in the dump VTOC copy data set. If there has been an index component in the data set, it is found in the VTOC copy.

58 For a VSAM data set restore of a cluster, the index component name has not been found in the dump VTOC copy data set. The data component is found in the VTOC copy.

60 An error has occurred in establishing an ESTAE environment.

62 Both NEWNAME and FROMDUMP parameters have been requested on the RECOVER command for a VSAM data set, and the original data set exists. DFSMSdss does not support the NEWNAME parameter for VSAM data sets, so the restore must use the original data set name. Two versions of the same data set (one with the original name and one with the new name that contains the restored data after the restore is done) cannot exist when FROMDUMP has been specified. If FROMDUMP and NEWNAME have been specified, the existing data set with the original name must be deleted.

64 The dump copy needed for restoring is contained in file two or higher on a dump volume. DFSMShsm encountered an error trying to read or update the JFCB intended to represent the dump copy when opened by DFSMSdss.

66 DFSMShsm cannot restore an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog data set.

70 DFSMSdss does not support key range VSAM data sets.

72 FROMDUMP has been specified without DUMPVOLUME for a multivolume VSAM data set. A dump copy is used to restore a multivolume data set only if DUMPVOLUME has been specified with the FROMDUMP parameter by a DFSMShsm authorized user. If FROMDUMP has been specified without any subparameter or with a subparameter other than DUMPVOLUME, DFSMShsm does not restore the data.
DFSMSdss does not support data set restore for a VSAM data set currently cataloged in a non-ICF catalog.

**System action:** The RECOVER command ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the LIST command to list the contents of a dump VTOC copy data set, the dump copy information for a given source volume, or the information concerning a dump volume. Correct the information for the RECOVER command and reissue it. If an allocation, open, or read error has occurred, take appropriate corrective action; then, resubmit the command.

For reascode 6, issue a data set RECOVER command with the TOVOLUME parameter specifying an SMS-managed volume that has a device type similar to the original volume that has been dumped. This restores the data set from a physical dump copy to an SMS-managed volume.

For reason code 52, specify or correct the FROMVOLUME parameter, or specify or correct the SOURCEVOLUME parameter and reissue the command.

For reason code 62, to restore a data set with the NEWNAME option, rename the existing data set with the original name.

If a backup version exists for the data set and you wish to explicitly recover it, use the GENERATION parameter on either RECOVER or HRECOVER command.

If an ICF catalog data set is to be restored from a dump copy made through DFSMSHsm, a DFSMSHsm LIST command can be used to find the dump tape volumes that contain the dump copy of the catalog data set. The restore will follow the steps documented in `z/OS DFSMSHsm Storage Administration` in section, “Availability Management Procedures” under, “Backing Up and Recovering an ICF Catalog”.

For reason code 64, reissue the RECOVER command.

For reascode 72 or 76, reissue the RECOVER command without specifying the FROMDUMP keyword if an incremental backup version exists for the data set.

For reascode 74, issue a LIST command with the PVOL BCDS ALLDUMPS parameter to retrieve the information about dump copies and dump volumes of the primary volume. Then issue a LIST command with DVOL DUMPCONTENTS parameter to retrieve the information about the dump copies of the data set.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
ARC1192I  TERMINATING DFSMSHSM RECALL/RECOVERY WAIT REQUEST, DFSMSHSM SHUTTING DOWN

Explanation: DFSMSHsm is shutting down because of an abnormal end, MVS CANCEL, FORCE, or normal shutdown. During shutdown all wait-type recall and recovery requests not yet processed are purged from the common service area (CSA) queue.

System action: DFSMSHsm ends.

Application Programmer Response: Restart DFSMSHsm and resubmit the request.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1193I  FAST REPLICAITION RECOVERY FAILED

Explanation: Fast replication recovery failed. The corresponding ARC1001I message identifies the volume or data set being recovered. The cause of the failure can be identified by the reason code field in the ARC1001I message. The reason code field in the ARC1001I message is in the form nn-mm, where nn represents the last two digits of the ARC1800 series message (ARC18nn) and mm represents the ARC18nn return code. For example, ARC1001I RC=93, REAS=06-40 represents message ARC1806 RC40.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take the corrective action according to the reason code in message ARC1001I.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1194I  VOLUME RESTORE FAILURE

Explanation: See the messages that have been issued prior to the ARC1001I RC94 and ARC0623I messages for the specific cause of the failure.

System action: The command fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the programmer response for the specific message that has been issued prior to the ARC1001I RC96 and ARC0623I messages. If you receive DFSMSdss message ADR367E during volume restore, see topic “Volume Recovery and Restore Considerations” under, “Other Considerations for Availability Management” in the z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration for information to aid in problem resolution.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1195I  DFSMSHSM INTERNAL ERROR DURING RECALL/RECOVERY

Explanation: An unknown error has occurred during allocation of a data set that has been identified in message ARC1001I.

The user can detect the error using the DFSMSHsm TRAP command with a code of 97. The return and reason codes are given in message ARC1001I.

The reason code is the dynamic allocation return code and is printed in hexadecimal format. If the dynamic allocation return code is 1708, the error may have occurred because DFSMSHsm has attempted to recall or recover a VSAM data set as a non-SMS-managed data set and the volume that has been specified on the RECALL or RECOVER command is an SMS-managed volume. Non-SMS-managed data sets cannot be allocated on SMS-managed volumes. For information about dynamic allocation return codes and reason codes, see the z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide.

System action: The RECALL or RECOVER command ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: There might be a data set with a duplicate name on the volume. If so, scratch the data set with the duplicate name, and retry the command. If not, respond as indicated to the dynamic allocation message.

If an allocation error of 1708 has occurred, the specified volume may have been converted to SMS managed. Either remove the specification of a volume on the RECALL or RECOVER command, or specify a non-SMS-managed volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1198E** TAPE(S) CONTAINING NEEDED DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

**Explanation:** The tape volumes needed for the DFSMShsm function cannot be allocated. This message may be proceeded by message ARC1001I or ARC1020I containing the data set name.

**System action:** All DFSMShsm processing outside of this task continues. If a data set function is processing it fails. If a volume function is processing it continues with the next eligible volume.

**Application Programmer Response:** Contact your operator to determine the availability of tape volumes needed. Operations should check the ARC0790E message issued to the console for a list of volumes needed for this data set.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1199I** ERROR DURING RECALL/RECOVERY

**Explanation:** An error was detected while DFSMShsm was performing a recall or recovery operation. The return and reason code are given in message ARC1001I. The possible values for the reason code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A data set was requested to be reblocked and the accumulated record length was greater than the DCBLRECL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A direct access data set was targeted to a volume with a smaller track capacity than the volume where the data set originally resided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The DFSMShsm CDS record that describes the data set indicated a source volume device type that is not supported by DFSMShsm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The recall or recovery operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action according to reascode in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1202I** CATALOG LOCATE ERROR DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** During a DFSMShsm space management operation, a LOCATE macro has been issued for a data set entry in the system catalog. The LOCATE has failed. In message ARC1001I, the reascode is the return code from the catalog macro.

For the meaning of the reason codes, see Message IDC3009I in [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/docdisplay?rs=993&lid=993000532993&date=20200316&context=9937204&doc=9937204_9937204_9937204&doclan=en&cc=us&pmc=0).

**System action:** The space management operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action according to reascode in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1203I** OBTAIN ERROR READING DATA SET VTOC ENTRY DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm was performing a space management operation, the OBTAIN macro was used to read the data set VTOC entry of the data set indicated in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. An error was encountered. In the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message, reascode is the return code from the OBTAIN macro.

The values for reascode are:
Reascode | Meaning
--- | ---
4 | The required volume was not mounted.
8 | The data set VTOC entry was not found in the VTOC of the specified volume.
12 | A permanent I/O error was encountered, or an invalid data set VTOC entry was found in processing the specified volume.
16 | There was an invalid work area pointer provided to the OBTAIN macro by DFSMShsm.

System action: The space management operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The reascode values in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I are as follows:

Reascode | Meaning
--- | ---
4 | Correct the problem and retry the space management.
8, 12 | Notify the storage administrator to take the appropriate corrective action.
16 | Contact the IBM Support Center

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1204I DATA SET IS NOT MOVABLE

Explanation: The migration request is not acceptable to DFSMShsm because the data set VTOC entry for this data set indicates that the data set is a VSAM data set not cataloged in the integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog, ISAM, user-labeled, or unmovable. VSAM data sets not cataloged in the ICF catalog cannot migrate.

System action: The space management of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: To archive this data set, use another program.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1205I NO MIGRATION VOLUME AVAILABLE

Explanation: A DFSMShsm migration request ended because no level 1 or level 2 migration volume was available. The corresponding ARC1001I or ARC0734I message gives the name of the data set whose migration failed. The cause of the failure can be identified by the reascode field in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message:

Reascode | Meaning
--- | ---
4 | No level 1 volumes are available. No level 1 volumes were defined for

SDSP serialization checking indicated that all SDSPs were in use.

No level 2 volumes available.

There are no DASD level 2 volumes available for association to a key range. One of the following caused DFSMShsm to attempt to associate a DASD level 2 volume to a key range:

- No level 2 volume was associated to the data set's key range.
- Allocation for the volume associated to the data set's key range failed because the necessary system resources were not available or the volume was already in use by the system.
- Allocation for the data set failed because there was not enough free space on the volume or the volume was an MSS volume that could not be mounted.

There are no tape level 2 volumes available. The allocation for the tape volume failed because the necessary system resources were not available or the volume was already in use by the system.

Error reading DFSMShsm MCV record during SDSP serialization checking. See the associated ARC0184I message to determine the specific read failure.

There are no DASD level 2 volumes available for association to a key range because of an error in reading or writing the DFSMShsm migration control data set level 2 control record (L2CR). DFSMShsm must read the L2CR record for each data set that is migrated by command to DASD level 2. It is possible that the error occurred while DFSMShsm was attempting to associate a DASD level 2 volume to a key range for one of the reasons explained in reascode 8.

If tape migration was being used, there are no tape level 2 volumes available because of an error in
reading or writing the DFSMSshsm migration control data set level 2 (L2CR) record.

12

No DASD level 2 volumes are available for association to a key range because there were 2 errors in reading or writing DFSMSshm migration control data set volume (MCV) records. See the associated ARCO184I or ARCO187I message for the specific record. DFSMSshm attempted to associate a level 2 volume to a key range for one of the reasons explained in reascode 8.

If tape migration was being used, there are no tape level 2 volumes available because there were 2 errors in reading or writing DFSMSshm migration control data set volume (MCV) records.

16

Invalid device type for the volume associated to the key range of the data set. There was a level 2 volume associated, but the device type in the migration control data set level 2 (L2CR) record listed a device type that is not supported by DFSMSshm. It is possible that the device type in the migration control data set volume (MCV) record is also incorrect.

The allocation of the level 2 volume failed.

When there is a DASD level 2 volume associated to a key range, DFSMSshm attempts to allocate the volume. If the allocation of the volume fails because necessary system resources are not available or the volume is already in use by the system, DFSMSshm disassociates the DASD volume from the key range and associates another DASD level 2 volume. DFSMSshm tried to allocate the new volume and the allocation failed again.

If tape migration was being used, DFSMSshm tried to allocate a tape migration level 2 volume, and the allocation failed. If the allocation of the volume failed because the necessary system resources were not available or the tape volume was already in use by the system,

---

ARC1206I DUPLICATE DATA SET NAME IN DFSMSHSM DATA BASE

Explanation: A MIGRATION command was ended because a data set with the requested name has already migrated. If the data set is a VSAM data set, a DFSMSshm control data set entry exists with the same name as the VSAM data set and with a non-VSAM organization.

System action: The space management of the data set ends. DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Issue the LIST or HLIST command to display the MCDS information associated with the data set. If the data set does not exist on a migration volume (it has been recalled), issue the FIXCDS command to turn off the MCDFASN bit.

If a listcat shows the data set is cataloged on a primary volume, issue a RECALL command in case the previous recall failed due to a product or system outage.

Source: DFSMSshm

---

ARC1207I OBTAIN ERROR ON DATA SET EXTENSION VT OC ENTRY DURING MIGRATION

Explanation: While DFSMSshm was performing a space management operation, the OBTAIN macro was used to read the data set extension VTOC entry of the data set indicated in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. An error was encountered. In the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message, reascode is the return code from the OBTAIN macro.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The required volume was not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set VTOC entry was not found in the VTOC of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A permanent I/O error was encountered, or an invalid volume VTOC entry was found during the processing of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There was an invalid work area pointer. If the data set being migrated is an HFS File System, then one of the following may have occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HFS is not running. The operator must start HFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The requested HFS File System has been quiesced. The file system must be unquiesced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The DFSMShsm ID has not been identified as a valid OMVS ID. The ID must be defined to OMVS as a valid ID.

The SEEK parameter was specified, and the absolute track address (CCHH) is not within the boundaries of the VTOC.

DFSMShsm detected an inconsistent size calculation as a result of data obtained from the data set extension VTOC entry. The data set VTOC entry or data set extension VTOC entry for this data set may be damaged.

**System action:** The space management operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If reascode in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I is 4, correct the problem and retry the space management. If reascode is 8 or 12, notify the system programmer to take corrective action. If reascode is 16 and none of the HFS errors applies, or if reascode is 20, notify the storage administrator to take corrective action.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1208I**

**ERROR ALLOCATING MIGRATION COPY**

**Explanation:** During a space management operation, the dynamic allocation routine has attempted to allocate a migration data set. The allocation has failed with other than a no space indication. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the reason codes reascode have the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>More than one data set exists with the same name (migration version) on the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The SDSP serialization check indicates that SDSP is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The SDSP is needed by recall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The volume could not be mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The DFSMShsm-owned copy of the data set to be migrated is estimated to be greater than 64K tracks. Data sets greater than 64K tracks cannot be migrated to DASD if the owned copy will also be greater than 64K tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There is another dynamic allocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An installation-wide exit has cancelled the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 37</td>
<td>A logical error has occurred and has built an invalid parameter list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>An error has occurred in accessing the DSCB to set the RACF indicator on. The errors are either failure to read the JFCB, failure to open the VTOC, or the wrong record has been returned from the read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41</td>
<td>Update the SMS storage class routine so migration copies are filtered to a null storage class. See [DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide](z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide) for an explanation on how to code the storage class routine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The space management operation for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reason codes received in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Retry the operation at a later time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 16, 20</td>
<td>Contact the storage administrator or system programmer to correct the problem, and retry the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>If you want to migrate the data set, migrate it to tape. Or, if the data mover is DFSMSdss and less than 64K tracks of data are actually in use, try migrating the data set using DFSMShsm as the data mover if the DFSMShsm data mover supports the data set's organization. If compaction is not in use for the data set, try migrating the data set with compaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 37</td>
<td>A logical error has occurred and has built an invalid parameter list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>An error has occurred in accessing the DSCB to set the RACF indicator on. The errors are either failure to read the JFCB, failure to open the VTOC, or the wrong record has been returned from the read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41</td>
<td>Update the SMS storage class routine so migration copies are filtered to a null storage class. See [DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide](z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide) for an explanation on how to code the storage class routine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has been unable to create a migration name that does not already exist. A migration name is created when DFSMShsm migrates a data set or when DFSMShsm moves a migration copy that does not have a migration name. In creating the migration name, DFSMShsm uses the time of the day and an algorithm that is described in z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

**System action:** Migration processing fails for the data set. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why so many migration copies are being created at the same time with nearly identical names.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** The data set has an outstanding MCA record. DFSMShsm failed to delete the record and cannot migrate the data set.

**System action:** The migration operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the FIXCDS command to retrieve the MCD record for the data set. The MCD contains the key to the MCA record. Use the FIXCDS command to delete the MCA record. Retry the migration request.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm was trying to create a new entry in the migration or offline control data set, or to update an existing entry in the migration control data set, an error occurred. The preceding ARC1001I or the associated ARC0734I message gives the name of the data set. The reascode in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I indicates the type of failure.

**System action:** The data set operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the system programmer. If reascode is 4, 8, or 12, correct the problem, possibly using the FIXCDS command. If reascode is 16, an I/O error is the cause. There is an error message from the error recovery procedure in the DFSMShsm job log SYMSM data set. If reascode is 20, an internal DFSMShsm error occurred.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** During a FREEVOL operation, migration of a data set was ended, because it was a duplicated migration copy. Another copy exists on a volume indicated by the MCDVSN field in the MCD record.

**System action:** The migration copy will not be migrated to another volume. FREEVOL processing will continue.

**Application Programmer Response:** The data set will remain on the source volume. You will probably want to do something with the duplicate data set on the ML1 volume as there will not be a DFSMShsm record associated with it.

Using the FIXCDS command and information provided in message ARC0734I, you can locate additional information about the data set which is causing the problem. If the migration copy name appears in message ARC0734I, read the MCA record first to find the user data set name. Then, use the user data set name to read the MCD record. If you do not have the migration copy name, then use the MCD record first.

Once you have the exact information describing the data set and its locations, you can determine what should be done. For example, you may choose to either delete or recall the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm has been processing a migration request, the CATALOG macro has attempted to update the computing system catalog. An error has occurred. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the data set name is given, and reascode is the return code from the CATALOG macro.

For the meaning of the reason codes, see z/OS DFSMS Managing Catalogs. For detailed information, see Message IDC3009I in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA).

**System action:** The migration operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator to take corrective action for the system catalog based on the meaning of the reason code. Retry the migration after the problem is fixed.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**ARC1214I** ERROR SCRATCHING DATA SET DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** During a DFSMShsm space management operation, either the SCRATCH macro (for a non-VSAM data set) or an access method services DELETE command (for a VSAM data set) was issued to delete a data set, or an attempt was made to delete a data set from a VSAM small data set packing (SDSP) data set. The preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message gives the name of the data set.

- For a migration copy that resides in an SDSP dataset, see the associated ARC0546I or ARC0584I message in the appropriate migration or command activity log.
- Otherwise, in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the values for reascode are:
  - For a non-VSAM data set not residing in an SDSP data set the reascode value is:
    | Reascode | Meaning |
    |----------|---------|
    | 4        | The dsname was scratched, but the volume deallocation failed. |
    | 8        | The MVT entry could not be found or built for the volume. The dsname scratch failed. |
    | 12       | The volume allocation failed. The dsname was not scratched. |
    | 16       | The SCRATCH macro failed. |
    | 20       | The SCRATCH macro and the volume deallocation failed. |
    | 24       | Error uncataloging data set. For SMS data sets, see Message ARC0937I for further details. |
  - For a VSAM data set not residing in an SDSP data set, the reascode value is the return code from the access method services.
  - For a migration copy that resides in an SDSP dataset, see the associated ARC0546I or ARC0584I message for the return and reason codes.

**System action:** The space management operation for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the system programmer to take the appropriate corrective action.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC1215I** CANNOT MIGRATE PDS WITH MORE THAN 1 NOTELIST IN MEMBER

**Explanation:** A MIGRATE or HMIGRATE command was entered specifying a partitioned data set (PDS). At least one member was found to have more than 3 user TTRs or more than one note list. There is a DFSMShsm restriction that such partitioned data sets will not migrate.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC1216I** ERROR READING PRIMARY COPY DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm was attempting to read the primary copy of a data set, an I/O error occurred for data sets of any format or invalid records found in a variable format data set.

In the case of incorrect records, a block descriptor word indicates one of the following:
- A block size greater than the record size
- A block size less than 8
- A block size larger than the maximum block size of 32760

If an I/O error occurred, an access method or hardware error message associated with this message was found in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set. The name of the data set being migrated appears either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message, with a return code 16. For the ARC0734I message, refer to the migration activity log. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the value for the reascode is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Actual I/O error on input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>User header label is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>User trailer label is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Block descriptor word (BDW) indicates an incorrect blocksize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Partitioned data set with no EOF marker after members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Data set was not found in SDSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GENCB error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Accumulated count fields indicate more than the allowable bytes on a track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Record 1 indicates more than the allowable bytes on a track.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data set in SDSP is greater than 254 2K blocks. The data set is not migrated to an ML2 tape. The data set can be recalled.

A count field error occurred.

An error occurred reading the input data set residing on ML1 DASD. The data set is a VSAM with at least 1 alternate index.

PDS member has an incorrect record length.

System action: The migration operation for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reason code 22 indicates that your data set has a record with an invalid length. A dump was taken and the address of the invalid record is in the PDA trace. If an I/O error occurs, respond to the associated access method or hardware error message. For information about the block descriptor word (BDW), see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1217I I/O ERROR READING PDS DIRECTORY DURING MIGRATION

Explanation: During a DFSMShsm space management operation, the READ and CHECK macros were used to read the directory of the data set indicated in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. There was an error, and the SYNAZ exit was taken from CHECK. In Message ARC1001I or ARC0734I the values for reascode are:

Reascode Meaning
4 The data set directory is empty.

nn Error other than an empty data set directory.

System action: The space management for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: There might be an I/O error message associated with this problem in the data set defined for the dname MSYSOUT in the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure or in the DFSMShsm job log SYSSMG data set. Respond to the associated error message.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1218I I/O ERROR WRITING MIGRATED COPY

Explanation: While DFSMShsm was writing the migrated copy of a data set, an I/O error occurred. An access method or hardware error message precedes this message. Message ARC1001I or ARC0734I gives the data set name.

System action: The migration operation for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Respond to the associated access method message or hardware error message. Issue a command to cause migration of the data set if forced migration is required.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1219I DATA SET IN USE BY ANOTHER USER OR JOB, MIGRATION REJECTED

Explanation: During DFSMShsm space management processing, an attempt was made to allocate a data set. The allocation failed because:

• The data set was already allocated to another user or job.
• The data set was already allocated to another step within the batch job which issued the DFSMShsm command.
• The migration control data set data set record (MCDS) was updated by another processor in a multiple processing unit environment.
• The data set VTOC entry was modified by another program during DFSMShsm migration processing because the data set was updated by another processor in a multiple-processor environment.

The preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message gives the name of the data set. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the values for reascode are:

Reascode Meaning
1 An error occurred in allocating the non-VSAM data set to be migrated.

2 The data set VTOC entry was changed after the first OBTAIN was done by the DFSMShsm at the beginning of the migration process and before the actual migration. If this is an Automount Enabled HFS data set that is not currently mounted to the system issuing the messages, this error code is expected as part of normal processing. Mount the HFS to the system doing extent reduction to avoid this message.

3 The MCD record of the data set was changed during the migration, or an error occurred in reading the MCD record.

4 The data set VTOC entry was changed after DFSMShsm recataloged the data set with the volume serial number MIGRAT, but before DFSMShsm scratched the source copy.

Source: DFSMShsm
An error occurred in enqueing on the base generation name of the generation data set being migrated.

An error occurred in enqueing on the VSAM base data object name.

An error occurred in enqueing on the VSAM alternate index (AIX) data object name.

An error occurred in allocating the VSAM base cluster to be migrated.

The data set VTOC entry for the VSAM cluster has been changed after the first OBTAIN macro processing was done by DFSMShsm at the beginning of the migration process but before the actual migration.

An error occurred in allocating the AIX cluster to be migrated.

The small data set packing (SDSP) data set serialization check indicated that SDSP was in use.

The data set was already allocated to another user.

**Note:** reascode values 1 through 5 are for non-VSAM data sets. reascode values 6 through 11 are for VSAM data sets. reascode value 12 is for either non-VSAM or VSAM data sets.

**System action:** The space management operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If forced migration is required, retry the request when the data set is not in use.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1220I DATA SET NOT ELIGIBLE FOR MIGRATION**

**Explanation:** A request sent to DFSMShsm to migrate a data set failed. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. The values for reascode in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The data set is extended format, but DFSMSdss was not the datamover for extended format data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The data set is extended format, but it is on a non-SMS-managed volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The data set is large format sequential, but DFSMSdss is not the selected datamover for large format sequential data sets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A non-SMS-managed data set was cataloged on the wrong volume. A data set cataloged on the wrong volume can result from processing an uncataloged data set that has the same name as a cataloged data set.

The current level of DFSMShsm cannot migrate an extended format data set (sequential striped or compressed). A minimum of DFSMShsm 1.1.0 is required for sequential striped data sets, and a minimum of DFSMShsm 1.2.0 is required for extended format compressed data sets.

An attempt was made to migrate a Large Format Sequential data set on a level of DFSMShsm that does not support them.

The device type of the volume the data set resides on, as indicated by the catalog, is different from the device type of the same volume currently mounted.

The data set is a non-SMS-managed multiple volume data set. This type of data set is not supported.

The data set is an SMS-managed multiple volume non-VSAM data set, but the datamover is DFSMShsm. This type of data set is only supported if DFSMSdss is the datamover. Multiple volume standard user label data sets are not supported by either data movement method.

The data set is an SMS-managed multiple volume, non-VSAM data set, and DFSMSdss is the datamover, but USERDATASETSERIALIZATION is not specified and is required for support of this data set.

A VSAM data set contains an invalid expiration date. The expiration date obtained from the catalog contains a year greater than 2155. This data set is not supported.

The data set is an SMS-managed multiple volume, non-VSAM data set, DFSMSdss is the datamover and USERDATASETSERIALIZATION is specified; However, the data set is RACF-indicated. This data set is not supported.

The DSCB for this migrated data set indicates DS1LSTAR=0, which should not occur for a migrated data set.
28 The data set has retained locks.

30 The data set is RLS inconsistent.

32 The data set is empty, SMS-managed, multiple volume, and physical sequential with a block size of zero.

34 FREEVOL processing on a Pre-V1R11 system does not move a catalog information data set.

60 Space management is processing a data set on a primary volume, but the MCD record indicates a valid migrated data set exists with the same name. Issue a RECALL command in case the previous recall failed due to a product or system outage.

98 An attempt was made to migrate a data set from ML1 to ML2, but the data set was either not cataloged or was cataloged with a volume serial of other than MIGRAT.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator. If the data set is cataloged on the wrong volume, the storage administrator can correct the catalog and retry the migration. Multivolume data sets can only be migrated under the restrictions above. To process an unsupported multivolume data set, use another method. If the device type of the volume, as indicated in the catalog, is incorrect, correct the catalog entry and retry the migration. If the data set is updated by another processor in a multiple processing unit environment, review the present status of the data set and proceed accordingly. The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Specify DFSMSdss as the datamover for extended format data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Move the data set to an SMS-managed volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Contact IBM Support and indicate to them that your installation has HSM as the default data mover for migration of Large Format Data sets and that needs to be changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The storage administrator can correct the catalog and retry the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Retry migration on DFSMShsm V1R7 or higher which supports Large Format Sequential data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>If the device type of the volume, as indicated in the catalog, is incorrect, correct the catalog entry and retry the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Select DFSMSdss as the datamover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>See the storage administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>If the expiration date is invalid, the storage administrator can correct the catalog and retry the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Use a generic instead of discrete RACF profile to protect the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Recall the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The RLS backouts pending for the data set must be completed before the data set is eligible for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The data set must be forward recovered before it is eligible for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>No action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Issue the FREEVOL command from a V1R11 or later DFSMShsm system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Issue a RECALL command in case the previous recall failed due to a product or system outage. If the second recall fails, follow the instructions applicable for all reason codes for this message under Application Programmer Response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Issue a TSO LISTCAT command. If the data set is cataloged on a primary volume, issue a RECALL command in case the previous recall failed due to a product or system outage. If the second recall fails, follow the instructions applicable for all reason codes for this message under Application Programmer Response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm
primary volume that has not been added to this particular processing unit. For this type of migration, DFSMShsm has scanned the device table for the device type for the volume, but the type has not been found. See z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide for a list of supported devices.

**System action:** The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If a volume space management request has been issued, correct the invalid parameter and retry the operation. If a request to migrate an individual data set has been issued, notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1222I** ERROR PROCESSING PASSWORD PROTECTED DATA SET, MIGRATION TERMINATED

**Explanation:** The data set specified in the DFSMShsm command is password protected. The password was not specified in the command or was specified incorrectly. In message ARC1001I, the operation, the data set name, and the reason code are given.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Only pertains for VSAM data sets. The user specified an incorrect password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. The user is only authorized to read the data set, but requested to write to or delete the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. The user specified an incorrect password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. An I/O error occurred in checking the password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. An OBTAIN error or some other error occurred while DFSMShsm was accessing the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. DFSMShsm is in a nonauthorized test mode of operation in which password checking is not attempted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that the correct data set name was specified and that the password, if required, was specified correctly. Notify the system programmer for password assistance if necessary.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1223I** CANNOT MOUNT VOLUME NECESSARY FOR MIGRATION

**Explanation:** During a migration operation, the volume on which the specified data set resides could not be mounted. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the volume in question using the DFSMShsm LIST or HLIST command. Have the required volume made available to the system for your use. The DISPLAY operator command might help determine the volume status. Reissue the command when the volume is available.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1224I** DATA SET NOT AVAILABLE FOR MIGRATION

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm received a migration request for the data set identified in message ARC1001I. One of the following occurred:

- The data set is already migrated, and the migration request is not a request to migrate to a level 2 volume.
- The data set is already migrated, but the migration volume it resides on has not been added to DFSMShsm control.
- The data set is not migrated, but it resides on a migration volume.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1225I** ERROR READING DFSMHSMD CONTROL DATA SET DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** During a migration operation, a GET macro was issued to read a DFSMShsm control data set record. An error occurred. Message ARC1001I precedes this message or the associated message ARC0734I gives the data set name and reascode, from DFSMShsm GET failure. For reascode values, see Table 7 on page 466.

**System action:** The migration operation for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.
**Application Programmer Response:** Take the appropriate action for the reason code you received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4, 8, 12, 16</td>
<td>Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I. When the condition is corrected, retry the operation. When the reascode is 16, another error message, either an access method message or a hardware error recovery procedures message, appears on the data set defined by the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure with ddname MSYSOUT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An unidentified error happened during execution of the GET macro. Take corrective action based on the meaning of the return code in message ARC0184I.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1226I**  
**DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET ENTRY IN USE, MIGRATION TERMINATED**

**Explanation:** During a migration operation, the GET macro was issued to read a DFSMShsm control data set. The GET macro ended because the necessary control interval was already being used. The preceding ARC1001I message or the associated message ARC0734I gives the name of the data set failing the migration.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the operation.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1227I**  
**DATA SET HAS NO EXTENTS, MIGRATION REJECTED**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm received a migration request for the data set identified in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. The data set VTOC entry for the data set is a model data set VTOC entry with no extents defined. DFSMShsm cannot cause migration of data sets with no extents defined.

**System action:** The migration of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Be sure the correct data set was specified and that it contains movable data.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1228I**  
**SMPM CFQUERY FUNCTION FAILED DURING MIGRATION**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm invoked the SMPM CFQUERY function, but the macro failed.

**System action:** The migration operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Inform the system programmer of the message and examine the return code and reason code from the previous ARC0565I message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1229I**  
**DATA FORMAT ERROR DURING MIGRATION OF A MIGRATED DATA SET**

**Explanation:** During migration of an already migrated data set (from a DASD level 1 migration volume to a level 1 or level 2 volume, or from a DASD level 2 migration volume to a DASD or tape level 2 migration volume), the first record read for the DFSMShsm copy of the data set did not contain a valid common data set descriptor (CDD). The DFSMShsm copy of the data set may have been overwritten. The name of the data set being processed appears in the associated ARC1001I or ARC0734I message having a return code of 29.

**System action:** Processing of the data set fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine if the DFSMShsm copy of the data set is corrupted.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1230I**  
**DATA SET NOT CATALOGED**

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm space management operation was requested for a data set that is not cataloged. Uncataloged data sets cannot be space managed. The preceding ARC1001I message or the associated message ARC0734I gives the name of the data set.

**System action:** The space management of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator or the system programmer if the data set is supposed to be cataloged. The data set must be cataloged for space management of the data set to occur.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1231I**  
**EXTENSION RECORD MISSING IN TTOC RECORD**

**Explanation:** A tape table of contents (TTOC) record is being scanned, and it is discovered that an extension record that was previously available is missing. The
preceding ARC0358I message gives the record type.

**System action:** Updating of the volumes record ends. DFSMShsm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** Analyze the data on the tape volume and use the FIXCDS command to re-create the missing TTOC record in the offline control data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1232I**  VOLUME NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COMMAND SPACE MANAGEMENT

**Explanation:** A command was issued to perform space management. If the command was a space management request to migrate a volume, the volume specified in the DFSMShsm migration request is not eligible for space management. One of the following occurred:

- Space management by volume processing cannot occur on this volume because SETMIG VOLUME(volser) NOMIGRATION was previously issued.
- The volume specified in the migration request is a backup volume. DFSMShsm does not support space management of a backup volume.
- The volume that is specified in the migration request is contained within a copy pool backup storage group. DFSMShsm does not support space management of volumes contained within copy pool backup storage groups.

If the command was a space management request to migrate an individual data set:

- The data set specified in the migration request resides on a backup volume. DFSMShsm does not support space management of a backup volume. The name of the data set is given in the previous ARC1001I message.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

- If the space management command is a request to migrate an individual data set, notify the storage administrator.
- If the space management command is a volume command that failed because the volume is contained within a copy pool backup storage group, do not reissue the command. Volumes contained within copy pool backup storage groups are backup versions of other volumes, and are not eligible for migration.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1233I**  DATA SET NOT ON LEVEL 1 OR LEVEL 2

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm received a MIGRATE or HMIGRATE command to cause the data set identified in message ARC1001I to migrate to migration level 2. The system catalog indicates that the data set has migrated, but the migration control data set record for the data set does not exist.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator. The LIST or HLIST command will help identify the level of your data.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1234I**  LEVEL 2 NOT DEFINED FOR MIGRATION

**Explanation:** The DFSMShsm migration request is ended because no migration level 2 structure has been defined.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator and determine if the MIGRATIONLEVEL2 parameter should be used.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1235I**  ERROR OPENING INPUT DATA SET DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm issued the OPEN macro to open either the data set that is to migrate or the SDSP data set that contains the migrated data set. During OPEN processing, the ESTAE routine was invoked. An OPEN error message with component identifier IEC normally precedes this message if this is a true OPEN error. The preceding message ARC1001I or associated message ARC0734I gives the name of the data set that was being migrated.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take the action
indicated by the OPEN error message. If the data set cannot be opened, recover the data set from a suitable backup version.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1236I** ERROR OPENING/CLOSING OUTPUT DATA SET DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm issued the OPEN or CLOSE macro to open or close either an output data set or the SDSP data set during a migration operation. During OPEN or CLOSE processing, the ESTAE routine was invoked. An OPEN or CLOSE error message with component identifier IEC precedes this message. Message ARC1001I or the associated message ARC0734I gives the name of the data set that was being migrated.

Reason code 1 indicates that WORM tape is not supported for this function.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take the action indicated by the OPEN error message. Issue a command to cause migration of the data set if forced migration is required.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1237I** NO SPACE FOR MIGRATION COPY

**Explanation:** During a DFSMShsm migration operation, an attempt was made to allocate space on a migration volume or in the small data set packing data set for the new migrated copy of the data set identified in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. The allocation routine passed back a return code of 12, indicating there was no space on the volume, the VTOC was full, the index to the VTOC was full, or the small data set packing data set was full.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If this message is in response to a data set migration command, retry the data set migration. If the error persists, notify the storage administrator, who can provide space on migration volumes for DFSMShsm to use.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1238I** PASSWORD PROTECTED DATA SET CANNOT BE MIGRATED TO A NON-PASSWORD PROTECTED TAPE

**Explanation:** A password-protected data set was found to be eligible for migration to a tape volume, but the target volume is not a password-protected tape, and the tape security is not EXPIRATIONINCLUDE or RACFINCLUDE. The data set name is given in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message.

**System action:** The data set being processed is not migrated. Migration processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Change the security option for DFSMShsm tape volumes so that password-protected data sets can be migrated to tape, or remove password-protected data sets from volumes that are managed by DFSMShsm.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1239I** ERROR PROCESSING RACF PROTECTED DATA SET, MIGRATION TERMINATED

**Explanation:** During a migration operation of DFSMShsm, an attempt was made to process a resource access control facility (RACF) protected data set. One of the following occurred:

- RACF denied access.
- The data set name did not match the data set control block (DSCB).
- There was an error in reading the job file control block (JFCB).
- There was an abnormal end (abend) in RACF processing.

The data set name and a reason code are indicated in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I. For reascode values, see Table 17 on page 478.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If RACF denied access, there is an associated RACF message. If the data set name and DSCB do not match, there is an associated access method message. If an I/O error caused the reading of the JFCB to fail, there is an associated error message. Respond to the associated message. If an abend occurs during RACF processing, the reason code is 24 and probably occurs because the RACF profile does not agree with the catalog entry.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1240I** THE DATA SET MIGRATED, BUT MAY BE CATALOGED ON THE SOURCE VOLUME

**Explanation:** Due to the unusual conditions during migration, the migrated data set may be cataloged on the source volume.

**System action:** The data set has already migrated. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue the IDCAMS LISTCAT command. If the data set is cataloged on the source volume rather than on
### ARC1241I PREMATURE END OF VOLUME ENCOUNTERED DURING MIGRATION OF A DATA SET

**Explanation:** During migration processing, an end of volume condition was encountered before the tape had reached the expected percent full capacity. The tape volume was marked full, and the data set was retried but failed with the same error on retry.

**System action:** The task is ended.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

### ARC1242I ERROR READING JFCB FOR PRIMARY COPY DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** During a DFSMSHsm migration to tape operation, a RDJFCB macro was issued. The RDJFCB request failed. A data management error message associated with this problem can be found in the DFSMSHsm job log SYSMSG data set. Message ARC1001I or ARC0734I identifies the name of the data set in question.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Respond to the data management error message as indicated, and retry the operation.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

### ARC1244I VTOC ERROR DURING ALLOCATION OF DATA SET ON THE TARGET VOLUME

**Explanation:** During migration to DASD, a VTOC error was encountered on the target volume. The specific type of error can be determined by checking the reason code issued from the ARC0503I message that accompanies this message.

**System action:** The target volume is marked full to prevent further selection of that volume. The migration operation will attempt to select another target volume and retry the operation.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the appropriate VTOC maintenance on the target volume that failed. After the error has been corrected, issue the ADDVOL command to cause DFSMSHsm to remove the full indication associated with the volume. This allows DFSMSHsm to select the volume as a target for migration.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

### ARC1245I DATA SET NOT ELIGIBLE FOR MIGRATION

**Explanation:** A space management operation has been requested for a data set that is not eligible for space management processing. In the preceding ARC1001I message or in the ARC0734I message, the values for reascode and its meaning are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The data set is a system data set, a VSAM catalog, or an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog. Either the first four characters of the data set name are HSM, or the first five characters of the data set name are SYS1, or the data set name is SYSCTLG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The SETMIG command restricts the data set by initial characters of the data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The SETMIG command restricts the data set by the full data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set has been temporarily prevented from migrating because a JES3 job plans to use it. The end date of this restriction is in the MCD record for the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The management class attribute COMMAND-OR-AUTO-MIGRATE=COMMAND restricts migration of this SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The management class attribute COMMAND-OR-AUTO-MIGRATE=NONE restricts migration of this SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The setting of the backup-while-open bits restricts migration of this SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Reason codes 90 and higher are not produced unless you have installed a patch titled “Getting an ARC0734I Message Issued with the Appropriate Reason Code for Data Sets Not Selected during Volume Migration or Backup”. For more information about this patch, refer to [z/OS DFSMSHsm Diagnosis](#) topic, “PATCH: Changing Storage in the Address Space of DFSMSHsm” under section, “DFSMSHsm Maintenance Commands”.

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310  
z/OS V1R11.0 MVS System Messages, Vol 2 (ARC-ASA)
8 The SMS-managed data set is not eligible for migration because it is checkpointed and the minimum number of days since the date last referenced has not elapsed.

Note: Reason codes below 90 are not produced during interval migration regardless of the patch described above.

90 The SMS-managed data set is not eligible for migration by space management because it is checkpointed and the minimum number of days since the date last referenced has not elapsed.

91 The SMS-managed data set is not eligible for migration because it has not gone unused for the number of days specified in the management class definition for PRIMARY DAYS NON USAGE.

92 The return code passed back from the data set migration exit (ARCMDEXT), indicates the data set should not be migrated.

93 The data set is not eligible for migration because it does not have a current backup copy and it is being directed to tape.

94 The data set is not eligible for partial release because it is a multivolume data set.

95 The data set is not eligible for migration because it has more than one AIX, more than one path on the base cluster, or more than one path on the AIX.

96 The data set is not eligible for migration because the date last referred to in the data set VTOC entry is 0.

97 The return code passed back from the space management exit (ARCSAEXT) indicates the data set should not be processed.

98 The data set is not eligible for space management because the data set's age is less than the DFSMShsm integrity age. (For SMS temporary data sets under JES3, this is always 2 days regardless of USERDATASETSERIALIZATION.)

99 For VSAM data sets, this reason code is issued when the data set VTOC entry is not for the base data object of a VSAM data set, or is the secondary piece of a key range data set.

For non-VSAM data sets, this reason code is issued when the data set sequence number is not 1. This indicates that the data set is part of a multivolume data set, but is not the first segment of that data set.

Attention: The data set will not be reconnected, but remains eligible for normal migration for Reason Codes 100 through 114.

100 Catalog reconnectable flag is off.

101 Either the data set has changed since the last recall, or DFSMShsm cannot determine whether the data set has changed. You may receive this error for the following reasons: the Format1 DSCB change flag is set to on, the creation date of the data set does not match the creation date stored in the MCD, or the MCB record could not be read to verify backup dates.

102 Either:

SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION(RECONNECT(NONE))

or

DFHSMDATASETSERIALIZATION

specified.

103 CONVERT parameter specified on MIGRATE VOLUME command.

104 Forced to ML1 by option on HMIGRATE ISMF panel or FORCML1=YES parameter on ARCHMIG macro.

105 The ARCMDEXT installation exit set issues return code 44 for the data set.

106 The SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION (RECONNECT (ML2DIRECTEDONLY)) option is in effect and the DFSMShsm target is ML1 with no override from the ARCMDEXT installation exit.

107 The data set cannot be serialized.

108 The ML2 volume cannot be serialized.

109 There is an error reading the MCD record.

110 There is an error updating or creating CDS record.

111 There is an error deleting or recataloging original data set.

112 There is an error obtaining VTOC data set entry for original data set.

113 There is a Getmain/Freemain error.
There is an error cataloging data set to MIGRAT.

The return code passed back from the second level migration data set exit (ARCMMEXT) indicates that the data set should not be migrated.

The ESTAE setup for the data set migration exit (ARCMDEXT) failed.

A data set eligible for migration from cylinder-managed space is skipped, because high volume threshold is not exceeded and the data set has the 1st three extents allocated in the cylinder-managed space.

A data set is not eligible for migration, because the low volume threshold is already reached and the data set has the 1st three extents allocated in the cylinder-managed space.

System action: If reascode is other than 100–111, the space management operation of the data set ends. For reascode 100–111, the data set will not be reconnected, but remains eligible for normal migration. An additional ARC0734I message will be issued when the normal migration of the data set is attempted. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Perform the action that has been assigned to the reascode you have received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>There is no response needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>Contact the storage administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reenter the request after the JES3 prevent-migration date (MCDJDATE) has expired. To determine this date, use the FIXCDS command to display the MCD record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>This data set will only be migrated if the management class definition is changed to allow migration, or the management class associated with the data set is changed to one that allows migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>This data set can only be migrated if the data base administrator removes it as a candidate for backup-while-open processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The default minimum number of days that must have elapsed since the date last referenced is 5. This value may be modified with a patch command documented in the z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>The default minimum number of days that must have elapsed since the date last referenced is five. This value may be modified with a patch command documented in the z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data set will be eligible for migration after it has gone unused for the number of days specified in the management class definition for PRIMARY DAYS NON USAGE.

If the data set should be considered eligible for migration sooner, it needs to be associated with a management class whose definition of PRIMARY DAYS NON USAGE is smaller than the value specified in the management class currently associated with the data set.

To migrate the data set directly to tape, perform one of the following:

1. Create a backup copy of the data set. This can be done by automatic backup or by issuing a data set backup command (HBACKDS or BACKDS).
2. Ensure that no current backup copy exists before the data set can be migrated to tape. This can be done by specifying AUTO BACKUP=N in the management class definition associated with the data set.

No response required. The only way to release the unused allocated space for a multivolume data set through DFSMShsm is to migrate the data set and then recall it.

The data set can only be migrated by a data set migration command (HMIGRATE or MIGRATE).

No response required. DFSMShsm resets the date last referred to in the DFCB to the current date. The next time volume space management is performed, migration eligibility will be done using this date.

If the data set should be considered eligible for migration, the space...
management exit (ARCSAEXIT) needs to be updated to not exclude the data set from migration.

98 No response required. The data set is not eligible for migration because the data set’s age is less than the DFSMShsm integrity age. For a discussion of integrity age, refer to z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

99 No response required. DFSMShsm processes a VSAM data set when it encounters the data set VTOC entry of the base data object. For a key range data set, the data set VTOC entry must be for the first segment of the data set.

For a non-VSAM data set, processing occurs when the volume with a data set sequence number of 1 is encountered.

100 No action required. The data set is ineligible for reconnection until migrated and recalled again.

101 No action required. The data set is ineligible for reconnection until migrated and recalled again.

102 No action required. Reconnection not permitted by the storage administrator.

103 No action required. MIGRATE CONVERT does not use reconnection because an immediate RECALL is scheduled.

104 Remove the option forcing migration to ML1 if reconnection to an ML2 copy is desired.

105 No action required. ARCMDEXT installation exit has disallowed reconnection.

106 No action required. The SETSYS TAPEMIGRATION (RECONNECT(ML2DIRECTONLY)) command was not overridden by the ARCMDEXT installation exit.

107 No action required. The data set remains eligible for reconnection when the volume it resides on is next space managed.

108 No action required. The data set remains eligible for reconnection when the volume it resides on is next space managed.

109 Increase the reconnectdays value on SETSYS MIGRATIONCLEANUP command if an excessive number of data sets fail reconnection for this reason.

110 No action required. The data set remains eligible for reconnection when the volume it resides on is next space managed.

111 No action required. The data set remains eligible for reconnection when the volume it resides on is next space managed.

112 No action required. The data set will be retried for normal migration. If obtain error persists, see associated messages.

113 No action required. The data set remains eligible for reconnection when the volume it resides on is next space managed.

114 No action required for a non-VSAM data set, which remains eligible for reconnection when the volume it resides on is next space managed. For a VSAM data set, see associated message ARC0512I for information on which components could not be cataloged to MIGRAT.

115 If the data set should be considered eligible for migration, the second level migration data set exit (ARCMMEXT) must be updated so that it does not exclude the data set from migration.

116 Contact the IBM Support Center.

201, 202 No response is needed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1246I OFFLINE CONTROL DATA SET NOT FOUND

Explanation: An attempt has been made to update the offline control data set (OCDS) but the data set does not exist.

System action: The command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Create the OCDS and restart DFSMShsm. For details on creation of the OCDS, see z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC1247I** TAPE END OF VOLUME ERROR DURING MIGRATION  
Explanation: An end-of-volume error or ABENDx37 occurred.  
System action: The volume is marked full to prevent its allocation. A new tape volume is selected, and the data set that was in process is retried.  
Application Programmer Response: Check the preceding messages and the dump, if applicable, to determine the cause.  
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1248I** MIGRATION COPY OF DATA SET EXCEEDS MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ALLOWABLE TAPE VOLUMES  
Explanation: During migration processing, a data set was being moved that exceeded the space on the maximum number of tape volumes allowed for one data set (40). See message ARC0352I for more detail.  
System action: The migration of the data set fails. The first volume is marked full, and all other volumes are automatically deleted with an internal DELVOL command.  
Application Programmer Response: None.  
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1249I** FAILURE ATTEMPTING TO REMOVE RACF PROTECTION FROM TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME  
Explanation: Deletion of a tape table of contents (TTOC) entry from the offline control data set (OCDS) was requested. The migration volume was RACF protected, and the removal of that protection failed. See message ARC0359I for the volume serial number and RACF return code. The return code is the result of the failure of the DFSMShsm removal of RACF protection.  
System action: The deletion of the record fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.  
Application Programmer Response: See message ARC0359I for the appropriate corrective action. Contact the RACF administrator and have the RACF protection removed from the tape volume manually.  
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1250I** NO UNIT AVAILABLE TO MOUNT MIGRATION VOLUME  
Explanation: During a migration operation, an attempt was made to allocate the data set that was to migrate. For data set migration, the identity of this data set is found in message ARC1001I. For volume migration, the identity of this data set is found in message ARC0734I. The allocation routines determined that the required volume is not online, nor are any units available on which a mount can be requested.  
System action: The migration operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.  
Application Programmer Response: See message RAC0503I for dynamic allocation return codes, reason codes, and information reason codes. Arrange to have a unit made available for your request, and retry the operation.  
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1251I** ANOTHER DFSMShsm FUNCTION ACTIVE FOR DATA SET, MIGRATION REJECTED  
Explanation: A migration request is rejected because another DFSMShsm operation is processing the data set. The data set name is given in message ARC1001I for data set migration, or in message ARC0734I for the individual data set during volume migration. Valid values for the reascode are:  
Reascode Meaning  
0 The MCD record was in use by another processor.  
1 The data set was moved by another processor or function while this function was processing it.  
System action: The migration operation ends for the data set. DFSMShsm processing continues.  
Application Programmer Response: Retry the operation when the data set is available.  
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1252I** GET/FREEMAIN ERROR - MIGRATION TERMINATED  
Explanation: During a migration operation, a GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro was issued for input buffer space. The macro failed.  
System action: The migration operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.  
Application Programmer Response: Retry the migration operation. If the problem occurs again, notify the storage administrator.  
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1253I** DATA SET NEEDS BACKUP SO IT WAS NOT EXPIRED  
Explanation: During SMS expiration processing, the data set was found to still be in need of backup. It is not expired until the backup is done.  
DFSMShsm determines a data set is NOT in need of backup if one of the following situations exists:
• The data set change flag is off in the VTOC entry AND the last backup date in the catalog is nonzero. Note that DFSMShsm does not verify the existence of the backup version.

• The data set change flag is off in the VTOC entry AND the last backup date in the catalog is zero AND the management class does not request autobackup for this data set.

• The data set change flag is on in the VTOC entry AND the management class does not request autobackup for this data set.

• The MCVT bit (MCVTNDBU) is on, which indicates bypassing the current SMS DBU requirement that a backup copy needs to exist before expiring a data set.

This message is referenced by an associated ARC0734I message. The name of the data set is included in the ARC0734I message.

Note: ADMIN OR USER COMMAND BACKUP must not be specified as NONE and AUTO BACKUP must be specified as Y to request automatic backup.

System action: The individual data set is not expired. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1254I SPACE MANAGEMENT FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR IN AN INSTALLATION EXIT

Explanation: The ARCMDEXT exit for migration processing, ARCADEXT exit for data set deletion or data set retirement processing, or the ARCMMEXT exit for second-level migration processing ended abnormally (abended). DFSMShsm has placed a hold on the migration function so that no migration or data set deletion commands can be processed until the hold is removed by using the DFSMShsm RELEASE command.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues without the migration function.

Operator response: If you determine that the DFSMShsm migration function (migration and data set deletion) can process without the installation-wide exit, using the SETSYS command with the EXITOFF parameter, turn off the installation-wide exit, and release the migration function.

Note: If the ARCADEXT exit abends and you turn off the exit and release the migration function, DFSMShsm might delete data sets that the exit would have kept.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the cause of the abend, and relink the exit module. The exit can be reactivated with a SETSYS command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1255I VSAM MIGRATION FAILED - ERROR IN EXPORT

Explanation: Migration was attempted for a VSAM data set, but the IDCAMS EXPORT command was unable to complete successfully. The data set name and IDCAMS return code are given in the ARC1001I message for data set migration or in ARC0734I for an individual data set during volume migration. The IDCAMS error messages are contained in the migration activity log. To review the activity log, issue a RELEASE HARDCOPY command. If the logs are on DASD, new logs are created and the log with the messages can be browsed. If the logs are directed to SYSOUT, they are printed.

System action: The migration of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Respond to the IDCAMS return code and retry the operation. The migration activity log contains messages that further explain the reason for the IDCAMS return code.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1256I ERROR LOCATING DSCB FOR UPDATE

Explanation: A data set was being migrated from a user volume. The data set VTOC entry has been read using the common VTOC access facility, but the DSCB read was not the correct one. The read was for restoring the user’s last reference date so that interleave access by DFSMShsm and the user could be detected.

If ACTION=PARTREL is indicated in message ARC0734I, the update of the last used track (null data set organization) in the VTOC entry fails for an empty data set.

System action: The space management of the data set fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Access the VTOC to be sure that the entry for this data set is not damaged. An associated hardware, data management, or system error message can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1257I I/O ERROR UPDATING DSCB

Explanation: During a DFSMShsm space management operation, an error occurred in updating the data set VTOC entry for the data set being migrated. This message is either preceded by message ARC1001I, or referenced by an associated ARC0734I message.
message. Both messages include the name of the data set being space managed and a reason code. If the reason code is 0, an unrecoverable I/O error occurred, and the DCB SYNAD exit was taken from the data management CHECK service routine. If the reason code is nonzero, a request to the common VTOC access facility (CVAF) to read or write the data set VTOC entry failed. The reason code is the contents of register 15 upon return from CVAF. An associated hardware, data management, or system error message can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set.

If ACTION=PARTREL is indicated in message ARC0734I, the update of the last used track (null data set organization) in the VTOC entry fails for an empty data set.

**System action:** The individual data set is not space managed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the space management operation. If the problem still exists, notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1258I**  MIGRATION OR DBA/DBU FAILED FOR DATA SET

**Explanation:** Space management was attempted for a data set, but was unsuccessful. The data set name and reason codes are given in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set VTOC entry for a non-VSAM data set indicates that it is possibly multivolume but the catalog entry indicates it is a single volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The catalog entry is a generation data group (GDG) entry name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>There was an error in a catalog entry for a data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>An error occurred trying to convert the symbolic volser to a real volser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No catalog entry was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unsupported data set for migration. The catalog entry shows the data set as a non-SMS-managed VSAM data set defined with key ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The catalog entry indicates that the data set is multiple volume. If the data set is a VSAM data set, it is not an SMS-managed data set, and one component is multiple volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Unsupported data set for migration. The catalog entry shows at least one component of the VSAM data set is open for output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>AIX defined with key ranges and the base cluster is not defined with key ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The components of the non-SMS-managed VSAM cluster are on different volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The catalog entry is not a VSAM base cluster or a non-VSAM data set. The catalog entry might be a VSAM page space, or a locate error occurred for the data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set has a logical record length that is too large for DFSMShsm. The maximum allowable record length is 32 752 bytes for a relative record data set and 32 756 bytes for entry sequenced or key sequenced data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the VSAM alternate index (AIX) cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component in a VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for a path component in the VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A least one component of the VSAM data set is empty. The VSAM data component had no data for IDCAMS to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data set or its alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Two or more directory entries for a partitioned data set had the same TTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A directory entry in a partitioned data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An imbedded record has a zero or negative length. The member name is reported in the associated ARC0901I message with module ARCMPSDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A VSAM data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the VSAM alternate index (AIX) cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component in a VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for a path component in the VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A least one component of the VSAM data set is empty. The VSAM data component had no data for IDCAMS to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data set or its alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Two or more directory entries for a partitioned data set had the same TTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A directory entry in a partitioned data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>An imbedded record has a zero or negative length. The member name is reported in the associated ARC0901I message with module ARCMPSDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A VSAM data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the VSAM alternate index (AIX) cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component in a VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for a path component in the VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>A least one component of the VSAM data set is empty. The VSAM data component had no data for IDCAMS to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data set or its alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Two or more directory entries for a partitioned data set had the same TTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A directory entry in a partitioned data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>An imbedded record has a zero or negative length. The member name is reported in the associated ARC0901I message with module ARCMPSDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>A VSAM data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the VSAM alternate index (AIX) cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component in a VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for a path component in the VSAM AIX cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>A least one component of the VSAM data set is empty. The VSAM data component had no data for IDCAMS to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>A LOCATE error occurred for the data set or its alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Two or more directory entries for a partitioned data set had the same TTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>A directory entry in a partitioned data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>An imbedded record has a zero or negative length. The member name is reported in the associated ARC0901I message with module ARCMPSDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>A VSAM data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>A component of the VSAM data set is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
expiration date. The expiration date obtained from the catalog contains a year greater than 2155. This data set is not supported.

57 A generated name was not found in MCDMCANM for a data set not in an SDSP and migrated by DFSMSHsm R 1.3 or later. Space management is not performed on this data set.

58 The authorized program facility (APF) is not available to DFSMSHsm to determine if the data set being processed is in the APF list.

60 An SMS definition conflict is detected. DFSMSHsm indicates an SMS-managed data set. The APF QUERY function indicates a non-SMS-managed data set.

62 An error occurred while invoking APF for determining if a data set is in the APF list.

64 The system list of APF libraries is not available.

89 The data set being migrated is a VSAM keyrange data set. This data set type is not supported for migration if DFSMSHsm (IDCAMS) is the specified datamover.

System action: The data set is not space managed. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a LOCATE error occurred, update the catalog entry, and retry the command. If reason-code is 40, load data in all the components. If reason-code is 57, contact your storage administrator or the IBM Support Center for help. If reason-code is 89, DFSMSdss needs to be the datamover. In order to use DFSMSdss as the datamover, do not use the “PATCH .DMVST.+0” command.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1259I  DBA/DBU FAILED - ERROR DELETING DATA SET

Explanation: A VSAM data set was selected and met the criteria for deletion from the volume. The attempt to scratch failed, and the data set on the primary volume was not scratched.

System action: DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Operator response: An associated ARC0734I message contains the return code from the delete request. Take the action indicated by the return code from delete.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1260I  ESTAE MACRO FAILURE DURING MIGRATION

Explanation: DFSMSHsm attempted to set up an ESTAE environment, but the MVS function was unsuccessful during a migration process.

System action: The migrate operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues; however, the migration may be held and need to be released before further migration can occur.

Application Programmer Response: Inform the system programmer of the message and examine the return code from the previous ARC0304I message.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1261I  ERROR DURING INTERNAL ADDVOL OF TAPE MIGRATION VOLUME

Explanation: During migration processing, a tape end-of-volume was encountered, and an internal ADDVOL command for a scratch tape was attempted. The ADDVOL command was unsuccessful because of an I/O error on a control data set record or because the volume already contains valid DFSMSHsm data. For additional information about the error, see the preceding ARC0184I or ARC0356I message.

System action: The tape volume specified in the previous ARC0120I message is not added to DFSMSHsm control. Another volume is selected, and DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the error is because of an I/O error, determine the cause of the error and take corrective action. If the tape volume already contains valid data, a possible operations problem could exist that might need to be investigated.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1262I  CDS RECORD IN USE BY ANOTHER HOST

Explanation: During space management processing, an update was attempted on a control data set record that another processing unit is using.

System action: The update to the control data set record is not made. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC1263I  DATE FORMAT IS INVALID

Explanation: The format of the packed decimal date indicated by the reason-code is bad. The format should be X’00yyddds’. where yy is the year and ddd is the Julian date. The sign bit is s and should be either a C or F. The name of the data set being space managed appears either in the associated ARC1001I or
ARC0734I message with a return code of 63. The reason code in the ARC0734I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Either the MCDDLR or the MCDDLCL is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The SDATADAT field is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The MCDEXPDT field is bad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set is not processed. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the action assigned to the reascode you received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Use the FIXCDS command to patch the MCDDLR or MCDDLCL field in the MCD record to a date with the correct format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Contact the IBM Support Center to report the problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Use the FIXCDS command to patch the MCDEXPDT field in the MCD record to a date with the correct format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1264I • ARC1265I**

ARC1264I message with a return code of 64. The reason code in the ARC1264I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a FREEPOOL macro. After closing the input data set, DFSMSHsm has issued a FREEPOOL macro to free any I/O buffers that have been acquired by the data management access method routines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during close processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. Therefore, the DCB ABEND exit has returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set is not successfully migrated. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For reascode 12, 16, and 20, there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMSHsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, refer to z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1265I • ARC1266I**

ARC1265I message with a return code of 64. The reason code in the ARC1265I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the output data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during close processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. Therefore, the DCB ABEND exit has returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set is not successfully migrated. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For reascode 12, 16, and 20, there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMSHsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, refer to z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1266I • ARC1267I**

ARC1266I message with a return code of 64. The reason code in the ARC1266I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the output data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during close processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. Therefore, the DCB ABEND exit has returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set is not successfully migrated. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For reascode 12, 16, and 20, there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMSHsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, refer to z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1267I • ARC1268I**

ARC1267I message with a return code of 64. The reason code in the ARC1267I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMSHsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the output data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during close processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. Therefore, the DCB ABEND exit has returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set is not successfully migrated. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For reascode 12, 16, and 20, there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMSHsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, refer to z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
Level 2 volume. The name of the data set being migrated appears either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message with a return code of 65. The reascode in the ARC0734I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a FREEPOOL macro. After closing the input data set, DFSMShsm has issued a FREEPOOL macro to free any I/O buffers that have been acquired by the data management access method routines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during CLOSE processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. The DCB ABEND exit returns to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An abend, other than a CLOSE abend, has occurred during the processing of a CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during CLOSE processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit is given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. The DCB ABEND exit returns to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An abend has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. The DCB ABEND exit has been given control. The parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is acceptable to ignore the abend condition. Therefore, the DCB ABEND exit returns to data management with an indication to ignore the abend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set is not successfully migrated. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For reascode 12, 16, and 20 there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMShsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, refer to [z/OS DFSMS](https://www.ibm.com). **Macro Instructions for Data Sets**

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1266I** SPECIFIED L0 VOLUME NOT AVAILABLE FOR SPACE MANAGEMENT

**Explanation:** A command has been issued to perform space management on a specific level 0 volume, but the volume is not available for the request. The volume is unavailable because another DFSMShsm volume function is using it.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1267I** ERROR OBTAINING BLOCKID DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has specified that the 3480 single-file format be used. During migration of a data set to a 3480 tape volume, DFSMShsm has issued a NOTE macro to obtain the block ID of the next data block to be written. The NOTE macro has failed. The data set being migrated is named either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message containing the return code 67. The reason codes for ARC1001I or ARC0734I are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Does not support this block ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Invalid input parameters have been specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An I/O error has occurred during the RDBLKID command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** Migration of the data set fails. The 3480 tape volume used for output is marked full to prevent its further use, and another tape volume is selected. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the NOTE macro and its return codes,
**ARC1268I** MIGRATION FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR IN DFSMSDSS

**Explanation:** An attempt has been made to migrate a data set with DFSMSdss as the data mover. The DFSMSDss logical DUMP command has been issued to move the data set.

When this message is issued, the corresponding DFSMSDss messages should be consulted. The DFSMSDss messages with prefix ADR are listed in the migration activity log for this failure.

The preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message contains the data set name and the value of the last DFSMSDss messages that have been issued for the highest severity error encountered during DFSMSDss processing. In some cases, this return code is other than a DFSMSDss message number. Those cases are as follows:

1. If the value of the return code is 9999, DFSMSDss has abnormally ended (abended) and DFSMSHsm could not determine the final DUMP return code. The DFSMSDss messages must be used to determine the cause of the failure.
2. If the value of the return code is 9990, then it is the result of an abend in DFSMSDss.

**System action:** The data set operation ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the response required for the DFSMSDss error and take the appropriate action. The DFSMSDss messages can be found in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.mvs.messages_PERM510720.doc).

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1269I** ERROR ON SYNCDEV DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** During migration of a data set to a 3480 single-file format tape volume, DFSMSHsm has issued a SYNCDEV macro to flush the tape buffer and write the data to the tape. The SYNCDEV macro has failed. The data set targeted for migration has been named either in the preceding ARC1001I message or in the associated ARC0734I message, containing the return code 69. The ARC1001I or ARC0734I reason codes are as follows:

**Reascode** | **Meaning**
--- | ---
4 | An invalid device (not a buffered tape) has been targeted for migration, or invalid input parameters have been specified.

**Reascode** | **Meaning**
--- | ---
8 | A permanent I/O error has occurred during the RDBLKID or SYNCHRONIZE command.
12 | A permanent I/O error has been indicated for an earlier channel program.

**System action:** Migration of the data set fails. The 3480 tape volume used for output is marked full to prevent further use. Another tape volume is selected for the migration process. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the SYNCDEV macro and its return codes see [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.mvs.messages_PERM510720.doc) or [DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.mvs.messages_PERM510720.doc).

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1270I** AN ERROR OCCURRED WHILE DFSMSHSM WAS PROCESSING AN SMS MANAGED DATA SET

**Explanation:** A space management operation was requested for an SMS-managed data set. The data set name was either given in the preceding ARC1001I message or in the associated ARC0734I message, along with the reascode. The reason codes have the following meanings:

**Reascode** | **Meaning**
--- | ---
1 | The data set is unmatched. VTOC catalog entry access services indicated the data set being processed does not have all the related data. A data set VTOC entry was not found for the data set. Refer to [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.mvs.messages_PERM510720.doc) for more information.
2 | The data set is unmatched. VTOC catalog entry access services indicated the data set being processed does not have all the related data. A VVR entry was not found for the data set. Refer to [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.mvs.messages_PERM510720.doc) for more information.
3 | The data set is unmatched. VTOC catalog entry access services indicated the data set being processed does not have all the related data. A duplicate VVR entry was found for the data set. Refer to [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.mvs.messages_PERM510720.doc) for more information.
4 | SMS is either not active or not installed.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
An error occurred while obtaining the management class definition for the data set.

An error occurred while updating the catalog entry for the data set.

DFSMShsm detected a discrepancy between the data set VTOC entry and the catalog information for the data set being processed. The discrepancy is one of the following:

- The catalog information indicated this is an SMS-managed data set (data set is associated with a storage class), but the data set VTOC entry indicated this is a non-SMS-managed data set.
- The catalog information indicated this is a non-SMS-managed data set (data set is not associated with a storage class), but the data set VTOC entry indicated this is an SMS-managed data set.

An error occurred while attempting to release unused space for a data set (DADSM PARTREL function). DFSMShsm was processing a data set associated with a management class that specified the attribute PARTIAL-RELEASE=YES.

An error occurred while locating the ‘minus nth’ GDG when checking the management class attribute #-GDG-ELEMENTS-ON-PRIMARY.

An error occurred while deleting an SMS-managed data set.

There is no storage class definition in the extract list entry returned by VTOC catalog entry access services. The data set resides on an SMS-managed volume and requires a storage class definition to be processed.

An SMS-managed migrated data set was not migrated during level 1 migration. The data set is associated with a management class that specified the attribute LEVEL-1-DAYS-NON-USAGE=NOLIMIT.

The data set is unmatched. The data set being processed is uncataloged or cataloged to a different volume. VTOC catalog entry access services indicated the data set has a catalog entry for the volume being processed.

A failure occurred retrieving catalog information. See the associated ARC0950I message for the return code and reason code from Superlocate.

DFSMShsm detected a discrepancy between the data set VTOC entry and the catalog information for the data set being processed. The catalog information indicated that the data set resides on a single volume, but the data set VTOC entry indicated the data set resides on multiple volumes.

Expiration of a VSAM data set failed, because the data set is in incomplete status. Issue a RECALL command for the data set.

**System action:** The migration of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the action assigned to the reascode you received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Run the IDCAMS DIAGNOSE against the catalog and or VVDS for the unmatched data set. Take corrective action for any problems detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>If SMS is not installed on your system, it must be installed before DFSMShsm can process any SMS-managed data sets or volumes; if installed, SMS needs to be activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Refer to message ARC0935I in the command activity log for the specific failure. List the catalog information for the data set to determine the management class name. Define the management class if it does not exist. If the management class exists, contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Refer to message ARC0950I in the command activity log for the specific failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Correct the discrepancy, and reissue the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Check for message ARC0938I in the command activity log for the specific PARTREL failure. If there is no ARC0938I message, the exclusive ENQ for the data set failed and the PARTREL was not performed. In this case, no action is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ARC1272I**

9 Update the catalog entry.

10 Refer to message ARC0528I or ARC0545I in the command activity log for the specific failure.

11, 13, 14 Correct the discrepancy, and reissue the request.

16 The data set was open and in the process of extending to another volume when Primary Space Management detected the discrepancy. The discrepancy should end when the process completes.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1272I DFSMShsm ENCOUNTERED AN SMS-RELATED ERROR WHILE OBTAINING AN MVT ENTRY FOR AN SMS-MANAGED VOLUME**

**Explanation:** During the migration of a data set, DFSMShsm has attempted to find or build a mounted volume table (MVT) entry for the volume containing the data set to be migrated. An error has occurred which has caused the migration to end. The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I message or in the associated ARC0734I message, along with a reason code. The reason codes have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SMS is not installed in the system. DFSMShsm has attempted to process an SMS-managed volume, as indicated in the volume VTOC entry, but SMS is not installed on the system in which DFSMShsm is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SMS is not active in the system. DFSMShsm has attempted to process an SMS-managed volume, but SMS is not active in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>An error has occurred in reading the volume VTOC entry for the volume being selected. DFSMShsm has attempted to read the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume containing the data set to be migrated is an SMS-managed volume. The read has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An error has occurred in retrieving an SMS volume definition. After the volume containing the data set to be migrated has been determined to be an SMS-managed volume (by reading the volume VTOC entry), DFSMShsm has invoked SMS to retrieve an SMS volume definition. SMS fails to retrieve it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>An error has occurred while retrieving a storage group definition for an SMS volume. After the volume definition has been retrieved for the volume, DFSMShsm has invoked SMS to retrieve a storage group definition for the volume. SMS fails to retrieve it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The volume containing the data set to be migrated is in SMS initial status. DFSMShsm has attempted to reads the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume is an SMS-managed volume. The volume VTOC entry has indicated that the volume is in SMS initial status. DFSMShsm cannot process a volume in SMS initial status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DFSMShsm cannot determine if the volume containing the data set to be migrated is an SMS-managed volume. The SMS volume definition and the volume VTOC entry do not agree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The device type of the volume that has been retrieved from the SMS storage group definition is not supported by DFSMShsm. An error has occurred while reading or writing a migration control data set (MCDS) volume record (MCV). DFSMShsm has read an MCV record for the volume containing the data set to be migrated. The read has failed, and an ARC0184I message has been issued to indicate the error. If no MCV record exists for the volume, DFSMShsm has attempted to create an MCV record for the volume. The creation has failed, and an ARC0184I message has been issued to indicate the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The volume containing the data set to be migrated is not mounted. DFSMShsm has attempted to locate the unit control block (UCB) for the volume containing the data set to be migrated and has found that the volume is not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error has occurred. DFSMShsm has failed to get virtual storage for creating an MVT entry for an SMS-managed volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**System action:** The migration ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the action that corresponds to the reason code you received.

**Reascode**  Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The <em>reascode</em> for this error is the return code from the CAMLIST OBTAIN macro. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for further information on the CAMLIST OBTAIN macro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0935I message in the command activity log for the specific failing code from the subsystem interface (SSI) of SMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Determine why the SMS volume definition and volume VTOC entry do not agree. Correct the inconsistency and issue the MIGRATE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0184I message in the appropriate activity log for the specific I/O failing code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0305I message for the specific failing code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1273I**  PDSE DATA SET COULD NOT BE PROCESSED FOR MIGRATION

**Explanation:** A request sent to DFSMShsm to migrate a partitioned data set extended (PDSE) data set has failed. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. The *reascode* in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message gives the reason that DFSMShsm could not migrate the data set.

**Reascode**  Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The datamover is DFSMShsm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PDSE support is not available on the system. A global, non-recoverable SMSX resource has been lost and DFSMS PDSE support has been disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The migration operation of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator. If DFSMShsm is running in a multiprocessing unit environment, and there is another processing unit that can support PDSE data sets, process this data set on the other processing unit.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1274I**  DATASET/VOLUME MIGRATION FAILED - MIGRATION HELD

**Explanation:** Migration was being requested, but the HOLD MIGRATION command was in effect. Message ARC1001I gives the data set name or volume serial number.

**Note:** Volume migration includes the FREEVOL command.

**System action:** The data set or the volume is not migrated. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command after issuing the RELEASE MIGRATION command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1276I**  ERROR LINKING TO DFSMSDSS DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** A request sent to DFSMShsm to migrate a data set failed when the LINK macro used to invoke DFSMSdss for data movement failed. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. The reason code indicates the abnormal end (abend) code from the LINK macro.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. A SNAP dump is generated on the first occurrence of this error. DFSMShsm backup and migration functions are held.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the abend code of the LINK macro.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1277I**  ERROR ALLOCATING DUMMY DD DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is migrating a data set using DFSMSdss data movement. A request sent to DFSMShsm to migrate the data set failed when the allocation of a dummy DD for DFSMSdss dump failed. The dynamic allocation error codes are identified in the preceding ARC0503I message. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

**System action:** The migration operation of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the allocation error codes contained in the preceding ARC0503I message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**ARC1278I • ARC1283I**

**ARC1278I**  DATA SET NOT CATALOGED IN AN ICF CATALOG

**Explanation:** A request was sent to DFSMSHsm to migrate a data set. The request failed because DFSMSdss was the data mover; however, the data set was not cataloged in an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

**System action:** The migration operation of this data set ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Catalog the data set in an ICF catalog.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC1280I**  MIGRATION FAILED - DATA SET IS IN NEED OF BACKUP

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm attempted to migrate a data set to a tape migration level 2 volume, but determined that the data set needed to be backed up. See the preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message for the data set name.

**System action:** Migration of the data set fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Back up the data set by command or wait until it is backed up automatically and then retry the migration of the data set.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC1281I**  MIGRATION FAILED - ERROR ALLOCATING TAPE VOLUME

**Explanation:** A migration request failed due to an error in allocating the target tape volume. The volume being allocated and the type of allocation error that occurred are identified in the preceding ARC0500I message issued to the command activity log. To review the activity log, issue the DFSMSHsm RELEASE HARDCOPY command. The data set being migrated is identified in the preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message. The reason code in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I gives additional information about the error.

**Retcode**  Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error occurred during the selection or allocation of a migration tape volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Two allocation errors occurred or the allocation of a scratch tape failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>No unit was available for allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An error occurred while trying to allocate the tape volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC1282I**  MIGRATION OF DATA FROM A TAPE VOLUME IS NOT SUPPORTED

**Explanation:** A command was entered to migrate a data set from a tape migration level 2 volume. Migration from a tape migration level 2 volume to another tape migration level 2 volume is not supported.

**System action:** Migration of this data set fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If you want to move the data set from one tape migration level 2 volume to another tape migration level 2 volume, issue the RECYCLE command. If you want to do anything else with the data set, you must first recall it.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC1283I**  CANNOT MOVE VTOC COPY DATA SET

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm was moving a VTOC copy data set from the migration level 1 volume to a target ML1 volume, and the move failed. The data set identified in the associated ARC0734I message could not be moved. The reason code in message ARC0734I has the following meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Error allocating or opening the VTOC copy data set on the source volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error allocating, opening, or cataloging the new VTOC copy data set on the ML1 target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I/O error reading the old VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>I/O error writing to the new VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Error closing or deallocating the new VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dump generation record (DGN) or eligible volume record (MCP) not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Error reading the associated DGN or MCP record. Message ARC0184I is also issued to indicate the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Error updating the associated DGN or MCP record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
MCP record. Message ARC0184I is also issued to indicate the error.

System action: Processing of VTOC copy data set fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the error and take the appropriate corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1284I** CONVERT OPTION FOR DATA SET MIGRATE NOT ALLOWED IN A DIRECT TO TAPE ENVIRONMENT

Explanation: A MIGRATE command was entered for a data set with the CONVERT parameter to cause the migration and immediate recall of the data set. The processing unit is running in a direct-to-tape environment, which does not support the CONVERT parameter for data set migration.

This message may also be issued if the ARCHMIG macro was used with the FORCML1=YES parameter specified in a direct-to-tape environment.

System action: The MIGRATE command ends.

Application Programmer Response: In order to obtain the desired function of the CONVERT parameter, issue a MIGRATE command for the data set followed by a RECALL command directing the data set to the desired volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1285I** VSAM DATA SET IS MIGRATED TO TAPE, NO TTOC ENTRY EXISTS

Explanation: A VSAM data set was successfully migrated to tape, but there was an error updating the TTOC to reflect the migration of this data set to tape. There is no entry in the TTOC for the migrated data set. For the name of the data set, see the previous ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message along with the reascode for the type of discrepancy found. The reascode has the following meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The data set has a discrepancy in the data set VTOC entry and is indicated to be a PDSE data set. The data set VTOC entry indicates the data set to be a non-SMS-managed data set. PDSE data sets must be SMS-managed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A data set has a discrepancy between its catalog entry and its data set VTOC entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The catalog entry indicates this data set is a PDSE and the data set VTOC entry indicates it is not a PDSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The data set has a discrepancy between its data set VTOC entry and its catalog entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The data set VTOC entry indicates this data set is a PDSE and its catalog entry indicates it is not a PDSE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8        | The data set has a discrepancy between its data set VTOC entry and its VSAM volume data set (VVDS) entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The data set VTOC entry...

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC1287I** MIGRATION FAILED - DFSMShsm SHUTDOWN OCCURRED WHILE WAITING FOR A TAPE MOUNT

Explanation: An attempt was made to migrate a data set to a tape migration level 2 volume and before the tape volume could be mounted, a command was entered to shut down DFSMShsm. The migration of the data set failed. See the preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message for the name of the data set.

System action: Migration of the data set ends.

Application Programmer Response: Retry the migration of the data set after DFSMShsm is restarted.

Source: DFSMShsm
indicates this data set is PDSE and the VVDS indicates this data set is not PDSE.

10 The data set has a discrepancy between its VSAM volume data set (VVDS) entry and its data set VTOC entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The VVDS indicates this data set is PDSE and the data set VTOC entry indicates this data set is not PDSE.

**System action:** The space management of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the discrepancy. In most cases the data set VTOC entry needs to be corrected based on the true attributes of the data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1288I** ERROR ALLOCATING A DATA SET

**Explanation:** An error occurred in dynamic allocation during DFSMShsm space management. The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I or ARC0734I message along with the reascode for the type of error found. There may also be an associated ARC0503I message. The reason codes have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set was in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Operator cancelled volume mount. During a DFSMShsm migration operation, the volume on which the specified data set resides could not be mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The allocation routines determined that the volume on which the data set to be migrated resides is not online, nor are any units available on which a mount can be requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There was some other dynamic allocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The allocation was cancelled by the installation validation routine for dynamic allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Invalid parameter list for dynamic allocation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The operation for the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the following actions based upon the reason code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Try again later.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Determine the volume in question using the DFSMShsm LIST or HLIST command. Have the required volume made available to the system for your use. The DISPLAY operator command might help determine the volume status. Reissue the command when the volume is available.

12 Arrange to have a unit made available for your request, and retry the operation.

16 There may be an associated ARC0503I message with additional information.

20 Contact your installation system programmer for help.

24 Contact the IBM Support Center.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1290I** MORE THAN 10 BAD MCDS RECORDS WERE ENCOUNTERED.

**Explanation:** During command level migration, 11 unexpected or unknown migration control data set (MCDS) entries have been encountered.

**System action:** Command level migration is discontinued.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator to find the bad records based on their hex keys and either correct or delete the records. The preceding 11 ARC0564I messages contain the hex keys for the problem MCDS records.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1292I** TERMINATING DFSMShsm MIGRATION WAIT REQUEST, DFSMShsm SHUTTING DOWN

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is shutting down because of an abnormal end, MVS CANCEL, FORCE, or normal shutdown. During shutdown all wait-type migration requests not yet processed are purged from the common service area (CSA) queue.

**System action:** DFSMShsm ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** Restart DFSMShsm and resubmit the request.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1294I** UNABLE TO OPEN THE VTOC

**Explanation:** A data set was being space managed from a user volume. The data set VTOC entry for the data set was to be updated, but an error occurred in opening the VTOC. For the name of the data set, see the previous ARC1001I message, or the associated
ARC0734I message with a return code of 94.

If ACTION=PARTREL is indicated in message ARC0734I, the update of the last used track (null data set organization) in the VTOC entry fails for an empty data set.

**System action:** Space management of the data set fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Take the action indicated by the OPEN error message and retry the operation.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1295I** MIGRATION FAILED - TAPE VOLUME COULD NOT BE MOUNTED

**Explanation:** An attempt was made to migrate a data set to a tape migration level 2 volume, and either the operator responded to the mount request with NO, or the timer to mount a tape expired. A new tape volume was selected, and again the operator could not mount the tape. See the preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message for the name of the data set.

The values for reascode in either the ARC1001I message or ARC0734I message are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The failure occurred during initial selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The failure occurred during EOV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The migration of the data set ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why the operator cannot mount the tape volume. When the problem is resolved, retry the migration of the data set.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1296I** ERROR READING JFCB TO UPDATE VTOC

**Explanation:** A data set was being space managed from a user volume. The data set VTOC entry for the data set was to be updated, but an error occurred during the JFCB read for the VTOC. For the name of the data set, see the preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message with a return code of 96.

If ACTION=PARTREL is indicated in message ARC0734I, the update of the last used track (null data set organization) in the VTOC entry fails for an empty data set.

**System action:** Space management of this data set fails. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Access the VTOC to be sure it is usable.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1297I** DFSMSHSM INTERNAL ERROR DURING MIGRATION

**Explanation:** An unknown error has occurred during allocation of a data set that has been identified in message ARC1001I or the associated message ARC0734I. Associated with this message is a dynamic allocation message in the data set that has been defined as MSYSOUT by the DFSMSHsm cataloged procedure. There is a SNAP dump that has been associated with this error in the SYSOUT data set for the DFSMSHsm job. The return code and reason code are given in message ARC1001I or the associated message ARC0734I. If the return code is 97, the reason code is the dynamic allocation return code and is printed in hexadecimal format. For information about dynamic allocation return codes and reason codes, see [z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide](https://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/ztwoa.nsf/ftgl/7K93J3F90YCF2KIU8525666800687683?OpenDocument).

**System action:** The space management of this data set ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator or system programmer. There might be a data set with a duplicate name on the volume. If so, scratch the data set with the duplicate name and retry the command. If not, respond as indicated to the dynamic allocation message.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC1299I** UNSUPPORTED DATA SET FOR MIGRATION

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm was considering if a data set was eligible for a space management operation and determined that the data set type is one that DFSMSHsm does not process, by command or automatically, regardless of the selection criteria being applied. The name of the data set is given in the preceding ARC1001I message or the associated ARC0734I message. The return code field in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message has a value of 99 (to correspond to the ARC1299I message). The reason code field in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message lists the reason that DFSMSHsm could not space manage the data set.

**Reascode** | **Meaning**
|-----------|---------|
| 2         | The data set is VSAM. One of the following is true:
  - The data set is not cataloged in an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog.
  - The data set is a VSAM catalog.
  - The data set has the ERASE attribute. |

**Source:** DFSMSHsm
The data set has a data set organization other than one of the following:
- Physical sequential
- Partitioned
- Direct access
- VSAM

The data set organization is supported, but the block size is invalid. The block size of the data set is zero, or the block size of the data set plus the key length is greater than the maximum block size supported (which is device dependent), and the track overflow bit (in the data set VTOC entry for the data set, or in the UCB for the device) is off.

The data set is defined as unmovable.

The data set has an extent for user labels and is empty or not sequential.

The data set is split over different cylinders.

The data set is an authorized program facility (APF) authorized library.

The data set is a password-protected, generation data set.

The integrated catalog facility VSAM data set is not migrated, because it has the ERASE parameter specified in the catalog. This data set can be migrated if the ERASE parameter is removed from the catalog and indicated in the data set's RACF profile. RACF 1.7, or greater, and the appropriate level of DFP 2.1.0, or greater, must be installed on the system for full erase-on-scratch processing with DFSMSShsm.

The data set is a multivolume BDAM data set.

The data set name is invalid.

The data set occupies more than 65535 tracks and it is not a VSAM, PDSE, or extended format data set.

The data set is a VSAM data set with more than 1 alternate index (AIX), more than 1 path on the base cluster, or more than 1 path on the AIX.

System action: The space management of this data set ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For reascode 20, remove the ERASE parameter from the catalog record, indicate it in the data set's RACF profile, and retry the data set operation. Otherwise, process this data set using a method other than DFSMSShsm.

Storage Administrator: (optional action) If you want DFSMSShsm to stop issuing this message, use the management class attribute of the management class with which the data set is associated to instruct DFSMSShsm not to process the data set.

Source: DFSMSShsm

---

**Explanation:** During a DFSMSShsm backup operation, a LOCATE macro was issued for a data set entry in the system catalog. The LOCATE macro failed. In the ARC1001I message, the values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The required catalog does not exist or it is not open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>One of the following conditions occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The entry was not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A CVOL pointer was found in a CVOL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An alias was found for a generation data group (GDG) base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A protection check failed for a VSAM password-protected data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>One of the following conditions occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An index or generation base entry was found when the list of qualified names was exhausted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An alias entry was found and was replaced by the true name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An invalid low level GDG name was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A data set exists at other than the lowest index level specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>There was a syntax error in the name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>One of the following conditions occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A permanent I/O or unrecoverable error was encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There was a nonzero ESTAE return code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An error was found in a parameter list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The request was for a LOCATE by TTR, which is an invalid function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.
**Application Programmer Response:** Take corrective action according to reascode in message ARC1001I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1303I**

**OBTAIN ERROR READING DATA SET VTOC ENTRY DURING BACKUP**

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm was performing a backup operation, the OBTAIN macro was used to read the data set VTOC entry of the data set indicated in message ARC1001I. An error was encountered. In the ARC1001I message, reascode is the return code from the OBTAIN macro.

The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The required volume was not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set VTOC entry was not found in the VTOC of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A permanent I/O error was encountered, or an invalid data set VTOC entry was found during the processing of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There was an invalid work area pointer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If reascode in message ARC1001I is 4, correct the problem, and issue a command to start the backup. If reascode is 8 or 12, notify the system programmer to take corrective action. If reascode is 16, notify the storage administrator to take corrective action.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1304I**

**CANNOT MOVE BACKUP VERSION OR BACKUP MIGRATED DATA SET, MIGRATION VOLUME REQUIRED NOT AVAILABLE**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was moving backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes or backing up a migrated data set. The data set identified in the associated ARC0734I message could not be moved or backed up. At the time the data set migrated or was backed up by a BACKDS or HBACKDS command, it resided on a primary volume that was to be backed up only to tape, but no tape daily backup volume is available, or the data set resided on a primary volume that was to be backed up only to DASD, and no DASD daily backup volume is available. The reason code in the associated ARC0734I message indicates which condition was encountered. The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set originated from a primary volume that is to be backed up to tape, but no tape backup volumes are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set originated from a primary volume that is to be backed up to DASD, but no DASD backup volumes are available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The movement of the backup version or the backup of the migrated data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If it is necessary for the backup version to be moved to the daily backup volume or a backup version of the migrated data set to be created, ensure that the migration volume is available to DFSMShsm.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1305I**

**NO MIGRATION LEVEL 1 VOLUME AVAILABLE FOR BACKUP**

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm backup operation ended because no level 1 volume was available to put the backup copy of the data set on. One of the following occurred:

- No level 1 volumes were defined.
- No more space is available on level 1 volumes that are defined.
- Volumes that are defined have either the DRAIN, OVERFLOW, or both attributes turned on.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Provide space on level 1 volumes.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1306I**

**CANNOT MOVE BACKUP VERSION OR BACKUP MIGRATED DATA SET, NO DAILY BACKUP VOLUME OF REQUIRED TYPE AVAILABLE**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm was moving backup versions off the migration level 1 volumes or backing up a migrated data set. The data set identified in the associated ARC0734I message could not be moved or backed up. The reason code in the associated ARC0734I message indicates which condition was encountered. The values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set originated from a primary volume that is to be backed up to tape, but no tape backup volumes are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set originated from a primary volume that is to be backed up to DASD, but no DASD backup volumes are available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The movement of the backup version or the backup of the migrated data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Assign backup
volumes of the appropriate type. Retry the backup operation when the additional backup volumes have been assigned.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

**ARC1307I**

**OBTAIN ERROR READING DATA SET EXTENSION VTOC ENTRY DURING BACKUP**

**Explanation:** While DFSMSShsm is performing a backup operation, the OBTAIN macro is used to read the data set extension VTOC entry for the data set indicated in message ARC1001I. An error is encountered. In message ARC1001I, *reascode* is the return code from the OBTAIN macro.

The values for *reascode* are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The required volume is not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set VTOC entry is not found in the VTOC of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A permanent I/O error is encountered, or an invalid volume VTOC entry is found during the processing of the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There is an invalid work area pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The SEEK option is specified, and the absolute track address (CCHH) is not within the boundaries of VTOC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reason codes received in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Correct the problem and issue a command to start the backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>If the data set was deleted since the beginning of the volume backup, no action is required. Otherwise, notify the system programmer to take corrective action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Notify the system programmer to take corrective action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 20</td>
<td>Notify the storage administrator to take corrective action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

**ARC1308I**

**ERROR ALLOCATING BACKUP COPY**

**Explanation:** During a DFSMSShsm backup operation, the dynamic allocation routine has been called to allocate a backup version of a data set. The allocation has failed with other than a no space indication. The data set name is in message ARC1001I. In message ARC1001I and ARC0734I, the reason code *reascode* has the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>There is more than one data set with the same name on the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The volume is not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The DFSMSShsm-owned copy of the data set to be backed up is estimated to be greater than 64K tracks. Data sets greater than 64K tracks cannot be backed up to DASD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There has been another dynamic allocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>An installation-wide exit has cancelled the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>There is an invalid parameter list that has been passed to dynamic allocation from DFSMSShsm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>The unit type and volume serial number from the mounted volume table are inconsistent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>An error has occurred in setting the RACF indicator on in the DSCB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The volume is SMS managed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>The volume where the backup copy has been allocated (as returned by DYALLOC) is not the same volume that DFSMSShsm has requested. In an SMS environment, the data set is allocated to SMS-managed storage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reason codes received in message ARC1001I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8, 16, 20</td>
<td>Enlist the aid of the storage administrator or system programmer to correct the problem, and retry the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>If you want to back up the data set, back it up to tape. Or, if the data mover is DFSMSdss and less than 64K tracks of data are actually in use, try backing up the data set using DFSMSShsm as the data mover if the DFSMSShsm data mover supports the data set's organization. If compaction is not in use for the data set, try backing up the data set with compaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** DFSMSShsm
A logical error has occurred and has built an invalid parameter list.

An error has occurred in accessing the DSCB to set the RACF indicator on. The errors are failure to read the JFCB, failure to open the VTOC, or the wrong record has been returned from the read.

Update the SMS storage class routine so backup copies are filtered to a null storage class. See the topic on “Writing an Automatic Class Selection Routine that Directs DFSMShsm-Owned Data Sets to Non-SMS-Managed Storage” under the section, “Specifying Commands that Define Your DFSMShsm Environment” in z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide, for an explanation on coding the storage class routine.

DFSMShsm

ARC1309I ERROR RENAMING BACKUP COPY

Explanation: In backing up a data set, DFSMShsm has been unable to create a backup version of a name that does not exist. In creating the backup version name, DFSMShsm has used the time of day and the date. See topic, “Specifying the Names of the Backup Data Sets” under section “Names of Backup Versions of Data Sets”, in the z/OS DFSMShsm Administration, for a more detailed explanation on how to create the backup version name.

System action: Backup processing for the data set fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine why backup versions are being created at the same time with identical names. If this message is issued for a BACKDS NEWNAME DATE request, ensure that a unique time is issued on each command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1310I ERROR DEALLOCATING BACKUP VOLUME OR UPDATING BVR ENTRY

Explanation: The data set was being processed when it became necessary to select a new backup volume. There was either an error deallocating the backup volume that was being used or updating its backup cycle volume record (BVR) entry.

System action: The data set is not processed, and the volume backup operations ends.

Application Programmer Response: See the message associated with the ending of the volume backup. These messages are ARC0703I, ARC0712I, and ARC0733I.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1311I ERROR CREATING OR UPDATING RECORD IN DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET

Explanation: An error occurred while DFSMShsm was creating a new entry in the DFSMShsm control data set or updating an existing entry. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, where reascode is the return code indicating the type of failure. For reascode values, see Table 7 on page 466.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator. If reascode is 4, 8, or 12, correct the problem, possibly using the FIXCDS command. If reascode is 16, an I/O error is the normal cause, and an error message from the ERPs should be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYMSG data set. If reascode is 20, an internal DFSMShsm error occurred.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1312I FAILING TO CREATE MCM RECORD, BACKUP VERSION WILL REMAIN ON MIGRATION VOLUME

Explanation: A BACKDS or HBACKDS command was issued to back up the data set identified in message ARC1001I. During the data set backup operation, DFSMShsm failed to create the control data set BACKDS record (MCM). This record is created for each data set backed up by the BACKDS or HBACKDS command. The record is used to drive the movement of the backup versions (created by the BACKDS or HBACKDS command) from their temporary location on the migration level 1 volumes to the daily backup volumes. Because the MCM record was not created, the backup version will remain on the migration level 1 volume. This message is preceded by message ARC1001I, which is preceded by message ARC0184I.

System action: The data set is backed up. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Message ARC0184I contains the type of record, the key to the record being created, and the reason the creation failed. If it is necessary that the backup version be moved to the daily backup volume, you can issue a FIXCDS command and create an MCM record for the backup version.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1313I INVALID PARAMETER COMBINATION ON A DATA SET BACKUP COMMAND

Explanation: A data set backup command was issued with options that conflict. There is one reason for the failure:
STANDARD and LOGICALEND were both specified on the CC option of the data set backup command. Specifying both is inconsistent.

The data set backup commands are HBACKDS and BACKDS.

**System action:** The command fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** Re-enter the command with consistent parameters.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1315I CANNOT BACK UP PDS WITH MORE THAN 1 NOTELIST IN MEMBER**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm received a request to back up a partitioned data set (PDS). At least one member of the data set was found to have more than three user TTRs or more than one note list. DFSMShsm will not back up a PDS with more than one note list in any member user TTRs.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use some other method of backup, if this PDS must be backed up.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1316I ERROR READING PRIMARY COPY DURING BACKUP**

**Explanation:** While DFSMShsm has attempted to read the primary copy of a data set, an I/O error has occurred, or incorrect records have been found in a variable format data set.

For incorrect records, a block descriptor word suggests a block size greater than the record size, a block size less than 8, or a block size larger than the maximum block size of 32760.

If an I/O error has occurred, an access method or hardware error message associated with this message can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYMSG data set. The name of the data set being backed up appears either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message, with a return code of 16. For the ARC0734I message, refer to the backup activity log. In Message ARC1001I, the value for the reascode is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Actual I/O error on input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>User header label is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>User trailer label is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Block descriptor word (BDW) indicates an incorrect block size.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If an I/O error has occurred, respond to the associated access method or hardware error message. For information about the block descriptor word (BDW), see [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/zos-v1r11?topic=arc1316i).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1317I I/O ERROR READING PDS DIRECTORY DURING BACKUP**

**Explanation:** During a backup operation, the data management READ and CHECK service routines were used to read the directory of the data set indicated by message ARC1001I. There was an I/O error, and the SYNAD exit was taken from CHECK. In Message ARC1001I, the values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set directory is empty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup operation identified in message ARC1001I ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** There may be an I/O error message associated with this problem in the data set defined in the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure for the MSYSOUT DD name or in the
DFSMSShm job log SYMSG data set. Respond to the associated error message.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

---

**ARC1318I** I/O ERROR WRITING BACKUP COPY

**Explanation:** While DFSMSShm has been writing the backup copy of a data set, an I/O error has occurred. An access method or hardware error message associated with this message has been found in the DFSMSShm job log SYSMSG data set. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, giving the data set name.

When this message text is considered because of a related ARC0734I message, and the data set backed up is in VSAM format, the reason code displayed in the associated ARC0734I message is the return code from DFSMSShm's internal call to IDCAMS. For an explanation of these return codes, see [z/OS DFSMS Access Method Services for Catalogs](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSWTP5_7.1.0/com.ibm.zos.v7r1.doc/a/c0734i.htm).

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMSShm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Respond to the associated access method or hardware error message. Retry the backup operation.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

---

**ARC1319I** DATA SET IN USE BY ANOTHER USER OR JOB, BACKUP REJECTED

**Explanation:** During backup command processing, an attempt was made to serialize use of a data set. The serialization failed because the data set was already in use for update by another job or user. In message ARC1001I or ARC0734I, the values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An error occurred in enqueuing or allocating the non-VSAM data set to be backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An error occurred in allocating the VSAM base cluster to be backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An error occurred in enqueuing the VSAM base cluster to be backed up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup command ends. DFSMSShm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the backup command when the data set is not in use.

**Source:** DFSMSShm

---

**ARC1320I** DATA SET NOT ELIGIBLE FOR BACKUP

**Explanation:** A request sent to DFSMSShm to back up the data set identified in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I failed because one of the following occurred:

- The data set was cataloged on the wrong volume. A data set being cataloged on the wrong volume can result from processing an uncataloged data set that has the same name as a cataloged data set.

- Another possibility is that DFSMSShm scheduled a retry of the backup of a data set in use. When the retry was attempted, the catalog entry for the data set indicated that the data set was on a different volume, with a different device type, or using a different access category (VSAM vs non-VSAM) from the data set of the same name at the time the retry was scheduled.

- The data set is a multivolume or multivolume extended format data set. Under DFSMSShm movement, the only multivolume data sets that are supported are SMS-managed VSAM data sets. Under DFSMSdss movement, SMS-managed non-VSAM data sets are also supported if they are not protected by a discrete RACF profile and if USERDATASETSERIALIZATION is used. Multiple volume standard user label data sets and multiple volume unmovable data sets are not supported by either data movement method.

- The device type of the volume on which the data set resides and as indicated by the catalog, is different from the device type of the same volume currently mounted.

- A VSAM data set contains an invalid expiration date. The expiration date obtained from the catalog contains a year greater than 2155. This data set is not supported.

**System action:** The backup operation for the data set ends. DFSMSShm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator to change the environment to allow backup. If the data set is cataloged on the wrong volume, the storage administrator can correct the catalog and retry the command. Multivolume data sets can only be backed up under the restrictions above. To process an unsupported multivolume data set, use another method. If the device type of the volume, as indicated in the catalog, is incorrect, correct the catalog entry and retry the command. If the data set is being updated by another processor in a multiple processing unit environment, review the present status of the data set and proceed accordingly. If the VSAM data set contains an invalid expiration date, change the expiration date in the catalog to a year less than 2155.

**Source:** DFSMSShm
**Explanation:** If this message has been issued as the result of a request to backup an uncataloged data set, the request is missing the required UNIT parameter or the UNIT parameter has been specified with an unsupported device type.

If this message is issued as the result of a request to back up a cataloged data set, the data set has been cataloged to an unsupported device type.

See [z/OS Migration](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.zos.zos.doc/sect4_zmig010.html) for a list of supported devices.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the data set is uncataloged, correct the invalid UNIT parameter and retry the operation. If the data set is cataloged, notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1322I**  
ERROR PROCESSING PASSWORD PROTECTED DATA SET, BACKUP TERMINATED

**Explanation:** The data set specified in the DFSMShsm command is write password protected. When DFSMShsm was checking the password, it encountered an error. In message ARC1001I, the values for reascode are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Only pertains for VSAM data sets. The user specified an incorrect password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. The user is only authorized to read the data set, but requested to write to or delete the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. The user specified an incorrect password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. An I/O error occurred in checking the password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. An OBTAIN error or some other error occurred while DFSMShsm was accessing the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The data set is non-VSAM. DFSMShsm is in a nonauthorized test mode of operation in which password checking is not attempted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that the correct data set name was specified and that the password, if required, was specified correctly. Notify the storage administrator for password assistance if necessary.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1324I**  
DFSMSHSM CONTROL DATA SET ERROR DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** When a data set was being backed up, an error was encountered during the creation or modification of a migration control data set record. Message ARC1001I gives the data set name of the data set being backed up.

**System action:** The data set is not backed up. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator, who can determine if there is a problem with the DFSMShsm control data sets.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1325I**  
ERROR READING DFSMSHSM CONTROL DATA SET DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** During a backup operation, a GET macro was issued to read a control data set, and an error occurred. Message ARC1001I precedes this message with the data set name and reascode, the code from the GET failure. For reascode values, see Table 7 on page 466.

**System action:** The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the reascode is 0, and the command was a BACKVOL, then check if the UNIT parameter was specified if the volume is not ADDVOLed to DFSMShsm. If the reascode is 4, 8, 12, or 16, notify the storage administrator. When the
condition is corrected, retry the operation. If the reascode is 16, another error message, either an access method message or a hardware error recovery procedures message, appears in the data sets defined by the DFSMShsm cataloged procedure with ddname MSYSOUT. If the reascode is 20, an unidentified error happened during processing of the GET macro. Notify the system programmer.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1326I  ERROR DURING BACKUP

Explanation: An error was detected while DFSMShsm was performing a backup operation. The possible values for the reason code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A request submitted via the ARCHBACK macro with the ASYNC=YES option failed, but the return and reason codes could not be communicated back to the requestor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The reason codes have the following actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reference all preceding related messages and/or the corresponding FSR record for details on the failures. Determine what caused the errors, and resubmit the request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1327I  ADDRESS SPACE ALLOCATED OUT OF RANGE

Explanation: During a backup operation, one of the following occurred:
- A VSAM data set that was encountered during volume backup is inaccessible through the standard catalog search. The data set is not cataloged in the computing system master catalog, nor is there an alias in the master catalog that corresponds to the data set high level qualifier. DFSMShsm cannot back up data sets that are inaccessible through the standard catalog search.
- DFSMShsm scheduled a retry of the backup of a data set. When the retry was attempted, the data set to be backed up was no longer cataloged.

The most likely cause of this problem is that the alias for the high level qualifier was deleted. An alias name in the master catalog points to the user catalog in which data set information is found.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. The backup for the data set is ended.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1329I  DATA FORMAT_ERROR DURING BACKUP OR MOVEMENT OF A BACKUP VERSION

Explanation: During the movement of a backup version or backup of a migrated data set, the first record read for the DFSMShsm copy of the data set did not contain a valid common data set descriptor (CDD). The DFSMShsm copy of the data set may have been overwritten. The name of the data set being processed appears in the associated ARC1001I or ARC0734I message having a return code of 29.

System action: Processing of the data set fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the DFSMShsm copy of the data set is corrupted.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1330I  DATA SET NOT CATALOGED, AND VOLUME NOT SPECIFIED

Explanation: The data set identified in message ARC1001I is not cataloged, and the VOLUME parameter was not specified. If the data set is not cataloged, the VOLUME parameter must be specified.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with the VOLUME parameter specified.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1331I  EXTENSION RECORD MISSING IN T RECORD

Explanation: While a tape table of contents record is being scanned, it is discovered that an extension record that was previously available is missing. The accompanying ARC0358I message gives the record key.

System action: Updating of the volume record ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine, if possible, the cause for the missing record and take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC1332I  REQUEST FOR BACKUP OF AN UNCATALOGED DATA SET FAILED, ONLY A CATALOGED DATA SET WAS FOUND ON THE SPECIFIED VOLUME

Explanation: A BACKDS command has been issued to back up a data set. The VOLUME and UNIT parameters have been specified on the BACKDS command, which implies that the data set to be backed up is an uncataloged data set. However, an uncataloged data set with the specified name does not exist on the volume indicated in the command.

In message ARC1001I, the values for reason-code are:

4 The computing system catalog indicates that a non-VSAM data set with the specified name exists on the volume.

8 The computing system catalog indicates that a VSAM data set with the specified name exists on the volume. Also, the data set VTOC entry for the data set has not been found in the VTOC.

12 An OBTAIN for the data set VTOC entry in the VTOC has been successful. The data set VTOC entry has indicated that the data set organization is VSAM. This data set VTOC entry could be for a VSAM base cluster not cataloged in the integrated catalog facility (ICF) or for a component of a VSAM data set cataloged in the ICF. In either case, an uncataloged data set does not exist on the volume.

System action: The backup of the indicated data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the intent is to back up a cataloged data set, reissue the command without specifying the VOLUME and UNIT parameters. If the intent is to back up an uncataloged data set, ensure that the correct volume serial number is specified. For information about the use of the BACKDS command, see z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1334I  BACKUP VERSION NOT CREATED

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to create a backup version of a data set. The reason code in message ARC1001I indicated the conditions encountered and the reason the backup version was not created.

In message ARC1001I, the values for reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The data set is extended format, but DFSMSdss is not specified as the datamover for extended format data sets. DFSMShsm datamover cannot move extended format data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The data set is extended format, but it is not SMS-managed. Only SMS-managed extended format data sets can be backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The data set is large format sequential, but DFSMSdss is not specified as the datamover for large format sequential data sets. DFSMShsm datamover cannot move large format sequential data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A BACKDS or HBACKDS command was issued to back up the non-SMS-managed data set identified in the message ARC1001I. The backup version was not created because the maximum number of backup versions DFSMShsm is to maintain is 0. Either an ALTERDS or HALTERDS command was issued for the data set, and the value specified for VERSIONS is 0, or if never specified on an ALTERDS or HALTERDS command, the value specified for VERSIONS on the SETSYS command is 0. The current level of DFSMShsm cannot backup an extended format data set (sequential striped or compressed). A minimum of DFSMShsm 1.1.0 is required for sequential striped data sets, and a minimum of DFSMShsm 1.2.0 is required for extended format compressed data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The installation attempted to backup a Large Format Sequential Data Set. This level of DFSMS/DFSMShsm does not support backing up large format sequential data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A backup version was not created for an SMS-managed data set because the management class attribute...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFSMShsm
ADMIN-OR-USER-COMMAND-BACKUP indicates the data set should not be backed up.

For a BACKDS or HBACKDS command, one of the following applies:

- The management class attribute ADMIN-OR-USER-COMMAND-BACKUP = BOTH is not indicated.
- A management class attribute of ADMIN-OR-USER-COMMAND-BACKUP = ADMIN is indicated, and the user is not DFSMShsm-authorized to back up the data set.

For a data set processed during volume backup, ADMIN-OR-USER-COMMAND-BACKUP = NONE is specified.

12 The backup-while-open candidate data set is not available to be backed up at the time of the request.

14 The data set is eligible for backup-while-open processing, but DFSMShsm is the datamover.

Note: Reason codes 90 and higher are not produced unless you have installed a problem determination patch for volume backup. For information about this patch, see the section on “Determining Why SMS-Managed Data Sets Are Not Processed” in Appendix C of z/OS DFSMShsm Diagnosis.

16 An abend or error occurred and cleanup was not completed before continuing. A backup version should be successfully created during the next backup.

17 An abend or error occurred and cleanup was not completed before starting a new source volume. A backup version should be successfully created during the next backup.

18 Backup of this data set was bypassed because of a previous error. A backup version should be successfully created during the next backup.

19 An internal error occurred.

90 The management class attribute AUTO BACKUP = N prevents backup of the data set.

91 The backup installation-wide exit (ARCSAEXIT) indicates the data set should not be processed.

92 The data set VTOC entry is not for the first segment of a key range data set, or the data set VTOC entry is for the index component of a key range data set.

93 For VSAM data sets, this reason code is issued when the data set VTOC entry is not for the base data object of a VSAM data set.

For non-VSAM data sets, this reason code is issued when the data set sequence number is not 1. This indicates the data set is part of a multivolume data set, but is not the first segment of that data set.

94 A backup version was not created because the data set was not changed since the last time a backup version was made and this:

SETSYS INCREMENTALBACKUP(ORIGINAL)

was specified.

95 A backup version was not created because the data set was not changed since the last time a backup version was made. SETSYS INCREMENTALBACKUP(ORIGINAL) was specified and the existence of a backup version is based on the last backup date in the catalog entry record.

96 A backup version was not created because the data set was not changed since the last time a backup version was made. SETSYS INCREMENTALBACKUP(ORIGINAL) was specified and the existence of a backup version is based on the last backup date in the MCB record.

97 The number of days specified in the management class attribute BACKUP FREQUENCY has not elapsed. The existence of a backup version is based on the last backup date in the MCB record.

98 The number of days specified in the management class attribute BACKUP FREQUENCY has not elapsed. The existence of a backup version is based on the last backup date in the catalog entry record.

System action: The BACKUP command processing
of the indicated data set ends. DFSMS/DFSMshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Perform the action which corresponds to the reason code you received. The values for `reason-code` are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Specify DFSMSdss as the datamover for extended format data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>See the system administrator to bring the data set under SMS management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Contact IBM Support and indicate to them that your installation has HSM as the default data mover for backup of Large Format Data sets and that needs to be changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Issue an ALTERDS or HALTERDS command for the data set and specify a positive nonzero value for the VERSIONS parameter. Then reissue the BACKDS or HBACKDS command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>It may be possible to back up the data set from a different processing unit in a multiple processing unit environment. Otherwise, a sufficient level of DFSMS/DFSMshsm must be installed on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Re-try backup on a level of DFSMS/DFSMshsm that does support large format sequential data sets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8        | If a BACKDS or HBACKDS command is failing because the user is not authorized, perform one of the following:  
  - Issue the command from a DFSMS/DFSMshsm-authorized user.  
  - Associate the data set with a management class that does not require the user to be DFSMS/DFSMshsm-authorized.  
  - If a data set is not backed up because `AUTO BACKUP` is not specified and the data set is not associated with a management class that does not specify `AUTO BACKUP`, associate the data set with a management class whose `AUTO BACKUP` is small enough to satisfy the data set's backup requirements. |
| 12       | Retry the backup operation when the data set is available, for example, when the reorganization of a data set completes. |
| 14       | Specify the DFSMSdss parameter on the SETSYS DATAMOVER command. |
| 16       | To pursue the source of this problem, save at least two hours of PDA trace prior to the REAS16 failure and contact DFSMS/DFSMshsm Level 2 service. |
| 17       | To pursue the source of this problem, save at least two hours of PDA trace prior to the REAS17 failure and contact DFSMS/DFSMshsm Level 2 service. |
| 18       | None. |
| 19       | Contact IBM Support. |
| 20       | If the data set should be considered eligible for backup, it needs to be associated with a management class defined with `AUTO BACKUP` set to `Y`. |
| 21       | If the data set should be considered eligible for backup, the backup exit (ARCSAEXT) needs to be updated to exclude the data set from backup. |
| 22       | No response required. DFSMS/DFSMshsm processes the key range data set when it encounters the data set VTOC entry for the first segment of the data set. |
| 23       | No response required. DFSMS/DFSMshsm processes the VSAM data set when it encounters the data set VTOC entry for the base data object. For a non-VSAM data set, processing occurs when the volume with a data set sequence number of 1 is encountered. |
| 24       | No response required. A current backup version exists. |
| 25       | No response required. A current backup version exists. |
| 26       | No response required. A current backup version exists. |
| 27       | If a backup version was created before the `BACKUP FREQUENCY` defined for the management class elapsed, perform one of the following:  
  1. Issue the BACKDS or HBACKDS command to cause a backup version to be created.  
  2. Associate the data set with a management class whose definition of `BACKUP FREQUENCY` is small enough to satisfy the data set's backup requirements. |
| 28       | If a backup version was created before the `BACKUP FREQUENCY` defined for the management class elapsed, perform one of the following:
1. Issue the BACKDS or HBACKDS command to cause a backup version to be created.
2. Associate the data set with a management class whose definition of BACKUP FREQUENCY is small enough to satisfy the data set's backup requirements.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1335I  ERROR OPENING INPUT DATA SET DURING BACKUP

Explanation: DFSMShsm issued the open macro during BACKUP or SPILL processing. An open error message with component identifier IEC normally precedes this message if this is a true open error.

System action: The backup processing ends. Spill processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For backup, take the action indicated by the open error message. Retry the backup operation. For spill, take the action indicated by the open error message except, when all the following conditions are true, no action is required:

- The backup version does not exist as indicated by ABEND213-04, MSGIEC143I 213-04 without MSGIOS000I (NO I/O ERROR), accompanied by MSGARC0834I ACTION=MOVE BV, RC35, which gives the data set name.
- Another DFSMShsm function is running concurrently that could have deleted the backup version named in the ARC0734I message.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1336I  ERROR OPENING OUTPUT DATA SET DURING BACKUP

Explanation: DFSMShsm issued the OPEN macro to open an output data set during a backup operation. During OPEN processing, the ESTAE routine was invoked. An OPEN error message with component identifier IEC precedes this message. Message ARC1001I also precedes this message, giving the data set name.

Reason code 1 indicates that WORM tape is not supported for this function.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take the action indicated by the OPEN error message. Retry the backup operation.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1337I  NO SPACE FOR BACKUP COPY

Explanation: During a DFSMShsm backup operation, an attempt was made to allocate space for the new backup copy of the data set identified in message ARC1001I. The allocation routine passed back a return code of 12, indicating there was no space on the volume, the VTOC was full, or the index to the VTOC was full.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Provide more space on backup volumes for DFSMShsm. The DFSMShsm LIST or HLIST command can be used to determine the volumes in question.

If the failed request was a data set backup, then the failure occurred on ML1 volumes. Provide more ML1 space for backup versions and consider providing 1 or more ML1 volumes with the OVERFLOW attribute.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1338I  PASSWORD PROTECTED DATA SET CANNOT BE BACKED UP TO A NON PASSWORD PROTECTED TAPE

Explanation: A password-protected data set was found to be eligible for backup, but the target volume is not a password-protected tape, and the tape security protection is not EXPIRATIONINCLUDE or RACFINCLUDE. You can find the data set name of the password-protected data set in an associated ARC0734I message.

System action: The data set being processed is not backed up. Backup processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Change the security option for DFSMShsm tape volumes so that password-protected data sets can be backed up to tape, or remove password-protected data sets from volumes that are managed by DFSMShsm.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1339I  ERROR PROCESSING RACF PROTECTED DATA SET, BACKUP TERMINATED

Explanation: During a DFSMShsm backup operation, an attempt was made to process a resource access control facility (RACF) protected data set. The data set name and a reason code are given in message ARC1001I. For reason-code values, see Table 17 on page 478.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If RACF denied access, there is an associated RACF message. If the
data set name and DSCB do not match, there is an associated access method message. If an I/O error caused the reading of the JFCB to fail, an associated error message can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set. Respond to the associated message.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1340I**  BACKUP OR DUMP FUNCTION DISABLED

**Explanation:** A BACKDS or BACKVOL command was issued. If the reason code in message ARC1001I preceding this message is 0, either backup is disabled or the computing system is not allowing backup.

**System action:** The backup or dump operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If backup processing is disabled, retry the command at a later date. Backup was either never enabled properly or was disabled due to a subsequent processing error. The storage administrator can refer to the system logs to determine the problem. Some of the messages that may indicate a problem are ARC0738I, ARC1374I, ARC0715I, ARC0134I, ARC0326I, and ARC0103I. If a sufficient level of DFSMSdss is not installed, the dump function is desired, DFSMSdss must be a Version 2, Release 2.0 or subsequent releases.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1341I**  PREMATURE END OF VOLUME ENCOUNTERED DURING BACKUP OF A DATA SET

**Explanation:** During backup processing, an end of volume condition was encountered before the tape had reached the expected percent full capacity. The tape volume was marked full, and the data set was retried but failed with the same error on retry.

**System action:** The task is ended.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1342I**  ERROR READING JFCB FOR PRIMARY COPY DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** During a backup command processing, an RDJFCB macro was issued. The RDJFCB request failed. A data management error message associated with this problem can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set. Message ARC1001I precedes this message, identifying the data set name in question.

**System action:** The backup command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Respond to the data management error message as indicated, and retry the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1343I**  ERROR REWRITING DSCB FOR PRIMARY COPY DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** During backup command processing, an error occurred in updating the data set VTOC entry for the data set being backed up. This message is either preceded by message ARC1001I or referred to by an associated ARC0734I message. Both messages include the name of the data set being backed up and a reason code. If the reason code is 0, an unrecoverable I/O error occurred and the DCB SYNAD exit was taken from the data management CHECK service routine. If the reason code is nonzero, a request to the common VTOC access facility (CVAF) to read or write the data set VTOC entry failed. The reason code is the contents of register 15 on return from CVAF. An associated hardware, data management, or system error message can be found in the DFSMShsm job log SYSMSG data set.

**System action:** The backup command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Retry the backup command. If the problem still exists, notify the storage administrator.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1344I**  TAPE VOLUME CANNOT BE ADDED FOR BACKUP, VOLUME ALREADY CONTAINS VALID DFSMSHSM DATA

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm attempted to add to its control a volume that contains valid data.

**System action:** The tape volume is rejected. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1345I**  ERROR DELETING A DFSMSHSM CDS RECORD

**Explanation:** During backup processing, a tape table of contents record was being deleted when an error occurred. See message ARC0188I for more detail.

**System action:** The record deletion is unsuccessful. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Announcement: An attempt was made to update the offline control data set, but the data set does not exist.

System action: The command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Create the offline control data set and reenter the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: An end-of-volume error or ABENDx37 occurred.

System action: The volume is marked full to prevent its allocation. A new tape volume is selected and backup continues.

Application Programmer Response: Check the preceding messages and the dump, if applicable, to determine the cause.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: During backup processing, a data set was being moved that exceeded the space on the maximum number of tape volumes allowed for one data set. See message ARC0352I for the data set name.

System action: The first tape volume is marked full and all other volumes are deleted.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: Deletion of a tape table of contents entry from the offline control data set was requested. The volume was RACF protected. The removal of that protection failed. The return code is the result of the failure of a DFSMShsm removal of the RACF protection. See message ARC0359I for the volume serial number and return code.

System action: The deletion of the record fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine why the RACF protection removal failed and take corrective action.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: During backup command processing, an attempt was made to allocate the data set to be backed up, which is identified in message ARC1001I. The allocation routines determined that the required volume is not online, nor are any units available to which a mount can be requested.

System action: The backup command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Arrange to have a unit made available for your request, and retry the operation.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: A backup command is rejected because another DFSMShsm operation is processing the data set. The data set name is given in message ARC1001I.

System action: The backup command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Retry the command when the data set is available.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: During backup command processing, a GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro was issued for input buffer space. The macro failed.

System action: The backup command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Retry the backup command. If the problem occurs again, notify the storage administrator.

Source: DFSMShsm

Explanation: During backup command processing of a VSAM data set, an attempt was made to enqueue on the VSAM open resource for the data set. The resource was not immediately available.

System action: The backup command processing ends for the data set. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Try the backup
command again later, or wait for the next automatic backup.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1354I**  
**DESCRIPTION:** BACKUP FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR IN AN INSTALLATION EXIT. BACKUP IS HELD.

**Explanation:** The ARCBDEXT exit for backup processing abnormally ended (abended). DFSMShsm has placed a hold on the backup command processing so no data set will be backed up until the hold is removed with a DFSMShsm RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter. If processing a volume backup command, the reason for the abend is given in the associated ARC0734I message, in the reason code field.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues without the backup function.

**Operator response:** If the backup function can run without the installation-wide exit, turn off the installation-wide exit with a SETSYS command with the EXITOFF parameter and release the backup function with the RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter. DFSMShsm will then run without the exit and its own backup data set criteria. If this was an unusual circumstance, the exit will not abend again. The backup function should be started again with the RELEASE command with the BACKUP parameter.

**Application Programmer Response:** Fix the cause of the abend and relink the exit module. The exit can be reactivated with a SETSYS command when DFSMShsm is started.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1355I**  
**DESCRIPTION:** VSAM BACKUP FAILED - ERROR IN EXPORT

**Explanation:** A backup command was issued for a VSAM data set, but the IDCAMS EXPORT command was unable to complete successfully. The data set name and IDCAMS return code are given in the ARC1001I message for data set backup or in the ARC0734I message for an individual data set during volume backup.

The IDCAMS error messages are contained in the backup activity log. To review the activity log, issue the RELEASE HARDCOPY command. If the logs are on DASD, new logs are created and the log with the messages can be browsed. If the logs are directed to SYSOUT, they are printed.

**System action:** The backup command ends without a backup version being made. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Respond to the IDCAMS return code and retry the operation. The backup activity log contains messages that further explain the reason for the IDCAMS return code.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1356I**  
**DESCRIPTION:** BACKUP FAILED FOR DATA SET

**Explanation:** A backup command was issued for a data set. The data set name and reason codes are given in message ARC1001I.

The values for reason-code are:

- **5** An attempt was made to backup a GDG base entry. The data set is only an entry in the catalog and not a cataloged data set.
- **6** There was an error in a catalog entry for a non-VSAM data set.
- **7** An error occurred trying to convert the symbolic volser to a real volser.
- **8** No catalog entry was found for a VSAM data set.
- **9** Unsupported data set for backup. The catalog entry shows the VSAM data set to be a non-SMS-managed data set defined with key ranges.
- **10** The catalog entry indicates that the data set is a multivolume data set. If the data set is VSAM, it is not an SMS-managed data set, and one component is multivolume.
- **11** Unsupported data set for backup. The catalog entry shows at least one AIX defined with key ranges and the base cluster is not defined with key ranges.
- **12** The components of the non-SMS-managed VSAM cluster are on different volumes.
- **13** The catalog entry is not a VSAM base cluster or a non-VSAM data set; the catalog entry is a VSAM page space, or a locate error occurred for the data set name.
- **14** The catalog entry is not a VSAM base cluster and not a non-VSAM data set, or the catalog entry is a VSAM page space or swap space, or a locate error occurred for the data set name.
- **15** A component of the VSAM data set has a logical record length too large for DFSMShsm. The maximum allowable logical record length is 32,752 bytes for a relative record data set and 32,756 bytes for entry-sequenced or key-sequenced data sets.
- **16** A component of the VSAM data set is open for output.
- **17** A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM base cluster.
- **18** Locate error on base path component.
The data set name is a VSAM component name instead of a cluster name.

The catalog entry indicates that the data set is a non-VSAM multivolume data set. The data set's volser list also indicates multiple volumes.

A LOCATE error occurred for a VSAM alternate index (AIX) cluster.

A LOCATE error occurred for the data or index component of the VSAM AIX cluster.

Locate error on AIX path component.

At least one component of the VSAM data set is empty.

A LOCATE error occurred for the data set.

A GETMAIN error occurred during the process of getting the catalog information about a VSAM data set.

Backup-While-Open data sets are not supported when bypass of the data set enqueue is requested through the ARCHBACK macro or the ARCBDEXT user exit. They are also not supported by the inline backup function.

A VSAM data set has an invalid expiration date. The expiration date obtained from the catalog contains a year greater than 2155. This data set is not supported.

Backup of a VSAM data set failed because the data set is in incomplete status. Issue a RECALL command for the data set.

The return code passed back from the data set backup exit (ARCBDEXT) indicates that the data set should not be backed up.

The ESTAE setup for the data set backup exit (ARCBDEXT) failed.

The VTOC entries for the data set indicate that there are more tracks allocated to a VSAM data set on the first volume than the total number of tracks allocated to the data set.

The data set is not backed up. If the reason code is 48, no VSAM data sets are backed up from the volume. DFSMShsm processing continues.

If a locate error occurred, fix the catalog entry and retry the command. If the reason code is 40, load data in all the components. If the reason code is 405 examine the VTOC entries for the data set on all volumes to ensure that they are correct. Backing up a component of a VSAM cluster or an association such as an AIX results in a reason code 14. DFSMShsm backs up the entire VSAM base cluster, which includes all the components and associations. If the reason code is 62 and the data set should be considered eligible for backup, the data set backup exit (ARCBDEXT) must be updated so that it does not exclude the data set from backup. If the reason code is 64, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1357I VSAM BACKUP FAILED - PASSWORD LOCATE ERROR

Explanation: The backup of a VSAM data set was in progress. A LOCATE could not find the password of the catalog that owns the volume. Message ARC1001I gives the data set name and the VSAM catalog return code.

System action: The data set is not backed up. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the problem identified by the VSAM catalog return code.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1358I BACKUP FAILED FOR DATA SET

Explanation: A backup command was issued for a data set but was unsuccessful. The data set name and return code are given in message ARC1001I, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Two or more directory entries for a partitioned data set had the same TTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>A directory entry in a partitioned data set has an invalid length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>An imbedded record has zero or negative length. The member name is reported in the associated ARC0901I message with module ARCMPDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Data set backup to DASD is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Data set backup to TAPE is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The data set is not backed up. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1359I DATA SET BACKUP COMMAND FAILED

Explanation: CC REQUIRED, VIRTUALREQUIRED or CACHEREQUIRED was specified on the data set backup command and the user was not RACF authorized to the STGADMIN.ADR.DUMP.CNCURRNT profile.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command without specifying CC or obtain proper
authority to STGADMIN.ADR.DUMP.CNCURRNT before reissuing the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1360I  ESTAE MACRO FAILURE DURING BACKUP

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to set up an ESTAE environment, but the MVS function was unsuccessful during a backup process.

System action: The module issuing the macro ends processing.

Application Programmer Response: Examine the return code from the previous ARC0304I message, and take appropriate action based on that return code explanation.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1361I  ERROR DURING INTERNAL ADDVOL OF TAPE VOLUME

Explanation: During backup processing, a tape end-of-volume was encountered and an internal ADDVOL command was attempted for the next tape. The command was unsuccessful because of an I/O error on a control data set record or because the volume already contains valid DFSMShsm data.

System action: The tape volume specified in the previous ARC0120I message is not added to DFSMShsm control. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the error is because of an I/O error, determine the cause of the error and take corrective action. If the tape volume already contains valid data, an operations problem could exist that might need to be investigated.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1362I  CDS RECORD IN USE BY ANOTHER HOST

Explanation: During backup processing, an update was attempted on a control data set record that is in use by another processor.

System action: The update will not be made. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1363I  VOLUME DEALLOCATION ERROR DURING BACKUP

Explanation: An error was encountered during the backup process in deallocating a volume under DFSMShsm control.

System action: Any processing that requires the volume in error will not occur. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1364I  ERROR CLOSING INPUT DATA SET DURING BACKUP

Explanation: During the backup command processing of a data set or the movement of a backup version from one volume to another, an error has occurred when DFSMShsm has attempted to close the input data set. If a data set is being backed up, the input data set is the data set being backed up. If a backup version is being moved, the input data set is the already existing backup version on the source volume. The name of the data set being backed up or the name of the backup version being moved appears either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message, with a return code of 64. The reason-code in the preceding ARC1001I message or in the associated ARC0734I message further clarifies the error that has occurred, as follows:

4 A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a FREEPOOL macro. After closing the input data set, DFSMShsm has issued a FREEPOOL macro to free any I/O buffers that have been acquired by the data management access method routines.

8 A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set.

12 A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during CLOSE processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. The DCB ABEND exit has been returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.

16 An abend, other than a CLOSE abend, has occurred during the processing of a CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm has issued a CLOSE macro to close the input data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during CLOSE processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is not acceptable to ignore the abend condition. The DCB ABEND exit has
been returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.

20 An abend has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. The DCB ABEND exit has been given control. The parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it is acceptable to ignore the abend condition. The DCB ABEND exit has been returned to data management with an indication to ignore the abend.

The data set has not been successfully backed up, or the backup version has not been successfully moved.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For reason-code 12, 16, and 20 there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMShsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets and z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets, respectively.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1365I ERROR CLOSING OUTPUT DATA SET DURING BACKUP

Explanation: During the backup of a data set or the movement of a backup version from one volume to another, an error has occurred when DFSMShsm has attempted to close the output data set. The output data set is the DFSMShsm backup version on the target volume. The name of the data set being backed up, or the name of the backup version being moved, appears either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message, with a return code of 65. The reason-code in the ARC0734I or ARC1001I message further clarifies the error that has occurred, as follows:

4 A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a FREEPOOL macro. After closing the input data set, DFSMShsm issues a FREEPOOL macro to free any I/O buffers that are acquired by the data management access method routines.

8 A nonzero return code is in register 15 on completion of a CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm issues a CLOSE macro to close the input data set.

12 A CLOSE abnormal end (abend) (X14) has occurred during the processing of the CLOSE macro. DFSMShsm issues a CLOSE macro to close the input data set. An ESTAE recovery routine has been given control during CLOSE processing. The DCB ABEND exit may also have been given control. If the DCB ABEND exit has been given control, the parameter list on entry to the DCB ABEND exit has indicated that it has not been acceptable to ignore the abend condition. The DCB ABEND exit returned to data management with an indication to continue abend processing.

The data set is not successfully backed up, or the backup version is not successfully moved.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For reason-code 12, 16, and 20, there should be an associated data management message (prefix IEC) at the computing system console and in the DFSMShsm job log. For information about the CLOSE and FREEPOOL macros and their associated return codes, see z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets, respectively.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1366I BACKUP OF DATA SET FAILED, DATA SET HAS A RETIRED VERSION

Explanation: One or more backup versions is marked as being a retired version, for example, a backup version of a data set that has been deleted. Because backup command processing can result in the deletion of old backup versions, the request is rejected.

System action: The backup command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The LIST or HLIST commands can be used to determine which backup versions are considered retired. If the backup version is no longer needed, the BDELETE or HBDELETE commands can be used to delete retired backup versions when the VERSIONS parameter is specified. If the backup version is needed, the RECOVER or HRECOVER command (without the
NEWNAME parameter) can be used to recover the data set and turn off the retired version indicators.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC1367I** ERROR OBTAINING BLOCKID DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has specified that the 3480 single-file format has been used. During backup command processing of a data set to a 3480 tape volume, DFSMShsm has issued a NOTE macro to obtain the block ID of the next block to be written. The NOTE macro processing has failed. The data set targeted for backup is named either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message, with the return code 67. The ARC1001I or ARC0734I reason codes are as follows:

- **4** Does not support this block ID.
- **8** Invalid input parameters are specified.
- **12** An I/O error has occurred during the RDBLKID command.

**System action:** The backup command fails. The 3480 tape volume used for output is marked full to prevent its further use and another tape volume is selected for the backup procedure. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the NOTE macro and its return codes, see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets or z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC1368I** BACKUP FAILED DUE TO AN ERROR IN DFSMSDSS

**Explanation:** A backup command has been issued for a data set and DFSMSdss is the data set data mover. The DFSMSdss DUMP command has been issued to move the data set. When this message is issued, the corresponding DFSMSdss messages should be consulted. The DFSMSdss messages with prefix ADR are listed in the backup activity log for this failure. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. The value of the last DFSMSdss message number issued for the highest severity error encountered during DFSMSdss processing is also in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message. In some cases the return code is other than the DFSMSdss message number. These cases are as follows:

1. If the value of this return code is 9999, DFSMSdss has abnormally ended (abended) and DFSMShsm could not determine the final DUMP return code. The DFSMSdss messages must be used to determine the cause of the failure.
2. If the value of this return code is 9990, then it is a result of an abend in DFSMSdss.

**System action:** The data set operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the response required for the DFSMSdss error and take the appropriate action. The DFSMSdss messages are found in z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM).

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC1369I** ERROR ON SYNCDEV DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** A SETSYS command has specified that the 3480 single-file format is being used. During backup command processing of a data set to a 3480 tape volume, DFSMShsm has issued a SYNCDEV macro to flush the tape buffer and write the data to the tape. The SYNCDEV macro has failed. The data set targeted for backup is named either in the preceding ARC1001I message, or in the associated ARC0734I message, containing the return code 69. The ARC1001I or ARC0734I reason codes are as follows:

- **4** An invalid device (not a buffered tape) is targeted for the backup function, or invalid input parameters are specified.
- **8** A permanent I/O error has occurred during the RDBLKID or SYNCHRONIZE command.
- **12** A permanent I/O error is indicated for an earlier channel program.

**System action:** The backup command fails. The 3480 tape volume used for output is marked full to prevent its further use, and another tape volume is selected for the backup procedure. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** For more information about the SYNCDEV macro and its return codes, see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC1370I** AN ERROR OCCURRED WHILE DFSMHSN WAS PROCESSING AN SMS MANAGED DATA SET

**Explanation:** A backup command was issued for an SMS-managed data set. The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I or ARC0734I message, along with the reason-code. The reason code has the following meanings:

1. The data set is unmatched: The catalog indicates that the data set processing does not have all related data. A data set VTOC entry is not found for the data set.
2. The data set is unmatched: The catalog indicates that the data set processing does not have all related data. A VVR entry is not found for the data set. This condition could be the
result of a recall being in process at the same time that backup is processing the volume.

3 The data set is unmatched: The catalog indicates that the data set processing does not have all related data. A duplicate VVR entry is found for the data set.

4 DFSMS is not active or is not installed.

5 Error obtaining the management class definition for the data set.

7 DFSMSHsm detected a discrepancy between the data set VTOC entry and the catalog information associated with the data set processing. The discrepancy is one of the following:
   • The catalog information indicates that this is an SMS-managed data set (data set is associated with a storage class), but the data set VTOC entry indicates this is a non-SMS-managed data set.
   • The catalog information indicates that this is a non-SMS-managed data set (data set is not associated with a storage class), but the data set VTOC entry indicates this is an SMS-managed data set.

10 Error deleting an SMS-managed data set.

11 There is no storage class name in the extract list entry of catalog information. The data set resides on an SMS-managed volume and requires a storage class definition to be processed.

13 The data set is unmatched. The data set processing is uncataloged or cataloged to a different volume than the volume DFSMSHsm processed on which the data set is found. The data set is not indicated as being an uncataloged data set, and hence DFSMSHsm attempts to process a cataloged data set.

DFSMShsm was attempting to process the data set as cataloged and found it to be unmatched for one of the following conditions:
   • The data set is uncataloged.
   • The data set was deleted by another job or user while backup was processing the volume.
   • The data set was found on the volume being backed up, but is cataloged to a different volume.

System action: Backup command processing of the data set ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:
1, 2, 3 Run IDCAMS DIAGNOSE against the catalog and or VVDS for the unmatched data set. Take corrective action for any problems detected.

4 If SMS is not installed on the system, it must be installed before DFSMSHsm can process any SMS-managed data sets or volumes. If SMS is installed, it needs to be activated.

5 List the catalog information for the data set to determine the management class name. See message ARC0935I in the command activity log for the specific failure. Define the management class if it does not exist. If the management class exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

7 Correct the discrepancy and reissue the request.

10 See message ARC0528I or ARC0545I in the backup activity log or to message ARC0937I or ARC0950I in the command activity log for the specific failure.

11 Correct the discrepancy and reissue the request.

13 If the data set is uncataloged, recatalog the data set using the IDCAMS DEFINE RECATALOG function.

If a catalog entry exists for the same named data set, the data set which failed to be backed up may have been erroneously uncataloged and a new data set with the same name may have been created. If you wish to delete the uncataloged data set in order to prevent DFSMSHsm from producing this error for the data set, use the IDCAMS DELETE NVR function.

Note: See z/OS DFSMS Access Method Services for Catalogs for information regarding the IDCAMS DEFINE and DELETE functions.

Source: DFSMSHsm
Explanation: During backup command processing of a data set, DFSMShs has attempted to find or build an MVT entry for an SMS-managed volume for processing the backup command. An error has occurred that has caused the function to end. The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I message, along with a reason code. The reason codes have the following values and meanings:

4  SMS is not active in the system.
   DFSMShs attempts to process an SMS-managed volume, but SMS is not active in the system.

5  Error reading volume VTOC entry for the volume being selected.
   DFSMShs reads the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume. The read fails.

6  Error retrieving an SMS volume definition.
   After the volume being selected is determined to be an SMS-managed volume (by reading the volume VTOC entry), DFSMShs has invoked SMS to retrieve a SMS volume definition. SMS fails to retrieve it.

7  An error has occurred while retrieving a storage group definition for an SMS volume.
   After the volume definition has been retrieved for the volume, DFSMShs invoked SMS to retrieve a storage group definition for the volume. SMS fails to retrieve it.

9  The volume being selected is in SMS initial status.
   DFSMShs reads the volume VTOC entry to determine if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume. The volume VTOC entry indicates that the volume is in SMS initial status. DFSMShs cannot process a volume in SMS initial status.

11 DFSMShs cannot determine if the volume being selected is an SMS-managed volume. The SMS volume definition and the volume VTOC entry do not agree.

13 If the data set is uncataloged, recatalog the data set using the IDCAMS DEFINE RECATALOG function.
   If a catalog entry exists for the same named data set, the data set which has failed to be backed up may have been erroneously uncataloged and a new data set with the same name may have been created. If you wish to delete the uncataloged data set in order to prevent DFSMShs from producing this error for the data set, use the IDCAMS DELETE NVR command.

Note: See [z/OS DFSMS Access Method Services for Catalogs](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSGSGG/zos/dfsmshsm/dfsmsshm_tocapda.html) for information regarding the IDCAMS DEFINE and DELETE commands.

15 An error has occurred while reading or writing a migration control data set (MCDS) volume record (MCV).
   DFSMShs reads an MCV record for the volume being selected. The read failed, and an ARC0184I message has been issued to indicate the error. If no MCV record existed for the volume, DFSMShs has attempted to create an MCV record for the volume. The creation has failed, and an ARC0184I message has been issued to indicate the error.

19 The volume being selected is not mounted.
   DFSMShs has attempted to locate the unit control block (UCB) for the volume being selected and finds that the volume is not mounted.

52 A GETMAIN error has occurred.
   DFSMShs has failed to get virtual storage for creating a mounted volume table (MVT) entry for an SMS-managed volume.

System action: The backup ends. DFSMShs processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Perform the action that corresponds to the reason code you received:

5  The reason-code for this error is the return code from the CAMLIST OBTAIN macro. See [z/OS DFSMSdfp Advanced Services](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSGSGG/zos/dfsmshsm/dfsmsshm_tocapda.html) for further information about the CAMLIST OBTAIN macro.

6, 7 See the preceding ARC0935I message in the command activity log for the specific failing code from the subsystem interface (SSI) of SMS.

11 Determine why the SMS volume definition and volume VTOC entry do not agree. Correct the inconsistency and issue the BACKDS command.

15 See the preceding ARC0184I message in the appropriate activity log for the specific I/O failing code.

52 See the preceding ARC0305I message for the specific failing code.

Source: DFSMShs
**ARC1373I**  PDSE DATA SET COULD NOT BE PROCESSED FOR BACKUP

**Explanation:** A request sent to DFSMShsm to back up a PDSE data set, failed because one of the following conditions occurred. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

The values for reason-code are:

- **4** DFSMShsm is the data mover.
- **8** The level of MVS/SP on the processing unit that attempted to process this data set was insufficient to support PDSE data sets. MVS/SP 3.2 and DFP 3.2.0, or greater, are required.

**System action:** The backup command processing of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator. If DFSMShsm is running in a multiprocessing unit environment, and there is another processing unit that can support PDSE data sets, process this data set on the other processing unit.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1377I**  ERROR ALLOCATING DUMMY DD DURING BACKUP

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is backing up a data set using DFSMSdss data movement. A request sent to DFSMShsm to back up the data set failed when the allocation of a dummy DD for DFSMSdss dump failed. The dynamic allocation error codes are identified in the preceding ARC0503I message. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

**System action:** Backup command processing of the data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator. The storage administrator should review the ARC0503I message and its dynamic allocation codes to determine the type of failure and possible causes.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC1378I**  UNCATALOGUED DATA SET COULD NOT BE PROCESSED FOR BACKUP

**Explanation:** A request sent to DFSMShsm to back up an uncatalogued data set failed because DFSMSdss was the data mover or because the data set is backed up with the RETAINDAYS keyword specified. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. The return-code in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message has a value of 78 (to correspond to the ARC1378I message). The reason-code in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message lists the reason that DFSMShsm could not back up the data set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>User specified volser and unit unittype on the BACKDS or HBACKDS command which indicates backup of an uncatalogued data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data set is not catalogued.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The backup of the data set ends if this is HBACKDS or BACKDS command processing. The backup of the volume ends if this is volume or automatic processing. Backup and migration are held until the problem is fixed. A SNAP dump is generated on the first occurrence. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review the abnormal end code that is displayed as the reason code in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Data set is catalogued, but not in an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog.

**System action:** Backup command processing of this data set ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Catalog the data set in an ICF catalog.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1380I** BACKUP VERSION INVALIDATED DURING SPILL PROCESSING

**Explanation:** The SPILL process was running. A VTOC to the DASD backup volume was read and a list of valid versions to move was built. Later, when the movement occurred, the BCDS data set record that describes the backup version was found to be missing. The most likely reason for this to occur is that the backup version was deleted between the time the list was built and the time the list was processed.

Another possible reason for this error is that the index to the BCDS has been destroyed and must be recovered. This condition would be indicated by the occurrence of several messages related to errors accessing the BCDS. The delete can happen because a new version was created (automatically or by command), or a BDELETE command was issued for it.

**System action:** None.

**Application Programmer Response:** No action is needed now unless this message is issued frequently. DFSMShsm will correct the situation the next time the backup volume is cleaned up.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1381I** BACKUP OF DATA SET=dsname TO NEWNAME=newdsname FAILED, RC=retcode

**Explanation:** A request to DFSMShsm for a backup of data set dsname failed. The NEWNAME parameter or one of its associated keywords was specified on the backup request. The reason for the failure is explained as determined by the retcode.

**Retcode** | **Meaning**
--- | ---
2 | DATE, TIME, SPHERE, or GENVSAMCOMPNAMES specified without NEWNAME.
3 | GENVSAMCOMPNAMES specified without required YES/NO parameter.
4 | TIME specified without DATE.
6 | NEWNAME specified with VOLUME and UNIT.
8 | Multiple data sets were specified for backup to the new name newdsname.
10 | Dsname and newdsname are the same.
12 | Invalid date specified.
14 | Invalid time specified.
16 | Data set dsname is uncataloged.
18 | Data set dsname is migrated.
22 | DFSMShsm internal error.
24 | Dsname is a VSAM data set, and newdsname is uncataloged or migrated. DFSMShsm is unable to assign the proper new names to the data and index components.
28 | Data set newdsname is uncataloged or has been migrated outside of DFSMShsm, and data set dsname is VSAM with associated AIX/PATH components. Therefore, DFSMShsm is unable to determine the new names to assign to the AIX/PATH components. If the data set is cataloged and was not migrated outside of DFSMShsm, an error occurred while reading a cds record associated with data set newdsname.
30 | Data sets dsname and newdsname do not have the same number of AIXs, PATHs on the AIX, and/or PATHs on the base cluster.
32 | Error occurred while reading a cds record associated with data set newdsname.
34 | User not authorized to data set newdsname, or error processing RACF authority check.
36 | Error processing data set newdsname.
38 | The maximum number of backup versions DFSMShsm is to maintain for data set newdsname is zero. Either an (H)ALTERDS command was issued for the data set, and the value specified for VERSIONS is zero, or if never specified on an (H)ALTERDS command, the value specified for VERSIONS on the SETSYS command is zero.
40 | Data set newdsname has a retired backup version.

A backup version with the specified date and time already exists for data set newdsname.
Error occurred while invoking the ACS routines for data set newdsname.

Error occurred while obtaining the management class definition for data set newdsname.

Management class attributes indicate that data set newdsname is not eligible to back up. One of the following applies:
- A non-DFSMShsm-authorized user issued the command and management class attribute ADMIN-OR-USER-COMMAND-BACKUP=BOTH is not indicated.
- A DFSMShsm-authorized user issued the command and management class attribute ADMIN-OR-USER-COMMAND-BACKUP=NONE is indicated.

Only one AIX and one PATH can exist for the data set to back up as well as the data set specified as the NEWNAME parameter.

Data sets dsname and newdsname do not have the same SMS-managed/non-SMS-managed status.

A GETMAIN error occurred.

Data sets dsname and newdsname do not have the same data set organization.

Data sets dsname and newdsname do not have the same base cluster structure. One data set has an index component, and the other does not.

The date specified with the DATE keyword is prior to the date of the oldest existing backup version of data set newdsname, and the maximum number of backups of this data set has been reached. Therefore, the version was rolled-off.

RETAINDAYS was specified with NEWNAME and DATE. Creating a new version with the specified date and retention period would result in a backup copy that has already expired.

RETAINDAYS was specified with NEWNAME and DATE, and the specified date is earlier than the date when the most recent retained backup copy was created. This would result in creating a backup version within the set of existing retained copies, which is not allowed.

System action: The backup request fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review and resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the backup request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request with the NEWNAME keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request with the proper GENVSAMCOMPNAMES parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request with the DATE keyword, or remove the TIME keyword and reissue the backup request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request without the VOLUME and UNIT keywords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request specifying a single, fully-qualified data set name as the data set to be backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request without the NEWNAME keyword, or correct the NEWNAME parameter and reissue the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request and specify the date in the following format: yyyy/mm/dd. Ensure that the date specified is not beyond the current date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request and specify the time if the following format: hhmms. If the current date is specified, ensure the time is not beyond the current time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Determine if the correct data set name was specified. DFSMShsm only supports the NEWNAME keyword for cataloged data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Recall the data set and then reissue the backup request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Some data set types, such as the following, are not supported for backup with the NEWNAME parameter: User labeled sequential non-empty data sets, ICF catalogs, unmoveable data sets with one extent, and APF authorized libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Reissue the backup request with the GENVSAMCOMPNAMES(YES) parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26 If the data set is uncataloged or was migrated outside of DFSMSHsm, reissue the backup request with the SPHERE(NO) parameter. Otherwise, contact the IBM Support Center.

28 Reissue the backup request with the SPHERE(NO) parameter.

30 Contact the IBM Support Center.

32 If RACF denied access, there is an associated RACF message. If the data set name and DSCB do not match, there is an associated access method message. If an I/O error caused the reading of the JFCB to fail, an associated error message can be found in the DFSMSHsm job log SYSMSG data set. Respond to the associated message.

34 See the corresponding message "ARC1356I" on page 342 for further explanation of the error.

36 Issue an (H)ALTERDS command for the data set and specify a positive non-zero value for the VERSIONS parameter. Then reissue the backup request.

38 Determine if the retired version must be maintained. Issue the BDELETE command to delete the retired version and then reissue the backup request.

40 Determine if the correct date and time were specified on the command. If necessary, use the BDELETE command to delete the existing version with the same timestamp. Then reissue the backup request.

42 If SMS is active, contact the IBM Support Center.

44 If data set newdsname is cataloged, list the catalog information for the data set to determine the management class name. See message "ARC0935I" on page 243 in the command activity log for the specific failure. Define the management class if it does not exist. If the management class exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

46 If the command failed because the user is not authorized, perform one of the following:
   • Issue the command from a DFSMSHsm-authorized user.
   • Associate the data set with a management class that does not require the user to be DFSMSHsm-authorized.

48 Reissue the command with the SPHERE(NO) parameter.

Note: When DFSMSHsm backs up a data set with the SPHERE(NO) option, the user must rebuild any associated AIXs/PATHs when the data set is recovered.

50 Determine if the correct data set names were specified on the command. If an incorrect data set name was specified, reissue the backup request with the proper data set names.

52 Contact the IBM Support Center.

54 Determine if the correct data set names were specified on the command. If an incorrect data set name was specified, reissue the backup request with the proper data set names.

56 Determine if the correct data set names were specified on the command. If an incorrect data set name was specified, reissue the backup request with the proper data set names.

58 Determine if any of the existing backup versions can be deleted with the (H)BDELETE command. Then reissue the BACKDS NEWNAME DATE command.

60 Ensure that the specified DATE and RETAINDAYs parameters are correct. If necessary, reissue the backup request with the proper parameters.

62 Ensure that the date specified on the backup request is correct. If the specified date was correct, and this new version must be created, either reissue the request specifying a date that is after the date of the most recent retained backup copy, or use the BDELETE command to delete all retained copies with dates after the date specified on the command and then reissue the original request.
command to obtain a list of all retained backup copies and corresponding dates for this data set.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1384I  FAILURE DURING BACKVOL DUMP PROCESSING

Explanation: An error was detected by the module ARCDRDSS while DFSMShsm was performing volume dump processing. The corresponding ARC1001I message identifies the volume being dumped. The cause of the failure can be identified by the reason-code field in the ARC1001I message:

2 Early termination, DFSMShsm shut down. RECOVER held at END-OF-DATA-SET, DUMP held at END-OF-DATA-SET, AUTO DUMP held at END-OF-DATA-SET, BACKUP disabled, or DFSMShsm is in emergency mode.

4 Error creating, updating or reading the DVL record during DUMP or error adding the volume to DFSMShsm's RACF tape volume set.

6 Operator refused to mount a tape during an end of volume condition.

8 Operator refused to mount a tape during initial open processing.

10 Shutdown was requested while waiting for a tape to be mounted.

12 40 volume limit was exceeded during DUMP operation.

16 DFSMSdss error.

20 Failure attempting to attach DFSMSdss task.

30 An OPEN or CLOSE ABEND was detected by DFSMSdss and reported in message ADR049E.

400 Invalid macro identifier.

401 Function request not specified.

402 Full volume DUMP requested, but the pointer to the DGN record was not specified.

403 Pointer to the caller's RCB not specified.

404 Pointer to input volume MVT not specified.

405 Pointer to output volume MVT not specified for restore request.

406 Pointer to the data set name to be restored not specified.

407 RENAMEUNCONDITIONAL requested, but the pointer to the new name of the data set was not specified.

408 Full volume dump requested, but the number of DUMP copies to be created for this generation was not specified.

409 The number of output MVTs passed is not the same as the number of dump copies to be reproduced for this generation.

410 Invalid completion code in ECB.

411 More than one function was requested.

412 Data set restore requested without DFSMS work area pointer.

9XX Abend occurred in the DFSMSdss task (xx is the return code from DFSMSdss prior to 900 being added to it).

System action: The BACKVOL processing fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action according to the reason-code in message ARC1001I.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1385W  DFSMSHSM HAS BACKED UP A VSAM KEYRANGE DATA SET. THE KEYRANGES MAY BE REMOVED.

Explanation: The data set being backed up is a VSAM keyrange data set. VSAM keyrange data sets are not fully supported for backup or recover when DFSMShsm (IDCAMS) is specified as the datamover. When a data set is recovered, the associated keyrange will be removed.

System action: The backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

System programmer response: The data set can be successfully backed up and recovered without losing the keyranges by using DFSMSdss as the datamover. In order to use DFSMSdss as the datamover, do not use the “PATCH .DMVST.+0” command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1386I  DFSMSHSM SHUTDOWN WAS ISSUED WHILE DATA SET BACKUP WAS WAITING FOR A TAPE MOUNT

Explanation: DFSMShsm was shut down while the backup task was waiting for a tape mount. The data set name is given in message ARC1001I or ARC0734I.

System action: The backup operation ends.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the BACKUP after DFSMShsm is restarted.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC1387I  A DISCREPANCY WAS FOUND IN THE DATA SET VTOC ENTRY

Explanation: DFSMShsm was attempting to backup a data set and encountered a data set VTOC entry that is inconsistent with IBM standards. The data set name is given in the preceding ARC1001I message along with the reason-code for the type of discrepancy found. The reason codes have the following meanings:

2 The data set has a discrepancy in the data set VTOC entry and is indicated to be a PDSE data set. The data set VTOC entry indicates the data set to be a non-SMS-managed data set. PDSE data set must be SMS-managed.

4 A data set has a discrepancy between its catalog entry and its data set VTOC entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The catalog entry indicates this data set is a PDSE and the data set VTOC entry indicates it is not a PDSE.

6 The data set has a discrepancy between its data set VTOC entry and its catalog entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The data set VTOC entry indicates this data set is a PDSE and its catalog entry indicates it is not a PDSE.

8 The data set has a discrepancy between its data set VTOC entry and its VSAM volume data set (VVDS) entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The data set VTOC entry indicates this data set is PDSE and the VVDS indicates this data set is not PDSE.

10 The data set has a discrepancy between its VSAM volume data set (VVDS) entry and its data set VTOC entry indicating this is not a PDSE data set. The VVDS indicates this data set is PDSE and the data set VTOC entry indicates this data set is not PDSE.

System action: Backup command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the discrepancy. In most cases, the data set VTOC entry needs to be corrected based on the true attributes of the data set.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1389E  NO DATA SET (TAPE I DASD) TASKS CAN BE STARTED

Explanation: The maximum number of allowed data set backup tape or DASD tasks is zero. This means that no tape or DASD tasks can be started. If neither tape nor DASD tasks can be started, WAIT requests will fail and NOWAIT requests will process when tape or DASD tasks are again allowed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: Notify the system programmer.

System programmer response: If a data set backup to tape is desired, ensure that the number of tape tasks allowed is not zero and that necessary tape resources are available. If tape tasks are desired, then either release data set backup or change data set backup SETSYS values to have DFSMShsm use the SETSYS maximum values for tape allowed tasks.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1390I  NO DATA SET BACKUP TAPE TASKS CAN BE STARTED DASDSELECTIONSIZE IS IGNORED

Explanation: The maximum number of allowed data set backup tape tasks is zero because a SETSYS DSBACKUP(TAPE(TASKS(0))) was issued. Data set backup work will now be processed to DASD.

System action: DFSMShsm will back up all data sets to ML1 DASD.

Operator response: Notify the system programmer.

System programmer response: If data set backup to tape is desired, ensure that the number of allowed tape tasks is not zero and that necessary tape resources are available. If tape tasks are desired, then either release data set backup or change data set backup SETSYS values so that DFSMShsm uses the SETSYS maximum values for tape allowed tasks.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC1392I  TERMINATING DFSMSShsm BACKUP WAIT REQUEST, DFSMSShsm SHUTTING DOWN

Explanation: DFSMSShsm is shutting down because of an abnormal end, MVS CANCEL, FORCE, or normal shutdown. During shutdown, all wait-type backup requests not yet processed are purged from the common service area (CSA) queue.

System action: DFSMSShsm ends.

Application Programmer Response: Restart DFSMSShsm and resubmit the request.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC1393I  FAST REPLICATION DUMP FAILED

Explanation: Fast replication dump failed. The corresponding ARC1001I message identifies the volume being dumped. The cause of the failure can be identified by the reason code field in message ARC1001I. The reason code field in message ARC1001I indicates which ARC18nn message should be referenced.

System action: Fast replication dump processing fails. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take the corrective action according to the reason code in message ARC1001I.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC1393I  REFUSAL TO MOUNT TAPE ENDED BACKUP

Explanation: During backup, a request to mount a tape was refused. The data set name and reason code are given in message ARC1001I if this was a data set backup request, or in message ARC0734I if this was a BACKVOL request.

The meanings for return-code values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An INITIAL tape mount request was refused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An EOV tape mount request was refused.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: The backup operation ends.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the backup command when tapes can be mounted or issue a data set backup command with TARGET(DASD) option.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC1396I  FAILURE DURING BACKVOL DUMP PROCESSING

Explanation: An error was detected while DFSMSShsm was processing a dump of a volume or storage group. The corresponding ARC1001I message identifies the volume being dumped. The cause of the failure can be identified by the reason-code field in the ARC1001I message:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Source volume in use by another DFSMSShsm function (usually after 2 attempts, separated in time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Serialization of the source volume, or the SDSP data set on the source volume failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No eligible dump classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nonzero return code other than 10 from volume dump processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nonzero return code from volume allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nonzero return code from dump volume selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Early termination condition exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nonzero return code from generating a VTOC or VCAT copy data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nonzero return code from VTOC copy data set utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nonzero return code from invoking DFSMSdss dump or restore function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Error writing new DGN record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Error reading MCP record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Error updating MCP record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>GETMAIN error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Invalid input index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Input index does not point to valid DTCB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: BACKVOL command processing fails. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Take corrective action according to the reason-code in message ARC1001I.

Source: DFSMSShsm

ARC1397I  DFSMSShsm INTERNAL ERROR DURING BACKUP

Explanation: An unknown error has occurred during allocation of a data set identified in message ARC1001I. Associated with this message is a dynamic allocation message in the data set defined in the DFSMSShsm cataloged procedure as MSYSOUT. There is a SNAP dump associated with this error in the SYSOUT data set for the DFSMSShsm job. The return code and reason code are given in message ARC1001I. If the return code...
code is 97, the reason code is the dynamic allocation return code and is printed in hexadecimal format. For information about dynamic allocation return codes and reason codes, see the [z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide].

**System action:** The backup operation described in message ARC1001I ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Notify the storage administrator or system programmer. There might be a data set with a duplicate name on the volume. If so, scratch the data set with the duplicate name, and retry the command. If not, respond as indicated to the dynamic allocation message.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1398I**  
**SOURCE BACKUP COPY COULD NOT BE SCRATCHED WHILE MOVING BACKUP VERSION**

**Explanation:** While trying to move a backup copy from one device to another, the scratch of the source data set failed. There may be an associated ARC0528I message with further information.

**System action:** The affected backup copy is not moved.

**Application Programmer Response:** No response is necessary. The next time that autobackup processing moves backup versions, it will retry the move. Or if you want, you can run the FREEVOL command with the ML1BACKUPVERSIONS parameter.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1399I**  
**UNSUPPORTED DATA SET FOR BACKUP**

**Explanation:** A backup command was issued for a data set that DFSMShsm did not back up. There are some data set types not be backed up by the DFSMShsm, either automatically or by command. The data set name is contained in the preceding ARC1001I or associated ARC0734I message. In the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message, return-code has a value of 99 (corresponding to the ARC1399I message). The reason-code in the ARC1001I or ARC0734I message lists the reason DFSMShsm could not back up the data set.

The values for reason-code are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reascode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unsupported data set organization. Unsupported types of data sets might be identified prior to checking for backup eligibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unable to determine data set size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The data set organization is unsupported, but the block size is invalid. The block size of the data set is zero, or the block size of the data set plus the key length is greater than the maximum block size supported (which is device dependent), and the track overflow bit (in the data set VTOC entry for the data set, or in the UCB for the device) is off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Unsupported standard-user-label data set, which is either a model DSCB, a nonsequential data set, an empty data set, or an unnmovable data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Standard-user-label data sets are not supported by the inline backup function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Split cylinder (or shared extent) data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Unmovable data set with more than one extent on the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The data set is a multivolume BDAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Unsupported sequential data sets with the last-volume indicator turned off, or any data set with the volume sequence number greater than 1, and the data set name is not SYSCTLG. This usually occurs on a multivolume data set. Non-SMS multivolume data sets are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>VSAM volume data set (SYS1.CATALOG ENTRY).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Invalid data set name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The data set occupies more than 65535 tracks and it is not a VSAM, PDSE, or extended format data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>The data set is a VSAM data set with more than 17 AIx defined to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Backup of an uncataloged PDSE is not supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set backup operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If it is necessary to have a backup version of the data set, create the backup version using a method other than DFSMShsm.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**ARC1492I**  TERMINATING DFSMSHSM LIST WAIT REQUEST, DFSMSHSM SHUTTING DOWN

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm is shutting down because of an abnormal end (abend), MVS CANCEL, FORCE, or normal shutdown. During shutdown, all wait-type list requests not yet processed are purged from the common service area (CSA) queue.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm ends.

**Application Programmer Response:** If DFSMSHsm ends because of an abend, determine the cause of the abend and correct the problem. Restart DFSMSHsm and resubmit the request.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC1500I**  PLEXNAME = hsmplex_name, PROMOTE PRIMARYHOST = {YES | NO}, PROMOTE SSM = {YES | NO}, COMMONQUEUE RECALL BASE NAME = {basename | *****}, TAPEDATASETORDER=(PRIORITY|FBID|*****)

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. This messages describes the current HSMplex environment.

**Parameter**  **Meaning**
PLEXNAME=HSMplex_name  The name of the HSMplex of which this host is a member. The default name is ARCPLEX0. If this host is active on a system in XCF-local mode, then this value is not used.

**PROMOTE PRIMARYHOST = YES**  This host is eligible to be promoted for the responsibilities of the DFSMSHsm primary host.

**PROMOTE PRIMARYHOST = NO**  This host is not eligible to be promoted for the responsibilities of the DFSMSHsm primary host.

**PROMOTE SSM = YES**  This host is eligible to be promoted for the responsibilities of a DFSMSHsm SSM host.

**PROMOTE SSM = NO**  This host is not eligible to be promoted for the responsibilities of a DFSMSHsm SSM host.

**COMMON RECALL QUEUE BASE NAME**  basename is prefixed by 'SYSARC_' and suffixed by '_RCL' to specify the structure name that is to be used for the common recall queue. ***** indicates that basename has not been specified.

**TAPEDATASETORDER = PRIORITY**  DFSMSHsm recalls data sets from a single tape in priority order and in FIFO order within the same priority.

**TAPEDATASETORDER = FBID**  DFSMSHsm recalls data sets from a single tape in ascending FBID order.

**** indicates the host is not connected to the CRQ.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC1501I**  CONNECTION TO STRUCTURE structure_name WAS {SUCCESSFUL | UNSUCCESSFUL}, RC = retcode, REASON = reascod

**Explanation:** DFSMSHsm attempted to connect to the coupling facility list structure that was specified by the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE(function (CONNECT(basename))) command. The return code and reason code are those that were returned by coupling facility connection services. For an explanation of the return and reason codes, see the IXLCONN macro in z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Reference.

Function  Structure name
Recall  SYSARC_basename_RCL

**Return Code**  **Response**
X'00', X'04'  DFSMSHsm successfully connected to the specified structure.
X'08'  Invocation error. An internal DFSMSHsm error occurred.
X'0C'  The specified structure is temporarily unavailable.
X'10'  Fatal Coupling Facility error. An internal XES error occurred.

**System action:** If the connection was successful, this DFSMSHsm host is enabled to exploit the function provided by the specified structure. If the connection was unsuccessful, the DFSMSHsm host continues to process requests locally. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

**Return Code**  **Response**
X'00', X'04'  None
X'08'  Contact IBM support.
X'0C'  Based on the return code and reason
code, determine why the structure is temporarily unavailable. Take any necessary action. DFSMShsm will automatically retry the connection when the system notifies it that the specified structure is available.

X'10' Contact IBM support.

ARC1502I DISCONNECTION FROM STRUCTURE structure_name WAS (SUCCESSFUL I UNSUCCESSFUL), RC = retcode, REASON = reascode

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to disconnect from the coupling facility list structure specified by the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE(function(DISCONNECT)) command. The return code and reason code are those that were returned by coupling facility connection services. For an explanation of the return and reason codes, see the IXLDISC macro in z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Reference.

Function can be derived from structure_name as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Structure_name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recall</td>
<td>SYSARC_basename_RCL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Code Response

X'00', X'04' DFSMShsm successfully disconnected from the specified structure.

X'08' Invocation error. An internal DFSMShsm error occurred.

X'0C' There are no coupling facility services available.

X'10' Fatal coupling facility error. An internal XES error occurred.

System action: For RC = X'00' or X'04', DFSMShsm continues use of the structure. For RC = X'08' or X'10', DFSMS continues to use the structure. For RC = X'0C', no action is taken. DFSMS processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:

Return Code Response

X'00', X'04' None

X'08' Contact IBM support.

X'0C' Based on the return code and reason code, determine why the structure is temporarily unavailable. Take any necessary action.

X'10' Contact IBM support.

ARC1504I DISCONNECTION FROM STRUCTURE structure_name MAY BE DELAYED

Explanation: DFSMShsm is in the process of disconnecting from the specified structure. The actual disconnection will not be performed until the following conditions are met:

- The host has moved all of its unselected requests from the common queue to the local queue.
- The host has completed all remote requests that it is currently processing.
- Requests that were initiated on this host that are currently being processed by a remote host have completed.

After these conditions are met, the host will disconnect from the specified structure and issue message ARC1502I.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
THE ENTRIES | ELEMENTS FOR STRUCTURE structure_name ARE MORE THAN 95% IN-USE. ALL NEW REQUESTS WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE LOCAL QUEUE.

Explanation: The entries or elements for the specified structure structure_name are more than 95% in-use. In order to prevent in-process requests from failing, DFSMShsm discontinues placing requests onto the specified structure. DFSMShsm will resume placing requests onto the structure once it is below 85% full.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Increase the size of the specified structure through an ALTER or REBUILD to prevent this from occurring again.

AN INVOCATION OF THE COUPLING FACILITY LIST STRUCTURE (IXLLSTC | IXLLSTE | IXLLSTM) MACRO COMPLETED UNSUCCESSFULLY, RC = retcode, REASON = reascode

Explanation: DFSMShsm received an unexpected return code and reason code from a coupling facility list structure macro. It is possible that the DFSMShsm structure now has logical inconsistencies.

For RC=8, REASON=xxxx0859, an attempt was made to connect to a structure that was allocated by a host in another HSMplex. Each DFSMShsm host may only connect to a structure that is associated with that HSMplex of which it is a member.

System action: For RC=8, REASON=xxxx0859, DFSMShsm disconnects from the structure. For other errors, DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: For RC=8, REASON=xxxx0859, specify a structure that was not allocated by a host in another HSMplex. For any other return codes, see z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Reference. For other errors, see z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration.

DFSMShsm CANNOT PROCESS THE SETSYS REQUEST TO (CONNECT TO | DISCONNECT FROM) STRUCTURE structure_name, REASON = reascode

Explanation: A SETSYS COMMONQUEUE command failed to complete as expected. structure_name indicates the name of the structure that is being connected to or disconnected from. The reason code meanings and responses are indicated below.

The base name that was specified on a SETSYS COMMONQUEUE CONNECT command can be derived from structure_name as follows:

Function | Structure_name
Recall | SYSARC_basename_RCL

Reason Code | Meaning
--- | ---
1 | DFSMShsm cannot connect to the specified structure because the connection is already in progress.
2 | DFSMShsm cannot disconnect from the specified structure until the connection is complete. (DFSMShsm is currently attempting to connect.)
3 | DFSMShsm is already connected to a structure for the specified function.
4 | DFSMShsm is currently in the process of disconnecting from the specified structure.
5 | DFSMShsm is in the process of handling a failed connection.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Consider the reason code and reissue the command, if necessary.

Reason Code | Response
--- | ---
1 | Wait for the connection complete message, ARC1501I. If structure_name of the ARC1501I message is the desired coupling facility, no action is required. Otherwise, use the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE (function(DISCONNECT)) command to disconnect from the current coupling facility structure. Wait for the ARC1502I disconnect complete message, and then issue the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE CONNECT command with the desired coupling facility structure base name.
2 | Wait for the connection complete message ARC1501I, and then reissue the command: SETSYS COMMONQUEUE(function(DISCONNECT))
3 | Each DFSMShsm host can only be connected to one common queue per function. Issue QUERY SETSYS and examine message ARC1500I to determine the name of the structure to which this host is currently connected. If it is not the correct structure, issue the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE (function(DISCONNECT)) command to disconnect from the current coupling facility structure. Wait for the ARC1502I disconnect complete message, and then reissue the
SETSYS COMMONQUEUE CONNECT command with the desired coupling facility structure basename.

4 Wait for the disconnect complete message ARC1502I, and then reissue the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE CONNECT command with the desired coupling facility structure base name.

5 DFSMSshm is in the process of handling a failed connection. Wait momentarily (one or two minutes) and reissue the command.

See [z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com) for more information regarding the SETSYS COMMONQUEUE CONNECT and DISCONNECT commands and their associated parameters.

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**ARC1520I** DFSMSshm unable to communicate through cross-system coupling facility services, RC=return-code, REASON=reason-code

**Explanation:** DFSMSshm was not successful in initializing or maintaining the necessary processes to enable DFSMSshm to communicate through the cross-system coupling facility (XCF). Secondary Host Promotion and CDS Backup CDS serialization notification via XCF services are disabled. The possible values of return-code are:

2 DFSMSshm's XCF group user routine could not be loaded. reason-code gives the abend code from the load error.

4 DFSMSshm was unable to join the DFSMSshm XCF application group.

6 DFSMSshm's XCF group user routine had repeated failures. This host will be made ineligible for secondary host promotion functions and CDS Backup serialization notification.

**System action:** DFSMSshm continues processing. Secondary host promotion functions are unavailable.

**Application Programmer Response:** The possible values of return-code are:

2 Determine the cause of the load failure for the XCF group user routine (ARCJGRPU), and restart DFSMSshm.

4 Verify that XCF is properly enabled on the system. If it is, contact IBM support.

6 DFSMSshm continues processing. Secondary host promotion and CDS Backup CDS serialization notification through XCF Services are unavailable. If CDS Backup is active, long running functions may have to be quiesced to allow CDS Backup to continue.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC1521I** A secondary space management host is not eligible to be promoted for another secondary space management host

**Explanation:** SETSYS PROMOTE(SSM(YES)) was issued on a host that is itself configured to run secondary space management. Because there can be multiple SSM hosts running at different times of the day, a host that is configured to run secondary space management is not eligible to be promoted for another secondary space management host.

**System action:** The host will be a secondary space management host, but it cannot be promoted for another secondary space management host. DFSMSshm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** Do not issue SETSYS PROMOTE(SSM(YES)) on a host configured to run secondary space management.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC1522I** This host has taken over the (primary | SSM) host responsibilities for host hostid on system sysid

**Explanation:** Through XCF, this host was notified that host hostid was no longer performing its primary or SSM responsibilities. Being eligible to do so, this host took over those responsibilities. This host will perform those responsibilities until the primary or SSM host is once again available, or until this host can no longer perform them.

**System action:** DFSMSshm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC1523I** This host has taken back its (primary | SSM) host responsibilities for host hostid on system sysid

**Explanation:** This host was either restarted or taken out of emergency mode, and is once again eligible to perform its primary or SSM responsibilities. As such, it took back its responsibilities from the promoted host. If sysid equals 00000, then the system ID was unavailable.

**System action:** DFSMSshm continues processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.
Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC1524I  AN XCF FUNCTION COMPLETED UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR HOST hostid, ON SYSTEM sysid, RC=return-code

Explanation: While performing an XCF function for Secondary Host Promotion or CDS Backup serialization notification, an error occurred during the processing of an DFSMSshsm XCF member event. The possible values of return-code are:

2 This host was attempting to take over the responsibilities for host hostid. Host hostid may not be able to be demoted.

4 This host was attempting to record the host ID of the host for which it had been promoted. See message ARC1522I to determine which host that was. This host will be unable to determine when the demoted host is ready to take back its responsibilities. Thus, it will perform those responsibilities until it is disabled.

6 This host was attempting to notify promoted host hostid that it has been demoted. If host hostid is in emergency mode but changes to noemergency mode without being shutdown, then it will continue to function as a promoted host. Host hostid should be restarted.

8 This host was attempting to demote itself, but could not. It will continue as a promoted host until it is restarted.

10 This host was unable to take back the primary or SSM host responsibilities, or both, for which it was demoted. If the promoted host has already been demoted, then no host will be performing the primary or SSM responsibilities, or both, of this host. This host should be restarted.

12 This host was attempting to signal that it is in emergency mode. If it is a primary, SSM, or promoted host, its responsibilities will not be taken over by another host.

14 This host was attempting to signal that it is no longer in emergency mode. If it is a primary or SSM host, it may not be able to take back its responsibilities.

16 This host was attempting to update its status as an SSM host. This will cause miscellaneous problems.

18 This host was attempting to disassociate itself from XCF. If it is a primary or SSM host, then it may be unexpectedly demoted.

20 An internal DFSMSshsm error occurred while processing DFSMSshsm XCF member events. One or more events will be missed.

22 An error occurred while querying XCF.

24 This host was attempting to indicate that it is no longer promoted for the demoted host hostid. Until demoted host hostid restarts, no host will be able to take over the functions for which this host had been promoted.

26 An XCF failure occurred during CDS Backup as this host was trying to update its XCF User State Field to indicate to other hosts in this HSMplex that CDS backup either needed their functions to release ARCGPA/ARCCAT or to stop releasing ARCGPA/ARCCAT.

28 An XCF failure occurred during CDS Backup processing as this host was trying to disassociate from the XCF group. An attempt was made to notify other hosts in the same HSMplex that the CDS Backup host no longer needs their functions to release ARCGPA/ARCCAT by attempting to disassociate from the XCF group. Other DFSMSshsm hosts in the same HSMplex will continue to release the ARCGPA/ARCCAT resource unnecessarily and as a result, might experience poor DFSMSshsm performance.

System action: DFSMSshsm continues processing.

Application Programmer Response: Contact IBM support to determine the cause of the unsuccessful completion of the XCF function.

26 No response necessary unless an ARC1524I RC28 is issued.

28 If the poor DFSMSshsm performance is beyond acceptable limits, DFSMSshsm on the CDS backup host must be restarted.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC1525I  UNABLE TO COMPLETE PROMOTION OF {AUTOBACKUP | SSM} FUNCTIONS FOR HOST hostid ON SYSTEM sysid

Explanation: During the promotion process, this host was unsuccessful in acquiring the specified function’s window, cycle, and user exit setting from the original primary or SSM host hostid, or from both. For autobackup and autodump functions, this host acts as the primary host, but will use its own currently defined window, cycle, and exit setting instead of those of the original primary host. If the error occurred for SSM, SSM will not be processed.

System action: DFSMSshsm continues processing.

Application Programmer Response: To temporarily bypass the problem, issue the appropriate SETSYS and DEFINE commands on this host to configure the appropriate window, cycle, and exit settings for the function in error.

Source: DFSMSshsm
**Explanation:**
A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message reports conditions that affect the selection of requests from the common recall queue, all of the following must be true:

- The connection status must be CONNECTED
- The CRQplex hold status must not be ALL
- This host must not have PLACEMENT held
- The structure entries (ent) and elements (elem) must be less than 95% full. (If either the entries or elements recently exceeded 95% full, message ARC1505E is issued. Entry utilization must then drop below 85% before placement continues.)

The types of requests, if any, that are placed on the common recall queue are based on the CRQplex hold status. See [z/OS DFSMSdftp Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com) for more information.

If the connection status is anything other than CONNECTED, then ‘***’ is displayed for indeterminate values.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

---

**Explanation:**
A QUERY command was issued with the WAITING parameter. This message contains the number and type of MWEs that are waiting for processing on the DFSMSshsm common queue. recall_mwes indicates the total number of MWEs on the common recall queue. total_mwes indicates the total number of MWEs that are waiting for processing on the common queues.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

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**Explanation:**
A QUERY command was issued with the USER, REQUEST, DATASETNAME, or COMMONQUEUE parameter. This message is issued for each MWE that is not selected for processing, resides on a common queue, and matches the information about the QUERY command. When type is recall, the data set is on the common recall queue. name is the data set name. userid is the user identification of the initiator of this MWE. request_number is the request number that is nonzero only for requests that are received by DFSMSshsm through the DFSMSshsm supervisor call. nmwe is the number of MWEs ahead of this MWE on the functional queue.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.
value **nerrors** indicates the number of errors that were detected in the structure. If FIX was specified, **nerrors** indicates the number of errors that were corrected in the structure. **structure_name** is the coupling facility structure name.

AUDIT COMMONQUEUE FIX may report a lower number of corrected errors than the number of reported errors by AUDIT COMMONQUEUE NOFIX. This will occur when the correction of one error actually corrects several related errors. To verify that all errors were corrected, run AUDIT COMMONQUEUE NOFIX again. It should report that zero errors were detected.

If **retnode** is greater than zero, then the AUDIT command did not complete. Examine the preceding messages to determine the cause of the problem.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If errors were detected when NOFIX was specified, perform the AUDIT command with the FIX option in order to correct the errors.

**Explanation:** A QUERY command was issued that specifies the COMMONQUEUE keyword. **crq_ent** specifies the percent full on the common recall queue structure for entries. **crq_elem** specifies the percent full on the common recall queue structure for elements. For a description of entries and elements, see z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Guide.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC1545I COMMON QUEUE STRUCTURE FULLNESS: COMMON RECALL QUEUE: STRUCTURE ENTRIES=crq_ent% FULL, STRUCTURE ELEMENTS=crq_elem% FULL**

**Explanation:** While preparing to connect to coupling facility structure **structure_name**, DFSMShsm was unable to load the specified exit. **abendcode** gives the abend code from the load error.

**System action:** If the completion, event, transition, or notification exit failed to load, DFSMShsm does not try to connect to the structure. If the ENF 35 failed to load, DFSMShsm still attempts to connect to the structure, but will be unable to automatically retry an unsuccessful connection.

**Application Programmer Response:** Examine the abend code. If you are unable to determine the cause of the problem, contact IBM support.
The user has not been authorized for the command by the AUTH command.

0392 See message ARC0392I for an explanation of why the command failed for the user.

0396 See message ARC0396I for an explanation of why the command failed for the user.

0397 See message ARC0397I for an explanation of why the command failed for the user.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine the correct user command, if any, or see the storage administrator for authorization. Use the LIST USER command to determine the current authorized users.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1605I  COMMAND HAD PARSE ERROR**

**Explanation:** The TSO IKJPARS routine was called to check the syntax of a DFSMShsm request and encountered an error. Message ARC1001I precedes this message giving the operation entered, the reason-code, and the parse return code.

The values for reason-code are:

- **4** The command parameters were incomplete or invalid, and IKJPARS was unable to prompt.
- **8** IKJPARS did not complete. An attention interruption occurred during IKJPARS processing.
- **12** The parse parameter block contains invalid information.
- **16** IKJPARS issued a GETMAIN, and no space was available.
- **20** A validity checking routine requested to end.
- **24** Conflicting parameters were found on the IKJTERM, IKJOPER, or IKJR(SDL) macro instruction.
- **28** The terminal has been disconnected.
- **32** The command is not allowed during automatic migration or backup.
- **36** An ABARS command received a syntax error after the command was successfully parsed.
- **37** A command received a syntax error after the command was successfully parsed.
- **38** Token cannot be greater than 40 characters in length.
- **40** An ONLYIF command failed for one or more of the following reasons:
  - A parse error occurred while trying to parse command.
  - The required parameter, HSMHOST, was not specified.
  - The required host ID value was not specified.
- **42** The number of RETAINDAYS is a required parameter that must be an integer in the range of 0 to 50000, or 99999. RETAINDAYS values between the range of 50001 and 99998 are not accepted. A RETAINDAYS value of 99999 is managed as a ‘never expire’ value.

**System action:** The command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If reason-code is 4, 8, 16, 28, 36, 37, 38, 40, or 42 correct the problem and retry the command. If reason-code is 12, 20, or 24, DFSMShsm encountered a logical error. Notify the storage administrator or the system programmer.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC1606I  BACKUPTYPE | OFFLINECONTROLDATASET | DIRECTORYCONTROLS | MEDIACONTROLS | VOLUMECONTROLS} WAS SPECIFIED IN AUDIT BUT NO SUBPARAMETERS WERE GIVEN. AUDIT TERMINATES**

**Explanation:** The AUDIT command was issued specifying one of the parameters listed in the message, but no subparameters were specified.

**System action:** The AUDIT command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the AUDIT command specifying parameters and appropriate subparameters.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1609I  LONG RUNNING COMMAND TYPE FAILED IN ATTACH**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has attempted to process a long-running command. An MVS ATTACH macro has been issued but returns a nonzero return code. The return code is given in the following ARC1001I message and is explained in [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/servers/zseries/zos/bkserv/zosdfsms/).

**System action:** The function to be processed is ended.

**Application Programmer Response:** Inform the system programmer or the storage administrator of this error.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**LONG RUNNING COMMAND DID NOT FULLY COMPLETE**

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm long-running command ended before it completed the full function that was requested. Either DFSMShsm was shut down or a HOLD command was issued for the particular function that was running. The function being held can be determined from the reason code in the following ARC1001I message.

The values for reason-code are:

- 4 The audit function is held.
- 8 The list function is held.
- 12 The report function is held.
- 16 The recycle function is held.

**System action:** The function to be processed was ended.

**Application Programmer Response:** After examining the partial output, if the function must be run again, reissue the command when DFSMShsm is running and the function is not being held.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**BACKUP DAY SPECIFIED FOR AUDIT GREATER THAN MAXIMUM BACKUP CYCLE LENGTH ALLOWED. AUDIT TERMINATES**

**Explanation:** An AUDIT command was issued to audit the offline control data set or a backup type, and the DAILY(day) parameter was specified. The day of the DAILY parameter was greater than the maximum backup cycle length allowed by DFSMShsm. The maximum backup cycle length allowed is 31 days.

**System action:** The AUDIT command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the AUDIT command specifying a value less than 32 for the day of the DAILY parameter.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**DELVOL COMMAND REJECTED - DELVOL OF MIGRATION VOLUME NOT ALLOWED DURING AUTO SPACE MANAGEMENT**

**Explanation:** A DELVOL command was issued to delete a migration volume from DFSMShsm control, but automatic space management was active, or the command was entered immediately after initialization and processed before the space management control tasks were initialized.

**System action:** Processing of the DELVOL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Wait until automatic space management completes and reenter the DELVOL command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**DELVOL COMMAND REJECTED - DELVOL OF BACKUP VOLUME NOT ALLOWED WHEN THE VOLUME IS IN USE**

**Explanation:** A DELVOL command was issued to delete a backup volume, but the volume was in use.

**System action:** Processing of the DELVOL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Wait until the volume is available and reenter the DELVOL command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**FIXCDS COMMAND REJECTED**

**Explanation:** A FIXCDS command was issued with the DISPLAY, PATCH, CREATE, DELETE, ASSIGNEDBIT, EXPAND, NEWKEY, or ADDMIGRATEDDATASET parameter, and the command failed. See the preceding ARC0195I message for the reason the FIXCDS command failed.

**System action:** The FIXCDS command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the problem described in the ARC0195I message and reissue the corrected command.
ARC1616I  MEMBER NAME NOT ALLOWED IN DSNAME, DELETE COMMAND REJECTED

Explanation: A DELETE command was issued with the member name specified in the data set name. Member names cannot be specified in the data set name because DFSMShsm does not delete partitioned data set members individually.

System action: The DELETE command ends. The data set is not deleted. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with the data set name only.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1617I  DELVOL COMMAND REJECTED-DELVOL OF DUMP VOLUME NOT ALLOWED DURING AUTO DUMP

Explanation: A DELVOL command was issued to delete a dump volume, but automatic dump was active, or the command was entered and processed before the dump control task was initialized at startup.

System action: Processing of the DELVOL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Wait until automatic dump completes and reenter the DELVOL command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1618I  ABARS COMMAND REJECTED, FUNCTION DISABLED OR HELD

Explanation: An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command was entered when the function was disabled or held. Message ARC1001I precedes this message giving the operation entered, the return-code, and the reason-code. The values for reason-code are:

4 A wait-type ABACKUP or ARECOVER command issued when the function is held.

8 An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command issued when ABARS is disabled.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the reason-code is 4, indicating the function is held, then the function must be released prior to issuing another wait-type request.

If the reason-code is 8, the system programmer must determine why ABARS was initially DISABLED and the condition corrected.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1619I  DELVOL COMMAND REJECTED-VOLUME IS IN USE

Explanation: A DELVOL command was issued for a volume that is in use by an automatic periodic function. A volume cannot be DELVOLed while it is in use.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The volume can be DELVOLed when the automatic periodic function completes on this volume.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1620I  MEMBER NAME NOT ALLOWED IN DSNAME OR IN NEWDSNAME, RECOVER COMMAND REJECTED.

Explanation: A RECOVER command was issued with the member name specified in either the data set name or the new data set name. Member names cannot be specified in either the data set name or the new data set name because DFSMShsm does not recover partitioned data set members individually. The values for reason-code are:

4 Member name is specified in the data set name field.

6 Member name is specified in the new data set name field.

System action: The recovery ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with the data set name only.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1621I  BACKVOL COMMAND FAILED

Explanation: The BACKVOL command was issued to back up or dump a list of volumes or a list of storage groups. Every volume in the list or every volume in each storage group in the list encountered an error (perhaps in a command parameter), so that DFSMShsm could not initiate a backup or dump of any volume.

System action: The BACKVOL command ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review the error messages (in the backup or dump activity log) for each volume or storage group, or in the command parameters. Correct each error condition. Reissue the BACKVOL command, specifying those volumes or storage groups for which the error conditions have been corrected.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC1622I  VOLUME NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COMMAND BACKUP OR COMMAND MIGRATION

Explanation: A command was issued to backup or migrate a volume. The volume is not eligible for backup or migration because it is contained within a copy pool backup storage group.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If a backup of the volume is desired, use DFSMSdss or an equivalent product. If migration of a volume that is in a copy pool backup storage group is desired, do not reissue the command. Volumes contained within copy pool backup storage groups are backup versions of other volumes, and are not eligible for migration.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1624I  FAST REPLICATION COMMAND REJECTED — {COPY POOL ERROR | DUMP CLASS ERROR | STORAGE GROUP ERROR}

Explanation: The FAST REPLICATION command failed.

When DUMP CLASS ERROR is specified, see the corresponding ARC06xxI or ARC1846E message to identify the copy pool name and the cause of the failure.

When COPY POOL ERROR is specified, there was an error retrieving the copy pool SMS definition.

When STORAGE GROUP ERROR is specified, there was an error retrieving the storage group SMS definition.

System action: The fast replication operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the corresponding ARC0570I message. Correct the problem with the copy pool definition and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1635I  ERROR OPENING INPUT DATA SET DURING AUDIT

Explanation: DFSMShsm issued the OPEN macro to open a tape data set for AUDIT. During OPEN processing, the ESTAE routine was invoked. An OPEN error message with component identifier IEC normally precedes this message if this is a true OPEN error. Message ARC1001I also precedes this message giving the command that was being processed.

System action: The AUDIT command has completed. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review the AUDIT output. Rerun AUDIT for the tape volumes that failed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1652I  GETMAIN ERROR - COMMAND TERMINATED

Explanation: A DFSMShsm command processor issued a GETMAIN that failed because not enough virtual storage was available.

System action: The command is ended. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Increase the size of the DFSMShsm address space and try the command again, or try again when there is less DFSMShsm activity.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1674I  LONG RUNNING COMMAND FAILED - FUNCTION IS HELD AND REQUEST SPECIFIED WAIT

Explanation: A DFSMShsm long-running command was failed before it could be started. The corresponding function is held, and the initial request specified the WAIT option. The function being held can be determined from the reason code in the preceding ARC1001I message.

The values for the reason-code are:

4    The audit function is held.
8    The list function is held.
12   The report function is held.
16   The recycle function is held.
20   The tape copy function is held.
24   The tape replace function is held.
28   The expire backup versions function is held.

System action: DFSMShsm did not start the function. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the command must be run immediately, you should issue the RELEASE command with the appropriate parameter to release the desired function. Then the command can be reissued. Otherwise, the command should be reissued when the function is released later on.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1700I  DFSMSSHD Commands Are {RACF | AUTH} Protected

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SECURITY parameter. DFSMSSHD issues this message to describe its current protection of DFSMSSHD commands, displaying either RACF or AUTH. The values for RACF and AUTH are listed below:

RACF    RACF or a similar product is being used to
provide protection to all DFSMShsm commands, storage administrators, and end-users. All commands are protected by FACILITY class profiles.

**AUTH**

Only storage administrator commands are protected. The method for protecting these commands is through the DFSMShsm AUTH command. User commands are not protected by AUTH or FACILITY class profiles.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1710E** USER userid NOT AUTHORIZED FOR RESOURCE resource name

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm processing determined that the user is not authorized to use the command protected through the resource name RACF FACILITY class profile. Keywords are defined below:

- **userid** is the ID of the user who issues the command.
- **resource name** represents the command protected by RACF FACILITY class.

**System action:** Command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Contact your security administrator for authorization to the required RACF profile.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1711E** DFSMHSIM IS USING FACILITY CLASS PROTECTION. FACILITY CLASS IS CURRENTLY INACTIVE. COMMAND FAILED

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is using FACILITY class protection. RACF processing determines that the FACILITY class is inactive at the moment that the command processes.

**System action:** Command processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Contact your system programmer or security administrator to reactivate FACILITY class.

**System programmer response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC1800I** DFSMHSIM WAIT REQUEST CANCELLED BY ATTENTION

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm command is in process, and the WAIT parameter was specified on the command. The WAIT parameter was canceled by an attention interruption from the TSO terminal.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
FAST REPLICATION (BACKUP | PREPARE | RECOVERY) HAS COMPLETED FOR (COPY POOL cpname | VOLUME volser), AT time ON date, FUNCTION RC=max retcode, MAXIMUM VOLUME RC=max vol retcode, (CAPTURE CATALOG RC=.capture catalog retcode)

Explanation: The DFSMSshm Fast Replication Backup, Backup Dump, Backup DUMponly, Prepare, Recovery, Recovery FROMDUMP, or Data Set Recovery function for copy pool cpname, volume volser, or data set dsname has completed.

cpname indicates the name of the copy pool that was processed.

volser indicates the volume that was processed.

dsname indicates the fully or partially qualified data set name that was processed. If multiple data set names were specified on the command, only the first data set will be listed in the message, followed by ', ***'.

time indicates the time of day the function completed, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, and seconds).

date indicates the date on which the function completed, expressed as yy/mm/dd (year, month, and day).

retcode reflects the highest return code received during fast replication processing.

max vol retcode reflects the highest return code received for an individual volume or data set during Fast Replication processing.

capture catalog retcode reflects the return code received during the capture catalog function.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If retcode or max retcode are not zero, then the operation was not successful. If preceding related messages exist, reference them for details on the failures to determine what caused the errors, and reissue the command. If the request was from an external application, refer to that application's logs for messages and error information relating to this command.

If individual volumes failed during recovery, then do not reissue the FRRECOV * COPYPOO| command. Instead, issue individual FRRECOV * TOVOLUME(volser) FROMCOPYPOO| commands for each volume that failed.

If individual data sets failed during recovery, then do not reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command that specifies a partially qualified data set name. Instead, issue individual FRRECOV DSNAME commands for each data set that failed.

If capture catalog retcode is nonzero, see the preceding message ARC1812I for additional information. If the catalog retcode is 0, but the FUNCTION RC is nonzero, the catalog information data set is scratched as there is no corresponding backup data.

Source: DFSMSshm

THE FOLLOWING numvols VOLUME(S) FAILED DURING FAST REPLICATION (BACKUP | RECOVERY) OF COPY POOL cpname

Explanation: A fast replication backup or recovery command was issued for copy pool cpname and has completed. Following this message is a list of all volumes that were not backed up or recovered successfully.

numvols indicates the number of failing volumes in the list

cpname indicates the name of the copy pool that was processed

time indicates the time of the volume information

date indicates the date of the volume information

retcode indicates the highest return code received during fast replication processing.

max retcode indicates the highest return code received for an individual volume or data set during Fast Replication processing.

catalog indicates the name of the catalog on which the failure occurred.

dsn indicates the name of the data set that failed.

Application Programmer Response: For the backup function, if one or more volumes fail, then the entire process is considered unsuccessful and the backup version is invalidated. Reference the failing volume information list for details on the failures, determine what caused the errors, and reissue the command.

For the recover function, if one or more volumes fail, do not reissue the FRRECOV COPYPOO| command. Reference the failing volume information list for details regarding the failures, determine what caused the errors, correct the error conditions, and issue individual FRRECOV TOVOLUME(volser) commands for each volume that failed.

See z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM) for a description of the DFSMSdss messages.
DFSMShsm ARC1804I • ARC1806E

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC1804I  ONE OR MORE DATA SETS ARE NOT CONTAINED WITHIN A COPY POOL

Explanation: A Fast Replication Recovery command has been issued for one or more partially qualified data set names. One or more of the data sets that matched the filtering criteria is cataloged on a volume that does not belong to any copy pool. Optional keyword NOCOPYPOOLBACKUP(RC4) was specified on the command, so the maximum function return code is set to four.

System action: Fast Replication processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If you do not expect this message, refine the partially qualified data set name that was specified so that the system only attempts a recovery for those data sets that belong to a copy pool.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC1805I  THE FOLLOWING numvols VOLUMES WERE SUCCESSFULLY PROCESSED BY FAST REPLICATION (BACKUP | RECOVER) OF COPY POOL cpname

Explanation: A Fast Replication backup or recover operation has completed on copy pool cpname on the number of volumes indicated by numvols. A list of the volumes follows.

System action: None.

Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: None.

System programmer response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

---

ARC1806E  FAST REPLICATION (BACKUP | RECOVERY | *****) HAS FAILED FOR {COPY POOL cpname | VOLUME volser | *****}, RC=retcode

Explanation: A Fast Replication Backup or Fast Replication Recovery command for copy pool cpname or volume volser ended before normal completion of the operation. The reason for an early end is explained as determined by the retcode. (If **** appears in the message, see the previous message to determine the command type and copy pool name or volser.)

Retcode  Meaning
2        The system cannot dump or recover the specified backup copy because it does not exist or is not completed successfully.

4        One or more volumes in the copy pool are in an active FlashCopy® relationship.
6        The copy pool name was not specified for this volume and this volume belongs to more than one copy pool.
10       An eligible backup storage group target volume could not be found for a storage group source volume in the copy pool.
12       A CDS I/O error occurred.
14       A backup copy with the specified token could not be found.
16       Volume specified as TOVOLUME was not backed up as part of the copy pool version specified.
18       An error occurred while retrieving the SMS storage group or copy pool information from SMS.
20       No volumes were processed.
22       An enqueue or dequeue failure occurred.
24       During FRRECOV COPYPOOL processing, DFSMShsm did not find as many volume records as it expected.
26       RACF failure.
28       The volume specified in the TOVOLUME parameter does not have a fast replication backup copy.
30       The version determined to be the version requested, is not of the format (dump copy/fast replication copy) requested.
32       The dump volume does not exist as a copy pool dump volume.
34       The dump class specified is for a different source volume.
36       The dump class specified is not associated with the copy pool version being recovered, or DUMPCLASS was not specified and all dumpclasses associated with this copy pool were designated as AVAILABLEFORMOUNT(NO) by the dumpclass definition.
38       The dump copies are incomplete for the DASD version to be replaced.
52 Active dump tasks exist for oldest DASD version.

54 Dump volume does not contain valid data.

56 Copy pool cpname was created or converted for use in a more recent release of z/OS environment.

57 The FRBACKUP command failed because a non-DUMP version existed for the copy pool when the BACKUPSTORAGEGROUP parameter was specified.

58 The FRBACKUP command failed because the BACKUPSTORAGEGROUP parameter was specified with a storage group name that does not match the existing alternate copy pool backup storage group name.

60 FCINCREMENTAL or FCINCREMENTALLAST cannot be specified for a copy pool defined with DASD backup versions = 0.

62 FCINCREMENTAL or FCINCREMENTALLAST was specified in the FRBACKUP command for a version not eligible for FlashCopy incremental.

64 The FRBACKUP command failed because the number of versions in the copy pool definition was changed to zero (NOCOPY) and an incremental version exists in the copy pool. An incremental version cannot exist in a NOCOPY environment.

66 The number of versions in the copy pool definition was reduced such that an FRBACKUP command would cause the automatic deletion of an incremental version.

70 Capture catalog was requested as REQUIRED in the copy pool definition. The catalog capture function did not complete successfully.

98 An internal error occurred.

99 An abend has occurred.

**System action:** This fast replication processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review and resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the command.

**Retcode**  **Response**

2 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain a list of valid versions for the copy pool. If necessary, reissue the FRBACKUP DUMPONLY or FRRECOV command specifying a valid existing version, generation date or token. For FRRECOV COPYPOOL, either select an existing DASD copy or use individual FRRECOV TOVOLUME commands to recover the required tape copies.

Issue the QUERY COPYPOOL(cpname) command to determine which volumes are in a relationship. If the QUERY COPYPOOL command returns message ARC1821I, the FlashCopy relationships were established outside DFSMShsm. The FlashCopy relationships that the source volumes are in must be completed before the FRRECOV command can be processed. See **z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration** to determine what actions you can take.

Issue LIST PVOL(source volume) to determine which copy pools the volume is defined to. You can use the LIST COPYPOOL command to see the copy pools of which the volume is a member. From the available copy pools, determine which copy pool backup version should be used for the recovery. Reissue the FRRECOV command with the FROMCOPYPOOL keyword to specify the selected copy pool name.

See message ARC1807I to determine why you could not select a target volume.

See the corresponding ARC0184I message for additional information.

Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to view the tokens associated with this copy pool. Reissue the FRBACKUP DUMPONLY or FRRECOV command using an existing TOKEN for a valid backup version for this copy pool.

Determine the volume that you intend to recover, specify the volser for that volume as the TOVOLUME parameter and reissue the command. The LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command can be used to determine which volumes are backed up as part of a copy pool backup version.
See the corresponding ARC0570I message for additional information.

No volumes were processed during the Fast Replication Recovery. Issue LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) to determine what should have been processed during this Fast Replication Recovery.

Contact IBM Support.

Records indicate that not all of your volumes may have been recovered. Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) to see a list of all volumes that should have been recovered during this process and confirm that they were recovered successfully. The ARC1805I message lists all volumes that were recovered as a part of this copy pool.

The user that issued the FRRECOV command was not RACF authorized to the command. Determine if the user requires this access and authorize the user to the command. Reissue the command.

Use the RECOVER command to recover a non-fast replication backup version, if a non-fast replication backup version is available for the volume you are attempting to recover.

Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to view the valid versions and media formats associated with this copy pool. Reissue the FRRECOV command using an existing valid version for this copy pool.

Issue the LIST PVOL(volser) ALLDUMPS to find valid dump volumes for the volume that you are attempting to recover.

Issue the LIST PVOL(volser) ALLDUMPS to find valid dump volumes for the volume that you are attempting to recover.

The Fast Replication command for copy pool cpname cannot be processed by a pre z/OS V1R11 host. If the command is FRBACKUP, issue the Fast Replication command for copy pool cpname in a z/OS V1R1 or later environment. Although FRRECOV commands will recover copy pools, copy pool volumes, and cataloged data sets, FRBACKUP and FRDELETE commands will be failed. Issue these commands from a V1R11 or later release.

To override the backup storage group when non-dump versions exist, issue the FRDELETE command against the copy pool and specify DASDONLY (or both to also delete dump versions). Then reissue the FRBACKUP command with the alternate backup storage group.

To change the alternate backup storage group, issue the FRDELETE command against the copy pool and specify DASDONLY (or both to also delete dump versions). Then reissue the FRBACKUP command with the new alternate backup storage group. To use the existing alternate backup storage group, remove the BSG keyword from the FRBACKUP command.

If a copy pool incremental version is needed, the copy pool definition must be changed so that the number of DASD backup versions is greater than 0.

Delete the DASD version or partial dump using the FRDELETE command. Use the FORCE keyword on the FRBACKUP command to create the new backup. In this case the partial dump will remain partial and cannot be resumed.

The oldest DASD generation can not be rolled off when active dump tasks exist for it. A new version cannot be created until active dump processing completes, dump processing is canceled, or the version is deleted. When dump processing has ceased, if the dump version is marked partial, the FORCE parameter must be used on the FRBACKUP DUMP command.

Issue the LIST PVOL(volser) ALLDUMPS to find valid dump volumes for the volume that you are attempting to recover.

To override the backup storage group when non-dump versions exist, issue the FRDELETE command against the copy pool and specify DASDONLY (or both to also delete dump versions). Then reissue the FRBACKUP command with the alternate backup storage group.

To change the alternate backup storage group, issue the FRDELETE command against the copy pool and specify DASDONLY (or both to also delete dump versions). Then reissue the FRBACKUP command with the new alternate backup storage group. To use the existing alternate backup storage group, remove the BSG keyword from the FRBACKUP command.

If a copy pool incremental version is needed, the copy pool definition must be changed so that the number of DASD backup versions is greater than 0.
FCINCREMENTAL and FCINCREMENTALLAST can only be specified if there is no current copy pool incremental version or the current copy pool incremental version is the next version to be replaced. Use the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to verify that the oldest possible disk generation is an incremental version. If the current copy pool incremental version is not the oldest disk generation and the next version is needed as a copy pool incremental version, delete the current copy pool incremental version by using the FRDELETE command.

Delete the incremental version, if a NOCOPY environment is required. Issue the LIST CP(cpname) command to determine the version number of the incremental version and use the FRDELETE command to delete it. Issue the FRBACKUP command again.

Do one of the following:
- If an incremental version is required in the copy pool and the number of versions is greater than zero, change the number of versions in the copy pool definition when the incremental version is the oldest disk generation possible. Issue the FRBACKUP command again.

- Issue LIST CP(cpname) to determine which version is the incremental version and delete the incremental version by using the FRDELETE command. Issue the FRBACKUP command again with the FCINCREMENTAL keyword.

An ARC1812I message is also issued for this failure. Determine the return code in the ARC1812I and see the ARC1812I text for further information.

Contact IBM support.

Resolve the cause of the abend and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMSshsm

Explanation: During a FRBACKUP command, an insufficient number of copy pool backup storage group volumes were available for the source storage group volumes defined to the copy pool.

System action: The fast replication processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Issue the following patch to enable the ARC1809I message. This will help you determine why each copy pool backup volume was not selected.

PATCH .FRGCB,+9 BITS(.1......)

The following values are assigned to variables listed in this message:
- num1 — If num1 is less than the number of copy pool backup versions multiplied by the number of volumes that are defined in the source storage group, there are not enough target volumes defined in the copy pool storage group.
- num2 — The number of volumes that were defined in the copy pool backup storage group but were not fast replication compatible with volume volser. The following are possible reasons for the incompatibility:
  - The volumes might be offline
  - The volumes might be of a different device type
  - The volumes might be in a different LSS (for FlashCopy version 1 devices)
  - The volumes might be in a different ESS
- num3 — The number of copy pool backup storage group volumes that were rejected because they were not the same size as the source volser.
- num4 — The number of copy pool backup storage group volumes that have been paired with different copy pool storage group source volumes.

Source: DFSMSshsm

Explanation: A Fast Replication Backup, Fast Replication Backup Dump, Fast Replication Backup Dump Only, or Fast Replication Recovery has been issued for copy pool cpname, volume volser or data set dsname, and does not successfully process at least one volume or data set. If multiple data set names are specified on the command, the message lists only the first data set, followed by ‘,**’ (if **** appears in the message, see the previous message to determine the
command type and copy pool name, volser, or data set name).

**System action:** The Fast Replication processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See preceding messages to determine the failing volser or data sets and the corresponding return codes. Resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC1809I VOLUME volser1 IS NOT A (FAST REPLICATION | PRESERVE MIRROR) CANDIDATE FOR L0 VOLUME volser2, VER=ver, RC=retcode[, RSN=reascode reastext]

**Explanation:** While attempting to find a valid fast replication target volume for volser2, it was determined that volume volser1 was not an eligible fast replication or preserve mirror candidate. ver represents the backup version of the copy pool that is being processed. reascode and reastext, when listed, are the ineligible reason code and text returned by the ANTRQST QFRVOLS request.

If the PREPARE option was specified, a message for the same volume for multiple versions will be issued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>volser1 is already paired with another source volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>volser1 is not the same size as volser2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>volser1 is not an eligible candidate volume because of one of the following situations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The volume is offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The volume is of a different device type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The volume is in a different LSS (for FlashCopy version 1 devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The volume is in a different ESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The volume is a PPRC primary and the copy pool setting indicated a PPRC primary volume is not permitted to become a FlashCopy target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>volser1 is not an eligible fast replication candidate volume because of the listed QFRVOLS reason code and text. However, the volume is fast replication eligible and is selected as the fast replication target for volser2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Preserve mirror preferred is specified and volser1 does not meet the requirement for a preserve mirror operation because of the listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:**
- For RC=10, the fast replication operation continues.
- For other return codes, the fast replication operation ends.

DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the FRBACKUP function failed, view the ARC1807E message to find the source volume that failed. Then, view the ARC1809I message for the volume that failed and determine the reason for the failure.

See the ANTRQST section in [z/OS DFSMS Advanced Copy Services](https://www.ibm.com) for a list of the QFRVOLS volume reason codes.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC1810I THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES WERE NOT DEFINED TO COPY POOL cpname WHEN THIS BACKUP VERSION WAS CREATED volume1 [,...volumen]

**Explanation:** Volumes were added to copy pool cpname since the creation of the backup version being recovered. Because there were no backup versions, the volumes were not a part of the recovery and might contain residual data.

**System action:** The fast replication recovery ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If a recovery must be performed from a version that does not contain the new volumes (and data has been placed onto those new volumes), those new volumes will contain residual data after the recovery. Examine the data on each of the volumes to determine the action that should be taken.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

### ARC1811E RECOVERY OF VOLUME volser FAILED — VOLUME IS NO LONGER DEFINED TO COPY POOL cpname

**Explanation:** While processing the recovery of copy pool cpname, it was determined that volume volser is no longer defined to a storage group within the copy pool. To prevent the accidental loss of data, the recovery of the volume is failed.

**System action:** The recovery of the individual volume fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the [z/OS DFSMS dfp Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com) for information about how to handle this situation.
Operation failed. The following reason codes explain the failure:

1. The catalog information data set was not found.
2. There was an error allocating an existing catalog information data set.
3. There was an error opening the catalog information data set.
4. There was an error reading the catalog information data set.
5. There was an error closing the catalog information data set.
6. There was an error freeing the catalog information data set.
7. There was an error selecting an ML1 volume on which to allocate a new catalog information data set.
8. There was an error allocating a new catalog information data set.
9. There was an error cataloging the catalog information data set.
10. There was an error freeing the catalog information data set.
11. There was an error selecting an ML1 volume to allocate a new catalog information data set.
12. There was an error during a catalog capture operation. The catalog capture function ended early because of an error in writing to the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
13. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in calling the Catalog Search Interface. A partial catalog capture may be available.
14. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in reading the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
15. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in opening the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
16. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in opening the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
17. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in opening the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
18. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in opening the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
19. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in opening the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.
20. During an FRBACKUP operation, the catalog capture function ended early because of an error in opening the catalog information data set. A partial catalog capture may be available.

The return codes indicate the following information:

4. Operation completed with a warning. PREFERRED was specified for the catalog capture and a partial catalog capture has occurred. A partial catalog capture can occur if the catalog information data set is full. The following reason codes explain the warning:

0. During an FRRECOV operation of a
There was an error uncataloging the catalog information data set.

There was an error scratching the catalog information data set.

There was a Catalog Search Interface error.

There was a locating error.

A unique name could not be determined for the catalog information data set.

There was an error obtaining the MVT for the catalog information data set.

There was an error writing to the catalog information data set.

The copy pool name in the catalog information data set does not match the copy pool name being processed.

The data set type requested to be recovered from a Fast Replication backup is not supported.

A getmain or freemain error was encountered during catalog information data set processing.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If this operation completes with a nonzero return code, investigate the root cause of the error. Check for other messages that might have been issued during this operation.

For reason codes 5 or 16, the root cause might be limited ML1 space or small primary, or second allocation quantities, or both. Check for occurrences of ABEND X'37' during this function.

For ML1 space problems, you can increase ML1 space.

For small allocation quantities, you can patch FRGCB_CATDS_PRIMARY and FRGCB_CATDS_SECONDARY fields as described in the Tuning DFSMShsm section in the z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

For return code 8 reason 7, there might not be eligible ML1 volumes for selection. Ensure that there are ML1 volumes defined, and there is enough free space for a catalog information data set.

For return code 8 reason 15, the catalog information data set might exist on a volume that is no longer defined to DFSMShsm as an ML1 volume. Ensure that the volume containing the data set is defined to DFSMShsm as an ML1 volume.

For other errors, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1813I COPY POOL cpname IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR AUTO DUMP PROCESSING, RC=retcode

Explanation: Copy pool cpname was determined to be ineligible for processing.

Retcode Meaning
2 The generation 0 backup copy does not exist or did not complete successfully.
4 The generation 0 backup copy has already been successfully dumped.
6 Frequency setting not met for any of the dump classes to which copy pool cpname should be dumped.

System action: DFSMShsm Autodump processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine why the copy pool is not eligible for auto dump processing, and if necessary, take the following actions.

Retcode Response
2 If necessary, issue a FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) command to create a complete backup of copy pool cpname. Specify the DUMP keyword on the command to create a dump immediately after the backup copy is made.
4 No action necessary.
6 Review the frequency settings of the dump classes assigned to copy pool cpname. If necessary, change the frequency setting of one or more dump classes to ensure that copy pool cpname is dumped during the auto dump window.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1814I FAST REPLICATION BACKUP HAS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY AND DUMP IS NOW STARTING FOR COPY POOL cpname, VERSION vernum

Explanation: The DFSMShsm Fast Replication Backup has completed and dump is starting for copy pool cpname, version vernum.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
DFSMShsm processing continues.

Explanation: Processing for auto dump. FAST REPLICAION BACKUP DUMP, FAST REPLICAION BACKUP DUMPOONLY, FRRECOV, FRDELETE, DELVOL or AUDIT, for copy pool cpname, version vernum ends. Auto dump of other copy pools or non-copy pool volumes will continue. DFSMShsm processing continues.

System action: Processing for the specified command or for auto dump of copy pool cpname version vernum ends. Auto dump of other copy pools or non-copy pool volumes will continue. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Once host hostid completes copy pool processing for the specified version, reissue the failing command.

Dump of the specified copy pool version may take a considerable amount of time. To stop command dump processing, issue the QUERY WAITING command to obtain the request number of the dumps to be canceled. (The request number will be the same for all volumes in the copy pool version.) Then issue CANCEL REQUEST(requestnum) to cancel the volume dumps. After all waiting dump requests have been canceled, wait until all dumps in process complete and then reissue the failing command. Auto dump processing for a copy pool version cannot be stopped.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1815I PARTIAL DUMPS EXIST FOR COPY POOL cpname.

Explanation: At least one DASD version that is eligible to be expired and rolled off has a partial dump associated with it. For the DASD used by the version to be freed, possibly for a new DASD version to be created, the expired version must be rolled off.

System action: None.

Application Programmer Response: To free the DASD used by the expired versions, the partial dumps must either be completed with the FRBACKUP DUMPOONLY command, forced to be rolled off with the FORCE keyword on the FRBACKUP command or the FRDELETE command can be used to delete either the partial dump or DASD version of the copy pool.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1818I AUTO DUMP TERMINATED EARLY, n VOLUMES FROM COPY POOL cpname WERE NOT PROCESSED

Explanation: Auto dump terminated before completing copy pool cpname. n volumes in the copy pool were not processed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. Auto dump will resume processing this version of the copy pool if it is still generation(0) when the auto dump window starts.

Application Programmer Response: If dump processing for the version needs to be completed, issue an FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpdbname) DUMPOONLY command for the copy pool version. Issue a LIST COPYPOOL(cpdbname) to determine which version.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1819I WITHDRAW PROCESSING FAILED FOR SOURCE DEVICE <srcdevnum> AND TARGET DEVICE <tgtdevnum>, RC=<sdmrc>, REAS=<sdmareas>

Explanation: An attempt to withdraw the FlashCopy relationship between source and target volume failed. The source and the target volume device numbers are listed in the message text along with the failing return code and reason code from SDM.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Use the SDM return codes and the reason codes to determine the cause of the withdraw failure. The SDM return codes and reason codes are documented in the [z/OS DFSMS Advanced Copy Services]. After correcting the problem, manually withdraw the FlashCopy relationship. To withdraw the FlashCopy relationship, issue the FCWITHDRAW command. An example of the command syntax is:
FCWITHDRAW SDEVN(X'srcdevnum') TDEVN(X'tgtdevnum')

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1820I THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES IN COPY POOL cpname, VERSION ver, HAVE AN ACTIVE FLASHCOPY BACKGROUND COPY

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the COPYPOOL parameter.

One or more of the source volumes contained within a storage group defined to the specified copy pool have an active FlashCopy background copy. Those volumes that have an active background copy are listed.

In the message text:

cpname
The name of the specified copy pool.

ver
The DASD version number of a DASD copy that has an active FlashCopy background copy.

The volumes are displayed in the following format:

sgname
The name of the pool storage group that the source volume resides in.

fr_primary
The volser of the primary data volume that has an active background copy.

fr_backup
The volser of the volume that contains the backup copy.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1822I (FRBACKUP | FRRECOV | FRBACKUP DUMP OR DUMPONLY) OF COPY POOL cpname FOR USER userid, REQUEST request-number ON HOST host_id IS IN PROGRESS:
NOT PROCESSED = xx, TOTAL = yy

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the ACTIVE, USER, or REQUEST parameter.

When FRBACKUP is listed, either a FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname), FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) PREPARE, or FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) WITHDRAW is being processed.

When FRBACKUP DUMP or DUMPONLY is listed, a FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) DUMP, or FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) DUMPONLY command is being processed.

DFSMShsm is processing the copy pool specified by cpname. userid is the user identification of the initiator. request-number is the DFSMShsm request number. host_id is the ID of the DFSMShsm host that is processing the request. xx is the number of volumes in copy pool cpname that have not been dumped yet and yy is the total number of volumes in the copy pool processed by auto dump. xx and yy will be "****" for functions other than automatic dump.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1823I MAXCOPYPOOL(FRBACKUP TASKS = backup_tasks, FRRECOV TASKS = recover_tasks, DSS TASKS = dss_tasks), FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY = {PREFERRED | REQUIRED | NONE })

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the SETSYS parameter. DFSMShsm issues this message to describe the current parameter settings for fast replication processing.

backup_tasks is the maximum number of concurrent DFSMSdss invocations that DFSMShsm will process for each FRBACKUP COPYPOOL command.

recover_tasks is the maximum number of concurrent DFSMSdss invocations that DFSMShsm will process for each FRRECOV COPYPOOL command.

dss_tasks is the maximum number of volume pairs that
DFSMSshm will pass to each DFSMSdss invocation to process in parallel for both backup and recover fast replication functions.

The maximum number of concurrent fast replication backup tasks is the product of backup\_tasks and dss\_tasks.

The maximum number of concurrent fast replication recover tasks is the product of recover\_tasks and dss\_tasks.

When the FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY) parameter is set to PREFERRED or not specified, the system will use fast replication to recover data sets when possible. If fast replication cannot be used, the system will recover the data set using traditional copy methods.

When the FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY) parameter is set to REQUIRED, data set recovery will fail if fast replication cannot be used.

When the FASTREPLICATION(DATASETRECOVERY) parameter is set to NONE, the system uses only traditional copy methods for data set recovery.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMSshm

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**ARC1824I**

COPY POOLS RESTRICTED TO PROCESSING BY THIS PROCESSING UNIT: NOT PROCESSED = uu, TOTAL = vv. COPY POOLS NOT RESTRICTED TO PROCESSING BY THIS PROCESSING UNIT: NOT PROCESSED = yy, TOTAL = zz

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with AUTOPROGRESS parameter, the following is reported:

- An indication of the number of copy pools that have not yet been processed by auto dump.
- The total number of copy pools that are eligible for processing by auto dump.

For each auto dump function that is processing DFSMSshm-managed volumes of copy pool(s) in the processing unit where the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command is issued, the following is reported:

- The number of eligible copy pools restricted to this processing unit that have not been processed. Restricted to this processing unit means that the copy pool definition specifies processing for autodump only by the processing unit in which the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued.
- The total number of eligible copy pools restricted to this processing unit. Restricted to this processing unit means that the copy pool definition specifies processing for this function only by the processing unit in which the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued.

yy The number of eligible copy pools that are not restricted to processing by any processing unit and that have not been processed by auto dump.

zz The total number of copy pools that are not restricted to processing by any processing unit and are eligible for processing by this function in this processing unit.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMSshm

---

**ARC1825I**

FAST REPLICATION VOLUME BACKUPS=backup\_req REQUESTED, backup\_fail FAILED; VOLUME RECOVERIES=recover\_req REQUESTED, recover\_fail FAILED

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the STATISTICS parameter. This message contains fast replication statistics for the current day.

- backup\_req indicates the total number of volumes for which a fast replication backup was requested.
- backup\_fail indicates the number of volumes for which a fast replication backup has failed.
- recover\_req indicates the number of volumes for which a fast replication recover was requested.
- recover\_fail indicates the number of volumes for which a fast replication recover has failed.

Note: Fast replication volume backups and recoveries are initiated by means of the FRBACKUP COPYPOOL, and FRRECOV COPYPOOL commands, respectively.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMSshm

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**ARC1826I**

FRBACKUP = {HELD | NOT HELD } AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE), FRRECOV=(HELD | NOT HELD ) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE), FRBACKUP DUMP = {HELD | HELD EOV | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE), FRRECOV(TAPE) = { HELD | HELD EOV | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE), FRRECOV(DATASET) = {HELD | NOT HELD) AND (ACTIVE | INACTIVE)

Explanation: A QUERY command was issued with the
ACTIVE parameter. This message gives the status of the COPYPOOL function and indicates if FRBACKUP COPYPOOL, FRRECOV COPYPOOL, FRBACKUP COPYPOOL DUMP, FRBACKUP COPYPOOL DUMONLY, or FRRECOV FRDUMP are in progress. ACTIVE and INACTIVE indicate if the operation is currently in progress. HELD and NOT HELD indicate if the operation is currently in hold status. HELD EOV indicates that the operation is currently HELD at EOV level. The default is EOD level.

When FRBACKUP is active, either a FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname), FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) PREPARE, or FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) WITHDRAW is being processed. When FRBACKUP DUMP is active, either FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) DUMP, FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) DUMONLY, or copy pool auto dump is being processed. When FRRECOV is active, FRRECOV COPYPOOL(cpname) is active. When FRRECOV(TAPE) is active, FRRECOV FROMDUMP is active. If DUMP is held, whether FRBACKUP DUMP or FRBACKUP DUMONLY is held at EOD or EOV level depends upon if DUMP is held at EOD or EOV level, see message ARC0642I.

When FRRECOVER(DATASET) is active, the system is processing FRRECOV DSNAME(dsname).

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1828I  COPY POOL cpname { RESTRICTED | NOT RESTRICT } TO PROCESSING BY THIS PROCESSING UNIT: NOT PROCESSED = uu, TOTAL = m.

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the AUTOPROGRESS parameter, the following is reported:

- An indication of the number of volumes within a specific copy pool that have not yet been processed by auto dump.
- An indication of the number of volumes within a specific copy pool that are eligible for processing by auto dump.

For auto dump that is processing DFSMShsm-managed volumes of copy pool(s) in the processing unit where the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command is issued, the following is reported:

uu The number of volumes within the specified copy pool restricted or not restricted to this processing unit that have not been processed. Restricted to this processing unit means that the copy pool specifies processing for this function only by this processing unit in which the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued.

m The total number of volumes eligible for auto dump processing in the specified copy pool.

cpname The copy pool name.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1830I  COPYPOOL DUMP, FRBACKUP DUMP, FRRECOV DUMP, FRRECOV COPYPOOL DUMP, FRRECOV FRDUMP are in progress.

Explanation: This message is issued when the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued. The volumes of copy pool(s) in the processing unit where the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command is issued, the volumes of copy pool(s) in the processing unit where the QUERY AUTOPROGRESS command was issued.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1831I  (BACKUP | DUMP | DUMP COPY(dclass) ) VERSION NUMBER bvn OF COPY POOL cpname WAS { DELETED SUCCESSFULLY | NOT DELETED}.

Explanation: A FRDELETE command has been issued to delete one or more versions for copy pool cpname. bvn indicates the version number that was processed. Each indicated version may contain BACKUP or DUMP copies. BACKUP indicates the fast replication copy of the indicated version is processed. DUMP indicates the DUMP copy of the indicated version is processed. If BOTH is specified in a FRDELETE command, ARC1831I will be issued twice. One is for BACKUP and the other is for DUMP. If it is NOT DELETED, it may indicate a specific backup or dump version was requested but does not exist.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the version or the specified copy of version is not deleted, issue the LIST COPYPOOL command. From the LIST output, verify the correct copy pool name, version number, and version copies were specified on the FRDELETE command. Reissue the command if needed.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1832I  (NO | nbv) {VERSION(S) | DCLASS(ES))} DELETED FOR COPY POOL cpname

Explanation: A FRDELETE command has been issued to delete backup, dump, or both backup and dump versions of the copy pool identified by cpname. If NO is specified, the indicated versions were not found for cpname. Otherwise the number of versions deleted is nbv. When DASDONLY is specified in a FRDELETE command, nbv is the number of BACKUP dasd version deleted. When DUMONLY is specified in a FRDELETE command, nbv is the number of DUMP versions deleted. If both DASD and DUMP is specified in a FRDELETE command, nbv indicates the number of both DASD and DUMP versions were deleted successfully.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the message specifies NO, use the LIST COPYPOOL command to ensure that the specified copy pool name and versions exist. If necessary, reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1833I WITHDRAW COMPLETED FOR COPY POOL cpname, BACKUP VERSION NUMBER bvn WAS (UNCHANGED | INVALIDATED)

Explanation: Either a FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) WITHDRAW or FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) FORCE command was issued to withdraw the FlashCopy relationships for the most recent valid backup version. bvn is the version number for which the withdraw was attempted. The backup version is only invalidated if one or more FlashCopy relationships are withdrawn.

If the backup version was UNCHANGED, none of the source volumes associated with the backup version were in a FlashCopy relationship. The backup version was unchanged.

If the FRBACKUP WITHDRAW command was issued on a pre-V1R11 system for a copy pool that has been processed by a V1R11 or later system, DFSMShsm leaves the version unchanged. Issue the command in a V1R11 or later system to process the WITHDRAW.

If the backup version was INVALIDATED, one or more of the source volumes associated with the backup version were in a FlashCopy relationship that was withdrawn. If there are no corresponding dump copies, the backup version is marked as invalid and cannot be used to recover the copy pool. If there are corresponding dump copies, the backup version is marked DUMPVERSIONONLY.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1834I INCREMENTAL FLASHCOPY RELATIONSHIPS WITHDRAWN FOR COPY POOL cpname, VERSION NUMBER ver. THE VERSION REMAINS RECOVERABLE.

Explanation: An FRBACKUP WITHDRAW command has been issued for an incremental copy pool version. The persistent incremental relationships were withdrawn. The background copies of the version had completed successfully before the withdraw, and these background copies are available for recover processing.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1835I NO VALID BACKUP VERSIONS EXIST FOR COPY POOL cpname

Explanation: A FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) WITHDRAW command was issued to withdraw the FlashCopy relationships for the most recent valid backup version. No valid backup version for copy pool cpname was found.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the correct copy pool name was specified. Reissue the command with the correct name, if needed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1836I FAST REPLICATION DELETE HAS FAILED FOR COPY POOL cpname, RC=retcode

Explanation: A FRDELETE COPYPOOL(cpname) TOKEN(token) command was issued to delete the backup version of copy pool cpname represented by the specified token. The command failed.

Retcode Meaning
2 The specified token represents multiple backup or dump versions of the specified copy pool.
4 The specified token was not found for the specified copy pool.
6 No dump or backup versions of the specified copy pool exist.
8 No dump copies for the specified version for the specified copy pool exist.
10 Partial dump version is not deleted due to an error.
12 An enqueue or dequeue failure occurred.
Another DFSMShsm function was processing the copy pool.

The FRDELETE command will not process copy pool cpname. It was created or converted for use in a more recent version of z/OS environment.

System action: The fast replication processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review and resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the command.

Retcode Response
2 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain a list of valid versions for the copy pool. Reissue the FRDELETE command specifying a valid existing version.

4 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain a list of valid tokens for the copy pool. Reissue the FRDELETE command specifying a valid existing token.

6 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain a list of copy pools which have been backed up. If necessary, reissue the FRDELETE command specifying a valid existing version.

8 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain a list of valid dump classes for valid versions for the copy pool. Reissue the FRDELETE command specifying valid existing dump copies.

10 See message ARC0184I for additional information.

12 Contact IBM Support.

14 See message ARC1815E to determine which function is currently processing the version. Reissue the FRDELETE command at a later time.

16 Issue the Fast Replication Delete command for copy pool cpname in a z/OS V1R11 or later environment.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1837I FAST REPLICATION (DUMP | RECOVERY FROM DUMP) PROCESSING FOR {COPY POOL cpname | VOLUME volser} TERMINATING EARLY, RC = retcode

Explanation: DUMP processing for copy pool cpname or FRRECOV FROMDUMP processing for volume volser terminated early.

Retcode Meaning
12 DFSMShsm is shutting down.
14 DFSMShsm is in Emergency mode.
18 BACKUP is disabled.
20 FRBACKUP DUMP is held.
22 FRRECOV is held.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review and resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the command.

Retcode Response
12 Restart HSM and retry the command.
14 Retry the command when DFSMShsm is taken out of emergency mode.
18 Retry the command when backup is enabled.
20 Retry copy pool dump once the DUMP function is released.
22 Retry FRRECOV command once the FRRECOV function is released.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1838I INITIALIZATION ATTEMPT OF COPY POOL BACKUP STORAGE GROUP VOLUME volser HAS COMPLETED, RC=rc,RSN=rsn

Explanation: The VTOC was in a flash copy relationship when the Flash Copy relationship was withdrawn. To avoid an inaccessible VTOC, a reinitialization of the volume was automatically attempted.

rc Meaning
0 The volume was successfully reinitialized.
12 The volume reinitialization failed. The VTOC of the copy pool backup storage group volume, volser, might no longer be usable.

reason code for rc 12 Meaning
4 SYS data set allocation failed.
8 SYSDS OPEN failed.
10 Volume allocation failed.
12 ICKDSF failed.
ARC1840I  Could not obtain UCB.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:**

rc  Response
0  If the volume is shared across a sysplex, the volume needs to be varied offline and online again on the other shared systems to recognize the new VTOC.

12  The VTOC of the copy pool backup storage group volume, volser, might be corrupt necessitating a reinitialization. See Device Support Facilities (ICKDSF) User’s Guide and Reference for initialization procedures. If the volume cannot be reinitialized through ICKDSF, search problem reporting databases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

ARC1842I  AUTO DUMP HAS COMPLETED FOR COPY POOL cpname, AT time ON date, MAXIMUM VOLUME RC=max vol retcode

**Explanation:** Automatic dump has completed dumping all copy pool volumes for copy pool cpname.

- cpname indicates the name of the copy pool that was processed.
- time indicates the time of day the function completed, expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes and seconds).
- date indicates the date on which the function completed, expressed as yyyy/mm/dd (year, month and day).
- max vol retcode reflects the highest return code received for an individual volume during automatic dump.

**System action:** Automatic Dump continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If max vol retcode is not zero, one or more volumes failed. Reference all preceding related messages for details on the failure(s), determine what caused the error(s) and issue the FRBACKUP COPYPOOL(cpname) DUMPONLY VERSION(version) command to have DFSMShsm retry the volumes that failed.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

ARC1843I  FAST REPLICATION BACKUP FUNCTIONS WILL NOT BE PERFORMED. BCDS MAXIMUM RECORD SIZE MUST BE 6544.

**Explanation:** The fast replication backup functions are not performed because the maximum BCDS record size is too small. The maximum record size must be 6544 if fast replication is used, regardless of the number of data set backup versions.

**System action:** The requested function ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the function is disabled, issue the SETSYS BACKUP command to enable it. Then, retry the requested function.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

ARC1844I  FAST REPLICATION COMMAND FAILED FOR COPY POOL cpname - {DUMP CLASS ERROR}

**Explanation:** The Fast Replication command failed. When DUMP CLASS ERROR is specified, see the corresponding ARC06xxI or ARC1846E message to identify the cause of the failure.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: Take the corrective action according to previous message.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1846E {AUTO DUMP | FAST REPLICATION BACKUP DUMP | FAST REPLICATION BACKUP DUMPONLY | ****} HAS FAILED FOR (COPY POOL cpname | ****), RC=retcode

Explanation: Automatic Dump, Fast Replication Backup Dump, or FAST REPLICATION Backup DUMPONLY for copy pool cpname ended before normal completion of the operation. The reason for an early end is explained as determined by the retcode. (If **** appears in the message, see the previous message to determine the command type and copy pool name.)

Retcode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The specified backup copy was already successfully dumped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A backup copy cannot be dumped to more than five dump classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A CDS I/O error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The specified dump classes were already successfully dumped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A CDS record discrepancy was identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A dump class was specified more than once on the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A serialization error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dump was previously attempted for this backup version and failed. Only dump classes that previously failed may be specified on subsequent dump attempts for this backup version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>FRBACKUP DUMPONLY was attempted on a pre V1R8 release copy pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>DFSMShsm was shut down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The dump classes to be dumped to do not contain the same encryption or HWCOMPRESS settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>An internal error occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action: This Fast Replication processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Review and resolve the cause of the problem and reissue the command.

Retcode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modify the dump class definitions so that the encryption and HWCOMPRESS settings are identical for this copy pool, or dump to each dump class separately using the FRB DUMPONLY command.

Contact IBM support.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1847I  FAST REPLICA TION BACKUP USING OVERRIDE BACKUP STORAGE GROUP sname

Explanation: The Fast Replication Backup operation overrides the copy pool backup storage group that is defined in the pool storage group with the copy pool backup storage group sname.

See [z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration] for more information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1852I  GET/FREEMAIN ERROR—FAST REPLICA TION PROCESSING TERMINATED

Explanation: During fast replication processing, a GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro was issued for virtual storage. The macro failed.

System action: The fast replication processing ends. If the system is issuing this message for a FRRECOV DSNAM E(dsname) request, and the specified data set name is partially qualified, processing might continue for the command. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the storage shortage. After the storage shortage is resolved, you might need to restart DFSMShsm before it can process other fast replication commands.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1856I  FAST REPLICA TION DASD COPY OF SOURCE VOLUME WAS WITHDRAWN BEFORE THE DUMP COMPLETED.

Explanation: During dump processing, an FRBACKUP command was issued that specified either the WITHDRAW or FORCE keyword. Dump processing has been stopped and cannot be restarted.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Because the version was manually withdrawn before the dump is completed, the dump for this version cannot be restarted. There may be dumps that were completed prior to the manual withdraw or force that are recoverable. See the ARC1001I message for the source volser name.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1860I  THE FOLLOWING numds DATA SET(S) FAILED DURING FAST REPLICA TION DATA SET RECOVERY:

Explanation: A Fast Replication data set recovery command is completed. Following this message is a list of all data sets selected for processing that failed.

numds indicates the number of failing data sets in the list.

The format of the data set information is as follows:

dname, COPYPOOL=cpname, DEVTYPE=type, VOLUME=volser, ARCDATAxxxx, RC=rc

. dsname indicates the name of the data set that failed. (might be listed more than once for multi-volume data sets)

volser indicates which volser the dataset was being recovered to.

cpname indicates the name of the copy pool used for the recovery.

type indicates the source of the recovery:

• ****: source was not determined.
• DISK: recovery was from disk.
• TAPE: recovery was from tape.

ARCxxxx indicates the failing message number.

rc indicates the return code associated with the listed message number. RC="*" indicates that there is not an associated return code.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the failure and attempt the recovery again.

To view the text corresponding to a particular message, see the Backup Activity and Dump Activity Logs. In general, if DEVTYPE="****" or DEVTYPE=DISK, the message was written to the Backup Activity Log. If DEVTYPE=TAPE, the message was written to the Dump Activity Log.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC1861I  THE FOLLOWING  numds  DATA SET(S)  WERE SUCCESSFULLY PROCESSED DURING FAST REPLICATION DATA SET RECOVERY:

Explanation: A Fast Replication data set recovery command is completed. Following this message is a list of all data sets that were successfully processed.

numds  indicates the number of successful data sets in the list.

The format of the data set information is as follows:

dname,  COPYPOOL=cpname,  DEVTYPE=type

dname  indicates the name of the data set that completed successfully.

cpname  indicates the name of the copy pool that was used for the recovery.

type  indicates the source of the recovery:
• DISK: recovery was from disk.
• TAPE: recovery was from tape.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1862I  THE FOLLOWING  numds  DATA SET(S)  WERE NOT SELECTED FOR FAST REPLICATION DATA SET RECOVERY PROCESSING:

Explanation: A Fast Replication data set recovery command for a partially qualified data set name is completed. Following this message is a list of all data sets that match the filtering criteria but were not processed. The system did not process these data sets because the source volumes that they reside on are not part of any copy pool backup version.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: When one or more data sets are not processed, the default is to set MAXIMUM DATA SET RC=8 for message ARC1802I. If it is acceptable for one or more data sets to not be selected, you can specify the NOCOPYPOOLBACKUP(RC4) option on the FRRECOV DSNAME command. This option indicates that the MAXIMUM DATA SET RC should be set to 4 if no data sets failed but one or more data sets were not processed.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1863I  MULTIVOLUME DATASET  dsname  WAS SUCCESSFULLY RECOVERED TO THE VOLUMES IT RESIDED ON AT THE TIME OF THE BACKUP

Explanation: The fast replication data set recovery of a multivolume data set was successful. At the time of recovery, the target data set,  dsname,  spanned across more volumes than it resided on at the time the backup copy was created. The data set was scratched from the volumes that it did not reside on at the time of the backup and those volumes were removed from the data set's catalog entry.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1864I  MULTIVOLUME DATASET  dsname  WAS NOT SUCCESSFULLY RECOVERED TO THE VOLUMES IT RESIDED ON AT THE TIME OF THE BACKUP

Explanation: The fast replication data set recovery of a multivolume data set failed. The target data set,  dsname,  does not reside on the volumes that it resided on at the time of backup.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: DFSMShsm fast replication data set recovery does not support recovering a data set that does not reside on the same volumes that it did at the time of the backup.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC1865I  {VSAM | NONVSAM} DATASET  dsname  COULD NOT BE CATALOGED. RECATALOG THE DATA SET TO THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES:  volser  (DATA | INDEX | DATA/INDEX)

Explanation: A Fast Replication data set recovery of a multivolume data set failed during post processing. DFSMShsm encountered an error during the multivolume allocation or the re-catalog of the data set. The data set is currently uncataloged and must be cataloged by the user to be used. If a VSAM data set, the component that resided on each of the volumes is listed next to the volume.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: The data set BCS catalog entry must be redefined. See z/OS DFSMS Access Method Services for Catalogs for information about re-cataloging data sets. See z/OS DFSMS Shsm Storage Administration for information about Fast Replication data set recovery of multivolume data sets.
Source: DFSMShsm
** ARC1866I  **

** FAST REPLICATION (RECOVERY) HAS FAILED FOR (DATA SET dsname), RC=retcode **

** Explanation:** A FRRECOV DSNAME command for data set dsname ended before normal termination of the function. If the request was initiated from TSO, dsname equals "***". See the corresponding ARC1000I or ARC1001I message for the data set name. The reason for the failure is explained as determined by the retcode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Invalid data set type. The following data set types are not supported by Fast Replication Data Set Recovery: User catalog, VVDS, VTOC Index, and VSAM Key-ranged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Invalid data set. The specified data set is a data, index or path component of a VSAM data set, or is a GDG base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No data sets were found that match the fully or partially qualified data set name dsname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A catalog error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The FRRECOV command or an associated data set restore work element was canceled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A multi-volume data set was not fully recovered from one or more volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Data set dsname has been migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Multi-volume VSAM data sets with AIXs cannot be recovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The backup copy does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The copy pool name was not specified for this data set and it resides on a volume that belongs to more than one copy pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A CDS I/O error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The data set was determined to be on a volume that is not part of a copypool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>An enqueue or dequeue failure occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>RACF failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>The version determined to be the version requested, is not of the format (dump copy/fast replication copy) requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>The dump volume is not a copy pool dump volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>The dump volume is not for the source volume that the data set is being recovered to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>The dump class specified is not associated with the copy pool version being recovered, or DUMPCLASS was not specified and all dump classes associated with this copy pool were designated as 'AVAILABLEFORMOUNT(NO)' by the dump class definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The dump volume does not contain a valid copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>While preparing for the recovery of the data set, the state of the version to be recovered changed from valid to invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Data set is currently in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Data set is no longer cataloged to the volume it resided on at the time of the backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>The REPLACE keyword was not specified on the FRRECOV command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>The FROMCOPYPOOL keyword was not specified for a data set that is not currently cataloged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>An internal error occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The data set recovery ends for data set dsname. If a partially qualified data set name was specified on the FRRECOV command, other data set recoveries may continue processing. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Review and resolve the cause of the problem, and reissue the command for data set dsname.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>For a VSAM data set, determine the cluster name which corresponds to the specified dsname. Reissue the command with the base cluster name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>If the data set was not currently cataloged at the time of recover and it is a GDS, verify that the GDG base...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
exists. If the GDG base does not exist, allocate it and retry the data set recovery.

10 None.

12 Determine the cause of the error and reissue the command.

14 Migrated data sets are not supported by FRRECOV DSNAME recovery.

16 Delete all existing AIXs for the VSAM data set and re-try the Fast Replication data set recovery. Re-build the AIXs after the recovery has successfully completed. See z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets for information on rebuilding AIXs.

18 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to obtain a list of valid versions for the copy pool. If necessary, reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command specifying a valid existing version, generation, date, or token. If the data set is not currently cataloged and does not appear in the list of backed up data sets acquired using the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) DATASETS() command, some catalog information might not be captured.

Issue LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) to determine if the catalog information was partially captured during the creation of the backup.

20 Determine which volume(s) the data set resides on. Issue LIST PVOL(volser) BCDS for one of the volumes that the data set resides on. LIST PVOL will return which copy pools the data set resides in. From the available copy pools, determine which copy pool backup version should be used for the recovery.

Reissue the FRRECOV command with the FROMCOPYPOOL keyword to specify the selected copy pool name.

22 See the corresponding ARC0184I message for additional information.

24 This data set cannot be recovered using the FRRECOV DSNAME command. You will need to recover this data set with the RECOVER command.

28 Contact IBM Support.

30 The user that issued the FRRECOV command was not RACF authorized to the command. See the associated ARC1710E message for additional information regarding this error.

Determine if the user requires this access and authorize the user to the command. Reissue the command.

32 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to view the valid versions and media formats associated with this copy pool. Reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command using an existing valid version for this copy pool.

34 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command, to view the dump volumes associated with this copy pool.

Reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command using the dump volume for the source volume to which the data set is being recovered.

When recovering a multivolume data set, the DUMPVOLUME keyword can only be specified when all the source volumes that the data set resided on at the time of the backup are stacked onto the same dump tape. Reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command using VERSION and DCLASS to select the appropriate dump copy.

36 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command, to view the dump volumes associated with this copy pool.

Reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command using the dump volume for the source volume to which the data set is being recovered.

38 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command to view the dump classes associated with the copy pool you are attempting to recover from. Determine the dump class you want to recover from, then reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command using a valid dump class for this copy pool.

40 Issue the LIST COPYPOOL(cpname) command, to view the dump volumes associated with this copy pool.

Reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command using the dump volume for the source volume to which the data set is being recovered.

42 Reissue the FRRECOV DSNAME command.

The data set must be closed and unallocated before it can be recovered.
For Generation Data Group data sets, only one generation can be recovered at a time because the GDG base is serialized.

Determine which version of the data set is required. To recover this data set it will need to be cataloged on the volume(s) that it resided on at the time of the backup before it can be successfully recovered.

The data set, dsname, exists and can be replaced only with the use of the REPLACE keyword on the FRRECOV command.

A fully qualified data set that was not cataloged was specified on the FRRECOV command. The FROMCOPYPOOL keyword is required to be specified on the FRRECOV command.

Contact IBM support.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC1874I FAST REPLICATION BACKUP AND/OR FAST REPLICATION RECOVERY IS HELD, RC=retcode

Explanation: A Fast Replication Backup or a Fast Replication Recovery command was issued. The request failed because the requested function was held. Message ARC1001I gives the function name.

Retcode Meaning
4 FRRECOV is held.
8 DUMP or DUMP (FRBACKUP) and Fast Replication Backup are held.
12 FRRECOV is held at the DATASET or TAPE level or both levels.

System action: The requested function processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command after the operator issues the appropriate RELEASE command.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC1893I FAST REPLICATION RECOVERY FAILED

Explanation: Fast replication recovery failed. The corresponding ARC1001I message identifies the volume or data set being recovered. The reason code of the ARC1001I message indicates which ARC11nn message to refer to. For example, REAS=0066-0008 indicates that ARC1166 RC8 is the failing message that documents the error.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC1899I \{FRBACKUP | FRRECOV\} VOLUME PAIR SET setnum IS \{STARTING | ENDING\}

Explanation: For fast replication processing, DFSMSshsm passes sets of volume pairs to DFSMSdss to process in parallel. This message indicates that set setnum is either starting or ending.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC1900I DFSMSHSM ABEND code OCCURRED PROCESSING REQUEST

Explanation: A system or user abnormal end (abend) has occurred with an abend code code of the form Sxxx or Uxxx. A dump has been performed automatically and will be a part of the SYSUDUMP or SYSABEND data set for the DFSMSshsm job. If the error has occurred during a DFSMSshsm automatic backup or migration, an associated ARC0734I message is produced. If the error has occurred during the processing of a RECALL, MIGRATION, BACKUP, or DUMP command, message ARC1001I precedes this message giving the data set name or volume serial number and the operation. For information about system abend codes, see z/OS MVS System Codes.

System action: The operation ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Notify the storage administrator of the abend.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC2001I THE ARCMGS DD FAILED TO OPEN

Explanation: The ARCPRPDO utility was unable to open the ARCMGS file.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing continues. All message output bound for ARCMGS will be lost.

Application Programmer Response: Provide a DD statement for ARCMGS if informational and error messages are desired for ARCPRPDO.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC2002I OPEN OF DDNAME ARCPDO FAILED

Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility was unable to open the ARCPDO file.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing ends with return-code 8.

Application Programmer Response: Provide a DD statement for ARCPDO.
ARC2003I  OPEN OF DDNAME SYSIN FAILED
Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility was unable to open SYSIN file.
System action: DFSMShsm processing ends with return-code 8.
Application Programmer Response: Provide a DD statement for SYSIN.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2004I  OPEN OF DDNAME ARCPRINT FAILED
Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility was unable to open ARCPRINT file.
System action: DFSMShsm processing ends with return-code 8.
Application Programmer Response: Provide a DD statement for ARCPRINT.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2005I  OPEN OF DDNAME ARCOUT FAILED
Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility was unable to open file ARCOUT and copy was specified as an option.
System action: DFSMShsm processing ends with return-code 8.
Application Programmer Response: Provide a DD statement for ARCOUT.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2006I  INCORRECT DATE yyddd
Explanation: The ARCPRPDO program was invoked with a START(yyddd) or END(yyddd) option. The value yyddd is not a valid date.
System action: ARCPRPDO ends.
Application Programmer Response: Correct the yyddd value and invoke ARCPRPDO again.
Source: ARCPRPDO

ARC2007I  INCORRECT DATE RANGE
Explanation: The ARCPRPDO program was invoked with both START(yyddd) and END(yyddd) options. However, the end date is earlier than the start date.
System action: ARCPRPDO ends.
Application Programmer Response: Correct the start or end date, or both, and invoke ARCPRPDO again.
Source: ARCPRPDO

ARC2008I  INCORRECT TIME hhmmss
Explanation: The ARCPRPDO program was invoked with a START(yyddd,hhmmss) or END(yyddd,hhmmss) option. The value hhmmss is not a valid time.
System action: ARCPRPDO ends.
Application Programmer Response: Correct the hhmmss value and invoke ARCPRPDO again.
Source: ARCPRPDO

ARC2009I  INCORRECT TIME RANGE
Explanation: The ARCPRPDO program was invoked with a START(yyddd,hhmmss) and END(yyddd,hhmmss) options. The start and end dates are equal, but the end time is earlier than the start time.
System action: ARCPRPDO ends.
Application Programmer Response: Correct the start or end time, or both, and invoke ARCPRPDO again.
Source: ARCPRPDO

ARC2010I  RECORD xxxxxxxx HAS AN UNKNOWN TVTYP
Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility detected unexpected data in the data read from the ARCPDO file.
System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: Ensure the ARCPDO DD points to a valid DFSMShsm PDO trace data set. If the problem continues, contact the IBM Support Center.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2011I  INVALID CONTROL CARD DETECTED
Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility detected an unknown formatting control card in the SYSIN data stream.
System action: DFSMShsm processing ends with return-code 8.
Application Programmer Response: Correct control parameters in the SYSIN file.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2012I  RECORD xxxxxxxx HAS AN UNKNOWN CALLER
Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility detected an unknown caller in an ENTR trace entry.
System action: DFSMShsm processing ends with return-code 8.
Application Programmer Response: Ensure the ARCPDO DD points to a valid DFSMShsm PDO trace
data set. If the problem continues, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2013I CONTROL PARAMETER IS GREATER THAN 6 BYTES: xxxxx

Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility detected a parameter that should have been 6-bytes long but was longer.

System action: DFSMShsm processing ends with return-code 8.

Application Programmer Response: Check the control parameters that are contained in SYSIN. If none of the subparameters are greater than 6-characters long, contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC2099I UNKNOWN MESSAGE xxxx

Explanation: ARCPRPDO utility had a request to output an error message for number xxxx. This message does not exist.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Contact the IBM Support Center.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6000I ABARS {ABACKUP | ARECOVER} command text

Explanation: The ABACKUP or ARECOVER command that was issued from the primary address space is written in this message.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6001E DFP IS NOT AT THE PROPER LEVEL TO PERFORM AGGREGATE BACKUP/RECOVERY, FUNCTIONS ARE DISABLED

Explanation: DFSMS/MVS is not at the proper release level to perform the tasks necessary to complete the function.

System action: If the required level of DFSMS/MVS is not installed, aggregate backup is held. Aggregate recovery can run with a lower release level of DFSMS/MVS installed than aggregate backup. If the level of DFSMS/MVS required to run aggregate recovery is not installed, both aggregate backup and recovery are disabled. When aggregate backup and recovery are disabled, subsequent ABACKUP, ARECOVER, and DEFINE ARPOOL commands fail and DFSMShsm processing continues without ABARS.

Application Programmer Response: If the message reads AGGREGATE BACKUP IS HELD, do not issue any ABACKUP commands until the proper level of DFSMS/MVS is installed. If the message reads FUNCTIONS ARE DISABLED, do not issue any ABACKUP or ARECOVER commands until the proper level of DFSMS/MVS is installed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6002E EITHER XMIT OR VOLUMES IS REQUIRED ON THE ARECOVER DATASETNAME COMMAND. ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED.

Explanation: An ARECOVER command was issued with DATASETNAME specified, but without either an XMIT or VOLUMES parameter specified. This message can also be issued to indicate that both XMIT and VOLUMES were specified when the ARECOVER command was issued with the DATASETNAME parameter. XMIT and VOLUMES are mutually exclusive parameters, one of these must be specified when the ARECOVER command is issued with the DATASETNAME parameter, not both.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the ARECOVER command specifying XMIT or VOLUMES.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6003E DFSMSDSS IS NOT AT THE PROPER LEVEL TO PERFORM AGGREGATE BACKUP/RECOVERY, FUNCTIONS ARE DISABLED

Explanation: DFSMSdss is not at the proper release level to perform the tasks necessary to complete the function.

System action: The aggregate backup or aggregate recovery function will be disabled. Subsequent ABACKUP, ARECOVER, and DEFINE ARPOOL commands will fail.

Application Programmer Response: Do not issue any more aggregate backup or aggregate recovery commands until the proper level of DFSMSdss is installed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6004I function-asid-msgtext

Explanation: DFSMShsm has been performing an aggregate backup or aggregate recovery operation. DFSMSdss has been invoked to perform the function. During the process, DFSMSdss issues a message related to the function, and DFSMShsm intercepts the
message for retransmission to the DFSMShsm user or to the ABARS activity log.

*function* value is ABACKUP if issued during aggregate backup.

*function* value is ARECOVER if issued during aggregate recovery.

*asid* is the address space ID in hexadecimal of the DFSMShsm secondary address space that is being used to perform the function.

*msgtext* is the DFSMSdss SYSPRINT record. DFSMSdss messages have a prefix of ADR.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)] for a description of the DFSMSdss messages.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6005E**  DASD UNIT TYPE INVALID ON (ABACKUP | ARECOVER) COMMAND, COMMAND FAILED

**Explanation:** An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been issued specifying a DASD unit type. DASD is not supported as a unit type for the aggregate backup output or the aggregate recovery input.

- ABACKUP indicates that the invalid unit type has been specified on an ABACKUP command.
- ARECOVER indicates that the invalid unit type has been specified on an ARECOVER command.

**System action:** Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery is not started.

**Application Programmer Response:** Specify a tape unit type in the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6006E**  VOLUME volser TO BE ADDED AS DFSMSHSM (PRIMARY | BACKUP | ML1 | ML2 | DUMP) VOLUME ALREADY DEFINED TO AGGREGATE RECOVERY AS (ML1VOL | L0VOL), ADDVOL FAILED

**Explanation:** An ADDVOL command has been entered for the specified volser. The ADDVOL command has failed because the volser has been previously defined to aggregate recovery via the DEFINE ARPOOL command with a volume type that is incompatible with the volume type on the ADDVOL command.

**System action:** The ADDVOL command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If this volume is to be ADDVOLed to DFSMShsm, the volume type must be compatible. If the volume should not be in the pool, the DEFINE ARPOOL command can be reissued specifying only those volumes that should be in the pool.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6007E**  (ABACKUP | ARECOVER) COMMAND REJECTED - REQUIRED PARAMETER = parm, NOT SPECIFIED

**Explanation:** An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been issued without specifying one of the required parameters.

- ABACKUP indicates the command is an ABACKUP command.
- ARECOVER indicates the command is an ARECOVER command.
- parm indicates the required parameter that has not been specified on the command.
  - VERIFY|EXECUTE is displayed if VERIFY or EXECUTE is not specified on the ABACKUP command. VERIFY and EXECUTE are mutually exclusive parameters. The ABACKUP command requires that either VERIFY or EXECUTE is specified.
  - PREPARE|VERIFY|EXECUTE is displayed if PREPARE, VERIFY, or EXECUTE is not specified on the ARECOVER command. PREPARE, VERIFY, and EXECUTE are mutually exclusive parameters. The ARECOVER command requires that either PREPARE, VERIFY, or EXECUTE is specified.

**System action:** The command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command using all the required parameters.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6008I**  AGGREGATE BACKUP/RECOVERY PROCNAME = procname

**Explanation:** A QUERY command with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter has been issued. This message displays the name of the procedure to be used to start the ABARS secondary address space.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6009I**  AGGREGATE BACKUP/RECOVERY MAXADDRESSSPACE = number

**Explanation:** A QUERY command with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter has been issued. This message displays the maximum number of secondary address spaces that DFSMShsm allows to be in concurrent existence, as represented by number.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.
Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC6010E  VOLUME volser TO BE DEFINED TO AGGREGATE RECOVERY AS (ML1VOL | LOVOL) VOLUME, ALREADY ADDED AS (PRIMARY | BACKUP | MIGRATION | ML2 | DUMP) VOLUME, DEFINE FAILED

Explanation: A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been entered with the volser specified. The DEFINE has failed because the volser has previously been ADDVOLed to DFSMSshsm with a volume type that is incompatible with the volume type on the DEFINE command.

System action: The DEFINE command fails. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the DEFINE command without this volume or DELVOL and then ADDVOL the volume with a compatible volume type.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC6011I  {ARECOVERREPLACE | NOARECOVERREPLACE} ISSUED FOR AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter. This message indicates if the ARECOVERREPLACE or NOARECOVERREPLACE option has been specified on the SETSYS command.

- ARECOVERREPLACE indicates that the REPLACE parameter can be specified on the ARECOVER command.
- NOARECOVERREPLACE indicates that the REPLACE parameter cannot be specified on the ARECOVER command.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC6012I  STOP COMMAND ISSUED AND DFSMSHSM SECONDARY ADDRESS SPACE(S) ACTIVE. STOP WILL TAKE EFFECT WHEN SECONDARY ADDRESS SPACE(S) COMPLETE PROCESSING.

Explanation: A STOP command has been issued and there is at least one ABARS secondary address space that is actively processing an ABACKUP or ARECOVER command. The STOP command takes effect as soon as all ABARS secondary address space processing has been completed.

System action: DFSMSshsm will accept no new commands and will end processing as soon as all ABARS secondary address spaces have completed processing.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC6013I  DEFINE ARPOOL FOR AGGREGATE GROUP = agname, SUCCESSFUL

Explanation: A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been issued to define a pool of volumes to be used as target volumes for data sets being recovered during aggregate recovery. The command has been completed successfully.

- agname indicates the aggregate group for which the volumes have been defined.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC6014E  DEFINE ARPOOL FOR AGGREGATE GROUP = agname, FAILED

Explanation: A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been issued to define a pool of volumes to be used as target volumes for data sets being recovered during aggregate recovery. The command has failed, and the volumes specified in the DEFINE ARPOOL command will not be included in the volume pool.

- The agname indicates the aggregate group for which the volumes have been defined.

System action: DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See previous messages to determine the cause of the failure. Reissue the DEFINE ARPOOL command when the problem is resolved.

Source: DFSMSshsm

ARC6015I

Explanation:

ARC6015I  ARPOOL NAME = agname,
ARC6015I  (CONT.) ML1VOLS= volser1...volsern,
ARC6015I  (CONT.) LOVOLS= volser1...volsern

A QUERY ARPOOL(agname) command has been issued to determine the volumes assigned to one aggregate recovery volume pool or to all aggregate recovery volume pools. If the agname has been specified, the pool for the specified agname and the associated volume serials are listed. If the agname has not been specified, this message is issued once for
each aggregate recovery pool defined to DFSMShsm. All pools and the associated volumes for each pool are listed.

- agname indicates the aggregate group for which the pool has been defined. This is also the name of the pool. If a general pool of volumes has been defined, agname is an asterisk (*).
- volser indicates the volume serials that are defined to the pool.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6016I  function REJECTED, FUNCTIONS ARE DISABLED

Explanation: An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been issued. The command has failed because (1) the minimum system requirements have not been met for aggregate backup or recovery, or (2) the command was directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=AUX. function indicates if the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been specified.

System action: DFSMShsm fails the command. Aggregate backup and aggregate recovery support are disabled, or not supported in a host started with HOSTMODE=AUX. DFSMShsm processing continues without aggregate backup and aggregate recovery support.

Application Programmer Response: Check the command activity log for messages ARC6001E, ARC6002E, and ARC6003E to determine which system levels have not been met. See [z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide](https://www.ibm.com) to determine the system levels required for aggregate backup and aggregate recovery support.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6019I  AGGREGATE BACKUP = {HELD | HELD EOD | NOT HELD}, AGGREGATE RECOVERY = {HELD | HELED EOD | NOT HELD}

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message indicates the status of the aggregate backup and aggregate recovery functions.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6020I  {BACKING UP | RECOVERING} {AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE dsname} FOR USER userid REQUEST request number SASINDEX=sasindex

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the ACTIVE parameter. The aggregate backup or aggregate recovery function is processing the aggregate group or the control file specified in the message. When the ARECOVER command is issued with the DATASETNAME parameter, the aggregate group name is not known to DFSMShsm until the ARECOVER command has processed for a period of time. The data set name of the control file is displayed if the aggregate group name is not known.

Do not issue any aggregate backup or recovery commands until the system is at the proper level or levels. If the system is at the proper level, then aggregate backup and recovery commands can only be directed to a host started with HOSTMODE=MAIN.

The user initiating the request is identified by userid. The request number assigned by DFSMShsm is identified by request number. If the TCBADDRESS subparameter was used with the ACTIVE parameter, the SASINDEX value is a number between 1 and 64 representing the particular active secondary address space. The SASINDEX value can be used with the CANCEL command to end the active task.

The user initiating the request is identified by userid. The request number assigned by DFSMShsm is identified by request number. If the TCBADDRESS subparameter was used with the ACTIVE parameter, the SASINDEX value is a number between 1 and 64 representing the particular active secondary address space. The SASINDEX value can be used with the CANCEL command to end the active task.

See the DFSMShsm CANCEL command for usage information.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC6021E** function FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name) FAILED BECAUSE function HAS BEEN HELD

**Explanation:** A wait-type ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has failed because the requested function has been held. If ABACKUP processing has been held because an insufficient level of DFSMSdftp is installed on the system, both wait-type and nonwait-type ABACKUP requests fail.

AGGREGATE GROUP is displayed when function is ABACKUP or ARECOVER when the ARECOVER command has been issued with the agname parameter.

CONTROL FILE DATA SET is displayed when function is ARECOVER and the ARECOVER command has been issued with the data-set-name parameter.

• agname is the aggregate group that has been specified in the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

• data-set-name is the name of the data set that has been specified for the control file in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why the requested function has been held. When the function no longer needs to be held, release the function and reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6022E** DFSMSHsm ADDRESS SPACE has BEEN SET TO {NON-SWAPPABLE | SWAPPABLE}

**Explanation:** If NON-SWAPPABLE is displayed, an ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been issued while the DFSMSHsm address space is swappable. DFSMSHsm sets the DFSMSHsm address space to NON-SWAPPABLE so that it can support interaddress space communication.

If SWAPPABLE is displayed, DFSMSHsm is reset to its original swappable configuration when ABACKUP or ARECOVER commands are no longer processing or queued.

**System action:** The DFSMSHsm address space remains nonswappable while ABACKUP or ARECOVER commands are processing or queued. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6023E** INCORRECT DFSMSHSM SECONDARY ADDRESS SPACE INVOCATION

**Explanation:** An ABARS secondary address space has been incorrectly started with the MVS START command issued from the system console.

**System action:** The ABARS secondary address space ends without establishing communications with the DFSMSHsm primary address space.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space to the operator console.

**Operator response:** If DFSMSHsm is not active, it must be started. If DFSMSHsm is active, issue the appropriate DFSMSHsm command, which is either ABACKUP or ARECOVER.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6024I** ADDRESS SPACE asid STARTED USING PROCNAME = procedurename.identifier

**Explanation:** An ABARS secondary address space has been started.

• asid is the address space ID in hexadecimal of the started DFSMSHsm secondary address space.

• procedurename.identifier is the started task name under which the secondary address space is running.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6025E** {ALLOCATION | OPEN | I/O} ERROR OCCURRED IN WRITING THE ACTIVITY LOG DATA SET data-set-name1 - AGGREGATE {BACKUP | RECOVERY} FAILED FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2)

**Explanation:** A DASD data set has been requested for the activity log, and either the allocation or open routine has failed, or an I/O error condition has been detected while writing to the data set. A SYSOUT data set could not be allocated for the activity log to recover from the error.

If a SYSOUT data set has been requested for the activity log, the SYSOUT data set could not be allocated or opened.

The message is issued to the operator console and the task ends.

• ALLOCATION indicates that the activity log could not be allocated.
OPEN indicates that the activity log could not be opened.

I/O indicates that the activity log received an I/O error while writing the data set.

data-set-name1 is the name of the activity log data set that received the error if DASD, or SYSOUT is the name if a SYSOUT activity log has been requested.

BACKUP indicates that the error has occurred during aggregate backup processing.

RECOVERY indicates that the error has occurred during aggregate recovery processing.

AGGREGATE GROUP agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2 is the name of the control file being used in the ARECOVER command.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails. This message is issued by the ABARS secondary address space to the operator console.

Operator response: Notify your system programmer.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshm

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ARC6027I DFSMSHshm PRIMARY ADDRESS SPACE ISSUED 'command' TO CANCEL A SECONDARY ADDRESS SPACE. [AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY) IS HELD.]

Explanation: The DFSMSshm primary address space has issued an MVS CANCEL command to cancel a secondary address space. The time allotted for an address space to start has been exceeded, the ABARS control task has abnormally ended (abended) when secondary address spaces are active, or a recursive abend has occurred in the ABARS subtasks when the secondary address spaces are active.

custom command indicates which ABARS secondary address space has been cancelled. An example is as follows:

"C ABARnnntt,A=asid"

where:

C MVS CANCEL command
ABAR DFSMSHshm aggregate backup and aggregate recovery function
nn task number from 01 to 15
nt individual time stamp
A address space ID
asid address space number

System action: The aggregate backup or aggregate recovery function is held if the CANCEL is a result of a secondary address space not starting within an allotted time interval. This is dependent upon which command has been processing. In this case the command that has been processing will not be purged from DFSMSHshm's work queue. If the cancel is issued as a result of an abnormal end, the affected function is not held, but the command being processed will be purged from DFSMSHshm's work queue. DFSMSHshm processing continues.

Operator response: Ensure that the address space for which the MVS CANCEL command has been issued is cancelled. If the task is still active in the system,
issue an MVS FORCE command to cancel the address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** In the case of a timing failure, verify that the procedure name used by DFSMShsm to start a secondary address space exists. In this case, the aggregate backup or aggregate recovery command remains on the queue. When the problem is corrected, release the function that has been held. If the message has been issued as a result of a timing problem, verify that the maximum amount of time allowed for an ABARS secondary address space to start is sufficient. (This is verified by using the DFSMShsm DISPLAY command for .ARCABRCB.+494.)

This full word contains the hexadecimal equivalent of 300 (X'12C'), which signifies that 5 minutes are allowed for the ABARS secondary address space to start. This field is patchable by the DFSMShsm PATCH command: PATCH .ABRCB.+494 'x'nnnnnnnn', where 'nnnnnnnn' is the hexadecimal time value in seconds that you are allowing for ABARS' secondary address spaces to start.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC6028E**

**Explanation:** A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been entered with the volser specified. The DEFINE command has failed because the volser has been previously DEFINEd to DFSMShsm with a volume type that is incompatible with the volume type on this DEFINE command or the DEFINE command has used the same volser with both the ML1VOLS and LOVOLS parameters.

**System action:** The DEFINE command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct conflicts and reissue this command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC6029E**

**Explanation:** A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been entered with the volser specified. The DEFINE command has failed because the volser is an SMS-managed volume.

**System action:** The DEFINE command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the DEFINE command without this volume.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC6030I**

**Explanation:** An activity log has been allocated to either DASD or SYSOUT. This message informs the issuer of the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command of the activity log data set name or SYSOUT class.

- `agnname` is the name of the aggregate group that is being processed by aggregate backup.
- `data-set-name1` is the name of the control file data set that is being processed by aggregate recovery.
- `data-set-name2` is the name of the activity log data set when allocated to DASD.
- `SYSSOUT=class` indicates that the activity log has been allocated to SYSOUT in the specified class class.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. This message is issued to the user that has entered the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC6031E**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm has attempted to start a secondary address space as a result of an ABACKUP or ARECOVER command being issued. The internally generated MVS START command has failed.

**System action:** Aggregate backup and aggregate recovery are held. Other DFSMShsm functions are not affected.

**Application Programmer Response:** Do not issue any new ABACKUP or ARECOVER commands until the problem is resolved. Once the problem is corrected, release aggregate backup and aggregate recovery and then reissue the commands.

This error will most likely occur if adequate system storage is not available or the system has exceeded the maximum number of address spaces allowed by MVS.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**ARC6032E**

**Explanation:** A failure has occurred in issuing a command to cancel a secondary address space during aggregate backup or aggregate recovery processing.

- `command` indicates the command being issued. This will give the `taskname.identifier` that is associated with the secondary address space being cancelled.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**command** also gives the hexadecimal address space ID of the address space it has been attempting to cancel.

**System action:** Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery is held. Other DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** If the address space is still active, use either the MVS CANCEL or FORCE command, using the identifier displayed in the error message. This should cause the address space to be cancelled.

**Application Programmer Response:** This error is most likely a timing problem. The address space is probably in a state where it cannot be cancelled at this time. Manually issuing the MVS CANCEL or FORCE command should allow the address space to be cancelled.

Once the failure is corrected, release the affected function and reissue the command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6033I**  
**AGGREGATE RECOVERY UNIT NAME = unittype**

**Explanation:** A QUERY command has been issued with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter. The unit type that has been used to recover nonmigrated data sets to tape during an aggregate recovery is indicated by *unittype*.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6034E**  
**DFSMSSDS (DUMP | RESTORE) RETURN CODE return-code RECEIVED DURING AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY)**

**Explanation:** DFSMSSDS has returned a nonzero return code during aggregate backup or aggregate recovery processing.

- DUMP indicates DFSMSSDS has been invoked by aggregate backup to dump data sets.
- RESTORE indicates DFSMSSDS has been invoked by aggregate recovery to restore data sets.
- *return-code* is the return code received from DFSMSSDS.

**System action:** Return code 4 indicates that the DFSMSSDS operation has completed, but a warning (W) message has been issued during processing. In this case, aggregate backup or aggregate recovery continues but completes with a nonzero return code.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** See message ARC6004I to determine the cause of the DFSMSSDS nonzero return code. Message ARC6004I contains the text of the messages issued by DFSMSSDS that describe the error.

Resolve the problem and reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command if it is deemed necessary based on the associated DFSMSSDS messages.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6035E**  
**taskname TASK ABENDED, CODE ffssuuu IN MODULE modname AT OFFSET offset, STORAGE LOCATION location**

**Explanation:** A DFSMShsm task has abnormally ended (abended).

- *taskname* is the name of the failing task. If the abend occurs during the processing of an ABACKUP, the taskname will be ABACKUP. If the abend occurs during the processing of an ARECOVER, the taskname is ARECOVER. If the abend occurs after the completion of an ABACKUP or an ARECOVER, before the (ABARS) secondary address space terminates, the taskname is ABARS.
- *ffssuuu* is the abend code.
  - *ff* is the name of the indicator flags.
  - *sss* is the system completion code.
  - *uuu* is the user completion code.
- *modname* is the name of the abend module.
- *offset* is the abend module offset.
- *location* is the address where the abend has occurred.

This message is not issued when ABARS secondary address space is cancelled via an MVS CANCEL command.

**System action:** Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command after the error is resolved.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6036I**  
**AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY | BACKUP/RECOVERY) parmname = parmvalue**

**Explanation:** A QUERY command with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter has been issued.

- BACKUP indicates that the parameter applies to aggregate backup.
- RECOVERY indicates that the parameter applies to aggregate recovery.
- BACKUP/RECOVERY indicates that the value applies to both aggregate backup and aggregate recovery.
- *parmname* = indicates the SETSYS parameter that applies to ABARS that is being displayed.
  - PERCENTUTILIZED indicates the percent of the DASD that is allowed to be filled by DFSMSdss during ARECOVER processing. This can be anywhere from 1 to 100 percent of the DASD.
  - ABARSVOLCOUNT indicates the method for determining volume count for SMS target data set allocations performed by DFSMSdss. This parameter affects only the ARECOVER of data sets dumped from primary volumes (L0 data sets).
  - ABARSOPTIMIZE allows an installation to adjust performance when it backs up level 0 DASD data sets specified in the INCLUDE list.
  - ABARSTGTGDS indicates to ARECOVER processing how to set the TGTGDS parameter that is passed to DFSMSdss when restoring SMS-managed generation data sets.
  - ABARDELETEACTIVITY indicates that DFSMSHsm automatically deletes the ABARS activity log during ABARS roll off processing or during EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS processing when the log resides on DASD.
  - ABARSTAPES specifies whether ABACKUP stacks the output files onto a minimum number of tape volumes and that ARECOVER continue processing as if the ABACKUP output files are stacked. ARECOVER fails if it determines that the files are not stacked.
  - ABARSKIP specifies whether data sets protected by Peer-to-Peer Remote Copy (PPRC) or eXtended Remote Copy (XRC) should be skipped by ABACKUP.

- *parmvalue* = indicates the value assigned to the SETSYS parameter specified in *parmname*.
  - percent indicates the value assigned by the PERCENTUTILIZED parameter of the ARECOVER command, or the SETSYS ARECOVERPERCENTUTILIZED default value of 80%.
  - The following ABARSVOLCOUNT values are valid:
    - *NONE* indicates that the ABARSVOLCOUNT parameter is not passed to DFSMSdss.
    - ANY indicates that the ABARSVOLCOUNT parameter is passed to DFSMSdss.
  - The following ABARSOPTIMIZE values are valid:
    - If 1, then DFSMSdss reads one track at a time.
    - If 2, then DFSMSdss reads two tracks at a time.
    - If 3, then DFSMSdss reads five tracks at a time.
    - If 4, then DFSMSdss reads one cylinder at a time.
  - The following ABARSTGTGDS values are valid:
    - ACTIVE indicates that SMS-managed generation data sets are assigned the active status; for example, rolled into the GDG base.
    - DEFERRED indicates that SMS-managed generation data sets are assigned the deferred status.
    - ROLLEDOFF indicates that SMS-managed generation data sets are assigned the rolled off status.
    - SOURCE indicates that SMS-managed generation data sets are assigned the same status as the source data set.
  - The following ABARDELETEACTIVITY values are valid:
    - YES indicates whether the ABARS activity log will be deleted during ABARS roll off processing or during EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS processing.
    - NO indicates that no automatic deletion is performed. NO is the default.
  - The following ABARSTAPES values are valid:
    - STACK indicates to ABACKUP to stack the ABACKUP output files on a minimum number of tape volumes.
    - NOSTACK indicates to ABACKUP not to stack the ABACKUP output files to DASD.
  - The following ABARSKIP values are valid:
    - PPRC, XRC, directs ABACKUP to skip data sets protected by either PPRC or XRC.
    - PPRC, NOXRC directs ABACKUP to skip only data sets protected by PPRC.
    - NOPPRC, XRC directs ABACKUP to skip only data sets protected by XRC.
    - NOPPRC, NOXRC directs ABACKUP not to skip data sets protected by either PPRC or XRC.

System action: None.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMSHsm

ARC6040E  CATALOG SEARCH INTERFACE CANNOT BE LOADED, ABEND CODE IS xxx, REASON CODE IS xxx

Explanation: During preparation to process an aggregate backup or aggregate recovery request, DFSMSHsm attempted to load the Catalog Search Interface module IGCGSI00 but the load failed. The abnormal end (abend) and reason codes from the attempted load are indicated in the message.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.
Application Programmer Response: None.
System programmer response: Use the explanations
of the abend and reason codes, which are found in Z/OS MVS System Codes to determine the reason for the load failure. Correct the error and reissue the ABACKUP/ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6051I  AN INSTRUCTION DATA SET WAS NOT SPECIFIED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname

Explanation:  An instruction data set name has not been specified for the aggregate group.

• agname is the name of the aggregate group.

System action:  Aggregate backup processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  If an instruction data set is desired for the aggregate group, redefine the aggregate group with an instruction data set name included. The instruction data set specified must be allocated and have any instructions to the recovery site edited into it. Reissue the ABACKUP command. Aggregate backup defines a dummy instruction data set if one is not specified. If an instruction data set is not desired, no action is required and the aggregate backup processing can continue.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6052E  SELECTION DATA SET

data-set-name[(membername)] IN AGGREGATE GROUP agname NOT FOUND - AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED

Explanation:  A data set in the aggregate group has been specified as a selection data set and could not be found. Either the name of the selection data set has been misspelled or it has not been created prior to issuing the ABACKUP command.

• data-set-name is the name of the selection data set that has not been found.

• membername is the member of the selection data set that has not been found if the selection data set is a partitioned data set.

• agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

System action:  DFSMShsm ends ABACKUP processing for the specified aggregate group.

Application Programmer Response:  Determine if the construct name is misspelled or if the specified construct is defined or not.

• Use the ISMF panels to determine the correct name of the construct. If the name is spelled incorrectly on the ABACKUP command, reissue the ABACKUP command using the correct name of the aggregate group. If the name is spelled incorrectly for one of the constructs, correct the name of the construct.

• If the SMS construct is not defined at all, use the appropriate ISMF panels to define the SMS construct. Reissue the ABACKUP command.

• If the Management Class has defined ACPYTECH=VR, reissue the ABACKUP command on the host with DFSMShsm version V1R10 or higher.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6054I  AGGREGATE BACKUP STARTING FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname, AT time, STARTED TASK = procedurename.identifier

Explanation:  An aggregate backup function has been started to process the aggregate group.

• agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

• time is the time of day the aggregate backup has been started. It is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).
Note: The time stamp in this message may not be the same from the ABARS secondary address space and the DFSMShsm primary address space.

- procedurename.identifier is the started task name that the secondary address space is running under.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: This message is issued by both the DFSMShsm primary address space and the ABARS secondary address space so that it will be entered into their respective activity logs. For the DFSMShsm primary address space this message is issued only to the command activity log. For the ABARS secondary address space this message is issued to the activity log and to the user that entered the ABACKUP command.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6055I AGGREGATE BACKUP HAS COMPLETED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname, AT time, RETCODE = nnn

Explanation: DFSMShsm completed an aggregate backup function.

If the RETCODE is zero, the aggregate backup completed successfully. If the RETCODE is nonzero, an error condition occurred and RETCODE is set to nnn. See message ARC6nnn for an explanation of the error condition.

Note: The message referred to indicates the first error encountered that causes aggregate backup to fail. Other error conditions encountered afterward would also cause aggregate backup to fail. The ABARS secondary address space activity log indicates all error occurrences.

- agname is the name of the aggregate group processed.
- time is the time of day aggregate backup ended. It is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).

Note: The time stamp in this message may not be the same from the ABARS secondary address space and the DFSMShsm primary address space.

- nnn indicates the first error condition encountered by the aggregate backup function.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: This message is issued by both the DFSMShsm primary address space and the ABARS secondary address space, so it is entered into their respective activity logs. For the DFSMShsm primary address space this message is issued to the command activity log. The message is also routed to the console in order to facilitate automatic operations usage.

Application Programmer Response: If the RETCODE value is nonzero, see message ARC6nnn in the ABARS secondary address space activity log for this aggregate backup task to determine the specific error condition that caused the failure.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6056E SPECIFIED INSTRUCTION DATA SET data-set-name NOT FOUND FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname - AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED

Explanation: The instruction data set that has been specified in the aggregate group could not be found. Either the data set name has been misspelled or the data set has not been allocated before issuing the ABACKUP command.

- data-set-name is the name of the instruction data set specified in the aggregate group.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

System action: DFSMShsm ends ABACKUP processing for the specified aggregate group.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the instruction data set name is spelled incorrectly or if it is not allocated.

- Use the aggregate group ISMF panel to determine the name of the instruction data set as it is defined to the aggregate group. If the name of the instruction data set is different, change the name of the instruction data set in the aggregate group. This will require that the SMS configuration be reactivated via the SETSMS command. Reissue the ABACKUP command.
- If the instruction data set is not allocated, allocate the instruction data set, insert the desired information and instructions in the instruction data set, and reissue the ABACKUP command. This does not require reactivation of the SMS configuration.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6057E {ALLOCATION | OPEN | I/O) ERROR OCCURRED IN READING SELECTION DATA SET data-set-name[(membername)] FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname - AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED

Explanation: An allocation, OPEN, or I/O error has occurred in attempting to read a selection data set.

- ALLOCATION indicates that the data set has received an allocation error.
- OPEN indicates that the data set has received an open error.
- I/O indicates that the data set has received an I/O error in reading the data set.
• \textit{data-set-name} is the name of the selection data set that received the error.

• \textit{membername} is the member of the selection data set that has received the error when the selection data set is a partitioned data set.

• \textit{agname} is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** Aggregate backup fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** For specific error return codes and reason codes associated with the failure, see previous message ARC0645I or ARC6164E in the ABARS secondary address space activity log for this aggregate group.

Reissue the \texttt{ABACKUP} command after the error is corrected.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6059E**

\texttt{ERROR OCCURRED IN OBTAINING DFSMShsm CONTROL DATA SET RECORDS FOR DATA SET \textit{data-set-name} BEING PROCESSED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP \textit{agname} - RECORD TYPE THAT FAILED IS \{MCA | MCD | MCO | MCV\}}

**Explanation:** An error has occurred in attempting to read the DFSMShsm migration control data set during aggregate backup.

• \textit{data-set-name} is the name of the data set whose DFSMShsm CDS records have received the error.

• \textit{agname} is the name of the aggregate group being processed by this \texttt{ABACKUP} command.

• MCA indicates the DFSMShsm control data set record that has received the error is an MCA control data set record.

• MCD indicates the DFSMShsm control data set record that has received the error is an MCD control data set record.

• MCO indicates the DFSMShsm control data set record that has received the error is an MCO control data set record.

• MCV insert indicates the DFSMShsm control data set record that received the error is an MCV control data set record.

**System action:** If installation-wide exit ARCBEEXT is active and indicates that the data set should be bypassed, aggregate backup continues, bypassing this data set. If installation-wide exit ARCBEEXT is not active or it does not indicate that the data set should be skipped, aggregate backup fails after the completion of the verification process.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the aggregate backup command after the error is corrected. If the record type is MCV, ensure that the volume the data set resides on is ADDVOLed to DFSMShsm. See message ARC0184I, issued by the DFSMShsm primary address space. The DFSMShsm primary address space command activity log can be used for further information.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6060I**

\texttt{VOLUMES USED FOR DATA FILE \textit{data-set-name} DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP \textit{agname} ARE: volser1 [...volsern]}

**Explanation:** The volumes that have been used by aggregate backup to contain the data file information are listed.

• \textit{data-set-name} is the data set name of the data file.

• \textit{agname} is the aggregate group that has been processed.
• `volser,...volsern` are the volume serials of the volumes used to contain the data file information.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6061I**

**Explanation:** The volumes that have been used by aggregate backup to contain the control file information are listed.

- `data-set-name` is the data set name of the control file.
- `agnname` is the aggregate group that has been processed.
- `volser,...volsern` are the volume serials of the volumes used to contain the control file information.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6062I**

**Explanation:** The message lists the volumes that have been used by aggregate backup to contain the accompany data sets. These volumes are to be transported with the aggregate backup package.

- `agnname` is the aggregate group that was being processed.
- `volser,...volsern` are the volume serials of the volumes used for the accompany data sets.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6063I**

**Explanation:** An instruction data set has been specified for the aggregate group. The name of the aggregate group and the instruction data set are listed.

- `agnname` is the aggregate group that has been processed.
- `data-set-name` is the name of the instruction data set that has been specified by the installation in the aggregate group.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.
**ARC6067E • ARC6070E**

- `data-set-name2` is the name of the selection data set that contains the catalog name.
- `agname` is the aggregate group that is being processed.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Edit the selection data set that contains the catalog name and delete the catalog name from the list of data sets. Reissue the ABACKUP command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6067E • SDSP `sdspname` COULD NOT BE ALLOCATED FOR DATA SET `data-set-name` FOR AGGREGATE GROUP `agname`**

**Explanation:** An attempt has been made to allocate an SDSP data set for aggregate backup processing. The allocation has been unsuccessfully tried every 5 seconds for 15 minutes. In addition, the DFSMShsm primary address space has been called to have migration relinquish the SDSP every minute.

- `sdspname` is the name of the SDSP data set that could not be allocated.
- `data-set-name` is the name of the data set that resides in the SDSP that could not be allocated. This is the data set that is to have been backed up by the aggregate backup processing.
- `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** After the final unsuccessful attempt, if an installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is not active or indicates that processing is to continue normally, aggregate backup fails. If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is active and indicates that the data set should be bypassed, aggregate backup continues, bypassing this data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine why the SDSP could not be allocated. The most common reason is that the DFSMShsm primary address space has the SDSP allocated for migration or recall. See message ARC6164E for return codes and information codes to determine the cause of the failure. When the situation that caused the allocation failure is corrected, reissue the ABACKUP command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6068I • SELECTION DATA SET `data-set-name` IS EMPTY FOR AGGREGATE BACKUP OF AGGREGATE GROUP `agname`**

**Explanation:** During aggregate backup, the specified selection data set has been found to be empty. The data set has been ignored.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6069E • ALL SPECIFIED SELECTION DATA SETS ARE EMPTY FOR AGGREGATE GROUP `agname`**

**Explanation:** All selection data sets that have been specified for the aggregate group are empty.

- `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** Aggregate backup fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** Define the selection data sets properly, ensuring that each contains the INCLUDE keyword and a valid parameter list. Then reissue the ABACKUP command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6070E • DATA SET `data-set-name` WAS SPECIFIED IN BOTH THE {INCLUDE | ACCOMPANY | ALLOCATE} and {ACCOMPANY | ALLOCATE} LISTS. AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP `agname`**

**Explanation:** The data set name has been specified in more than one of the following data set lists: INCLUDE, ACCOMPANY, ALLOCATE. Aggregate backup processing will fail.

- `data-set-name` is the name of the data set that has been specified in more than one of the above-mentioned data set lists.
- `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Edit the selection data set so that the same data set name is not specified in more than one of the following data set lists: INCLUDE, ACCOMPANY, ALLOCATE. Reissue the ABACKUP command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE has failed for a data set.  

Explanation:  The volumes that have been used by aggregate backup to contain either the instruction data set information or the ABACKUP activity log information, or both, are listed.
- **data-set-name** is the name of the instruction/activity log file.
- **agname** is the aggregate group that has been processed.
- **volser,...,volserm** are the volume serials of the volumes used to contain either or both the instruction data set information and ABACKUP activity log information.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

---

THE MIGRATED DATA SET  
data-set-name SPECIFIED IN THE  
ALLOCATE LIST WILL BE RECALLED

Explanation:  A data set that has been specified in the ALLOCATE list is migrated. This data set will be recalled to enable the aggregate backup function to obtain the information needed for allocation.
- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set that will be recalled.

System action:  Aggregate backup continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None.

Source:  DFSMShsm

---

ERROR OCCURRED IN ATTEMPTING  
(TO ENQUEUE I DEQUEUE) ON DATA  
SET data-set-name, AGGREGATE  
BACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE  
GROUP agname. RETURN  
CODE=return-code

Explanation:  All DASD data sets belonging to an aggregate to be backed up must be ENQUEUED and then DEQUEUED to prevent DFSMShsm from processing them while ABACKUP is processing. The ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE has failed for a data set.
- **data-set-name** is the data set that fails the ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE.
- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **return-code** is the ENQ or DEQ macro return code.

System action:  Aggregate backup fails.

Application Programmer Response:  If an ENQUEUE fails, the DFSMShsm primary address space has been processing a data set that belongs to this aggregate. Ensure that DFSMShsm space maintenance is not active for data sets belonging to this aggregate and reissue the ABACKUP command. If a DEQUEUE fails, see your system programmer.

Source:  DFSMShsm

---

ERROR IN ADDING TAPE VOLUME  
volser TO ABARS RACF TAPE VOLUME  
SET, RETURN CODE = rc, REASON  
CODE = reas

Explanation:  RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. DFSMShsm makes an attempt to add the tape volume serial number of **volser** to the ABARS tape volume set of HSMABR and fails.
- If the return code is 24, DFSMShsm has intercepted a 585 abnormal end (abend).
- If the return code is 20, RACF has failed the request or the issuance of the RACDEF SVC has resulted in a nonzero return code.
- If DFSMShsm has intercepted an abend, ABEND is indicated instead of a reason code.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  This message informs you of an error that has occurred when DFSMShsm has attempted to add a tape volume to the ABARS RACF tape volume set.
- If the return code is 24, an ICH4091 message will also be issued. The RACF reason code is **xx**. For a description of the RACF abend and reason codes, see [z/OS Security Server RACF Messages and Codes](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSTJU7_7.1.0/com.ibm.zos.security.racf.messages.710.doc).  
- If the return code is 20 and an abend did not occur, the reason code is one of the possible return codes from the RACDEF SVC in [z/OS MVS Programming](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEK68_4.3.0/asee/asee_com البيانات_0095.htm).

Source:  DFSMShsm

---

TAPE VOLUME volser SUCCESSFULLY  
ADDED TO ABARS RACF TAPE  
VOLUME SET

Explanation:  RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. The volume serial number of **volser** has been successfully added to the ABARS RACF tape volume set of HSMABR.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  This message informs you that DFSMShsm is RACF protecting one of its tape volumes. An authorized user can determine what is currently in the ABARS RACF tape volume set...
by issuing the following RACF command:
   RLIST TAPEVOL HSMABR ALL

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6076E  TAPE VOLUME volser REJECTED,
           VOLUME IS PROTECTED BUT DOES NOT APPEAR IN ABARS RACF TAPE
           VOLUME SET

Explanation: RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape
volume protection option is in effect. DFSMShsm has selected the volume volser for use during aggregate
backup or recovery processing and the tape is RACF protected, but does not appear in the ABARS RACF
tape volume set.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. A new tape mount will be requested.

Application Programmer Response: The system programmer or storage administrator responsible for
DFSMShsm should contact the RACF security administrator for help in resolving this problem.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6077E  TAPE VOLUME volser REJECTED,
           VOLUME ALREADY IN ABARS RACF TAPE VOLUME SET

Explanation: RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape
volume protection option is in effect. DFSMShsm has selected the volume volser for use during aggregate
backup or recovery processing and the tape is RACF protected, but already appears in the ABARS RACF
tape volume set. In this case it is assumed that it has been added to RACF during a previous aggregate
backup or aggregate recovery process.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. A new tape mount will be requested.

Application Programmer Response: The system programmer or storage administrator responsible for
DFSMShsm should contact the RACF security administrator for help in resolving this problem.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6078I  {DEFINITION | DELETION} OF RACF PROFILE FAILED FOR DATA SET
           data-set-name1 USING CONTROL FILE
           DATA SET datasetname2, RACF
           RETURN CODE = return-code, REASON CODE = reason-code

Explanation: During aggregate recovery, DFSMShsm has attempted to either define or delete a RACF profile
for a RACF-indicated migrated data set. The definition or deletion of the RACF profile has failed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The deletion of the ABACKUP output file has failed and the ABR record
for this copy has not been written. You must manually delete the ABACKUP output file data-set-name.

Source: DFSMShsm

DEFINITION indicates that an attempt to define a RACF profile has failed for a RACF-indicated
migrated data set.

DELETION indicates that a RACF profile has been defined for a RACF-indicated migrated data set, but
subsequent recovery of the data set has failed. An attempt to delete the RACF profile has failed.

data-set-name1 is the name of the migrated data set

data-set-name2 is the name of the control file that has been specified in the ARECOVER command.

return-code is the RACF return code.

reason-code is the RACF reason code.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the failure has occurred in defining a RACF profile and the data set
has been recovered, you must define a RACF profile to allow access to this data set. If the failure has occurred
in deleting a RACF profile, a RACF profile has been defined; however, the data set has not been recovered.
This RACF profile should be deleted before attempting another ARECOVER.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6079E  DELETE OF (CONTROL | DATA | INSTRUCTION/ACTIVITY LOG) FILE
           data-set-name FOR AGGREGATE
           GROUP agname FAILED, DELETE
           RETURN CODE = return-code

Explanation: The ABACKUP command processing failed due to an error or HOLD was specified. The
ABACKUP command processing attempted to delete the associated control, data, or instruction activity log
file for this version, but the delete has failed.

control file indicates that the output control file
received the error.

data file indicates that the output data file received
the error.

instruction activity log file indicates that the output
instruction activity log file received the error.

data-set-name is the name of the ABACKUP output
file.

agname is the name of the aggregate group being
processed.

return-code is the SVC 26 return code.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The deletion of the ABACKUP output file has failed and the ABR record
for this copy has not been written. You must manually delete the ABACKUP output file data-set-name.

Source: DFSMShsm

DEFINITION indicates that an attempt to define a RACF profile has failed for a RACF-indicated
migrated data set.

DELETION indicates that a RACF profile has been defined for a RACF-indicated migrated data set, but
subsequent recovery of the data set has failed. An attempt to delete the RACF profile has failed.

data-set-name1 is the name of the migrated data set

data-set-name2 is the name of the control file that has been specified in the ARECOVER command.

return-code is the RACF return code.

reason-code is the RACF reason code.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the failure has occurred in defining a RACF profile and the data set
has been recovered, you must define a RACF profile to allow access to this data set. If the failure has occurred
in deleting a RACF profile, a RACF profile has been defined; however, the data set has not been recovered.
This RACF profile should be deleted before attempting another ARECOVER.

Source: DFSMShsm

DEFINITION indicates that an attempt to define a RACF profile has failed for a RACF-indicated
migrated data set.

DELETION indicates that a RACF profile has been defined for a RACF-indicated migrated data set, but
subsequent recovery of the data set has failed. An attempt to delete the RACF profile has failed.

data-set-name1 is the name of the migrated data set

data-set-name2 is the name of the control file that has been specified in the ARECOVER command.

return-code is the RACF return code.

reason-code is the RACF reason code.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the failure has occurred in defining a RACF profile and the data set
has been recovered, you must define a RACF profile to allow access to this data set. If the failure has occurred
in deleting a RACF profile, a RACF profile has been defined; however, the data set has not been recovered.
This RACF profile should be deleted before attempting another ARECOVER.

Source: DFSMShsm

DEFINITION indicates that an attempt to define a RACF profile has failed for a RACF-indicated
migrated data set.

DELETION indicates that a RACF profile has been defined for a RACF-indicated migrated data set, but
subsequent recovery of the data set has failed. An attempt to delete the RACF profile has failed.

data-set-name1 is the name of the migrated data set

data-set-name2 is the name of the control file that has been specified in the ARECOVER command.

return-code is the RACF return code.

reason-code is the RACF reason code.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If the failure has occurred in defining a RACF profile and the data set
has been recovered, you must define a RACF profile to allow access to this data set. If the failure has occurred
in deleting a RACF profile, a RACF profile has been defined; however, the data set has not been recovered.
This RACF profile should be deleted before attempting another ARECOVER.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC6080E  (SPECIFIED INSTRUCTION DATASET 
data-set-name | DASD ACTIVITY LOG) 
WAS NOT BACKED UP DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname

Explanation:  ABACKUP has failed to include the specified instruction data set or a DASD activity log in the ABACKUP output tapes. The ABACKUP output tapes can be used as input for ARECOVER, but the instruction data set and the activity log cannot be recovered at the recovery site.

- data-set-name is the name of the specified instruction data set.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  None

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC6081E  ALLOCATION FAILED FOR {dsname} DURING AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY) FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name) A NON-TAPE DEVICE WAS ALLOCATED INSTEAD OF A TAPE DEVICE

Explanation:  An allocation has been requested for dataset name dsname and a nontape device has been allocated when a tape device is expected.

System action:  Aggregate backup fails. Aggregate recovery proceeds to recover as much as possible.

Application Programmer Response:  If the allocation results are not what the installation desires, modify the ACS routines accordingly and reissue the command.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC6082E  LIBRARY CONSISTENCY CHECK FAILED DURING AGGREGATE
{BACKUP | RECOVERY} FOR
{AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name?} FOR DATA SET 
{datasetname2}. RETURN CODE = 
{return-code}

Explanation:  A library inconsistency has been found prior to allocating data set datasetname2. The tape volumes for data set datasetname2 are not stored in the same library, or all volumes are not stored outside of a library, or a failure has occurred in determining the library status of a set of volumes.

- Return code 8 indicates that all volumes are not contained within one library or all volumes are not stored outside a library.
- Return code 16 indicates a failure in determining library status.

An associated ARC0960I message is issued for each volume on which data set datasetname2 resides, indicating the name of the library containing the volume.


Application Programmer Response:  None

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC6083A  ALLOCATION REQUEST FAILED FOR {volser | data-set-name} DURING AGGREGATE {BACKUP | RECOVERY} FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name} REPLY WAIT OR CANCEL

Explanation:  An aggregate backup or recovery command attempted an allocation on the volume volser or data set name dsname in use by another task for the past 30 minutes. The operator is asked for direction.

- agname is the name of the aggregate group processing.
- data-set-name is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.

System action:  The DFSMShsm task waits for a reply. If the reply is WAIT, the task continues to wait for the volume or data set to become available, checking in no less than 20–second intervals for its availability. If the reply is CANCEL, the aggregate backup or recovery request fails because the volume or data set is not available.

Operator response:  If the volume or data set really is still in use by another task, reply WAIT or CANCEL. If the tape volume cannot be found, reply CANCEL.

Source:  DFSMShsm

ARC6084E  DURING ARECOVER PROCESSING, THE ATTRIBUTES OF VSAM DATA SET 
data-set-name MAY CHANGE

Explanation:  A VSAM data set has been encountered in the ABACKUP ALLOCATE list during ABACKUP processing. The possibility exists that the attributes of this data set may change as a result of ARECOVER command processing. The ABACKUP RETURN CODE, appearing in message ARC6055I, is set to 084.

System action:  DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By:  ABARS secondary address space.

Application Programmer Response:  This message is intended to warn that the attributes of the VSAM data
set could change during ARECOVER processing. This potential problem can be avoided by including all VSAM data sets in the ABACKUP INCLUDE list instead of the ALLOCATE list.

A patchable bit in the ABRCB, when set ON, prevents the ABACKUP RETURN CODE from being set to 084 when VSAM data sets are encountered in the ABACKUP ALLOCATE list. For example,

PATCH .ABRCB.+81 BITS(........1)

Source: DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC6085I**  *ICF CATALOG* *catalogname* SPECIFIED IN THE ALLOCATE LIST WAS NOT SELECTED DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP *agname*

**Explanation:** ABACKUP processing did not select the specified ICF catalog from the ALLOCATE/ALLOCATEEXCLUDE filtering. The ICF catalog was not specified as a fully qualified data set name in the ALLOCATE list, and was found to be unavailable during processing. There is a catalog entry in the standard search order for the specified ICF catalog, but the actual ICF catalog does not exist on the cataloged volume. The ICF catalog is not backed up.

- The *catalogname* is the name of the ICF catalog that was not selected during aggregate backup processing.
- The *agname* is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** This message informs you that an error was intercepted during catalog filtering and the ICF catalog was not selected. Previous messages in the SYSLOG further describe the error. See the explanation of messages IDC3009I RC4 REAS108, IEC331I RC4 REAS38, IEC331I RC4 REAS86, and IEC161I RC4 REAS80.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC6086I**  RETURN CODE *return-code* RECEIVED FROM INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT *installation-wide exit name*, EXIT MARKED INOPERATIVE DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP *agname*

**Explanation:** The specified installation-wide exit *installation-wide exitname* returned a nonzero return code during aggregate backup processing for aggregate group *agname*. The return code *return-code* indicates an abnormal condition.

**System action:** The specified exit is disabled for the currently active ABARS secondary address space, which is processing the specified aggregate group *agname*. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC6087I**  **GDG BASE** *gdgbasename1* HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY DEFINED FOR (CONTROL | DFSMSDSS DATA | INTERNAL I/O DATA | INSTRUCTION) FILE *data-set-name2* USING DFSMSHSM DEFAULT ATTRIBUTES DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery of DFHSM 2.6.0 ABACKUP output, it was found that the GDG base for the indicated ABACKUP output file did not exist. A GDG base was defined using the following DFSMSHsm default attributes to allow the indicated file to be cataloged.

- LIMIT(255)
- Attributes
  - NOEMPTY
  - SCRATCH
- OWNER(*authid*) where *authid* is the DFSMSHsm authorized userid
- TO(99365)
- *gdgbasename1* is the name of the GDG base that was defined.
- CONTROL indicates that the GDG base was defined for the ABACKUP output control file data set.
- DFSMSdss DATA indicates that the GDG base was defined for the ABACKUP output DFSMSdss data file data set.
- INTERNAL I/O DATA indicates that the GDG base was defined for the ABACKUP output INTERNAL I/O data file data set.
- INSTRUCTION indicates that the GDG base was defined for the ABACKUP output instruction file data set.
- *data-set-name2* is the name of the related ABACKUP output file.

**System action:** The named GDG base is defined. DFSMSHsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

---

**ARC6088E**  **DEFINED FAILED FOR GDG BASE** *gdgbasename1* FOR CONTROL | DFSMSDSS DATA | INTERNAL I/O DATA | INSTRUCTION FILE *data-set-name2* - AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED

**System action:** The specified exit is disabled for the currently active ABARS secondary address space, which is processing the specified aggregate group *agname*. DFSMSHsm processing continues.
**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery of DFHSM 2.6.0 ABACKUP output, it was found that the GDG base for the indicated ABACKUP output file did not exist. An error occurred attempting to define the GDG base.

- `gdgbasename1` is the name of the GDG base that could not be defined.
- `CONTROL` indicates that the GDG base was required for the ABACKUP output control file data set.
- `DFSMShsm` DATA indicates that the GDG base was required for the ABACKUP output DFMSdss data file data set.
- `INTERNAL I/O DATA` indicates that the GDG base was required for the ABACKUP output INTERNAL I/O data file data set.
- `INSTRUCTION` indicates that the GDG base was required for the ABACKUP output instruction file data set.
- `data-set-name2` is the name of the related ABACKUP output file.

**System action:** The named GDG base is not defined. Aggregate recovery processing fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous message ARC6158E in the aggregate recovery activity log for the specific details concerning the error. Resolve the error and retry the ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---
**ARC6091E**

**Explanation:** DFSMShsm is in the process of performing an aggregate backup or aggregate recovery operation. Access Method Services (AMS) has been invoked to perform the function. During the process, AMS issues a message related to the function, and DFSMShsm intercepts the message for re-transmission to the ABARS activity log. This message is output if SETSYS ABARSACTLOGMSGLVL(FULL) had been invoked to perform the function. During the process, Access Method Services (AMS) has been performing an aggregate backup or aggregate recovery operation.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous messages ARC6158E in the aggregate recovery activity log for the specific details concerning the error. Resolve the error and retry the ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---
**ARC6091E**

**Explanation:** An error occurred during AMS processing for data set `data-set-name1`, return code is `return-code` - AGGREGATE `abarsfunction` FAILED

**System action:** Access Method Services (AMS) was invoked during aggregate backup or recovery processing and encountered errors during processing. The return code `return-code` has been returned by the AMS function as a result of the error or exception condition.

- `abarsfunction` is the name of the AMS function being performed.
- `data-set-name1` is the name of the data set that received the AMS error.
- `return-code` is the return code associated with the AMS error.
- `abarsfunction` is set to the ABARS function being performed; BACKUP for aggregate backup processing, or RECOVERY for recovery processing.

**System action:** Aggregate backup or recovery processing fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous messages ARC6089I in the aggregate backup or recovery activity log for the specific details concerning the error. Resolve the error and retry the aggregate backup or recovery operation.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---
**ARC6091E**

**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery, verification processing determined that a VSAM data set from the allocate list cannot be recovered as an SMS-managed data set. The data set is not recovered.

- `data-set-name1` is the name of the data set that received the verification failure.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. Aggregate recovery continues. The remaining data sets are verified. If the EXECUTE parameter is specified for the ARECOVER command, data sets that are not receiving verification errors are recovered.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous messages ARC6151E, ARC6153E, and/or ARC6192E in the aggregate recovery activity log for the specific details concerning the error. The error can be resolved by causing the data set to be SMS managed. This can be done by modifying the SMS ACS routines or defining the necessary SMS construct(s), or both. The data set can then be recovered during an aggregate recovery restart operation.
Note: These previous messages (ARC6151E, ARC6153E, and ARC6192E) are issued if there were previous errors invoking various SMS services. However, there may be a situation where the ACS routines are coded so that the data set is not SMS-managed. In this case, there may be no errors accessing these SMS services; therefore, there are no other messages issued.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6092I DELETE OF {CONTROL | DATA | INSTRUCTION/ACTIVITY LOG} FILE filename FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname WAS SUCCESSFUL

Explanation: The aggregate backup output file for the version currently being created already existed and was successfully deleted in order to allow this aggregate backup to continue processing. See the programmer response for instructions on how to prevent the files from being deleted by aggregate backup.

- CONTROL indicates the file name for the control file was deleted.
- DATA indicates the file name for the data file was deleted.
- INSTRUCTION/ACTIVITY LOG indicates the file name for the instruction/activity log was deleted.
- filename is the name for the file deleted.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group processed.

System action: DFSMShsm deletes the file and processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Issue the following DFSMShsm patch command to prevent aggregate backup from deleting the output file:

```
PATCH .ABRCB,+82 Bits(.1........).
```

This patch results in the issuance of message ARC6165E, and the user needs to manually rename or delete the file.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6093E {STACK | NOSTACK} PARAMETER INVALID ON ARECOVER COMMAND WHEN AGGREGATE SPECIFIED. ARECOVER (agname) CONTINUES.

Explanation: The installation requested the STACK or NOSTACK option on an ARECOVER AGGREGATE request, which is an invalid combination.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. ARECOVER processing continues using the STACK/NOSTACK setting from the ABR record associated with this AGGREGATE group.

Application Programmer Response: If you want to specify the STACK option, then use the ARECOVER command with the DATASETNAME option.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6094E STACK PARAMETER INVALID ON ABACKUP COMMAND IF OUTPUT IS REDIRECTED TO DASD. ABACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP (agname).

Explanation: The installation requested the STACK option on the ABACKUP command but attempted to redirect the ABACKUP output files to DASD via ACS routines. agname is the name of the failing aggregate.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. The ABACKUP request fails.

Application Programmer Response: If you want to STACK the ABACKUP output files, then do not redirect any ABACKUP output file to DASD via ACS routines. See z/OS DFSMShsm Storage Administration under the topic “Aggregate Backup Output” for further information about the filenames that ABACKUP output creates.

ARC6095I SKIPPED (PPRC | XRC) DATA SET dsname

Explanation: Either by a SETSYS parameter or by the ABACKUP command, ABACKUP was directed to skip backing up data sets protected by Peer-to-Peer Remote Copy (PPRC) or eXtended Remote Copy (XRC). The LIST(SKIPPED) parameter was specified for the ABACKUP command. dsname identifies a skipped data set.

System action: None.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6096E ERROR FROM MACRO UCBLOOK FOR VOLUME volser DURING ABACKUP OF AGGREGATE GROUP agname. RETURN CODE IS recode. REASON CODE IS reascode.

Explanation: The ABACKUP command was directed to skip processing of data sets protected by PPRC or XRC. While trying to determine whether <volume> is protected by PPRC or XRC, an error was encountered from UCBLOOK function.

System action: DFSMShsm fails the ABACKUP command.

Application Programmer Response: Volume volser is probably offline. If not, determine the problem by checking the return code in the message against those defined for the UCBLOOK macro in z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference SET-WTO.

If the problem with volser can be corrected, do so. Otherwise, remove data sets on volser from agname. Then reissue the ABACKUP command.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC6100E  SPECIFIED MODEL ENTITY *mentity* IS NOT DEFINED - AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP *agname* USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET *data-set-name*

Explanation: The model entity has been specified by the *mentity* parameter of the ARECOVER command does not exist. It must be defined prior to issuing the ARECOVER command.

- *mentity* is the model entity that has been specified on the ARECOVER command.
- *agname* is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- *data-set-name* is the name of the control file data set associated with the aggregate group being processed.

System action: Aggregate recovery processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Create the data set to be used for a model and define the model entity to RACF as a model profile. Reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6101E  *entryname* CURRENTLY CATALOGED ON THE SYSTEM AND THE CONFLICT WAS NOT RESOLVED

Explanation: A data set (or, if VSAM, a related VSAM component) to be recovered currently has a catalog entry on the recovery site’s system. The conflict resolution options of the ARECOVER command did not resolve the conflict. Either no conflict resolution action has been specified, or the action that has been specified is invalid and could not be taken. In this case, see previous message ARC6296I for an indication of the reason the action could not be taken.

- *entryname* is the duplicate catalog entry (or if VSAM, is the cluster whose related component encountered a duplicate catalog entry). If *entryname* is a generation data set name, the related GDG definition (GDG base) may have received the error. In this case, previous message ARC6110E will have been issued.

System action: DFSMShsm adds an entry into the conflict resolution data set and bypasses further processing of the data set. The remaining data sets are verified. If EXECUTE has been specified, data sets not receiving verification errors are recovered.

Application Programmer Response: Decide on what action to take to resolve the conflict. Update the conflict resolution data set entry for the data set to indicate the desired action; BYPASS, REPLACE, RENAMESOURCE(level), or RENAMETARGET(level). After all the data set conflicts are resolved, reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6102I  AGGREGATE RECOVERY STARTING USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET *data-set-name*, AT *time*, STARTED TASK = *procedurename.identifier*

Explanation: An aggregate recovery function has been started.

- *data-set-name* is the name of the control file data set to be processed by the ARECOVER command. The control file data set name has been either specified as the subparameter of *data-set-name* in the ARECOVER command, or has been obtained from the aggregate version (ABR) record for use during ARECOVER processing.
- *time* is the time of day that the aggregate recovery started. It is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).

Note: The time stamp in this message may not be the same from the ABARS secondary address space and the DFSMShsm primary address space.

- *procedurename.identifier* is the started task name. The secondary address space is running under.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: This message is issued by both the DFSMShsm primary address space and the ABARS secondary address space so that it will be entered into their respective activity logs. For the DFSMShsm primary address space this message is issued only to the command activity log. For the ABARS secondary address space this message is issued to the activity log and to the user that entered the ARECOVER command.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6103I  AGGREGATE RECOVERY HAS COMPLETED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP *agname*, USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET *data-set-name*, AT *time*, RETCODE = *nnn*

Explanation: DFSMShsm completed an aggregate recovery function.

If the RETCODE is zero, the aggregate recovery completed successfully. If the RETCODE is nonzero, an error condition occurred and RETCODE is set to *nnn*. See message ARC6nnn for an explanation of the error condition.

Note: The message referred to indicates the first error encountered causing aggregate recovery to fail; other error conditions encountered afterward would also cause aggregate recovery to fail. The
ABARS secondary address space activity log indicates all error conditions.

- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group that was processed.
- **data-set-name** is the name of the control file data set processed by the ARECOVER command.
- **time** is the time of day that the aggregate recovery ended. It is expressed as hh:mm:ss (hours, minutes, seconds).

**Note:** The time stamp in this message may not be the same from the DFSMShsm secondary address space and the DFSMShsm primary address space.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Issued By:** This message is issued by both the DFSMShsm primary address space and the ABARS secondary address space, so it is entered into their respective activity logs. For the DFSMShsm primary address space this message is issued to the command activity log. The message is also routed to the console in order to facilitate automatic operations usage.

**Application Programmer Response:** If the RETCODE value is nonzero, see message ARC6nnn in the ABARS secondary address space activity log for this aggregate recovery task, to determine the specific error condition that caused the failure.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** There is not sufficient space on migration level 1 volumes for aggregate recovery to recover the migrated data set. Aggregate recovery function continues.

- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set that has failed allocation.
- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **C-file-name** is the name of the data set that has been specified for the control file in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Redefine the volume pool to be used for the aggregate recovery, adding migration level 1 volumes to the pool to make available sufficient space for the aggregate recovery to complete. Reissue the ARECOVER command to restart processing using the restart data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** There is not sufficient space on migration level 1 volumes for aggregate recovery to recover the migrated data set. Aggregate recovery function continues.

- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set that has failed allocation.
- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **C-file-name** is the name of the data set that has been specified for the control file in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Use the DEFINE ARPOOL command with the LOVOLS parameter to redefine the volume pool to be used for the aggregate recovery, adding level 0 volumes to the pool to make available sufficient space for the aggregate recovery to complete. Reissue the ARECOVER command to restart processing using the restart data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**Explanation:** No level 0 volumes are available for this recovery. Data sets exist on the aggregate backup output data file which must be recovered to level 0 volumes.

SMS is inactive and either no volumes are defined for the recovery, the volumes defined for the recovery are not available to the system, or the volumes defined for the recovery are all full.

- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set specified as the control file in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** The aggregate recovery function continues; DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Define more level 0 volumes to the recovery, using the DEFINE ARPOOL command, or make available any volumes that are defined but unavailable to the system.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
ARC6107E  NO MIGRATION LEVEL 1 VOLUMES AVAILABLE FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name - RECOVERY FAILED

Explanation: No migration level 1 volumes are available for this recovery. Data sets exist on the aggregate backup output data file which must be recovered to migration level 1 volumes.

Either no volumes are defined for the recovery, the volumes defined for the recovery are not available to the system, or the volumes defined for the recovery are all full.

• agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
• data-set-name is the name of the control file data set being processed by the ARECOVER command.

System action: The aggregate recovery function continues; DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Define more migration level 1 volumes to the recovery, using the DEFINE ARPOOL command, or make available any volumes that are defined but unavailable to the system.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6108I  DATA SET data-set-name1 HAS BEEN {DELETED | UNCATALOGED} DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: During aggregate recovery, a data set to be recovered was found to have a duplicate data set name already existing at the recovery site. The conflict resolution processing selected the REPLACE option to resolve the conflict. The duplicate data set has been deleted or uncataloged.

• data-set-name1 is the name of the like-named data set that has been deleted or uncataloged.
• DELETED indicates that the data set has been deleted.
• UNCATALOGED indicates that the data set has been uncataloged.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space. This message will only go to the activity log.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6109I  REPLACE OPTION SPECIFIED, GDG DATA SET data-set-name1 HAS BEEN RESTORED USING EXISTING GDG ATTRIBUTES

Explanation: The ARECOVER command has been issued with the DSCONFLICT(REPLACE) option specified. A generation data group (GDG) is already defined for a GDG data set that is being recovered. The data set will be restored using the attributes of the GDG that was existing on the system before the ARECOVER was issued.

• data-set-name1 is the name of the data set being restored under the existing GDG attributes.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space. This message will only go to the activity log.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6110E  GDG DEFINITION FOR gdgdefinition CURRENTLY EXISTS ON THE SYSTEM AND THE CONFLICT WAS NOT RESOLVED

Explanation: The generation data group (GDG) associated with generation data sets being recovered exist on the system and the conflict resolution options of the ARECOVER command did not resolve the conflict. Either no conflict resolution action was specified, or the action specified was invalid and could not be taken. In this case, see previous message ARC6296I for an indication of the reason the action could not be taken.

• gdgdefinition is the name of the GDG that is already defined on the system.

System action: DFSMShsm adds an entry into the conflict resolution data set (for the generation data sets) and bypasses further processing of the generation data sets associated with the GDG that received the error. The remaining data sets are verified. If EXECUTE was specified, data sets not receiving verification errors are recovered.

Application Programmer Response: Decide on what action to take to resolve the conflict. Update the conflict resolution data set entry for the generation data sets to indicate the desired action; BYPASS, REPLACE, RENAMESOURCE(level), or RENAMETARGET(level). After all the data set conflicts have been resolved, reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6111I  AGGREGATE RECOVERY RESTART DATA SET is data-set-name1 FOR CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2

Explanation: An ARECOVER command completed and one or more datasets were not successfully recovered. A restart data set was retained. The names of all the data sets that have been successfully recovered have been placed in the restart data set. This message precedes ARC6103I.
• `data-set-name1` is the name of the restart data set that contains the names of the successfully recovered data sets.

• `data-set-name2` is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the error condition that occurred and determine if a restart of the aggregate recovery is desired. When a restart data set is used, only those data sets in the control file that are not in the restart data set will be processed.

If a restart is desired:
• Reissue the ARECOVER command.

If a restart is not desired:
• Scratch the existing restart data set indicated in the message.
• Reissue the ARECOVER command.

When a restart is not desired, the data sets indicated in the restart data set as successfully processed must be deleted manually, or they cause the subsequent ARECOVER command to fail (unless the conflict is resolved through the conflict resolution data set, the DATASETCONFLICT parameter or the conflict resolution installation-wide exit ARCCREXT).

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC6112E**

```
{APPLICATION | OPEN | I/O | LOCATE}
ERROR OCCURRED IN READING THE {CONTROL FILE | DATA FILE} DATA SET data-set-name - AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED
```

**Explanation:** An allocation, OPEN, I/O, or LOCATE error occurred while attempting to read one of the aggregate recovery input data sets. The aggregate recovery function ends.

• ALLOCATION indicates that aggregate recovery received an error while allocating the data set.
• OPEN indicates that aggregate recovery received an error while opening the data set.
• I/O indicates that aggregate recovery received an I/O error while reading the data set.
• LOCATE indicates that aggregate recovery received a LOCATE error while attempting to locate the data set.
• CONTROL FILE indicates that the control file received the error.
• DATA FILE indicates that the data file received the error.
• `data-set-name` is the name of the data set that received the error.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** For specific error return codes and reason codes associated with the failure, see previous message ARC645I or ARC6164E in the ABARS secondary address space activity log for this aggregate recovery task. Correct the error and reissue the ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC6113E**

```
ERROR OCCURRED IN WRITING A DFSMSHSM CONTROL DATA SET RECORD FOR DATA SET data-set-name1 USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET datasetname2 - RECORD TYPE THAT FAILED IS {MCA | MCD | MCO}
```

**Explanation:** An error occurred in attempting to write to the DFSMSHsm migration control data set during aggregate recovery. The indicated data set is not recovered, but aggregate recovery continues with the next data set.

• `data-set-name1` is the name of the data set whose DFSMSHsm CDS records received the error.
• `data-set-name2` is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.
• MCA indicates that the DFSMSHsm control data set record that received the error is an MCA control data set record.
• MCD indicates that the DFSMSHsm control data set record that received the error is an MCD control data set record.
• MCO indicates that the DFSMSHsm control data set record that received the error is an MCO control data set record.

**System action:** The indicated data set is not recovered. If any DFSMSHsm MCDS records were written, they are deleted along with the recovered data set. The aggregate recovery task continues to process the remaining data sets to recover as many data sets as possible.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** See message ARC0184I, issued by the DFSMSHsm primary address space. Reissue the ARECOVER command after the error has been corrected.

**Source:** DFSMSShsm

---

**ARC6115I**

```
AGGREGATE RECOVERY USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name WILL USE VOLUMES volser1 [....volsern]
```

**Explanation:** An ARECOVER command was issued and the verification step produced a list of the volumes that contains the data required to perform the recovery. This list includes the volume serial numbers for all data file, instruction file, and accompany data sets required for the aggregate recovery.
**System action:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that all the volumes listed are available and, if so, proceed with the aggregate recovery. If the volumes listed are not available, the aggregate recovery cannot proceed until the volumes are made available.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC6116I** 
THE FOLLOWING DATA SETS WERE [SUCCESSFULLY | NOT SUCCESSFULLY] (RECOVERED | CATALOGED | ALLOCATED) USING 
{CONTROL FILE DATA SET 
data-set-name | AGGREGATE GROUP 
agname} data-set-name1 
[,...,data-set-namen]

**Explanation:** An ARECOVER command was issued with the EXECUTE parameter. Following this message, is a list of all data sets that were successfully or unsuccessfully recovered, cataloged, or allocated.

- **RECOVERED** — lists the data sets in the include list during ABACKUP that were processed during ARECOVER.
- **CATALOGED** — lists the tape data sets in the accompany list during ABACKUP that were or were not cataloged during ARECOVER.
- **ALLOCATED** — lists the data sets that were or were not allocated and cataloged during ARECOVER.
- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set name specified for the control file in the ARECOVER command.
- **agnname** is the name of the aggregate group that was specified in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** DFSMSshm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC6118E** 
AGGREGATE RECOVERY USING 
{CONTROL FILE DATA SET 
data-set-name | AGGREGATE GROUP 
agname} IS CURRENTLY PROCESSING - ARECOVER COMMAND FAILED

**Explanation:** A wait-type ARECOVER command was issued and a like-named ARECOVER request is already processing on the system. Aggregate recovery cannot process the same control file data set or the same aggregate group simultaneously in multiple address spaces.

---

**ARC6120I** 
CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTION 
action WILL BE USED FOR DATA SET 
data-set-name DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery, a data set being recovered data-set-name, had the same name as a data set already existing at the recovery site.

The like-named conflict will be resolved during the actual data movement phase of aggregate recovery,
using the action described by the message text:
  • BYPASS indicates that the source data set will be bypassed.
  • REPLACE indicates that the target data set will be deleted and replaced by the source data set.
  • RENAMESOURCE(level | dsname) indicates that the source data set will be renamed using the new high level qualifier or data set name specified.
  • RENAMETARGET(level) indicates that target data sets causing a conflict will be renamed using the new high level qualifier.

System action: DFSMShsm recovery continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6122E USER userid NOT AUTHORIZED TO DATA SET data-set-name1, AGGREGATE BACKUP WILL FAIL AFTER VERIFICATION FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname.

Explanation: If the user only has authority to issue the ABACKUP command for specified aggregate groups (RESTRICTED COMMAND AUTHORITY), then the ABACKUP command issuer must be authorized by RACF to use data-set-name1. RACF determined that the user was not authorized to use data-set-name1.
  • userid is the ID of the user who issued the ABACKUP command.
  • data-set-name1 is the name of the data set that the user is not authorized to by RACF.
  • agname is the name of the aggregate group that failed during ABACKUP.

System action: The aggregate backup verification processing continues. Aggregate backup will fail after the completion of the verification process.

Application Programmer Response: Contact your security administrator for granting at least read access to the data set and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6126E ERROR CREATING A USER ACEE FOR userid, DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP. AGGREGATE BACKUP WILL FAIL AFTER VERIFICATION FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname, RACF RETURN CODE IS return-code

Explanation: Aggregate backup invoked RACF to create a USER ACEE for the ABACKUP command issuer, userid. The user has RESTRICTED COMMAND AUTHORITY. RACF was unable to create the USER ACEE for userid.
  • userid is the user's ID who issued the ABACKUP command.
  • agname is the name of the aggregate group that failed during ABACKUP.

Source: DFSMShsm
**System action:** The aggregate backup verification processing continues. Aggregate backup will fail after the completion of the verification process.

**Application Programmer Response:** The system programmer or storage administrator responsible for DFSMShsm should contact the RACF security administrator for help in resolving this problem.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6127E** DATA SET(dsname) IS IN INCOMPLETE RECALL STATUS, AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILS AFTER VERIFICATION FOR AGGREGATE GROUP(group).

**Explanation:** A data set in incomplete status means the data set is cataloged on a primary volume, but the complete data set remains uncataloged on a migration volume. This can only occur for VSAM data sets.

**System action:** Aggregate backup fails after verification.

**Application Programmer Response:** Recall the data set. Then reissue the ABACKUP command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6131I** INACTIVE SMS GDS data-set-name WAS NOT CATALOGED DURING ARECOVER, GDS RECOVERED AS NONSMS

**Explanation:** An SMS-managed, generation data set (GDS) at the backup site with a status of ROLLED OFF or DEFERRED (directed by ACS to be recovered as non-SMS or because SMS is not active at the recovery site) was recovered as an uncataloged generation data set. The data set was recovered as uncataloged to prevent current ACTIVE generation data sets from rolling off. This occurs for migrated GDSs in the INCLUDE list only.

- data-set-name is the name of the data set that was recovered as an uncataloged non-SMS-managed GDS.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** To catalog the data set, issue the IDCAMS command: DEFINE NONVSAM (NAME(data-set-name) VOLUMES(MIGRAT) DEVICETYPES(device) -NORECATALOG). This will catalog the data set as an active generation data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6136E** THE PERCENTUTILIZED VALUE {value} SPECIFIED ON THE ARECOVER COMMAND IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE VALUE (1–100)

**Explanation:** The ARECOVER command was issued specifying the PERCENTUTILIZED parameter. The associated value for PERCENTUTILIZED was not an integer in the range of 1 to 100.

**System action:** The ARECOVER command fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the ARECOVER command specifying PERCENTUTILIZED parameter with the associated value of 1 to 100 enclosed in parentheses.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6140E** ERROR OCCURRED WHILE PROCESSING A VSAM SPHERE FOR WHICH THE BASE CLUSTER NAME IS cluster name

**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery function, an error was encountered while DFSMShsm was processing a VSAM sphere. One or more of the components of the sphere could not be successfully processed. cluster name is the base cluster name of the failing component.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** If your installation procedure specifies DFSMShsm rerun the aggregate recovery and request ABARS reprocess the base cluster name, then you must use the following steps:

1. Correct the error condition that caused the component to fail.
2. Edit the associated RESTART data set.
3. Delete the entry for the base cluster name indicated in the message text.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6141E** NO BASE CLUSTER FOUND FOR VSAM COMPONENT dsname

**Explanation:** A VSAM component, appearing in the ALLOCATE list, did not have a base cluster associated with it.

**System action:** The aggregate backup fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** Ensure there is a base cluster associated with the VSAM component, dsname, appearing in this message text. If no base cluster exists, remove the data set from the ALLOCATE list.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
ARC6149E • ARC6152I

ARC6149E  DATA SET data-set-name SPECIFIED IN THE (INCLUDE | ALLOCATE | ACCOMPANY) SELECTION DATA SET LIST FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname HAS ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR DURING LOCATE PROCESSING.

Explanation:  A partially qualified data set name specified in an INCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ACCOMPANY list in one of the selection data sets for this aggregate group encountered an error during LOCATE processing. This partially qualified data set name resolves to at least one data set name that belongs to a catalog that is no longer available.

data-set-name  Specifies the partially qualified data set name from the selection data set which resulted in the failure.

INCLUDE  Indicates that the data set name is specified in the INCLUDE keyword of a selection data set.

ALLOCATE  Indicates that the data set name is specified in the ALLOCATE keyword of a selection data set.

ACCOMPANY  Indicates that the data set is specified in the ACCOMPANY keyword of a selection data set.

agname  Specifies the name of the aggregate group processing.

System action:  Aggregate backup fails.

Application Programmer Response:  Ensure that all required catalogs are available and online, or more clearly define the data sets for inclusion as part of this aggregate. This error generally occurs with overuse of wildcards and or placeholders in the high-level qualifier of the data set names contained in your selection data sets. See the message ARC6158E for additional information.

Source:  DFSMSShsm

ARC6150E  {GETMAIN | FREEMAIN) FAILURE IN MODULE modname, RETURN CODE IS return-code

Explanation:  The DFSMSShsm module modname has attempted to obtain or free storage, but the MVS function has been unsuccessful. return-code is the return code from the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro.

System action:  If the error is a GETMAIN error, the module ends processing. If the error is a FREEMAIN error, the module continues processing.

Application Programmer Response:  See DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets for an explanation of GETMAIN/FREEMAIN return codes. If the function fails, reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command after the error is corrected.

Source:  DFSMSShsm

ARC6151E  ERRORoccurred in attempting TO (RETRIEVE | INVOKE) {AGGREGATE GROUP agname | SMS CONSTRUCT constructname | ACS FILTERING FOR DATA SET data-set-name1 | SMS VTOC DATA SET SERVICES TO DEFINE DATA SET data-set-name2 | AGGREGATE {BACKUP | RECOVERY} FAILED - SMS RETURN CODE IS return-code, REASON CODE IS reason-code

Explanation:  An SMS request described by the message inserts has failed. The request may be one of the following:

• agname indicates a request to RETRIEVE the aggregate group.
• constructname indicates a request to RETRIEVE the SMS construct.
• data-set-name1 indicates a request to INVOKE SMS ACS filtering for the data set.
• data-set-name2 indicates a request to INVOKE SMS VTOC data set services to define the the data set.
• return-code indicates the return code passed back by the SMS request.
• reason-code indicates the reason code passed back by the SMS request.

System action:  Aggregate backup ends. Aggregate recovery ends unless invoking ACS filtering for a data set, in which case aggregate recovery recovers the data-set-name1 as non-SMS managed. DFSMSShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  See z/OS DFSMSdip Diagnosis for diagnostic information about SMS. Reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command after the error is corrected.

Source:  DFSMSShsm

ARC6152I  THE FOLLOWING DATA SETS WERE SUCCESSFULLY PROCESSED FROM THE (ACCOMPANY | ALLOCATE) LIST DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname data-set-name1 [...data-setnomen]

Explanation:  The listed data sets have been included in the backup package.

• ACCOMPANY indicates that the data set names listed were specified with the ACCOMPANY keyword in the selection data sets for this aggregate group.
• ALLOCATE indicates that the data set names listed were specified with the ALLOCATE keyword in the selection data sets for this aggregate group.
• agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed by aggregate backup.
**System action:** Aggregate backup continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6153E**

**ERROR OCCURRED IN THE MVS SUBSYSTEM INTERFACE - AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY) FAILED, SSI RETURN CODE IS return-code**

**Explanation:** An error occurred in the MVS subsystem interface during processing of a request to SMS.

- BACKUP indicates that the failure occurred during an aggregate backup request.
- RECOVERY indicates that the failure occurred during an aggregate recovery request.
- return-code is the return code associated with the MVS subsystem interface error:
  - 04 Subsystem does not support this function.
  - 08 Subsystem exists, but is not active.
  - 12 Subsystem does not exist.
  - 16 Function not completed. Severe error.
  - 20 Logical error (such as an incorrect SSOB format or length).

**System action:** Aggregate backup fails. Aggregate recovery fails unless SMS is invoked for a particular data set and fails. In this case, aggregate recovery continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6154E**

**SDSP sdspname CANNOT BE (OPENED | CLOSED) TO BACK UP DATA SET data-set-name FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname, VSAM RETURN CODE IS return-code, REASON CODE IS reason-code**

**Explanation:** The specified SDSP data set cannot be opened or closed for backing up a migrated data set in an SDSP.

- sdspname indicates the name of the SDSP data set that received the error.
- OPENED indicates that the specified SDSP data set could not be opened.
- CLOSED indicates that the specified SDSP data set could not be closed.
- data-set-name indicates the name of the migrated data set being backed up.
- agname indicates the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- return-code indicates the return code associated with the VSAM OPEN or CLOSE error.
- reason-code indicates the reason code associated with the VSAM OPEN or CLOSE error.

**System action:** If an OPEN error occurs and installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is active, the exit is called to determine whether the data set should be bypassed or if aggregate backup should fail. If a CLOSE error occurs, aggregate backup continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/downloads/doc/373269) to identify the problems indicated by the return code and the reason code. Reissue the ABACKUP command after the error is corrected.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6155E**

**I/O ERROR OCCURRED IN READING SDSP sdspname FOR DATA SET data-set-name WHILE PROCESSING AGGREGATE GROUP agname, VSAM RETURN CODE IS return-code, REASON CODE IS reason-code**

**Explanation:** An I/O error has occurred in reading an SDSP data set for the indicated migrated data set. If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is active, the exit is called to determine whether the data set should be bypassed or if aggregate backup should fail.

- sdspname is the name of the SDSP data set that could not be read.
- data-set-name is the name of the migrated data set being backed up.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- return-code is the return code associated with the VSAM I/O read error.
- reason-code is the reason code associated with the VSAM I/O read error.

**System action:** If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT indicates that the data set should be bypassed, aggregate backup continues. If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is not active or indicates that the data set should be processed, aggregate backup fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** See [z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis](https://www.ibm.com/downloads/doc/1979471) to identify the problems indicated by the return code and the reason code. Reissue the ABACKUP command after the error is corrected.

**Source:** DFSMSHsm

**ARC6156E**

**OBTAIN ERROR OCCURRED IN READING THE DATA SET VTOC ENTRY FOR data-set-name ON VOLUME volser FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname - OBTAIN RETURN CODE IS return-code**

**Explanation:** An error has been encountered in
reading the data set VTOC entry for the specified data set on the indicated volume. If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is active, the exit is called to determine whether the data set should be bypassed or if aggregate backup should fail.

- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set that received the error.
- **volser** is the volume serial number of the volume containing the data set that received the error.
- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **return-code** is the return code associated with the OBTAIN macro instruction.

**System action:** If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT indicates that the data set should be bypassed, aggregate backup continues. If installation-wide exit ARCBEEEXT is not active or indicates that the data set should be processed, aggregate backup fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** See **ARC** return codes and reason codes** on page 459 for an explanation of OBTAIN return codes. Reissue the ABACKUP command after the error is corrected.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC6158E** CATALOG ERROR OCCURRED DURING **functionname** FUNCTION FOR DATA SET **datasetname1** FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP **agname** I CONTROL FILE DATA SET **datasetname2**}, CATALOG RETURN CODE IS **retcode**, REASON CODE IS **nn-reascode**

**Explanation:** The return code **retcode** and reason code **reascode** have been returned by catalog management module IGGOCLnn as a result of a catalog error or exception condition.

- **functionname** is the name of the catalog function.
- **datasetname1** is the name of the data set that has received the catalog error.
- **AGGREGATE GROUP agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **CONTROL FILE DATA SET datasetname2** is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.
- **retcode** is the return code associated with the catalog error.
- **nn represents the last two characters of the catalog management module IGGOCLnn.**
- **reascode is the reason code associated with the catalog error.**

**System action:** Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** See message IDC3009I in **z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (G0S-IEA)** for specific catalog management return code and reason code definitions. Be sure the data sets to be processed occur in the standard catalog search order. Reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command after the error is corrected.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

---

**ARC6159E** {POINT I NOTE I SYNCDEV} MACRO FAILED FOR DATA SET **data-set-name1** DURING AGGREGATE {BACKUP I RECOVERY} FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP **agname** I CONTROL FILE DATA SET **data-set-name2**} [- RETURN CODE IS **retcode**, REASON CODE IS **reason-code**]

**Explanation:** An error has occurred in an input/output device control macro.

- **POINT** indicates the error has occurred in the POINT macro.
- **NOTE** indicates the error has occurred in the NOTE macro.
- **SYNCDEV** indicates the error has occurred in the SYNCDEV macro.

**System action:** Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** See **z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide** for an explanation of the ESTAE macro instruction.

**Source:** DFSMSshm
** ARC6160E • ARC6161E **

** ARC6160E  I/O ERROR OCCURRED IN (READING I WRITING) DATA SET data-set-name1 DURING AGGREGATE (BACKUP I RECOVERY) FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP agname I CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2), COMPLETION CODE = abcode, RETURN CODE = return-code **

** Explanation:** An I/O error has occurred while processing the specified data set.

- **READING** indicates that the I/O error has occurred while backing up the data set from the source volume during aggregate backup processing.
- **WRITING** indicates that the I/O error occurred while recovering the data to a target volume during aggregate recovery processing, or while writing data to the output files needed during aggregate backup processing.
- **data-set-name1** is the name of the data set that received the error.
- **BACKUP** indicates that the error has occurred during aggregate backup processing.
- **RECOVERY** indicates that the error has occurred during aggregate recovery processing.
- **AGGREGATE GROUP agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed (aggregate backup only).
- **CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2** is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command (aggregate recovery only).

**System action:** For aggregate backup, the function ends. For aggregate recovery, the data set is bypassed and aggregate recovery continues. The data set name is not written to the restart data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** For an ABACKUP failure, see the [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSECG6_5.3.0/com.ibm.zos.v53.doc/macroins.html) to identify the problem. You may not be able to recall the migration version. In this case, if a backup copy exists, issue a DFSMSshm DELETE command for the data set, followed by a DFSMSshm RECOVER command. Reissue the ABACKUP command after the error is corrected.

For an ARECOVER failure, see the [z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets](https://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSECG6_5.3.0/com.ibm.zos.v53.doc/macroins.html) to identify the problem. Reissue the ARECOVER command after the error is corrected.

For specific error return codes and reason codes associated with the failure, see previous message ARC0645I in the DFSMSshm secondary address space activity log for this aggregate group.

**Source:** DFSMSshm

** ARC6161E  {OPEN I CLOSE} ERROR OCCURRED FOR DATA SET data-set-name1 DURING AGGREGATE (BACKUP I RECOVERY) FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP agname I CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2), COMPLETION CODE = abcode, RETURN CODE = return-code **

**Explanation:** An OPEN or CLOSE error has occurred for the specified data set.

- **OPEN** indicates that the error has occurred during OPEN processing.
- **CLOSE** indicates that the error has occurred during CLOSE processing.
- **data-set-name1** is the name of the data set that has received the error.
- **BACKUP** indicates that the error has occurred during aggregate backup processing.
- **RECOVERY** indicates that the error has occurred during aggregate recovery processing.
- **AGGREGATE GROUP agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- **CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2** is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.
- **abcode** is the system completion code that has been passed to the DCB ABEND exit during OPEN or CLOSE processing.
- **return-code** is the return code passed to the DCB ABEND exit during OPEN or CLOSE.

**System action:** If the error has occurred during OPEN or CLOSE of the data file or control file, aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails. If the error has occurred during OPEN or CLOSE of a data set to be backed up or recovered, the following action is taken:

- For aggregate backup, if an OPEN error has occurred and installation-wide exit ARCEBEEXT is
active, the exit is called to determine whether the data set should be bypassed or aggregate backup should fail. If a CLOSE error has occurred, aggregate backup continues.

- For aggregate recovery, the data set is bypassed and aggregate recovery continues. The data set name is not written to the restart data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** See [z/OS MVS System Codes](#) to identify the problem. Correct the error and reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command. If `data-set-name1` is a migrated data set, you can find the original user data set name by issuing the command HSEND FIXCDS A `data-set-name1`.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6162I** ARPOOL NOT FOUND FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET `data-set-name` - ARECOVER WILL CONTINUE

**Explanation:** An ARPOOL was not defined for the specified aggregate group prior to issuing the ARECOVER command and no general ARPOOL was defined. Also, no temporary ARPOOL was created because there were no ADDVOLed volumes to use. SMS is active on the system and no migrated data sets are being recovered. Aggregate recovery allows existing ACS routines to direct the allocation of data sets to volumes. If there are no ACS routines or existing ACS routines do not direct the data set to a specific volume, then DFSMShsm attempts to recover the data set to the `volser` where the data set resided when it was backed up.

- `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- `data-set-name` is the name of the data set specified for the control file in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery will continue.

**Application Programmer Response:** Define an ARPOOL for the specified aggregate group, or a general ARPOOL using the DEFINE ARPOOL command. This will allow data sets which are not SMS-managed to be successfully processed by aggregate recovery.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6163E** ALLOCATION | OPEN | I/O) ERROR OCCURRED IN WRITING THE [SYSIN | FILTER | INSTRUCTION] DATA SET `data-set-name1`, AGGREGATE [BACKUP | RECOVERY] FAILED FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP `agname` | CONTROL FILE DATA SET `data-set-name2`)

**Explanation:** An allocation, OPEN, or I/O error occurred in writing to the indicated data set used during aggregate backup or aggregate recovery.

- ALLOCATION indicates the data set received an allocation error.
- OPEN indicates the data set received an open error.
- I/O indicates an error occurred in writing output to the data set.
- SYSIN indicates that the SYSIN data set containing DFSMSdss control cards received the error.
- FILTER indicates that the FILTER data set containing the list of data set names to be processed by DFSMSdss received the error.

**Note:** This is not the data set specified in the FILTEROUTPUTDATASET parameter of the ABACKUP command.

- INSTRUCTION indicates that the dummy instruction data set created (because none was specified in the aggregate group definition) received the error.
- `data-set-name1` is the name of the data set that received the error.
- BACKUP indicates that the error occurred during aggregate backup processing.
- RECOVERY indicates that the error occurred during aggregate recovery processing.
- AGGREGATE GROUP `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed (aggregate backup only).
- CONTROL FILE DATA SET `data-set-name2` is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command (aggregate recovery only).

**System action:** Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** For allocation errors, ensure that public or storage DASD volumes are available on the system.

For specific error return codes or reason codes associated with the failure, see previous message ARC0645I or ARC6164E in the ABARS secondary address space activity log for this aggregate group.

Correct the error and reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**Explanation:** The reason code and information code were returned by SVC 99. An error occurred in attempting to perform dynamic allocation or deallocation.

- ALLOCATION indicates the error occurred during an SVC 99 allocation attempt.
- DEALLOCATION indicates the error occurred during an SVC 99 deallocation attempt.
- RETRIEVAL indicates the error occurred during an SVC retrieval attempt.
- dsname is the name of the data set that could not be allocated. If backing up or recovering a migrated data set, this is the DFSMSdfp migration version data set name, unless the MCDMCANM field of the MCD record contains zeroes or blanks. In this case, the true name of the data set is used.
- volser is the volume serial number of the volume that could not be deallocated.
- ddbname is the DD name of the data set that could not be deallocated.
- BACKUP indicates the error occurred during aggregate backup.
- RECOVERY indicates the error occurred during aggregate recovery.
- AGGREGATE GROUP agname is the name of the aggregate group processing.
- CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.
- reason-code is the SVC 99 reason code.
- infocode is the SVC 99 information code.
- extrreas is the SVC 99 extended reason code.

**System action:** Aggregate backup fails. Aggregate recovery proceeds to recover as much as possible.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** See **z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide** for an explanation of SVC 99 reason and information codes. Correct the error and reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

See **z/OS DFSMSdfp Diagnosis** for an explanation of SVC 99 extended reason codes.

**Source:** DFSMSdfp
ALLOCATE and ALLOCATEEXCLUDE keywords in the selection data sets for this aggregate group.

- data-set-name1,...,datasetnamen are the names of the data sets selected.

**System action**: The aggregate backup function ends after listing the selected data sets.

**Application Programmer Response**: Ensure that VERIFY processing generated the desired list of data sets. If the list is acceptable, reissue the ABACKUP command using the EXECUTE keyword to perform the aggregate backup. If the list of data sets generated by VERIFY processing is not acceptable, update the applicable INCLUDE, EXCLUDE, ACCOMPANY, ACCOMPANYEXCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ALLOCATEEXCLUDE criteria in the selection data sets for the aggregate group being processed. Reissue the ABACKUP command after the corrections have been made.

**Source**: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6167E**  
DATA SET data-set-name SPECIFIED IN THE INCLUDE | ALLOCATE | ACCOMPANY SELECTION DATA SET LIST FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname WAS NOT FOUND

**Explanation**: A fully or partially qualified data set name specified in an INCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ACCOMPANY list in one of the selection data sets for this aggregate group was not found. For partially qualified data sets, this condition can occur between the time that data set filtering completes and the time that the ABACKUP control file is being built.

- data-set-name is the name of a data set that was not found.
- INCLUDE indicates that the data set name was specified in the INCLUDE keyword of a selection data set.
- ALLOCATE indicates that the data set name was specified in the ALLOCATE keyword of a selection data set.
- ACCOMPANY indicates that the data set name was specified in the ACCOMPANY keyword of a selection data set.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action**: Aggregate backup fails.

**Application Programmer Response**: Ensure that all data sets that are specified as fully qualified in INCLUDE, ALLOCATE or ACCOMPANY lists exist and are cataloged on the system. For data sets that are partially qualified in the INCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ACCOMPANY lists, ensure that no jobs are running simultaneously with the ABACKUP, which may cause the data sets that are needed by the ABACKUP to be uncataloged or deleted.

If neither one of these conditions can be avoided, the ABARS Backup Error Installation Exit (ARCBEEXT) can be used to skip the data set in error and continue with the ABACKUP. See z/OS DFSMS Installation Exits for more details on this subject.

**Source**: DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6168E**  
CROSS MEMORY ERROR OCCURRED. REQUEST TYPE WAS (DISCONNECT | CDS I/O | PDA I/O) - AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY) FAILED FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name} RETURN CODE = return-code, REASON CODE = reason-code

**Explanation**: An error occurred in attempting cross memory communication.

- DISCONNECT indicates that the request type was DISCONNECT.
- CDS I/O indicates that the request type was CDS I/O.
- PDA I/O indicates that the request type was PDA I/O.
- BACKUP indicates that the request failed during aggregate backup.
- RECOVERY indicates that the request failed during aggregate recovery.
- AGGREGATE GROUP agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.
- return-code is the cross memory module return code:
  10 Invalid parameter list address.
  12 Invalid control block address.
  14 Error occurred in obtaining storage in extended private area. The reason-code is the return code from the GETMAIN macro.
  16 An abnormal end (abend) occurred. The reason-code is the system completion code.

- The reason-code is the cross memory module reason code. The values for the reason-code are:
  04 Error occurred in obtaining storage in extended private area.
  08 Error occurred during cross-memory POST of the DFSMShsm primary address space.
  12 Invalid token in MASIP.

**System action**: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response**: None.

**Source**: DFSMShsm
ARC6169E  VOLUME  volser WAS INCLUDED IN  
THE AGGREGATE RECOVERY POOL,  
BUT WAS NOT ONLINE AND  
MOUNTED - AGGREGATE RECOVERY  
CONTINUES USING CONTROL FILE  
DATA SET  data-set-name

Explanation:  A volume specified in the aggregate recovery pool was not online and mounted.

•  volser is the name of the volume.
•  data-set-name is the name of the control file used during ARECOVER processing.

System action:  Aggregate recovery continues to recover as many data sets as possible. The ARECOVER return code will be nonzero.

Application Programmer Response:  If any data sets were not recovered due to the volume not being online and mounted, ensure that the specified volume is mounted and online and reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

ARC6170E  CATALOG SEARCH INTERFACE  
ERROR OCCURRED FOR FILTER KEY  
filterkey FOR (AGGREGATE GROUP  
agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET  
cdatasetname), GPR15 IS gpr15, CSI  
RETURN CODE IS retcode, REASON  
CODE IS reascode

Explanation:  A non-zero return code retcode and reason code reascode have been returned by Catalog Search Interface (CSI) routine as a result of a CSI routine error.

•  filterkey is the name of filter key that received the CSI error
•  AGGREGATE GROUP  agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed
•  CONTROL FILE DATA SET  cdatasetname is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command
•  gpr15 is the value in general-purpose register 15 on return from CSI
•  retcode is the hexadecimal return code associated with the CSI routine error
•  reascode is the hexadecimal reason code associated with the CSI routine error

The list of return codes and reason codes follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPR15 Value</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'8'</td>
<td>Failure in the CSI routine. The return code retcode is set to 8 for all of the following reason codes reascode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  Insufficient storage for GETMAIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action:  Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

Application Programmer Response:  Notify the system programmer.

System programmer response:  If the error recurs and the program is not in error, look at the messages in the job log for more information. Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the JCL, the SYSOUT output, and PDA trace for the job.

Source:  DFSMSdfp Catalog Search Interface

ARC6171E  INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT ARCCREXT  
ATTEMPTED TO RENAME DATA SET  
data-set-name1 TO datasetname2 FOR  
CONTROL FILE DATA SET  
data-set-name3, REPLACEMENT NAME  
ALREADY EXISTS

Explanation:  The installation-wide exit module ARCCREXT was called because a like-named data set was found at the aggregate recovery site. (The exit module indicated to rename a data set to a new data set name but the new name specified also already exists at the recovery site.) The data set will not be renamed. An IDCAMS DELETE command for the
existing data set with the new name is written to the IDCAMS command file and the data set will be bypassed.

- `data-set-name1` is the old name of the data set that received the error.
- `data-set-name2` is the new name of the data set that received the error.
- `data-set-name3` is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery fails. Processing ends when verification is complete.

**Application Programmer Response:** Issue the IDCAMS DELETE command in the editable command file or resolve the name conflict by other means. Reissue the ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

---

**ARC6172E**

**DATA SET** `data-set-name` **IS NOT SUPPORTED IN AN** (INCLUDE | ALLOCATE | ACCOMPANY) **LIST FOR** AGGREGATE GROUP `agname`

**Explanation:** A data set name specified in an INCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ACCOMPANY list from a selection data set for this aggregate group is not supported by ABACKUP; or during ARECOVER, the data set is not supported at the release level being executed.

- `data-set-name` is the name of the data set that is not supported.
- INCLUDE indicates that the data set is in an INCLUDE list.
- ALLOCATE indicates that the data set is in an ALLOCATE list.
- ACCOMPANY indicates that the data set is in an ACCOMPANY list.
- `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** ABACKUP fails. ARECOVER fails for the specified data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** For ABACKUP, ensure that all data sets specified in the INCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ACCOMPANY lists are acceptable for processing. Some examples of unsupported situations are:

- `data-set-name` represents a GDG base.
- The data set organization is unsupported.
- The data set BLOCKSIZE or LRECL is invalid or larger than supported by the ABARS release being executed.
- `data-set-name` does not reside on a supported device.
- `data-set-name` is in the ACCOMPANY list, but is migrated.

For ARECOVER, ensure that all data sets specified in the INCLUDE, ALLOCATE, or ACCOMPANY lists are acceptable for processing:

- Ensure that the data set BLOCKSIZE is supported by executing ABARS release.
- Non-VSAM `data-set-name` data set has Format 8 DSCB.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

---

**ARC6173E**

(ALLOCATION | OPEN | I/O | LOCATE | OBTAIN) **ERROR OCCURRED IN** (READING | WRITING) **THE** (RESTART DATA SET | CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET | LISTOFNAMES DATA SET) `data-set-name` - AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED

**Explanation:** An I/O, OPEN, or ALLOCATION error occurred in reading or writing to one of the files used for aggregate recovery.

- ALLOCATION indicates the data set received an allocation error.
- OPEN indicates the data set received an open error.
- I/O indicates the data set received a read or write error.
- LOCATE indicates the data set is not cataloged.
- OBTAIN indicates the data set received an obtain error.
- READING indicates an error in reading the data set.
- WRITING indicates an error in writing to the data set.
- RESTART DATA SET indicates that the restart data set received the error.
- CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET indicates that the conflict resolution data set received the error.
- LISTOFNAMES indicates that the data set specified by ONLYDATASET with the LISTOFNAMES subparameter received the error.

- `data-set-name` is the name of the data set that received the error.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery fails. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** None.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine if the content of the data set is invalid. Reissue the ARECOVER command after the error has been corrected.

For specific error return codes and reason codes associated with the failure, see previous message ARC0645I or ARC6164E in the ABARS secondary address space activity log for this aggregate group.
System programmer response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6175I DATA SET data-set-name WILL BE BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname

Explanation: Installation-wide exit ARCM2EXT was called during aggregate backup because a data set residing on a MIGRATIONLEVEL2 volume was encountered. The exit indicated that the specified data set should be bypassed.
- data-set-name is the name of the data set that will be bypassed.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

System action: Aggregate backup continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6176E SYNTAX ERROR IN SELECTION DATA SET data-set-name[membername] ON LINE linenumber FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname, ERROR CODE = nn

Explanation: A syntax error was encountered in parsing a selection data set for the aggregate group being processed by aggregate backup.
- data-set-name indicates the name of the selection data set that contains the syntax error.
- membername indicates the member of the selection data set that contains the syntax error when the selection data set is a partitioned data set.
- linenumber indicates the line number in the selection data set where the syntax error was encountered.
- agname indicates the name of the aggregate group being processed.
- nn indicates the type of syntax error:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Invalid character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Invalid use of continuation character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Invalid data set name mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Member names are not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Data set qualifier is greater that eight characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Data set name is longer than 44 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Data set name must begin with alpha or national character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>End of comment missing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARC6177E INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT MODULE modname (DOES NOT EXIST | EXISTS BUT WAS NOT SUCCESSFULLY LOADED), AGGREGATE (BACKUP | RECOVERY) FAILED FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name} - LOAD ABEND CODE IS abcode, REASON CODE reason-code

Explanation: An installation-wide exit module either does not exist or exists but an error has occurred when attempting to load the module.
- modname indicates the name of the installation-wide exit module that has received the error.
- DOES NOT EXIST indicates the abnormal end (abend) has occurred because the installation-wide exit module is not available.
- EXISTS BUT WAS NOT SUCCESSFULLY LOADED indicates the abend has occurred because the installation-wide exit module is available but could not be loaded.
- BACKUP indicates the error has been encountered during aggregate backup.
- RECOVERY indicates the error has been encountered during aggregate recovery.
- AGGREGATE GROUP agname indicates the name of the aggregate group being processed during aggregate backup or aggregate recovery (when ARECOVER AGGREGATE is specified).
- CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name indicates the name of the control file data set specified in the ARECOVER command, if ARECOVER DATASETNAME has been specified.
• abcode indicates the abend code associated with the LOAD attempt.
• reason-code indicates the reason code associated with the LOAD abend code.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See z/OS MVS System Codes for a description of abend and associated reason codes. Reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command after the error is corrected.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6178I INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT MODULE
modname WAS SUCCESSFULLY LOADED DURING AGGREGATE
{BACKUP I RECOVERY} FOR
{AGGREGATE GROUP agname I
CONTROL FILE DATA SET
data-set-name}

Explanation: An installation-wide exit module was loaded for use during aggregate backup or aggregate recovery processing.
• modname indicates the name of the installation-wide exit module that was loaded.
• BACKUP indicates the installation-wide exit module was loaded for use during aggregate backup processing.
• RECOVERY indicates the installation-wide exit module was loaded for use during aggregate recovery processing.
• AGGREGATE GROUP agname indicates the name of the aggregate group being processed during aggregate backup or aggregate recovery (when ARECOVER AGGREGATE is specified).
• CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name indicates the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command, if ARECOVER DATASETNAME was specified.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6182I DATA SET data-set-name1 WILL BE BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY USING CONTROL FILE
DATA SET data-set-name2

Explanation: Installation-wide exit ARCSKEXT was called and indicated that the data set should be bypassed.
• data-set-name1 is the name of the data set that will be bypassed.
• data-set-name2 is the name of the control file data set.

System action: Aggregate recovery continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm
**ARC6183E** DATA SET **data-set-name** SPECIFIED IN THE (ALLOCATE | ACCOMPANY) LIST FOR AGGREGATE GROUP **agname** CURRENTLY EXISTS

**Explanation:** During verification processing for aggregate recovery, a data set specified in the ALLOCATE or ACCOMPANY keyword list was found to exist on the system. The conflict resolution options of the ARECOVER command did not resolve the conflict. Either no conflict resolution action was specified, or the action specified was invalid and could not be taken. In this case, see previous message ARC6296I for an indication of the reason the action could not be taken. The data set will not be recovered.

- **data-set-name** is the name of the data set that received the error.
- ALLOCATE indicates that the data set was specified in an ALLOCATE list at the aggregate backup site.
- ACCOMPANY indicates that the data set was specified in an ACCOMPANY list at the aggregate backup site.
- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group definition that contained the data set in error at the aggregate backup site.

**System action:** DFSMSshsm adds an entry into the conflict resolution data set and bypasses further processing of the data set. The remaining data sets are verified. If EXECUTE was specified, data sets not receiving verification errors are recovered.

**Application Programmer Response:** Decide on what action to take to resolve the conflict. Update the conflict resolution data set entry for the data set to indicate the desired action; BYPASS, REPLACE, RENAMESOURCE(LEVEL), or RENAMETARGET(LEVEL). After all the data set conflicts have been resolved, reissue the ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC6186E** NO DATA SETS SELECTED FROM INCLUDE PARAMETER LIST - AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP **agname**

**Explanation:** No data sets were found cataloged on the system that satisfy the data set names or masks specified in the INCLUDE and EXCLUDE lists in the selection data sets for this aggregate group. Aggregate backup requires at least one data set to be selected for the INCLUDE parameter list.

- **agname** is the name of the aggregate group being processed by aggregate backup.

**System action:** Aggregate backup will fail. Processing ends following completion of verification processing.

**Application Programmer Response:** Edit the selection data sets for the specified aggregate group to modify the INCLUDE and EXCLUDE parameter lists. Supply fully or partially qualified data set names that are cataloged on the system and are to be included in the aggregate backup. Reissue the ABACKUP command after the error has been resolved.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC6185E** RENAME LIMIT EXCEEDED. **data-set-name1** COULD NOT BE RENAMED TO **data-set-name2** FOR CONTROL FILE DATA SET **datasetname3**. DATA SET WILL NOT BE PROCESSED.

**Explanation:** The installation-wide exit module ARCCREXT was called because a like-named data set was found at the aggregate recovery site. The exit module indicated that the data set should be renamed to resolve this conflict, but the rename limit of 255 for level 0 data sets has been reached. More than 255 level 0 data sets may not be renamed in one invocation of the ARECOVER command due to DFSMSdss command syntax restrictions. The data set will not be processed. Aggregate recovery processing will continue for the remaining data sets but will not complete successfully.

- **data-set-name1** is the old name of the data set that received the error.
- **data-set-name2** is the new name of the data set that received the error.
- **data-set-name3** is the name of the control file being processed.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery fails. The aggregate recovery will continue to process the remaining data sets in order to recover as many data sets as possible.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the ARECOVER command. A restart data set exists to allow aggregate recovery to identify those data sets that have not been successfully processed for this aggregate group. Optionally, modify the rename processing in the installation-wide exit module ARCCREXT before reissuing the ARECOVER command.

**Source:** DFSMSshsm

**ARC6187E** INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT, MODULE **modname** ABENDED, ABEND CODE IS **abendcode**

**Explanation:** An abnormal end (abend) occurred during processing of a given installation-wide exit. The failure was detected by the ESTAE routine in the module which called the installation-wide exit.

- **modname** is the name of the installation-wide exit module in which the abend occurred.
- **abendcode** is the return code passed from the ESTAE routine for the abend.

**Source:** DFSMSdss

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Chapter 2. ARC messages  429
System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery fails.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Application Programmer Response: See z/OS MVS System Codes for a description of abend and associated reason codes. Reissue the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command after the error is corrected.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6188E  AN ABEND OCCURRED WHILE PROCESSING data-set-name1. AGGREGATE RECOVERY FOR CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2 WILL CONTINUE. ABEND CODE WAS abcode

Explanation: A data set has experienced an abnormal end (abend) from which aggregate recovery is able to recover. The data set is not successfully recovered.

- data-set-name1 is the name of the data set that experienced the abend.
- data-set-name2 is the name of the control file specified in the ARECOVER command.
- abcode is the code of the abend that has occurred.

System action: Aggregate recovery continues processing with the next data set.

Application Programmer Response: See the z/OS MVS System Codes for a description of abend codes. Evaluate the abend and reissue the ARECOVER command after the error has been corrected.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6191E  SELECTION DATA SET data-set-name{(membername)} FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname DOES NOT ADHERE TO FILE FORMAT RESTRICTIONS

Explanation: The specified selection data set does not follow the required file format restrictions. The RECFM of the file must be fixed-blocked format, the LRECL must be 80, and the DSORG must be PO or PS. Any SMS aggregate definition must indicate a member name whenever the selection data set is a partitioned data set.

- data-set-name is the name of the selection data set that could not be processed.
- membername is the name of the selection data set that could not be processed when the selection data set is a member of a partitioned data set.
- agname is the name of the aggregate group.

System action: DFSMShsm processing ends after attempting to process all selection data sets.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Application Programmer Response: Redefine the specified selection data set to follow the required format specifications and reissue the ABACKUP command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6192E  smsmsgtext

Explanation: DFSMShsm has been performing an aggregate backup operation. SMS has been invoked to retrieve the aggregate group. During the process, SMS issues a message related to the function, and DFSMShsm intercepts the message for retransmission to the ABARS secondary address space activity log.

- smsmsgtext is the message passed back from SMS services. SMS messages have a prefix of IGD.

System action: Aggregate backup fails.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the ABACKUP command after the error is resolved. See message ARC6151E, issued by the ABARS secondary address space. You can also use the z/OS DFSMdfp Diagnosis for a description of the SMS messages.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6193E  NO SELECTION DATA SETS WERE SPECIFIED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname - AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED

Explanation: No selection data sets were specified in the definition for the named aggregate group. At least one selection data set must be specified to provide input for the aggregate backup task.

Source: DFSMShsm
• agname is the name of the aggregate group which did not include any selection data sets.

System action: Aggregate backup fails.

Application Programmer Response: Redefine the specified aggregate group to include one or more selection data sets.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6194E SEQUENCE ERROR OCCURRED IN READING THE CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name - AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED

Explanation: During the reading of the named control file data set, an unexpected record was encountered.

• data-set-name is the name of the control file that received the error.

This error may occur for the following reasons:

• The first volume serial number passed in the VOLUMES parameter of the ARECOVER command is not the first volume serial number of the control file data set name specified in the data set name parameter of the ARECOVER command.

• The volume serial numbers passed in the VOLUMES parameter of the ARECOVER command were not specified in the correct order.

System action: Aggregate recovery fails.

Application Programmer Response: See message ARC6061I in the activity log for the aggregate backup that created this control file for the proper volume serial numbers and the proper order. Reissue the ARECOVER command after the error has been resolved.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6195E UNEXPECTED END OF FILE OCCURRED IN READING THE CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name - AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED

Explanation: During the reading of the named control file data set, an end-of-file condition was detected before it was expected. This error can occur when all the volume serial numbers for this control file data set were not specified in the VOLUMES parameter of the ARECOVER command.

• data-set-name is the name of the control file that received the error.

System action: Aggregate recovery fails.

Application Programmer Response: See message ARC6061I in the activity log for the aggregate backup that created this control file for the proper volume serial numbers and the proper order. Reissue the ARECOVER command after the error has been resolved.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6196W SMS CONSTRUCT construct_name WAS UNABLE TO BE RETRIEVED. AGGREGATE {BACKUP | RECOVERY} WILL CONTINUE PROCESSING. SMS RC=return-code, REASON=reason-code.

Explanation: SMS is trying to retrieve a construct a DATA, MANAGEMENT, or STORAGE CLASS, but is unable to do so due to either an undefined construct, or a construct redefined with a different name.

System action: If the missing construct is DATACLASS, then the process continues normally. Otherwise, an error may occur in the RECOVERY process.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Application Programmer Response: If the construct missing is management or storage class, redefine the construct with the same attributes as the original to prevent unpredictable results.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6197I MULTI-VOLUME BDAM DATA SET dsname WAS BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE BACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname

Explanation: The aggregate backup bypassed the data set specified because the ABRCB bit (PATCH .ABRCB.+A8 BITS(.....1..)) was set to ON to bypass multivolume BDAM data sets.

System action: Aggregate backup continues.

Application Programmer Response: No response, unless the installation prefers to have ABACKUP process the multivolume BDAM data sets. To prevent ABACKUP from bypassing multivolume BDAM data sets, issue the following patch command: PATCH .ABRCB.+A8 BITS(.....0..)

Note: If the patch is set to OFF, ABACKUP successfully processes the multivolume BDAM data sets, but ARECOVER fails to recover the multivolume BDAM data sets if they are SMS-managed.

Source: DFSMShsm

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ARC6198E ERROR OCCURRED WHILE CHECKING THE MCV RECORD FOR MIGRATION LEVEL 2 VOLUME volser. THE AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname.

Explanation: DFSMShsm attempted to read an MCV record during an ABBACKUP operation from an ML2 volume. The read failed.
System action: ABACKUP of the aggregate group fails.

System programmer response: See associated messages to determine why the MCV record was not read.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6199E  VOLUME volser IN CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED), UNIT unitname NOT CAPABLE OF USING CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED). THE AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname.

Explanation: DFSMSshm attempted to allocate a unit during an ABACKUP operation from an ML2 volume. The ML2 volume is in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED), but the input unit for the tape is not capable of CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) operation.

System action: ABACKUP of the aggregate group fails.

System programmer response: Determine why the unit is not capable of CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) operation. To be capable, the unit should be a user-defined esoteric that contains all 3590 devices that emulate 3490 devices with microcode support for CAPACITYMODE switching.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6200E  ERROR OCCURRED WHILE CHECKING THE USER UNIT TABLE FOR CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED). THE ARECOVER FAILED FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE data-set-name}.

Explanation: DFSMSshm attempted to read the user unit table for esoteric definitions during an ARECOVER operation to an ML2 volume. An error prevented this operation.

System programmer response: See any previous displayed messages to determine why the failure occurred.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6201E  ML2 TAPE VOLUME volser NEEDED BY ABACKUP IS IN CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED). THIS LEVEL OF DFSMSHSM DOES NOT SUPPORT CAPACITYMODE SWITCHABLE DRIVES. THE ABACKUP FAILED FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname.

Explanation: DFSMSshm discovered the volume that is needed for input was in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) during an ABACKUP operation from an ML2 volume. CAPACITYMODE switchable drives are not supported by this level of DFSMSHsm.

System programmer response: Perform the ABACKUP operation with DFSMSHsm MVS V1R5 or higher. An alternative is to recall the needed data sets and rerun ABACKUP.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6250I  {NO | THE FOLLOWING} TAPE VOLSERS WILL BE REQUIRED DURING ABACKUP FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname volser [,...,volsern]

Explanation: An ABACKUP command has been issued with the VERIFY parameter. No verification errors have been found. The message indicates the tape volumes that are required when a subsequent ABACKUP command with the EXECUTE parameter is issued. If no tapes are required, the message indicates this.

* NO indicates that no tape volume serial numbers are required.
* THE FOLLOWING indicates that a list of required tape volume serial numbers follows.
* agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.
* volser is the volume serial number of each required tape volume.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Operator response: Collect the required tapes in the order listed. Reissue the ABACKUP command with the EXECUTE parameter to back up the aggregate group.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshm
ARC6251E  NO VERSION NUMBER AVAILABLE FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname

Explanation: An ABACKUP command has been issued with the EXECUTE parameter. No version number is available for use in the key of the aggregate version record.

- agname is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. Aggregate backup fails.

Application Programmer Response: Issue an EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS command to roll off expired aggregate group versions. Reissue the ABACKUP command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6252E  {DELETION | ALLOCATION} OF DATA SET dsname FAILED DURING MOVE FUNCTION - UNABLE TO DELETE DATA SET

Explanation: An error has been encountered while attempting to delete a data set for the MOVE function.

- DELETION indicates that a catalog delete error has occurred.
- ALLOCATION indicates that an error has occurred while attempting to allocate a data set.
- dsname is the name of the data set that has not been deleted.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. ABACKUP processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See one of the following error messages for further information and the appropriate action to be taken.

- For a CATALOG error see message ARC6158E.
- For an ALLOCATION error see message ARC6164E.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6253I  MOVE FUNCTION HAS COMPLETED {WITH | WITHOUT) ERRORS

Explanation: The MOVE function has completed. It may or may not have deleted all the data sets.

- WITH indicates that one or more data sets have not been deleted.
- WITHOUT indicates that all the data sets have been deleted successfully.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. ABACKUP processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: If one or more errors is indicated, consult the activity log for any ARC6252E messages.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6254A  ABACKUP CANNOT ALLOCATE TAPE VOLUME volser BECAUSE ANOTHER DFSMShsm FUNCTION HAS IT IN USE. RETRY ? REPLY Y OR N

Explanation: An ABACKUP command has been issued and the tape volume volser is being used by another DFSMShsm function. Reply Y if it is requested that ABACKUP retry the allocation. If the reply is N, the mount request ends and ABACKUP processing fails.

System action: If the reply is Y, ABACKUP continues trying to allocate the tape volume. If the reply is N, the mount request ends and ABACKUP processing fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Operator response: Reply to the prompt.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6255I  THE OPERATOR HAS REPLIED YES TO A REQUEST TO RETRY ALLOCATION FOR A TAPE VOLUME THAT IS BUSY

Explanation: An ABACKUP command has been issued and the tape volume is being used by another DFSMShsm function. The operator's response is displayed in this message. The operator has responded Y, therefore, the allocation is retried.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6256E  {ALLOCATION | OPEN | I/O} ERROR OCCURRED IN WRITING THE FILTEROUTPUTDATASET data-set-name - ABACKUP PROCESSING CONTINUES FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname

Explanation: The user has specified the FILTEROUTPUTDATASET (FODS) parameter on the ABACKUP command to list the filtered fully qualified data set names from the INCLUDE/EXCLUDE, ALLOCATE/ALLOCATEEXCLUDE, and ACCOMPANY/ACCOMPANYEXCLUDE lists into an output data set. During processing, the allocation or open has failed, or an I/O error condition has been detected while writing to the data set.

- ALLOCATION indicates that the FODS data set could not be allocated.
- OPEN indicates that the FODS data set could not be opened.
- I/O indicates that an I/O error has occurred while writing the FODS data set.

Source: DFSMShsm
• `data-set-name` is the name of the specified FILTEROUTPUTDATASET data set.
• `agname` is the name of the aggregate group being processed.

**System action:** ABACKUP processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** Notify your system programmer.

**Application Programmer Response:** A programming or system problem is indicated. See one of the following error messages for further information and the appropriate action to be taken:

- For an ALLOCATION/DEALLOCATION error see message ARC6164E.
- For an OPEN/CLOSE error see message ARC6161E.
- For an I/O error see messages ARC6160E, ARC6045I.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6257E**

**SPECIFIED FILTEROUTPUTDATASET `data-set-name` DOES NOT ADHERE TO FILE FORMAT RESTRICTIONS - ABACKUP PROCESSING CONTINUES**

**Explanation:** The user has requested to list the filtered fully-qualified data set names from the INCLUDE/EXCLUDE, ALLOCATE/ALLOCATEEXCLUDE, and ACCOMPANY/ACCOMPANYEXCLUDE lists into an output data set by specifying the FILTEROUTPUTDATASET parameter on the ABACKUP command. The specified data set could not be used since it already exists with invalid attributes and is not empty, or is empty with invalid DSORG or RECFM. A valid data set must be DASD, with DSORG=PS, RECFM=FB or F, LRECL=121, and BLKSIZE=121*n.

- `data-set-name` is the name of the specified FILTEROUTPUTDATASET data set.

**System action:** ABACKUP processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6258I**

**THE FOLLOWING CATALOG AND ASSOCIATED ALIASES WERE SUCCESSFULLY VERIFIED BY AGGREGATE {BACKUP | RECOVERY}:
CATALOG = `catname` ALIASES = `aliasname1,...,aliasnamen` | NONE**

**Explanation:** This message is issued for each integrated catalog facility (ICF) user catalog that has been successfully verified by aggregate backup or aggregate recovery. The associated aliases have also been verified for like-named conflicts during aggregate recovery.

- `catname` is the name of the ICF user catalog.

**System action:** ABACKUP processing continues.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6259E**

**THE OPERATOR HAS REPLIED NO TO A REQUEST TO RETRY ALLOCATION FOR A TAPE VOLUME THAT IS BUSY**

**Explanation:** An ABACKUP command has been issued and the tape volume is being used by another DFSMShsm function. The operator’s response is displayed in this message. The operator has responded N, therefore ABACKUP fails.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See the previous message ARC6254A in the command activity log or to the ABARS activity log for the volume serial number of the tape volume that is busy.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6260E**

**ABACKUP FILE `filename` MUST BE BACKED UP TO TAPE WHEN ARECOVER XMIT IS SPECIFIED AND ALL ABACKUP FILES ARE NOT CATALOGED**

**Explanation:** The ARECOVER command was issued with the XMIT parameter specified. All ABACKUP files must be cataloged, prior to the ARECOVER, if any of the ABACKUP files were backed up to tape. ARECOVER XMIT is allowed with only the C (Control) file cataloged.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. Aggregate recovery fails.

**Application Programmer Response:** Catalog all of the ABACKUP output files, then reissue the ARECOVER XMIT command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6261E**

**ML2 VOLUME STILL NOT AVAILABLE AFTER SECOND RETRY ATTEMPT.
AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED.**

**Explanation:** The aggregate backup has failed because an ML2 tape volume containing one or more data sets required by the ABACKUP was not available after two attempts. For a detailed explanation concerning how aggregate backup waits for ML2 volumes to become available and how to modify these conditions, see Tuning DFSMShsm under the heading Changing the Amount of Time ABACKUP Waits for an ML2 Volume to Become Available.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Implementation and Customization Guide

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the previous 433ARC6254A message in the command activity log or the ABARS activity log for the volume serial number of the tape volume that is busy.

Source: ABARS secondary address space.

ARC6280E (INSTRUCTION | ACTIVITY LOG) DATASET CANNOT BE RECOVERED FROM OUTPUT CREATED PRIOR TO DFSMShsm RELEASE 1.1.0, AGGREGATE RECOVERY WILL CONTINUE

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the INSTRUCTION or ACTIVITY parameter specified. The ABACKUP tapes have been created prior to DFSMShsm Version 1 Release 1.0, and either or both the activity log data set and instruction data set cannot be automatically recovered.

• INSTRUCTION indicates that the INSTRUCTION parameter has been used on the ARECOVER command.
• ACTIVITY LOG indicates that the ACTIVITY parameter has been used on the ARECOVER command.

System action: Aggregate recovery continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Application Programmer Response: If the INSTRUCTION/ACTIVITY LOG is needed, it may be retrieved manually by invoking DFSMSdss using JCL.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6281I ARECOVER INPUT FILE filename HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CATALOGED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: An ARECOVER input file has been successfully cataloged during aggregate recovery with DATASETNAME specified as the subparameter.

• filename indicates the file (control, DFSMSdss, internal I/O, or instruction/activity log) that has been successfully cataloged.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6282E (INSTRUCTION | ACTIVITY) SPECIFIED ON ARECOVER COMMAND, (INSTRUCTION DATA SET | ACTIVITY LOG) DOES NOT EXIST ON TAPE

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the INSTRUCTION or ACTIVITY parameter, and the corresponding file does not exist on the tape.

• INSTRUCTION DATA SET indicates the instruction data set does not exist on the tape.
• ACTIVITY LOG indicates the activity log does not exist on the tape.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. No attempt is made to recover these data sets.

Application Programmer Response: If the activity log and instruction data set exist on the ABACKUP output tapes, see the preceding DFSMSdss messages to determine why DFSMSdss failed to find the activity log or instruction data set.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6283E RECOVERY TO ML2 VOLUMES IS DISABLED. AGGREGATE RECOVERY OF data-set-name1 FAILED USING (AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2)

Explanation: MIGRATEDDATA(SOURCELEVEL) or MIGRATEDDATA(ML2) has been specified on the ARECOVER command. Attempts to internally ADDVOL tapes to perform aggregate recovery have failed.

• data-set-name1 specifies the data set that has failed to be recovered.
• AGGREGATE GROUP indicates that the AGGREGATE parameter has been specified in the ARECOVER command, with the specified agname as the subparameter.
• CONTROL FILE DATA SET indicates that the DATASETNAME parameter has been specified in the ARECOVER command, with the specified data-set-name2 as the subparameter.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. Aggregate recovery continues with recovery to ML2 volumes disabled.

Application Programmer Response: See the preceding ARC0113I and ARC0127I messages and their programmer response.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6284E CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTION action FAILED FOR DATA SET data-set-name, DATA SET WILL BE BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: A like-named conflict has been found during ARECOVER processing. The conflict resolution processing has selected the indicated action to resolve the conflict. An error has been encountered when attempting to perform the requested action. As a result, the data set is not recovered.

Source: DFSMShsm
**System action:** ARECOVER processing continues. Data sets not receiving errors are recovered. If there is no entry, an entry is added to the conflict resolution data set indicating a conflict resolution action of BYPASS.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous messages in the ABARS activity log for details regarding the nature of the error. After correcting the error, reissue the ARECOVER command to complete the aggregate recovery for the data sets not already recovered. The user may wish to modify the action in the conflict resolution data set entry for the bypassed data set.

*Source:* DFSMShsm

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**ARC6285E**  
VALID AGGREGATE VERSION RECORD ALREADY EXISTS FOR DATASETNAME data-set-name, PREPARE FUNCTION FAILED

**Explanation:** An ARECOVER has been issued with the DATASETNAME(data-set-name) and PREPARE parameters. An existing aggregate version record has been found in the BCDS for the associated aggregate group with all the ARECOVER input files cataloged. The PREPARE function fails.

- **data-set-name** is the name of the control file data set specified in the DATASETNAME(data-set-name) subparameter of the ARECOVER command.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the ARECOVER command with the VERIFY or EXECUTE parameters, or issue the ARECOVER command with the AGGREGATE(agency) subparameter to continue the aggregate recovery process.

*Source:* DFSMShsm

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**ARC6286E**  
NO VALID AGGREGATE VERSION RECORD FOUND FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP(agency) | VERSION(vvvv) | DATE/yyyy/mm/dd | DATASETNAME(data-set-name)}, ARECOVER COMMAND FAILED

**Explanation:** An ARECOVER command has been issued. If the AGGREGATE parameter has been specified, no aggregate version record have been found in the BCDS for the indicated aggregate group name, or an aggregate version record has been found but one or more associated ARECOVER input files are not cataloged.

If the DATASETNAME parameter has been specified along with VERIFY or EXECUTE, an aggregate version record has been found but one or more associated ARECOVER input files are not cataloged.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

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**ARC6289I**  
ALL ELIGIBLE DATA SETS WILL BE RENAMED FOR RECOVERNEWNAMEALL DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY USING THE SPECIFIED LEVEL level

**Explanation:** An ARECOVER command has been issued with the RECOVERNEWNAMEALL parameter. The specified level subparameter is used to rename all eligible data sets during aggregate recovery.

Data sets that are *not* eligible for rename include:
- Tape data sets from the ACCOMPANY list
- Migrated VSAM data sets
- Integrated catalog facility user catalogs from the ALLOCATE list

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

*Source:* DFSMShsm
**ARC6290i**  ELIGIBLE DATA SETS WILL BE RENAMED FOR RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY USING THE FOLLOWING RENAME LEVEL PAIRS: oldlevel [...newlevel]

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL parameter. The listed level pairs are used to rename all eligible data sets during aggregate recovery. Data sets matching the oldlevel qualifier are renamed using the corresponding newlevel.

Data sets that are not eligible for rename include:
- Tape data sets from the ACCOMPANY list
- Migrated VSAM data sets
- Integrated catalog facility user catalogs from the ALLOCATE list

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6291i**  SOURCE DATA SET data-set-name WILL NOT BE RENAMED FOR RECOVERNEWNAMEALL/LEVEL DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the RECOVERNEWNAMEALL or RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL parameter. The specified data set data-set-name has matched the rename filtering criteria but may not be renamed due to restrictions. The data set is recovered with the original name.

Restrictions that cause a data set to be ineligible for rename include:
- Tape data sets from the ACCOMPANY list
- Migrated VSAM data sets
- Integrated catalog facility user catalogs from the ALLOCATE list

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6293E**  ARECOVER REPLACE PARAMETER IS NO LONGER SUPPORTED. THE PROPER PARAMETER IS DATASETCONFLICT(REPLACE). ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the REPLACE parameter. This parameter has been replaced by DATASETCONFLICT(REPLACE), which may be specified regardless of the specification of SETSYS ARECOVERREPLACE | NOARECOVERREPLACE.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the ARECOVER command with the DATASETCONFLICT parameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6294i**  TRUNCATION WILL OCCUR DURING RENAME FOR DATA SET data-set-name1 DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY, NEW DATA SET NAME WILL BE data-set-name2

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with one of the following parameters, causing the specified data set data-set-name1 to be selected for rename.
- RECOVERNEWNAMEALL(level)
- RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL(oldlevel,newlevel)
- DATASETCONFLICT(RENAMESOURCE(level))
- DATASETCONFLICT(RENAMETARGET(level))

During rename processing, the new data set name would have been greater than 44 characters. The new name is truncated to data-set-name2.
- data-set-name1 indicates the original data set name.
- data-set-name2 indicates the resulting new data set name after truncation.

System action: Processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6295E**  INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT ARCCREXT RETURNED INVALID {DATA SET NAME data-set-name1 | LEVEL level}, {SOURCE | TARGET} DATA SET data-set-name2 COULD NOT BE RENAMED, SOURCE DATA SET WILL BE BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: A like-named conflict has been found during ARECOVER processing. The installation-wide exit ARCCREXT has been called and has passed back an exit return code. Exit return code 12 indicates to rename the source data set to the specified data set name data-set-name1. The specified data set name returned by the exit is invalid. Exit return code 16 indicates to rename the target data set to the specified level level. The specified level returned by the exit is invalid. As a result, the conflicting data set is recovered.
- data-set-name1 indicates the new (invalid) data set name that has been returned by ARCCREXT.
- level indicates the new (invalid) level that has been returned by ARCCREXT.
- SOURCE indicates that ARCCREXT has attempted to rename a source data set.
TARGET indicates that ARCCREXT has attempted to rename a target data set.

_data-set-name2_ indicates the conflicting data set name.

**System action:** Processing continues. The remaining data sets to be recovered are verified. An entry for the data set is added into the conflict resolution data set with an action of BYPASS. If EXECUTE has been specified, data sets not receiving verification errors are recovered.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**Explanation:** A like-named conflict has been found during ARECOVER processing. The requested **action** has been either invalid, not RACF-authorized, or did not resolve the like-named conflict for the data set.

- **action** indicates the requested conflict resolution action for the data set.
- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTION** from the (CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET | DATASETCONFLICT PARAMETER | INSTALLATION-WIDE EXIT ARCCREXT) {IS INVALID | DID NOT RESOLVE THE CONFLICT | IS NOT AUTHORIZED} FOR DATA SET _data-set-name_ FROM _listtype_ LIST DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

- **RENAMETARGET** is not supported for existing catalogs, generation data group (GDG) or generation data set (GDS) data sets, or tape data sets, and is only supported for the following catalog entry types:
  - non-VSAM DASD
  - VSAM cluster (not a catalog)
  - VSAM alternate index (AIX)
  - Data or index component, or path, related to a VSAM cluster (not a catalog) or AIX

- If the **action** is REPLACE:
  - REPLACE is not supported for ALLOCATE or ACCOMPANY data sets, or existing catalogs, and is only supported for the following catalog entry types:
    - Non-VSAM.
    - VSAM cluster (not a catalog).
    - VSAM AIX.
    - If a conflict is detected for a data component, index component, or path related to a VSAM cluster (not a catalog) or a VSAM AIX, the entire related VSAM base cluster is replaced.

If IS NOT AUTHORIZED is indicated, the user did not have RACF facility class authorization to the STGADMIN.ARC.ARECOVER command profile. RACF authority to resolve the conflict has been denied for one of the following reasons:

- If the **action** is REPLACE:
  - The user does not have RACF FACILITY class authorization to the:
    STGADMIN.ARC.ARECOVER,.REPLACE
  - The user has the proper FACILITY class authorization, but does not have RACF ALTER access authority to the indicated data set.

- If the **action** is RENAMETARGET:
  - The user does not have RACF FACILITY class authorization to the:
    STGADMIN.ARC.ARECOVER,.RENTGT
  - The user has the proper FACILITY class authorization, but does not have RACF ALTER access authority to the indicated data set.

If DID NOT RESOLVE THE CONFLICT is indicated, the following are possible reasons why the action did not resolve the like-named conflict:

- If the **action** is RENAMESOURCE:
  - The new name of the data set already exists at the ARECOVER site.
  - If the data set is VSAM, all components of the source data set must be renamed and checked for existing duplicates. Either the cluster or components are not renamed because of existing duplicates.
If the data set is a GDS, both the GDS and the GDG base must be renamed and checked for existing duplicates. Either the GDS or the GDG base are not renamed because of existing duplicates.

If the data set is an integrated catalog facility (ICF) user catalog, another ICF user catalog to be recovered may include an alias that would cause the catalog to fail the DEFINE. ICF user catalogs cannot have their alias defined in another ICF user catalog.

If the action is RENAMETARGET:
- The new name of the data set already exists at the ARECOVER site.
- If the data set is VSAM, all components of the target data set must be renamed and checked for existing duplicates. Either the cluster or components are not renamed because of existing duplicates.
- Another data set being recovered is already being renamed to the new target data set name selected for the data set.

If the action is REPLACE:
- ARECOVER has detected this multivolume data set which is cataloged at the ARECOVER site. ARECOVER is unable to resolve the conflict because one or more of the indicated volumes are offline and an F1DSCB has been detected on at least one of the online volumes.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Change the requested conflict resolution action, or provide the required RACF authority. The order of priority for conflict resolution is:

- If a conflict resolution data set exists and there is an entry for the data set in conflict, the requested action is taken. The action may be changed (prior to issuing the ARECOVER command) from BYPASS to the desired action, or the entry in the conflict resolution data set may be deleted.
- If the DATASETCONFLICT parameter has been specified on the ARECOVER command, and the conflict is not resolved, the action indicated by the subparameter is taken if it is valid. If required, change the subparameter to the desired action.
- If the conflict is not resolved, and the installation-wide exit ARCCREXT is active, the exit is called to resolve the conflict. In this case, the exit must be changed to specify the desired action.

Once the conflict resolution action is requested, or the conflict is resolved through external means, reissue the ARECOVER command to recover the remaining data sets.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6297E** DATA SET `data-set-name1` COULD NOT BE RENAMED TO NEW NAME `data-set-name2`, DATA SET WILL BE BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: An attempt has been made to rename a data set as a result of the RECOVERNEWNAMEALL, RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL, or DATASETCONFLICT(RENAMESOURCE | RENAMETARGET) parameter on the ARECOVER command, or a conflict resolution data set entry, or installation-wide exit ARCCREXT processing. The data set to be recovered could not be renamed, because the new name matches the name of another data set to be recovered, or because another data set to be recovered has already been renamed to the same new name. The data set is not recovered.

- `data-set-name1` indicates the name of the data set that could not be renamed. This data set is bypassed.
- `data-set-name2` indicates the new data set name that has caused the error.

System action: Processing continues. The remaining data sets to be recovered are verified. If EXECUTE was specified, data sets not receiving verification errors are recovered.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the source of the rename error and reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6298E** CATALOG DATA SET `catalogname` FAILED VERIFICATION DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: A catalog data set cannot be recovered because an error has been encountered during ARECOVER verification processing.

- `catalogname` indicates the name of the catalog that has failed the ARECOVER verification process.

The following condition may be the cause of the verification error:

- A like-named catalog entry already exists on the system. Either no conflict resolution action has been indicated, or a conflict resolution action has been specified that is invalid.

System action: ARECOVER processing ends when verification is complete. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Resolve the rename or like-named conflict error and reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm
ARC6299E  THE {DATE | VERSION | XMIT | VOLUMES | UNIT} PARAMETER IS INVALID WITH THE {DATASETNAME | AGGREGATE} PARAMETER.
ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation:  An invalid combination of parameters has been specified on the ARECOVER command.

- The DATE and VERSION parameters are not valid with the DATASETNAME parameter on the ARECOVER command. DATE or VERSION may be specified on the ARECOVER command only if AGGREGATE is also specified.
- The XMIT, VOLUMES, and UNIT parameters are not valid with the AGGREGATE parameter on the ARECOVER command. XMIT, VOLUMES, or UNIT may be specified only if DATASETNAME is also specified.

System action:  DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source:  DFSMSshsm

ARC6300E  THE ACTIVITY AND/OR INSTRUCTION PARAMETER IS REQUIRED WHEN THE PREPARE AND AGGREGATE PARAMETERS ARE SPECIFIED ON THE ARECOVER COMMAND.
ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation:  When the ARECOVER command has been issued with the AGGREGATE and PREPARE parameters specified, either or both the INSTRUCTION or ACTIVITY parameters must also be specified.

System action:  ARECOVER processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Reissue the ARECOVER command using proper command syntax.

Source:  DFSMSshsm

ARC6302E  INVALID LEVEL level SPECIFIED FOR RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL.
ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation:  A high level qualifier specified as a RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL subparameter is invalid when:

- The new high level qualifier is the same as the old high level qualifier.
- The same old high level qualifier has been listed more than once.

This message has been issued only for the first occurrence of the error.

System action:  ARECOVER processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

ARC6303E  (ODD NUMBER | MORE THAN 30 PAIRS) OF LEVELS SPECIFIED FOR RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL.
ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation:  An even number of high level qualifiers, consisting of no more than 30 pairs, may be specified in the RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL subparameter list.

System action:  ARECOVER processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Reissue the command with an even number of high level qualifiers consisting of no more than 30 pairs.

Source:  DFSMSshsm

ARC6304E  THE VOLUMES PARAMETER IS REQUIRED WHEN UNIT IS SPECIFIED ON THE ARECOVER DATASETNAME COMMAND.
ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation:  The UNIT parameter may not be specified with the AGGREGATE parameter on the ARECOVER command. This is optional when the DATASETNAME parameter has been specified. When the UNIT parameter has been specified, the VOLUMES parameter must also be specified.

System action:  ARECOVER processing ends. DFSMSshsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response:  Reissue the ARECOVER command using proper command syntax.

Source:  DFSMSshsm

ARC6305I  A TARGET DATA SET HAS BEEN RENAMED FOR AGGREGATE RECOVERY OF DATA SET data-set-name1, NEW DATA SET NAME IS:
cat_entry_type data-set-name2
cat_entry_typen data-set-namen

Explanation:  During aggregate recovery, a data set to be recovered has been found to have a duplicate data set name already existing on the remote site's system. The conflict resolution processing has selected the RENAMETARGET option to resolve the conflict. The duplicate data set has been renamed. If the data set is VSAM, all related components existing on the remote site's system are renamed and listed.

Multiple target data sets may have to be renamed to resolve the conflict if the source data set being recovered is VSAM and has components that have a
like-named conflict with different target objects. In this case, this message is issued for each occurrence of a different target object that has been renamed.

- *data-set-name1* is the name of the data set to be recovered.
- *cat_entry_type* is a description of the catalog entry type of the conflicting target data set that has been renamed. It will indicate NONVSAM, CLUSTER, COMPONENT, AIX, or PATH.
- *data-set-name2* is the new name of the conflicting target data set (or component) that has been renamed.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6306I**

**RESTART DATA SET data-set-name NOT DELETED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY**

**Explanation:** Aggregate recovery processing has been successfully completed, but one or more data sets has been bypassed as a result of an entry in the conflict resolution data set. The restart data set is not automatically deleted.

- *data-set-name* is the name of the restart data set that has been retained.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Determine if any of the data sets listed in the conflict resolution data set should not be bypassed. If necessary correct the conflict resolution for these data sets and reissue the ARECOVER command. Otherwise, delete the restart data set manually. If the aggregate recovery is found to be complete, the conflict resolution data set may also be deleted.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6307E**

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTION action FAILED FOR CATALOG DATA SET catalogname DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY**

**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery, an integrated catalog facility (ICF) catalog in the ALLOCATE list to be recovered has been found to have a duplicate catalog entry existing on the remote site's system. The conflict resolution processing has selected the indicated *action* to resolve the conflict. An error has occurred while attempting the indicated conflict resolution action.

- *action* indicates the selected conflict resolution action selected.
- *catalogname* indicates the name of the catalog that cannot be recovered.

**System action:** ARECOVER processing ends following the completion of remaining verification processing. No further ABARS processing takes place even if the EXECUTE parameter has been specified. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See previous messages in the ARECOVER activity log for details regarding the nature of the error. After correcting the error, reissue the ARECOVER command to complete the aggregate recovery.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6309E**

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET data-set-name (WILL BE USED I WAS CREATED | WAS MODIFIED) DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY**

**Explanation:** During aggregate recovery, a conflict resolution data set has been created to contain a list of data set names and conflict resolution actions. The data set may be edited by the user to add, modify, or delete data set names and resolutions. Conflict resolution utilizes the conflict resolution data set to resolve conflicts during the next aggregate recovery.

- *data-set-name* is the name of the conflict resolution data set that contains the data set names and resolutions for conflict resolution.

  - WILL BE USED indicates that the conflict resolution data set previously existed and will be used during the current ARECOVER invocation.
  - WAS CREATED indicates that the conflict resolution data set did not previously exist and has been created as a result of verification errors.
  - WAS MODIFIED indicates that the conflict resolution data set previously existed and has been modified because some conflicts have been resolved, or new conflicts have been found, or both.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6309E**

{(CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET | LISTOFNAMES DATA SET) data-set-name1 FOR | AGGREGATE GROUP agname | CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2) DOES NOT ADHERE TO FILE FORMAT RESTRICTIONS}

**Explanation:** The identified CONFLICT RESOLUTION data set or LISTOFNAMES data set does not follow the required file format restrictions. The RECFM of the file must be fixed or fixed-blocked format, the LRECL must be 80, and the DSORG must be PS. If RECFM=FB, BLKSIZE must be 80 or a multiple of 80.

- *data-set-name1* is the name of the conflict resolution data set or the LISTOFNAMES data set.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
**AGGREGATE GROUP** indicates that the AGGREGATE parameter has been specified in the ARECOVER command, with *agname* specified as the subparameter.

**CONTROL FILE DATA SET** indicates that the DATASETNAME parameter has been specified in the ARECOVER command, with the *data-set-name* specified as the subparameter.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

For the conflict resolution data set: ARECOVER processing continues and ends following verification processing. The conflict resolution data set is ignored during the verification process.

For the LISTOFNAMES data set, ARECOVER processing fails.

**Operator response:** None.

**Application Programmer Response:** For the conflict resolution data set: If conflicts are found during the verification process, the existing conflict resolution data set is deleted by ABARS processing and rewritten in the proper format. See message ARC6308I in the ARECOVER activity log indicating that the conflict resolution data set has been modified. If no conflicts are found, the invalid conflict resolution data set is retained. Either delete the data set (and allow subsequent ARECOVER verification processing to create it internally if needed), or delete the invalid data set and redefine it with the proper attributes. Reissue the ARECOVER command.

For the LISTOFNAMES data set: Delete the invalid data set and redefine it with the proper attributes. Reissue the ARECOVER command.

**System programmer response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6310E** 
{{CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET | LISTOFNAMES DATA SET}}

data-set-name CONTAINS PARSE ERROR ON LINE line-num,
LINE='line-text'

**Explanation:** The system encountered a parse error while parsing the contents of the conflict resolution data set or the LISTOFNAMES data set. Either the data set name or conflict resolution action, or both, is invalid or not specified. The following is the format of an entry in the conflict resolution data set:

entryname conflict_resolution_action

The following is the format of an entry in the LISTOFNAMES data set:

entryname

Valid entry names are fully qualified 1-44 character data set names (member names are not allowed). Valid conflict resolution actions are RENAMESOURCE(level), RENAMETARGET(level), REPLACE, and BYPASS.

**data-set-name** is the name of the conflict resolution data set that contains the data set names and resolutions for conflict resolution or the name of the LISTOFNAMES data set.

**line_num** is the line number in the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set that contains a parse error.

**line_text** is the line in the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set that contains a parse error.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

For the conflict resolution data set: ARECOVER processing continues and ends following verification processing. The conflict resolution data set is ignored during the verification process.

For the LISTOFNAMES data set: ARECOVER processing fails.

**Operator response:** None.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the parse error indicated in the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set and reissue the ARECOVER command.

If the conflict resolution data set is modified during aggregate recovery processing (because conflicts were resolved, or new conflicts were found; see the ARECOVER activity log for message ARC6308I), the erroneous entry is not rewritten in the modified conflict resolution data set.

**System programmer response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6311I**

{{CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET | LISTOFNAMES DATA SET}}

data-set-name1 CONTAINS AN ENTRY FOR DATA SET data-set-name2 THAT DOES NOT EXIST IN CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name3

**Explanation:** The specified conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set contains a data set name that is not part of the aggregate recovery.

**data-set-name1** is the name of the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set that is being processed.

**data-set-name2** is the name of the data set that is not part of the aggregate recovery.

**data-set-name3** indicates the control file name being processed.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. ARECOVER processing continues. The extraneous entry is ignored during the conflict resolution or ONLYDATASET processing.
Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: Correct or remove the data set name from the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set.

If the conflict resolution data set is modified during aggregate recovery processing (because conflicts were resolved, or new conflicts were found; see the ARECOVER activity log for message ARC6308I), the erroneous entry is not rewritten in the modified conflict resolution data set.

System programmer response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6312I  (CONFLICT RESOLUTION DATA SET | LISTOFNAMES DATA SET) data-set-name CONTAINS DUPLICATE ENTRIES FOR DATA SET entry

Explanation: The specified conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set contains duplicate entries.

- data-set-name is the name of the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set that is processed.
- entry is the name of the duplicate entry in the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues. ARECOVER processing continues. The duplicate entries are ignored during the conflict resolution or ONLYDATASET processing.

Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: Correct or remove the duplicate data set name from the conflict resolution data set or LISTOFNAMES data set.

If the conflict resolution data set is modified during aggregate recovery processing (because conflicts were resolved, or new conflicts were found; see the ARECOVER activity log for message ARC6308I), the erroneous entry is not rewritten in the modified conflict resolution data set.

System programmer response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6313I DUPLICATE ALIAS WAS FOUND AND WILL NOT BE DEFINED BY ARECOVER. ALIAS aliasname OF CATALOG catalogname1 IS ASSOCIATED WITH CATALOG catalogname2 AT TARGET SITE

Explanation: During ARECOVER verification processing, the integrated catalog facility (ICF) user catalog catalogname1 to be recovered has been found to have an associated alias aliasname that is in conflict with an alias of the existing ICF user catalog catalogname2 at the target site. The alias aliasname will not be defined.

Any data sets recovered that begin with aliasname will be cataloged in the existing ICF user catalog catalogname2 during aggregate recovery processing.

- aliasname is the name of the alias which could not be defined due to a conflict with an existing catalog entry.
- catalogname1 is the name of the ICF user catalog being recovered.
- catalogname2 is the name of the ICF user catalog already existing at the target site, with which alias aliasname is already associated.

System action: ARECOVER processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6314I ALIAS NAME WILL NOT BE DEFINED BY ARECOVER. ALIAS aliasname OF CATALOG catalogname IS IN CONFLICT WITH AN EXISTING CATALOG ENTRY AT THE TARGET SITE

Explanation: During ARECOVER verification processing, the integrated catalog facility (ICF) user catalog catalogname to be recovered has been found to have an associated alias aliasname that is in conflict with a catalog entry already in place at the target site.

The alias aliasname could not be defined.

- aliasname is the name of the alias which could not be defined due to a conflict with an existing catalog entry.
- catalogname is the name of the ICF user catalog being recovered.

System action: ARECOVER processing continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The alias could not be defined. This message is issued when the alias aliasname is in conflict with a catalog entry at the target set that is not an existing alias or ICF user catalog. In this case, there is a data set name already existing on the target system that begins with the high level qualifier aliasname.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6315E DASD UNIT IS INVALID FOR THE SETSYS (ARECOVERML2UNIT | ARECOVERUNITNAME | ABARSUNITNAME) PARAMETER

Explanation: A SETSYS command was issued specifying a DASD unit. Only a valid tape unit name may be specified as the subparameter for
ARECOVERML2UNIT, ARECOVERUNITNAME, or ABARSUNITNAME.

System action: Processing of other SETSYS command parameters continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the SETSYS command with a valid tape unit name subparameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6316E MEMBER NAMES ARE NOT ALLOWED IN THE CONTROL FILE DATA SET NAME. ARECOVER COMMAND IS REJECTED

Explanation: An ARECOVER command was issued with DATASETNAME specified, but the control file data set name contained parentheses.

System action: ARECOVER processing is discontinued. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the ARECOVER command with a valid data set name for the DATASETNAME parameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6317E VERSION 0000 SPECIFIED FOR (command) COMMAND IS INVALID

Explanation: An ARECOVER or LIST command was issued with the VERSION parameter. The specified VERSION(0000) is not valid for an ABR record.

• command indicates the command being processed.

System action: The specified command processing fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command with a valid VERSION.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6318E INSUFFICIENT SPACE ON LEVEL 0 VOLUMES TO RECOVER ICF USER CATALOG catalogname FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname USING CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name. AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED

Explanation: There is insufficient space on level 0 volumes to recover the integrated catalog facility (ICF) user catalog.

• catalogname indicates the ICF user catalog being processed.
• agname indicates the aggregate group being processed.
• data-set-name indicates the control file name being processed.

System action: Aggregate recovery processing ends if the alias could not be defined because a duplicate entry exists at the aggregate recovery site.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6319E CATALOG DATA SET catalogname1 COULD NOT BE RENAMED TO NEW NAME catalogname2, AGGREGATE RECOVERY WILL FAIL FOLLOWING VERIFICATION.

Explanation: An attempt has been made to rename a catalog data set as a result of the:

DATASETCONFLICT(RENAMESOURCE|RENAMETARGET)

parameter on the ARECOVER command, a conflict resolution data set entry, or user exit ARCCREXT processing. The catalog data set to be recovered could not be renamed because the new name matches the name of another data set to be recovered, or because another data set to be recovered has already been renamed to the same new name. The catalog data set will not be recovered and verification will fail.

• catalogname1 indicates the name of the catalog data set that could not be renamed.
• catalogname2 indicates the new data set name that caused the error.

System action: ARECOVER processing ends following the completion of remaining verification processing. No further ABARS processing takes place even if the EXECUTE parameter is specified. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Correct the source of the rename error and reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6320E ERROR OCCURRED DURING DEFINE OF ALIAS aliasname RELATED TO ICF USER CATALOG catalogname

Explanation: An error has occurred while attempting to define an alias.

• aliasname is the name of the alias that has received the error.
• catalogname is the name of the integrated catalog facility (ICF) user catalog to which the alias is related.

System action: Aggregate recovery processing continues if the alias could not be defined because a duplicate entry exists at the aggregate recovery site.
Aggregate recovery processing ends if any other error is encountered.

**Application Programmer Response:** For specific error return codes and reason codes associated with the failure, see the previous message ARC6158E in the DFSMShsm secondary address space activity log for this aggregate recovery task. Correct the error and reissue the ARECOVER command.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC6321E** AN ADDVOL FOR TAPE VOLUME volser WAS REJECTED BY THE DFSMHSJM PRIMARY ADDRESS SPACE

**Explanation:**
- `volser` is the name of the volume that has been rejected.

**System action:** An attempt was made to ADDVOL the tape as a migration (ML2) volume; however, the ADDVOL was rejected. Recovery to ML2 tape volumes is disabled and the ARECOVER continues. A different scratch tape should be mounted to satisfy the ML2 volume mount request, whenever the ARECOVER is attempted again.

**Operator response:** Mount a different scratch tape whenever ARECOVER is attempted again.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC6322E** USER {userid I consoleid} NOT AUTHORIZED FOR {command I command parameter} COMMAND/PARAMETER

**Explanation:** RACF processing has determined that the user or console operator is not authorized to use the COMMAND/PARAMETER through the RACF FACILITY class profile defined for the COMMAND/PARAMETER.
- `userid` is the ID of the user who has issued the COMMAND/PARAMETER.
- `consoleid` is the console ID of the operator who has issued the COMMAND/PARAMETER.

**System action:** Aggregate recovery processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Operator response:** To use the command/parameter, contact your security administrator for authorization to the required RACF profile (restricted or comprehensive). Reissue the command or parameter.

**Application Programmer Response:** To use the command/parameter, contact your security administrator for authorization to the required RACF profile (restricted or comprehensive). Reissue the command or parameter.

Source: DFSMShsm

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**ARC6325E** DATA SET old-dsname WAS INCORRECTLY RENAMED TO new-dsname BY THE ABARS CONFLICT RESOLUTION EXIT

**Explanation:** An attempt was made to rename a migrated, non-VSAM data set using the ABARS conflict resolution exit (ARCCREXT) to change more than just the data set’s high level qualifier.
- `old-dsname` is the name of the data set passed to the conflict resolution exit.
- `new-dsname` is the new name for the data set returned by the ARCCREXT installation-wide exit.

**System action:** This data set is skipped and Aggregate Recovery continues.
Application Programmer Response: When using the ABARS conflict resolution exit to rename a migrated, non-VSAM data set, only the data set's high level qualifier can be changed.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6326I  OPEN WILL BE RETRIED USING {STACK | NOSTACK} OPTION. ARECOVER PROCESSING WILL CONTINUE.

Explanation: The ARECOVER command has been specified with either the STACK or NOSTACK option, but the ABACKUP output format conflicts, which causes an OPEN failure to occur.

STACK indicates that the ARECOVER command will retry processing as if the STACK option had been requested.

NOSTACK indicates that the ARECOVER command will retry processing as if the NOSTACK option had been requested.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: ARECOVER will switch options and continue processing. If you want to reissue the ARECOVER command, make sure that you use the correct STACK or NOSTACK option.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6327E  CATALOG LOCATE ERROR OCCURRED FOR DATA SET data-set-name DURING ABACKUP PROCESSING

Explanation: An ABACKUP command issued a catalog locate for the data set data-set-name. The catalog locate function failed or the data set was not found.

System action: Aggregate backup processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the ABACKUP command. The data set was most likely deleted or was being rolled off during backup processing.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6328E  AN ERROR OCCURRED PROCESSING DATA SET dsname DURING ABACKUP OF AGGREGATE agname, RC=returncode

Explanation: During ABACKUP processing of a migrated data set an error was detected in the data.

dsname is the name of the migrated data set which caused the failure.

agname is the name of the aggregate group that failed processing.

returncode is the return code from the module that detected the failure.

The return codes that can be expected are:

- 8 - terminate.
- 12 - getmain error, terminate.
- 41 - blks written not what was expected.
- 42 - crdlen>max_crdval.
- 43 - blks written not what was expected.

System action: Aggregate backup processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Recall the data set and reissue the ABACKUP command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6361E  (ABACKUP | ARECOVER) (AGNAME | AGNAME/CONTROLFILEDSN) SELECTED FOR DISPLAY IS NOT ACTIVE

Explanation: A DISPLAY ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been issued without specifying one of the required parameters.

- ABACKUP indicates the command is a DISPLAY ABACKUP command.
- ARECOVER indicates the command is a DISPLAY ARECOVER command.
- AGNAME indicates the name of an aggregate group has not been specified on the DISPLAY ABACKUP command.
- AGNAME/CONTROLFILEDSN indicates that the name of an aggregate group or control file data set name has not been specified on the DISPLAY ARECOVER command.

System action: DISPLAY processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command using all the required parameters.

Source: DFSMShsm
- AGNAME indicates the name of an aggregate group has been specified on the DISPLAY ABACKUP command.
- AGNAME/CONTROLFILEDSN indicates that the name of an aggregate group or control file data set name has been specified on the DISPLAY ARECOVER command.

**System action:** DISPLAY processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Verify that the ABARS function is active before attempting to display the memory associated with it.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6362E** ALL CANNOT BE USED WITH ML1VOLS AND/OR LOVOLS IN THE DEFINE ARPOOL COMMAND

**Explanation:** A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been issued using the ALL parameter with either the ML1VOLS parameter, the LOVOLS parameter, or both.

**System action:** DEFINE ARPOOL processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the command using the correct parameters.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6363I** ALL CANNOT BE USED WITH ML1VOLS(*) I LOVOLS(*) IN THE DEFINE ARPOOL COMMAND

**Explanation:** A QUERY ARPOOL command has been issued and the ARPOOL parameter has been defined using the DEFINE ARPOOL command with the ALL parameter, or either or both the ML1VOLS(*) and LOVOLS(*) parameters. This message is followed by message ARC6015I displaying volsers associated with the ARPOOL.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

---

**ARC6364I** A HOLD WAS ISSUED FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP agname I CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name}, BUT THE COMMAND IS CURRENTLY RUNNING. THE COMMAND IS NOT HELD

**Explanation:** A HOLD command has been issued for an ABACKUP or ARECOVER command that is currently running. The command is not held.

AGGREGATE GROUP is displayed when function is ABACKUP.

AGGREGATE GROUP or CONTROL FILE DATA SET is displayed when function is ARECOVER.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm
Explanation: A QUERY command with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter has been issued. This message displays the level of the aggregate backup or aggregate recovery activity log as either full (all DFSMSdss messages written) or reduced (only DFSMSdss attention and error messages are written).

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6372I  NUMBER OF ABARS I/O BUFFERS = number

Explanation: A QUERY command with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter has been issued. This message displays the number of ABARS I/O buffers specified in the SETSYS command.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6373I  ABARS ACTIVITY LOG OUTPUT TYPE
          = (SYSOUT(class) | DASD)

Explanation: A QUERY command with the SETSYS or ABARS parameter has been issued. This message displays the ABARS activity log output data set type.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMSshm

ARC6374E  BCDS IS NOT DEFINED, AGGREGATE
          BACKUP AND RECOVERY FUNCTIONS
          ARE DISABLED

Explanation: A backup control data set (BCDS) is required to maintain an inventory of aggregate backup and recovery activity.

System action: DFSMSshm processing continues.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Application Programmer Response: An ARC0184I message may be issued by the DFSMSshm primary address space if the error relates to reading or writing to a DFSMSshm control data set. The DFSMSshm primary address space command activity log can also be used for further information. Correct error and issue EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS command to expire the version.

Source: DFSMSshm
System action: The aggregate backup and aggregate recovery functions are disabled. DFSMS/mim processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: To support the ABARS functions, the DFSMS/mim BCDS must be defined. See the z/OS DFSMS/mim Implementation and Customization Guide for information about defining and referencing the BCDS. Once these changes are made, issue the STOP command and restart DFSMS/mim to enable the ABARS functions.

Source: DFSMS/mim

ARC6375E I/O ERROR READING AGGREGATE VERSION RECORD IN BCDS, AGGREGATE BACKUP AND RECOVERY FUNCTIONS ARE HELD

Explanation: An I/O error has occurred while reading an aggregate version record from the BCDS.

System action: The aggregate backup and aggregate recovery functions are held. DFSMS/mim processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: When the cause of the I/O error is corrected, release either the ABACKUP or ARECOVER, or both, and reissue the request. See ARC0184I in the DFSMS/mim command activity log for further information concerning the nature of the I/O error.

Source: DFSMS/mim

ARC6376I ABARS VERSION vvvv, FOR AGGREGATE GROUP agname, KEY aggregate key WAS {DELETED I NOT DELETED} BY EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS COMMAND, RC=return-code

Explanation: This message is issued for each aggregate file in the ABR record when the EXPIREBV ABARSVERSIONS EXECUTE command has been issued. The aggregate file data-set-name is the control file, DFSMSdss data file, internal I/O data file or the instruction and activity log file associated with the ABR record. The possible values of return-code are:

0 The file has been successfully uncataloged.
4 The file does not exist in the catalog.
8 DFSMS/mim has not been able to determine whether the file has been cataloged.
12 A RACF error has occurred when trying to remove the file volumes from the RACF HSMABR tape volume set.
16 A catalog error has occurred when trying to uncatalog the file.

System action: The command continues processing. DFSMS/mim processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the previous messages in the backup activity log for details regarding the nature of the error. After correcting the error, reissue the EXPIREBV command.

Source: DFSMS/mim

ARC6379I THE {DATA I STORAGE I MANAGEMENT} CLASS CONSTRUCTS USED IN THE AGGREGATE GROUP, agname, ARE: constructdefinition1 [...constructdefinitionn]

Explanation: An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command was issued and the list of SMS construct definitions associated with the aggregate group is listed.

System action: DFSMS/mim processing continues.

Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6380I**

**AGGREGATE {BACKUP(aggregate) =
{HELD | HELD EOD}) | {AGGREGATE
RECOVERY (DATASETNAME
data-set-name | AGGREGATE aggregate) =
{HELD | HELD EOD})

Explanation: A QUERY command has been issued with the ACTIVE parameter. This message indicates the specific aggregate backup and aggregate recovery functions that have been held.
- *aggregate* is the aggregate group name specified for the ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.
- *data-set-name* is the name of the control file data set specified for the ARECOVER command.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6381E**

**THE VERSION PARAMETER IS INVALID WITH THE AGGREGATE(*) PARAMETER. LIST COMMAND IS REJECTED**

Explanation: VERSION is not a valid parameter when LIST AGGREGATE(*) has been specified. DATE is valid for both LIST AGGREGATE(*) and LIST AGGREGATE(aggregate). VERSION is only valid for LIST AGGREGATE(aggregate).

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: Reissue the LIST command.
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6382I**

**{INSTRUCTION DATA SET | ACTIVITY
LOG data-set-name} HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY {BACKED UP | RECOVERED}**

Explanation: An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has been issued and the either the instruction data set or the activity log, or both, have been successfully backed up or recovered.
- INSTRUCTION DATA SET indicates the instruction data set has been processed.
- ACTIVITY LOG indicates the activity log has been processed.
- *data-set-name* indicates the name of the instruction data set or activity log that has been processed.

System action: The activity log or instruction data set is not recovered. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: ADDVOL L0 volumes and resubmit the ARECOVER command.
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6384I**

**(INSTRUCTION | ACTIVITY) SPECIFIED ON ARECOVER COMMAND, BUT NO LEVEL 0 VOLUMES ARE AVAILABLE**

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the INSTRUCTION or ACTIVITY parameter, but no level 0 volumes are available.
- INSTRUCTION — indicates the INSTRUCTION parameter has been specified.
- ACTIVITY — indicates the ACTIVITY parameter has been specified.

System action: The activity log or instruction data set is not recovered. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: ADDVOL L0 volumes and resubmit the ARECOVER command.
Source: DFSMShsm

**ARC6388E**

**INVALID USE OF * IN THE DEFINE ARPOOL COMMAND**

Explanation: A DEFINE ARPOOL command has been issued using either the L0VOLS or ML1VOLS parameters, or both, with the * as one of many subparameters. The * should be the first and only subparameter used for the L0VOLS and ML1VOLS.
System action: DFSMShsm DEFINE ARPOOL
processing ends. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the command using the correct parameters.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6389E GETMAIN ERROR - COMMAND PROCESSING FAILED - AGGREGATE BACKUP AND RECOVERY FUNCTIONS ARE HELD

Explanation: An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command has issued a GETMAIN request that has failed because not enough virtual storage is available.

System action: The command being processed fails. The aggregate backup and aggregate recovery functions are held. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Increase the region size of the DFSMShsm primary address space, release the held functions, and reissue the command, or release the held functions and reissue the command when there is less DFSMShsm activity. See message ARC0307I in the DFSMShsm command activity log for additional information regarding the nature of the GETMAIN error.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6390E CATALOG LOCATE ERROR OCCURRED FOR DATA SET data-set-name DURING functionname PROCESSING - COMMAND PROCESSING FAILED. AGGREGATE BACKUP AND RECOVERY FUNCTIONS ARE HELD

Explanation: An ABACKUP or ARECOVER command issued a catalog locate for the data set data-set-name. The catalog locate function failed.

System action: The command processing is ended. Aggregate backup and recovery are held. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See message ARC0377I in the DFSMShsm command activity log for additional information regarding the nature of the catalog locate error. Once the error has been corrected, release the functions and reissue the command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6391E ERROR DELETING DFSMSHSM CONTROL DATA SET type RECORD, KEY=key, RC=return-code

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has attempted to delete a DFSMShsm CDS record. The delete attempt fails.

System action: ARECOVER processing is discontinued. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: See the DFSMShsm Storage Administration in the section "Maintaining DFSMShsm Control Data Sets" for information to aid in problem resolution.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6392I ALLOCATION ERROR OCCURRED DURING {ABACKUP | ARECOVER} FOR THE INSTRUCTION/ACTIVITY LOG FILE data-set-name, {ABACKUP | ARECOVER} PROCESSING CONTINUES

Explanation: An allocation error has occurred while attempting to process the instruction/activity log file.

- ABACKUP indicates that aggregate backup has received an error while allocating the data set.
- ARECOVER indicates that aggregate recovery has received an error while allocating the data set.
- data-set-name indicates the name of the instruction/activity log file being allocated.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6393I {ALLOCATION | OPEN | OUTPUT} ERROR OCCURRED WRITING THE SYSIN DATA SET FOR THE INSTRUCTION/ACTIVITY LOG FILE data-set-name

Explanation: An ALLOCATION, OPEN, or OUTPUT error has occurred while attempting to write the SYSIN data set for an ABACKUP or ARECOVER command. ABACKUP or ARECOVER processing continues.

- data-set-name is the name of the instruction or activity log file.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery continues. The instruction or activity log is either not backed up when processing an aggregate backup or not recovered when processing an aggregate recovery. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6394E ERROR OCCURRED IN WRITING AGGREGATE VERSION RECORD aggregate key TO THE DFSMSHSM BACKUP CONTROL DATA SET

Explanation: A error has occurred writing an aggregate version record to the backup control data set (BCDS). If the record is a copy record, the write to the
BCDS may have been bypassed due to a previous write error in another copy record.

- **aggregate key** indicates the key of the ABR record which could not be written to the BCDS.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. The aggregate version record is not written to the BCDS.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** See message ARC0184I, issued by the DFSMShsm primary address space. The DFSMShsm primary address space command activity log can be used for further information.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6395I**  
ROLL OFF PROCESSING FOR AGGREGATE GROUP **agname** DID NOT TAKE PLACE, THE ASSOCIATED MANAGEMENT CLASS **mgmt-class-name** WAS NOT FOUND

**Explanation:** The management class associated with aggregate group (**agname**) has not been found, therefore no aggregate backup records have been rolled off.

- **agname** indicates the aggregate group name.
- **mgmt-class-name** indicates the management class name.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. Excess aggregate version records are not deleted from the backup control data set.

**Application Programmer Response:** None.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6396E**  
The VERSION and DATE parameters are only valid with the AGGREGATE parameter. LIST command is rejected

**Explanation:** The VERSION and DATE parameters apply only to the LIST command with the AGGREGATE parameter. VERSION and DATE parameters are not valid with any command parameters except LIST AGGREGATE.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** Reissue the LIST command.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6397E**  
ERROR OCCURRED IN (READING | WRITING) THE (MCV | TTOC) RECORD KEY **key**

**Explanation:** An error has occurred reading or writing an MCV or TTOC record to its associated control data set.

- **key** indicates the key of the MCV or TTOC record which could not be read from or written to its associated control data set.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** See message ARC0184I, issued by the DFSMShsm primary address space. The DFSMShsm primary address space command activity log can be used for further information. Issue an AUDIT DIRECTORYCONTROLS VOLUMES command to cross-check the control records.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6398E**  
ABACKUP | ARECOVER PROCESSING HAS BEEN STOPPED BY A HOLD EOD COMMAND

**Explanation:** A HOLD EOD command has been issued to stop the processing of an ABACKUP or ARECOVER command.

**System action:** ABACKUP or ARECOVER command processing is discontinued. DFSMShsm processing continues.

**Application Programmer Response:** The programmer should issue the RELEASE ABACKUP or ARECOVER command with the appropriate parameters to remove the HOLD.

If this message is issued during ABACKUP processing, the programmer needs to decide whether to reissue the ABACKUP command. If it is determined that the output tapes have been written, the ABACKUP processing is considered complete and no further action is necessary.

If this message is issued during ARECOVER processing, reissue the ARECOVER command at a later time to complete the aggregate recovery processing.

**Source:** DFSMShsm

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**ARC6399E**  
ERROR OCCURRED DURING TSO TERMINAL MONITOR PROGRAM INITIALIZATION, STACK RC=**stackrc**, AGGREGATE RECOVERY FAILED

**Explanation:** An error occurred during the initialization of the Terminal Monitor Program (TSO), required for TSO communications. The STACK macro returned a nonzero return code indicated by the **stackrc** value.

**System action:** DFSMShsm processing continues. ARECOVER processing ends.

**Issued By:** ABARS secondary address space.

**Application Programmer Response:** Correct the error indicated by the **stackrc**. If the **stackrc** is X'00000008', verify that MSYSIN and MSYSOUT DD statements are in the DFSMShsm ABARS startup JCL.
This proname is either DFHSMABR or what is specified in the SETSYS ABARSPROCNAMe command. Reissue the ARECOVER command. See z/OS TSO/E Programming Guide for more information about the STACK macro and associated return codes.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6400E THE (AGGREGATE | DATASETNAME) PARAMETER MAY ONLY BE USED WITH THE (HOLD | RELEASE) ARECOVER COMMAND

Explanation: The AGGREGATE or DATASETNAME parameter has been specified for the HOLD or RELEASE command. These parameters are only valid when performing a HOLD or RELEASE for an ARECOVER command.

System action: HOLD or RELEASE processing is discontinued. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: Reissue the HOLD or RELEASE command using proper command syntax.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6401I TAPE VOLUME volser SUCCESSFULLY DELETED FROM THE ABARS RACF TAPE VOLUME SET

Explanation: RACF is installed in the computing system and is active. The system-wide RACF tape volume protection option is in effect. The volume serial number of volser has been successfully deleted from the ABARS RACF tape volume set of HSMABR.

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: This message informs you that DFSMShsm is removing RACF protection from a tape volume.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6402I CONCURRENT COPY INITIALIZATION IS COMPLETE FOR AGGREGATE agname. ANY SERIALIZATION HAS BEEN RELEASED. JOB = jobname.

Explanation: The initialization of the concurrent copy session completed. Therefore, serialization of the data being dumped with concurrent copy is no longer necessary and it was released. The data is now available for update activity without affecting the dump operation already in progress.

• agname is the name of the aggregate group processing.
• jobname is the name of the job submitted by the ABACKUP command if issued by a batch job, a batch TMP, or a TSO terminal.

Note: If the ABACKUP command was issued from the console, then jobname is CONSOLE.

System action: Aggregate backup processing continues. Issued By: ABARS secondary address space.

Operator response: Serialization was released for all data sets processed by the concurrent copy function in ABARS aggregate backup. This message can be used by the console operator to submit a follow-on job, initiate a database application, or request another backup. This message can also be used as input for console automation products to invoke similar activities.

Application Programmer Response: This message informs you the level 0 DASD data sets dumped with concurrent copy, are now available for update activity. See the DFSMSdss message ADR734I for the number of data sets successfully established into the concurrent copy session, and the total number of data sets selected for concurrent copy. If the number of concurrent copy data sets is less than the number of selected data sets, one or more ADR735W messages are issued indicating what data sets were not successfully established into the concurrent copy session and why.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6403I THE ELASPED CPU TIME FOR THIS (ABACKUP | ARECOVER) IS NOT RELIABLE DUE TO A TIMEUSED MACRO FAILURE.

Explanation: Due to a TIMEUSED macro failure, the CPU time in the WWFSR and ABR records for this ABACKUP or ARECOVER is not reliable.

System action: Aggregate backup or aggregate recovery continues. DFSMShsm processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: None.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6404E NOTHING WAS BACKED UP DURING THE BACKUP OF AGGREGATE GROUP agname - AGGREGATE BACKUP FAILED.

Explanation: No data sets or data set attributes were backed up as a result of the aggregate backup. This situation can occur if the ABARS backup error installation exit (ARCBBEEXT) is invoked for every data set in the aggregate and is coded to skip the data sets in error.

agname is the name of the aggregate group which did not contain any data as a result of the aggregate backup.

System action: Aggregate backup fails. DFSMShsm processing continues.
Application Programmer Response: Correct the problem that resulted in the error condition for which the ARCEEEXT was invoked. Then, reissue the ABACKUP command.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6405E  MIGRATED DATA SET data-set-name1 COULD NOT BE RENAMED TO data-set-name2, THIS DATA SET WILL BE BYPASSED DURING AGGREGATE RECOVERY

Explanation: An ARECOVER command has been issued with the RECOVERNEWNAMEALL, RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL, or DATASETCONFLICT (RENAMESOURCE) parameter. The result of the rename has caused the data set name to be truncated. The data set was backed up as a migrated (ML1 or ML2) data set. Recovering this migrated data set with a truncated name would eventually result in a RECALL failure. The data set will be BYPASSED during this aggregate recovery.

- data-set-name1 is the data set's original name
- data-set-name2 is the data set's name after renaming

System action: DFSMShsm processing continues.
ARECOVER processing continues.

Application Programmer Response: The result of the data set rename caused the data set to exceed the 44 character limit. As a result, 1 or more characters were eliminated from the end of the data set name, causing the name to be truncated. This data set must be BYPASSED during the recovery because it is migrated. If this data set were to be recovered with its new, truncated name, an error would result when an attempt to RECALL it is made.

If you still wish to recover this data set with a new name, you must specify a high level qualifier, with the RECOVERNEWNAMEALL, RECOVERNEWNAMELEVEL, or DATASETCONFLICT (RENAMESOURCE) parameter, that is equal to or less than the length of the original, thus avoiding the truncation. Rerun the ARECOVER command with the newly specified high level qualifier to recover those migrated data sets that were BYPASSED during the initial ARECOVER.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6410E  CANNOT ARECOVER TO ML2 WORM TAPE. THE ARECOVER FAILED FOR {AGGREGATE GROUP aggregate1 CONTROL FILE controlfile}.

Explanation: ARECOVER processing tried to mount a WORM tape for the recovery of an ML2 tape. ML2 tapes cannot be WORM.

System action: ARECOVER processing for ML2 ends.

Operator response: Notify the system programmer.

System programmer response: Change the system setup to not mount WORM ML2 tapes for ARECOVER processing. This could involve changing your tape pooling support in a non SMS tape environment or ACS/data class routines for SMS tape.

Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6411E  DATA SET data-set-name1 SPECIFIED FOR ONLYDATASET WITH NAME PARAMETER DOES NOT EXIST IN CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2

Explanation: Data set data-set-name1 specified on the ONLYDATASET with the NAME parameter on ARECOVER command is not identified as being part of the aggregate group being recovered.

- data-set-name1 — fully qualified name of data set to be recovered
- data-set-name2 — name of control file data set

System action: ARECOVER processing fails.
DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: Determine if the name of the data-set-name1 is spelled correctly. Correct the error and reissue the ARECOVER command.

System programmer response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm

ARC6412E  NO DATA SETS FROM LISTOFNAMES DATA SET data-set-name1 EXIST IN CONTROL FILE DATA SET data-set-name2

Explanation: No data set names from the specified LISTOFNAMES data set are part of the aggregate recovery.

- data-set-name1 — fully qualified name of the LISTOFNAMES data set that is being processed.
- data-set-name2 — name of control file data set

System action: ARECOVER processing fails.
DFSMShsm processing continues.

Operator response: None.

Application Programmer Response: None.

System programmer response: None.
Source: DFSMShsm
**Status messages on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST panel**

This appendix contains a list of the messages that can appear on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST panel when you use space maintenance. The messages are listed in alphabetical order.

Messages appear on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST panel if you do not supply correct information to continue. The messages that are generated by a specific data set name are logged in the ISPF log. You also receive TSO line I/O messages for any errors that occur from TSO functions. If DFSMShsm is not operational, TSO rejects the command.

The messages follow the format of ISPF messages. The 24-character message appears in the upper right hand corner. If you press the HELP key, the optional 72-character extended message appears on the third line. If you press the HELP key again, the panel HELP tutorial is displayed.

The following messages are arranged in alphabetical order by the short message. The DFQxxx message number is not displayed on the panel; however, it is documented here with the message for future reference in [z/OS DFSMSHsm Diagnosis](https://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/dfsms/). See [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/dfsms/).

- **CAMLST LOCATE ERROR (DFQ031)**
  - **Explanation:** A LOCATE ERROR USING A CAMLST OCCURRED, R0=r0, RC=return-code
  - **User response:** Request assistance from the system programmer. Register 0 error code and the register 15 return code return-code from CAMLST are reported in hexadecimal numbers. For the meaning of these codes, see [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/dfsms/)

- **CAMLST OBTAIN ERROR (DFQ035)**
  - **Explanation:** AN I/O ERROR OCCURRED READING THE VTOC, RC=return-code, VOLUME=volume
  - **User response:** Request assistance from the system programmer. The register 15 return code return-code
from CAMLST is reported in hexadecimal numbers. For the meaning of these codes, see z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets.

- **CANNOT CONDENSE DATASET (DFQ052)**

  **Explanation:** CANNOT CONDENSE A DATASET WITH A VOLUME SERIAL OF MIGRAT

  **User response:** Specify CONDENSE only with data sets that are not migrated.

- **CHARACTERS NOT FOUND (DFQ028)**

  **Explanation:** THE DATA SET SPECIFIED WITH LOCATE WAS NOT FOUND IN THE DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST

  **User response:** The DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST was obtained with at least one sort parameter. Here the LOCATE command requires that the list have an exact match to the LOCATE operand. The LOCATE argument is left in the command area if a misspelling was the cause.

- **CLIST NAME MISSING (DFQ036)**

  **Explanation:** A CLIST NAME MUST BE PRESENT TO ALLOW THE CLIST OPTION

  **User response:** Use the CLIST maintenance option after specifying a CLIST name. This message appears on the CLIST OPERAND screen.

- **DATA SET NAME TOO LONG (DFQ023)**

  **Explanation:** THE DATA SET NAME WITH YOUR PREFIX APPENDED EXCEEDS 44 CHARACTERS

  **User response:** Enter the correct name or put the name in quotes if the PREFIX should not be added. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION SELECTION ENTRY panel or the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION FILTER ENTRY panel.

- **DATA SET SIZE INVALID (DFQ032)**

  **Explanation:** DATA SET SIZE ZERO OR NOT NUMERIC

  **User response:** Do not specify zero or a non-numeric value for DATA SET SIZE. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION FILTER ENTRY panel.

- **DFSMShsm MCDS READ ERROR (DFQ039)**

  **Explanation:** AN MCDS READ FOR A D RECORD PRODUCED AN MWE ERROR=return-code

  **User response:** The register 15 MWE ERROR return-code is reported in hexadecimal numbers. Consult the error codes for DFSMShsm I/O in z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

For an error code of 0, the catalog indicates that the data set is migrated but the control data set indicates that it is not migrated. If this problem persists, the catalog and the control data set MCD record must be synchronized through a FIXCDS command. This can also be a problem of short duration and can be resolved by simply retrying the command which generated the message.

- **DFSMShsm NOT OPERATIONAL (DFQ038)**

  **Explanation:** THE DFSMShsm SUBSYSTEM IS NOT OPERATIONAL

  **User response:** Contact the system program programmer to find out why DFSMShsm is not in operation.

- **DSN NOT IN CATALOG(s) (DFQ011)**

  **Explanation:** THE DSN SPECIFIED IS NOT LOCATED IN ANY AVAILABLE CATALOG

  **User response:** On the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION SELECTION ENTRY panel, specify a DATA SET NAME that exists.

- **DSORG MUST BE PS/PO (DFQ019)**

  **Explanation:** DATA SET ORG FOR A CONDENSE MUST BE PARTITIONED (PO) OR SEQUENTIAL (PS)

  **User response:** Specify the CONDENSE operator only with partitioned or sequential data sets.

- **FIELD NOT NUMERIC (DFQ042)**

  **Explanation:** THE FIELD WHERE THE CURSOR IS LOCATED MUST BE NUMERIC

  **User response:** The field values must be digits 0 through 9.

- **FREEMAIN ERROR (DFQ034)**

  **Explanation:** A RETURN CODE FROM A FREEMAIN AT ADDRESS WAS RC=return-code

  **User response:** Request assistance from the system programmer. The register 15 return code return-code from the FREEMAIN is reported in HEX. The storage was originally obtained from subpool 0. For the return code meanings, see z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets.

- **INSUFFICIENT STORAGE (DFQ027)**

  **Explanation:** THE RETURN CODE FROM A GETMAIN FOR byte BYTES WAS RC=return-code

  **User response:** Contact the system programmer for problem determination. The amount of storage
requested from the ISPF address space and the register 15 return code \textit{return-code} are reported in hexadecimal numbers. The storage was attempted to be obtained from subpool 0. For the return code meanings, see \textit{z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide} or \textit{z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets}.

\textbf{INVALID BACKUP VERSIONS (DFQ040)}

\textbf{Space maintenance messages}

\textbf{INVALID BACKUP VERSIONS (DFQ040)}

\textbf{Explanation:} BACKUP VERSIONS MUST BE A 1 TO 2 DIGIT NUMBER, 0 TO 13

\textbf{User response:} Enter versions that follow the rules of a one or two digit number and supply a number no larger than 13.

\textbf{INVALID CONDENSE FUNC (DFQ024)}

\textbf{Explanation:} CONDENSE CANNOT BE ISSUED FOR A TAPE ONLY MIGRATE SYSTEM

\textbf{INVALID DATA SET NAME (DFQ014)}

\textbf{Explanation:} DSN IS 1 OR MORE 1-TO-8 ALPHAMERIC QUALIFIERS OR A * OR A ** BETWEEN .S

\textbf{User response:} Specify a DATA SET NAME on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION SELECTION ENTRY panel or the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION FILTER ENTRY panel as one to eight character alphabetic qualifiers or a * or a ** separated by periods. If the DATA SET NAME is not entered in quotes, the TSO prefix is placed at the beginning of the entered name.

\textbf{INVALID DATE/DAYS (DFQ016)}

\textbf{Explanation:} FIELD MUST BE NUMERIC, DATE MUST BE YYDDDD OR YYMMDD FORMAT

\textbf{User response:} For EXPIRATION, CREATION, or LASTUSE, specify a numeric field. For EXPIRATION DATE, CREATION DATE, and LAST REFER DATE, specify a numeric field in the form \textit{yydd} or \textit{yyymmd}. If \textit{yydd} is used, \textit{dd} must be 1 to 366. If \textit{yyymmd} is used, \textit{mm} must be 01 to 12, and \textit{dd} must be 01 to 31. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION FILTER ENTRY panel.

\textbf{INVALID INPUT COMMAND (DFQ021)}

\textbf{Explanation:} THE INPUT COMMAND MUST BE L, LO, LOC, LOCA, LOCAT, LOCATE

\textbf{User response:} Specify the input command as L, LO, LOC, LOCA, LOCAT, or LOCATE. ISPF commands are also valid in this field. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST.

\textbf{INVALID INPUT COMMAND (DFQ053)}

\textbf{Explanation:} An error occurred when scanning the command field.

\textbf{User response:} Correct the input and resubmit.

\textbf{INVALID SCROLL AMOUNT (DFQ022)}

\textbf{Explanation:} SCROLL AMOUNT MUST BE MAX, M, HALF, PAGE, OR A 1 TO 4 DIGIT NUMBER

\textbf{User response:} Specify the scroll amount as 1 to 9999 (data sets) or MAX, M, HALF, or PAGE. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST.

\textbf{INVALID SORT OPTIONS (DFQ013)}

\textbf{Explanation:} UP TO 3 SORT FIELDS...1,2,3 MAY BE SPECIFIED BUT NOT DUPLICATED

\textbf{User response:} Specify sort fields as 1..or..1,2..or..1,2,3. Do not duplicate or leave out any of the numbers. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION SORT ENTRY panel.

\textbf{INVALID VERSION DATE (DFQ048)}
THE DATE MUST BE YY/MM/DD OR MM/DD/YY OR MM/DD - LEADING 0S NOT REQD

User response: The date must be one of three valid formats, YY/MM/DD or MM/DD/YY or MM/DD. In the last format, the year is the current year.

• INVALID VERSION LIST (DFQ046)

Explanation: SPECIFY UP TO 13, 1 TO 3 DIGIT VERSION NUMBERS, SEPARATED BY COMMAS

User response: Specify no more than 13 numeric values no more than 3 digits each.

• LEADING * OR ** INVALID (DFQ010)

Explanation: DO NOT START DATA SET NAME WITH * OR ** IF ENTERED WITH QUOTES

User response: When specifying a DATA SET NAME on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION SELECTION ENTRY panel, if the data set name is entered in quotes, do not start the field with an * or an **.

• MISSING LOCATE OPERAND (DFQ020)

Explanation: THE LOCATE COMMAND MUST BE FOLLOWED BY AN OPERAND

User response: Specify an operand for locate on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION LIST.

• MUST BE Y OR BLANK (DFQ015)

Explanation: THE FIELD WHERE THE CURSOR IS LOCATED MUST BE Y OR BLANK

User response: Specify either Y or blank.

• MUST BE Y, N, OR BLANK (DFQ017)

Explanation: THE FIELD WHERE THE CURSOR IS LOCATED MUST BE Y, N, OR BLANK

User response: Specify either Y, N, or blank.

• MUST BE Y OR N (DFQ018)

Explanation: THE FIELD WHERE THE CURSOR IS LOCATED MUST BE Y OR N

User response: Specify either Y or N.

• MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE FIELD (DFQ044)

Explanation: THIS FIELD IS MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE WITH THE PRECEDING FIELD

User response: Specify this field only when the preceding field is blank.

• NEWNAME REQUIRED (DFQ049)

Explanation: NEWNAME IS REQUIRED WITH NEW PASSWORD

User response: Specify NEWNAME if a NEW PASSWORD is given.

• NO DATA SETS FOUND (DFQ012)

Explanation: NO DATA SETS MEET THE FILTER CRITERIA SPECIFIED

User response: Broaden or change the selection criteria for this selection. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION FILTER ENTRY panel.

• PCNT SP USED NOT NUMERIC (DFQ033)

Explanation: PERCENT SPACE USED NOT NUMERIC

User response: Do not specify a non-numeric value for PERCENT SPACE USED. This message appears on the DATA SPACE ADMINISTRATION FILTER ENTRY panel.

• REQUIRED INPUT FIELD (DFQ045)

Explanation: WHEN VOLUME OR UNIT IS SPECIFIED, SPECIFY BOTH

User response: Specify both unit and volume when required. Do not specify only one.

• RETIRED VERSION NUMBER INVALID (DFQ050)

Explanation: RETIRED VERSION NUMBER CANNOT BE IN THE VERSION INPUT FIELD

User response: Specify a Y in the DELETE RETIRED VERSION field. This is the only way that you can delete the retired version.

• SVC 26 LOCATE ERROR (DFQ030)

Explanation: SVC 26 LOCATE, RC=return-code

User response: Request assistance from the system programmer. The register 15 return code return-code for an SVC 26 LOCATE request error is reported in hexadecimal numbers. For a detailed list of these codes, see z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA) under message IDC3009.

• TSO COMMAND ERROR (DFQ041)

Explanation: A TSO COMMAND WAS ISSUED AND PRODUCED AN ERROR, RC=return-code

User response: The register 15 return code return-code for a TSO command request error is reported in hexadecimal numbers. Follow the action indicated by the associated TSO message.
• VERSIONS INVALID (DFQ043)

Explanation: EACH VERSION MUST BE 1, 2, OR 3 DIGITS, ONLY 13 ARE ALLOWED

• WILL NOT DISPLAY ALIAS (DFQ051)

ARC return codes and reason codes

This appendix contains error return codes and reason codes from DFSMSShsm.

Table 2. Return Codes for RECALL/RECOVER Functions for ARC11nnl Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Error reading a control data set record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The data set is not backed up or migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The MVT or MCV record is not found for the migration volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No primary volume is available for RECALL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Volume setup list does not include the volume requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Error in allocating the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Error renaming the primary copy of the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error in cataloging or recataloging the recovered data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Error in updating the MCB or MCD records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delete failed due to a JES3 setup expiration data or a data set expiration date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Premature end-of-file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I/O error in reading the input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I/O writing primary copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Catalog locate error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Delete failed due to specification of cluster or component name, migration copy name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Data set in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Error in reading the JFCB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Error in updating the data set VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Unsupported device type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The requested volume is unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A failed password check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Alter NEWNAME request failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Not enough space on the target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bad values returned from the RECALL installation-wide exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Undirected recall after prior recall installation-wide exit failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>BACKUP/DUMP copy does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>NEWNAME data set exists on target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Operator cancelled the mount for input volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>The old copy exists but REPLACE was not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Error in scratching the old copy of the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Error in opening the input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Error in opening the output data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Return Codes for RECALL/RECOVER Functions for ARC11nnl Error Messages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Invalid unit type specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>I/O error reading from a backup version or migration copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Authorization failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>RECOVERY function is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Error during cleanup of VSAM during recall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>&quot;A&quot; entries for the VSAM sphere were not cataloged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Error retrieving catalog information during RECOVER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>The data set is migrated or the target volume is a migrated volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>OBTAIN failed for data set VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Partitioned data set has more than 1 NOTE list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Device type and data set are incompatible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>There are no units available for mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Another DFSMShsm process is using this data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>There is a GETMAIN or FREEMAIN error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>MSS is inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Error in installation-wide exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Error during IDCAMS IMPORT of VSAM data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Catalog locate error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Cannot recover with the new name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Recovery failed due to data integrity problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Delete of the existing VSAM failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Error in establishing the ESTAE environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>DFSMSdss not at sufficient level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Volume deallocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Volume allocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Data set RESTORE from dump volume failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Data set referenced after start of RECOVER command processing with the APPLYINCREMENTAL parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Error in positioning to input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>An error occurred in DSS. See DSS messages and message ARC1169l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Error while processing an SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>User not authorized to recover an OS CVOL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>SMS-related error while selecting a target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>VSAM component specified for recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>The request function was held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>RECALL of a data set was changed to NOWAIT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The tape migration volume is in use by recycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Error in allocating the tape data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>The tape volume is in use by migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>A shutdown was encountered during OPEN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Return Codes for RECALL/RECOVER Functions for ARC11nnl Error Messages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>RESTORE of a data set failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Cluster can be recalled but not deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Error uncataloging data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is shutting down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Tape unavailable or unable to be mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>There was an internal error during allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>VBS data set RECOVER/RECALL attempted to incompatible device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Return Codes for MIGRATION Functions for ARC12nnl Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Catalog locate error during migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Obtain error in reading data set VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No migration volume available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The data set is already migrated, or duplicate data set name in MCDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>OBTAIN error on data set extension VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error in allocating the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unique migration name is not created. I/O cannot migrate VSAM data set with outstanding migration control record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cannot migrate VSAM data sets with outstanding migration control record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Error in creating or updating the MCDS record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Error in cataloging the data set from the source volume to migrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Error in scratching the data set from the source volume during migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>More than one note list in PDS, target volume is DASD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An I/O error in reading of a data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>An I/O error in reading input of a directory of a PDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>An I/O error in writing the output data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Data set is in use by another job or user, migration rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Data set not eligible for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Missing or unsupported device type for space management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Error processing password-protected data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The input volume is not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Data set not available for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Error in reading the CDS record during migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>CDS control interval is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Data set has no extents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Data set not cataloged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Volume not eligible for command space management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Data set not on Level 1 or Level 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Level 2 not defined for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Error in opening the input data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3. Return Codes for MIGRATION Functions for ARC12nnl Error Messages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Error in opening the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>No space on the migration volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Password protected data set is not allowed on a non-password protected tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>A RACF check failed to obtain ERASE status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Error reading JFCB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>VTOC error during data set allocation on target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>The data set is not eligible for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Offline control data set not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Tape label error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Data set exceeds 40 tape limitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Failure attempting to remove RACF protection from tape migration volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>No units are available to mount a migration volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>The data set is in use by another DFSMShsm function, migration rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>GETMAIN or FREEMAIN error, migration terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Abnormal end in the tape data set installation-wide exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Error in EXPORT during VSAM data set migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Invalid data set name when reading VTOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>An I/O error in updating DSCB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Migration failed for data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>DBA/DBU failed ...error deleting data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Failure to establish an ESTAE environment during migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Error during internal ADDVOL of tape migration volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>CDS record is in use by another processing unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Failure in closing the input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Error closing output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Specified I/O volume not available for Space Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Error obtaining block ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>SYNCDEV error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Error while processing an SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>SMS-related error allocating a target volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Migration requested, but HOLD MIGRATION was in effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Data set is in need of BACKUP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Error allocating tape volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Migration of data from a tape volume is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Cannot move VTOC COPY data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>CONVERT option in a Direct-to-Tape environment is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>VSAM data set is migrated to tape; not TTOC entry exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>DFSMShsm shutdown occurred while waiting for a tape mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Termination of DFSMShsm MIGRATION WAIT request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Unable to open VTOC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3. Return Codes for MIGRATION Functions for ARC12nnI Error Messages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Tape volume could not be mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Error in reading JFCB to update VTOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>An internal DFSMShsm error during allocation of a source data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Unsupported data set organization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Return Codes for BACKUP Functions for ARC13nnI Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A catalog locate error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OBTAIN error reading data set VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Required migration volume not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No volume available for backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>An error occurred reading JFCB for the VTOC copy data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>OBTAIN error in reading data set extension VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error in allocating target backup version of DASD backup volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Failed to generate a unique backup version name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Error in creating or updating the backup control data set record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Failure to create BCDS MCM record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A partitioned data set cannot be backed up with more than one note list in the member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>I/O error in reading or opening the source data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>I/O error in reading the PDS directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>I/O error writing the backup copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Error in allocating a backup version on source volume because the backup version is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Data set not eligible for backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Missing or unsupported device type requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Error processing password-protected data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Error in allocating a backup version on source volume because the volume cannot be mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Error in reading or updating a record in the MCDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Error in reading the MCB record backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>No alias name in the master catalog for the data set high level qualifier, and the data set is not cataloged in the master catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Data set not cataloged, and the volume was not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Request for an uncataloged data set failed. Only a cataloged data set was found on the specified volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cannot backup an ML2 data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Backup version not created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Error in opening the input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Error in opening the output data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Out of space on target DASD daily backup volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Attempt to place a backup version of a password-protected data set on a non-password-protected tape backup volume in a tape security environment that is not expiration-include RACF-INCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4. Return Codes for BACKUP Functions for ARC13nnl Error Messages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Attempt to create backup profile for a RACF-indicated data set failed, or RACF check failed to obtain an erase status of a backup version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Backup or dump function is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Wrong DSCB found when module attempted to turn off the data-set-update bit and reset the date last referenced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Error in reading the job file control block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Error in updating data set VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Tape volume cannot be added for BACKUP; volume already contains valid DFSMShsm data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Error deleting a DFSMShsm CDS record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>No offline CDS found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Tape end-of-volume error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Backup version of data set exceeds maximum number of allowable tape volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Failure while attempting to remove RACF protection from a backup tape volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Error in allocating a backup version on a source volume because no units are available to mount the volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Data set is in use by another DFSMShsm function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>GETMAIN or FREEMAIN error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>ENQ failed on VSAM open resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Error in moving a backup version to a tape backup volume due to an abnormal end in the tape data set exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>An export I/O error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>VSAM backup failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Failed to obtain a catalog password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Error in establishing an ESTAE environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Internal ADDVOL failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Volume deallocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Error closing input data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Error in closing the out data set during backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Data set has a retired version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Error obtaining block ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>SYNCDEV error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Error while processing an SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>User not authorized to backup OS CVOL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>SMS-related error obtaining an MVT entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Data set, volume backup, or volume dump was requested, but HOLD BACKUP was in effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The backup control data set record is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Failure during BACKVOL DUMP processing (ARCDRDSS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is shutting down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Failure during BACKVOL DUMP processing (ARCDVOL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>An internal DFSMShsm allocation error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Unsupported data set organization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5. Return Codes for ARC0570I Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SMS is not installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SMS lock token not retrieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VTOC/catalog entry load module (IGDCSP00) was not loaded into DFSMShsm address space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SMS is not active in the configuration that DFSMShsm is running in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Error reading the volume VTOC entry of the volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Error retrieving SMS volume definition list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Error retrieving a storage group definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Error retrieving all the storage group definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Volume is in initial status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>There is a conflict in the SMS status recorded in the MVT and the data set extension VTOC entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SMS volume definition and volume VTOC entry indicate conflicting SMS status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Error retrieving a list of all SMS-managed volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Device type of volume retrieved from SMS storage group is not supported by DFSMShsm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Error retrieving data set list from VTOC catalog entry services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Error reading/writing MCV record for an SMS-managed volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>No eligible SMS-managed volumes could be processed by an internal ADDVOL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>No eligible storage groups to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>No eligible SMS volumes to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Volume not mounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Space management request on an SMS-managed volume with DBA or DBU specified, or a nonzero value of days on MIGRATE(days), or DAYS(days) was specified on a MIGRATE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Space management request on an SMS-managed volume with neither days specified on MIGRATE(days) nor DAYS(days) specified on the MIGRATE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Space management request on an SMS-managed volume which does not have low and high thresholds defined and MIGRATE VOLUME (valid) command was issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The version of DFSMSdss is not at a sufficient level to support SMS-managed volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>The volume to be restored is an SMS-managed volume, but the dump copy was made when the volume was a non-SMS-managed volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>The volume to be restored is a non-SMS-managed volume, but the copy was made when the volume was an SMS-managed volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>GETMAIN error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6. Return Codes for ABARS Functions for ARC6nnn Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MVS/DFP™ not at proper level to allow ABARS processing to continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MVS/XA not at proper level to allow ABARS processing to continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DFSMSdss not at proper level to allow ABARS processing to continue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7. Error Codes from Control Data Set Reads, Writes or Deletes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An error occurred and was reported previously. Commands related to space usage cannot be performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (read) (write)</td>
<td>The record was not found. The record is a duplicate record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (read) (write)</td>
<td>The record is in use. The record is too large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 (delete)</td>
<td>The read of the record to be deleted failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Failure to update the offline control data set T record for the output volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 (read) (write)</td>
<td>The work area is too small. The control data set is full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A physical I/O error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>An internal parameter error occurred while accessing a CDS record for a retained backup version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A logical I/O error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The offline control data set is not defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Backup control data set or journal is not being used by DFSMSHsm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Inconsistency reading MCDS MCD record. The data set is cataloged as MIGRAT indicating the data set is migrated. An error occurred in reading the MCD record, or the MCD record indicated that no migration copy exists. In the latter case, the reason code is zero. In other cases, the reason code is the return code from ARCZREAD. For details, see message ARC1325I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Access to the control data sets has been lost due to an SMSVSAM server error. This error is only issued if the CDSs are accessed using RLS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The catalog locate failed while reading a catalog record for the indicated data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is EXBACKV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The backup version was successfully scratched or scheduled to be scratched.</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm processing continues.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred reading a BCDS C record.</td>
<td>The backup version remains. DFSMSHsm processing continues.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the backup activity log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred reading an OCDS T record.</td>
<td>The backup version remains. The EXPIREBV command continues.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the backup activity log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred trying to update the BCDS B record.</td>
<td>The backup version remains. The EXPIREBV command continues.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the backup activity log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred trying to delete the BCDS B record.</td>
<td>The backup version remains. The EXPIREBV command continues.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0188I message in the backup activity log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm was not able to determine whether the backed up data set was cataloged.</td>
<td>The backup version remains. The EXPIREBV command continues.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0950I message in the command activity log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is EXBACKV (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>For an SMS-managed data set, DFSMShsm was unable to access the management class definition.</td>
<td>The backup version remains. The EXPIREBV command continues.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0686I message in the backup activity log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The date in the version entry in a BCDS B record is binary zeroes, making date comparisons impossible.</td>
<td>No backup versions are expired for the data set. The EXPIREBV command continues.</td>
<td>In this case, the dsname in this message does not identify a version, but the data set that was backed up. You need to decide if you still need a backup copy of the data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is RECYCLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The data set was successfully moved.</td>
<td>DFSMShsm processing continues.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DFSMShsm was in emergency mode.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in writing the BCDS C record or MCDS D record for the data set.</td>
<td>Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>An abnormal end occurred closing the input or output data set.</td>
<td>Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>Respond to preceding messages describing the close error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred on the input tape volume.</td>
<td>See the system action for the specific reason code in Table 10 on page 469.</td>
<td>Respond to the preceding access method or hardware error message. If necessary, create another backup version to replace this one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred on the output tape volume.</td>
<td>Movement of this data set is retried on a different volume.</td>
<td>Respond to the preceding access method or hardware error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Failure to update the offline control data set T record for the output volume.</td>
<td>Recycle of this data set fails. Processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I or ARC0378I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Failure to update the MVC or MCT record after successfully opening the output data set.</td>
<td>Recycle of this data set fails. Processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in reading a BCDS C record or MCDS D record for the data set.</td>
<td>Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Failure to mount an input volume.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current connected set ends. Recycle continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the tape librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Failure to mount an output volume.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current connected set ends. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the tape librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>DFSMShsm was shut down.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is RECYCLE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>The OPEN macro was issued by DFSMS/hsm to open the data set</td>
<td>Recycle of the current connected set ends. Recycle continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the preceding IEC message and take the action indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for input. OPEN processing was not successful.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>The OPEN macro was issued by DFSMS/hsm to open the data set</td>
<td>See the system action for the specific reason code in Table 11 on page 470 Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the response for the specific reason code in Table 11 on page 470.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for output. OPEN processing was not successful.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>An error occurred in closing the output data set.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the preceding IEC message and take the corrective action given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>The number of tape volumes required for this data set</td>
<td>Recycle processing continues with the next valid data set on the volume.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exceeded the maximum allowable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>There was a failure to attach a subtask.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current connected set ends. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See message ARC0090I earlier in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>There was a GETMAIN error.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>Attempt to recycle this volume again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Tape data set installation-wide exit abnormal end.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>Turn off the exit if possible or release recycle and rerun. If the exit is in error, correct it and turn the exit back on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>The input tape has been released to RECOVER.</td>
<td>Recycle processing continues with the next eligible volume in the connected set or continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Failure to establish ESTAE protection.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>Examine the return code from the previous ARC0304I message, and take the appropriate action based on that return code explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>During an attempt to add a new volume to DFSMS/hsm control, an I/O error occurred in reading or writing a control data set record, or the OCDS was not defined.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current connected set ends. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0184I or ARC0133I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>An error in obtaining the volume block ID occurred.</td>
<td>The recycle fails for the current connected set. Recycle processing continues.</td>
<td>See message ARC01267I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>An error in positioning to data occurred.</td>
<td>The recycle fails for the current data set. Recycle processing continues.</td>
<td>See message ARC01168I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>An error on SYNCDEV occurred.</td>
<td>The recycle fails for the current connected set. Recycle processing continues.</td>
<td>See message ARC01269I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>The CAPACITYMODE for the input or output tape could not be maintained at EOV.</td>
<td>The recycle task ends.</td>
<td>Investigate associated messages to determine why the requested CAPACITYMODE could not be maintained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 10. Reason Codes for Message ARC0734I when the Action is RECYLE and Return Code is 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0    | Read error on input volume. | Recycle of the data set fails. If you are processing with multibuffer data movement, recycle of the connected set fails. The next time the connect set is recycled, single-buffer data movement will be used. If RC16 occurs when processing with single-buffer, processing continues with the next valid data set on the volume. In all cases, the volume being recycled is marked as FAILED RECYCLE and can only be recycled by specific volume command. | • Issue a RECYCLE VOLUME command to recycle valid data sets following the RC16 failure. The volume has been marked FAILED RECYCLE and will now be processed in single buffer mode.  
• Recall or recover data sets that recycle was not able to move from the volume. You can create a list by issuing:  
  LIST TTOC(volser) O0S(dsn)  
• Use RECYCLE with FORCE option to remove all references to any data that is still inaccessible and to delete the tape volume. |
| 4    | Extra CDD record before end of file. | Recycle of the data set fails. If you are processing with multibuffer data movement, recycle of the connected set fails. The next time the connect set is recycled, single-buffer data movement will be used. If RC16 occurs when processing with single-buffer, processing continues with the next valid data set on the volume. In all cases, the volume being recycled is marked as FAILED RECYCLE and can only be recycled by specific volume command. | • Issue a RECYCLE VOLUME command to recycle valid data sets following the RC16 failure. The volume has been marked FAILED RECYCLE and will now be processed in single buffer mode.  
• Recall or recover data sets that recycle was not able to move from the volume. You can create a list by issuing:  
  LIST TTOC(volser) O0S(dsn)  
• Use RECYCLE with FORCE option to remove all references to any data that is still inaccessible and to delete the tape volume. |
| 5    | End of file reached and more data blocks need to be copied. | Recycle of the data set fails. If you are processing with multibuffer data movement, recycle of the connected set fails. The next time the connect set is recycled, single-buffer data movement will be used. If RC16 occurs when processing with single-buffer, processing continues with the next valid data set on the volume. In all cases, the volume being recycled is marked as FAILED RECYCLE and can only be recycled by specific volume command. | • Issue a RECYCLE VOLUME command to recycle valid data sets following the RC16 failure. The volume has been marked FAILED RECYCLE and will now be processed in single buffer mode.  
• Recall or recover data sets that recycle was not able to move from the volume. You can create a list by issuing:  
  LIST TTOC(volser) O0S(dsn)  
• Use RECYCLE with FORCE option to remove all references to any data that is still inaccessible and to delete the tape volume. |
### Table 10. Reason Codes for Message ARC0734I when the Action is RECYCLE and Return Code is 16 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6    | Correct number of blocks moved and end of file not detected. | Recycle of the data set fails. If you are processing with multibuffer data movement, recycle of the connected set fails. The next time the connect set is recycled, single-buffer data movement will be used. If RC16 occurs when processing with single-buffer, processing continues with the next valid data set on the volume. In all cases, the volume being recycled is marked as FAILED RECYCLE and can only be recycled by specific volume command. | • Issue a RECYCLE VOLUME command to recycle valid data sets following the RC16 failure. The volume has been marked FAILED RECYCLE and will now be processed in single buffer mode.  
  • Recall or recover data sets that recycle was not able to move from the volume. You can create a list by issuing: LIST TTOC(volser) ODS(dsn)  
  • Use RECYCLE with FORCE option to remove all references to any data that is still inaccessible and to delete the tape volume. |
| 12   | ABEND237-0C or ABEND 237-04 occurred during EOV or FEOV processing. | Recycle of the data set fails. If you are processing with multibuffer data movement, recycle of the connected set fails. The next time the connect set is recycled, single-buffer data movement will be used. If RC16 occurs when processing with single-buffer, processing continues with the next valid data set on the volume. In all cases, the volume being recycled is marked as FAILED RECYCLE and can only be recycled by specific volume command. | • Issue a RECYCLE VOLUME command to recycle valid data sets following the RC16 failure. The volume has been marked FAILED RECYCLE and will now be processed in single buffer mode.  
  • Recall or recover data sets that recycle was not able to move from the volume. You can create a list by issuing: LIST TTOC(volser) ODS(dsn)  
  • Use RECYCLE with FORCE option to remove all references to any data that is still inaccessible and to delete the tape volume. |

### Table 11. Reason Codes for Message ARC0734I when the Action is RECYCLE and Return Code is 36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Open processing completed, but the DCB indicated that the data set was not open.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Worm tape is not supported for this function.</td>
<td>Recycle processing fails for this task and Recycle is held.</td>
<td>Do not mount WORM tapes for Recycle output processing. You may need to change the tape pooling setup or to modify ACS logic and Data Class values. After ensuring a non-WORM tape mount, release Recycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in reading or writing the backup control data set R record.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Reason Codes for Message ARC0734I when the Action is RECYCLE and Return Code is 36 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in reading or writing some other backup control data set record.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>There was a failure to deallocate or allocate a volume.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0200I or ARC0208I message in the command activity log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A GETMAIN or FREEMAIN failure occurred.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>Try again to recycle the volume this data set is on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The backup control data set R record was in use by another processing unit.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the ARC0371I message that precedes this message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>No backup volume was available.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current data set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0500I message on allocation failures or see the tape librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm shutdown or DFSMSHsm is in emergency mode.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12. Return Codes for Message ARC0528I during Scratch Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Successful data set deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No volumes containing any part of the data set were mounted, nor did register 0 contain the address of a unit that was available for mounting a volume of the data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An unusual condition was encountered on one or more volumes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12      | One of the following conditions occurred:  
  • The DADSM SCRATCH parameter list is invalid.  
  • The volume list is invalid.  
  • At entry to SCRATCH, register 0 was not zero and did not point to a valid UCB. |

Table 13. Status Codes for Messages ARC0528I and ARC0734I during Scratch Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The DSCB for the data set was deleted from the VTOC on the volume pointed to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The VTOC of this volume does not contain the DSCB to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2           | One of the following conditions occurred:  
  • The data set could not be scratched because the console operator or TSO terminal operator did not specify the correct password in the two attempts allowed.  
  • The user tried to scratch a VSAM data space or an ICF VSAM data set.  
  • The user tried to scratch the VTOC index data set.  
  • An SMS validation failure occurred.  
  • The verify of the last referenced data failed. |
| 3           | The DSCB was not deleted because either the OVRD option was not specified or the retention cycle had not expired. |
### Table 13. Status Codes for Messages ARC0528I and ARC0734I during Scratch Processing (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4           | One of the following conditions occurred:  
|             | • An invalid FIDSCB was encountered when processing this volume.  
|             | • An unexpected CVAF error return code was encountered.  
|             | • An installation-wide exit rejected the request.  
|             | • An I/O error occurred while the DASD tracks occupied by the data set were being erased. Either the ERASE option was specified in the scratch parameter list or the ERASE attribute was specified for a RACF-defined data set. |
| 5           | It could not be verified that this volume was mounted nor was there a unit available for mounting the volume. If one or more of the volumes was an MSS virtual volume, see the explanation of message IEC666I in [z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 7 (IEB-IEE)]. |
| 6           | The operator was unable to mount this volume. If the volume is an MSS virtual volume and is running in a JES3 environment, JES3 would not allow the volume to be mounted. |
| 7           | The DSCB was not deleted because the data set was open. |
| 8           | The DSCB indicates that the data set is defined to RACF, but the user is not authorized to the data set or to the volume, or the data set is a VSAM data space, or the data set is not defined to RACF. |
| 10          | An error occurred while deleting an SMS-managed data set. |

**Note:** For any code not in this list, see [z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets](http://www.ibm.com).  

### Table 14. Return Codes for Message ARC0734I When the Action is SCRATCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retcode</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Scratch is successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scratch is successful, but the volume deallocation failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MVT entry can not be found/built, so the scratch is not performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Migration cleanup attempted to scratch an old migrated copy from an SDSP data set, but the scratch attempt failed. See the associated ARC0546I message for the appropriate action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Volume allocation failed, so scratch is not performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Migration cleanup was trying to scratch an old migration copy from an SDSP data set but the ML1 volume was not mounted, so the scratch was not issued. If you want the copy deleted, have the migration volume mounted the next time migration cleanup is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Scratch failed. See the previous ARC0528I message for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Scratch failed and volume deallocation also failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Uncataloging failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Migration DASD volume is not mounted, so scratch is not performed. If the migrated data set needs to be scratched from the volume, the volume has to be mounted before migration cleanup starts at the next time. If the migrated data set was scratched from the volume, but the MCD record is still marked as needs-scratch (MCDFNSCR flag is on), issue a FIXCDS PATCH command to turn off the needs-scratch flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>A DFSMShsm CDS read error was encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>A DFSMShsm CDS update error was encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>An error occurred deleting an SMS-managed data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 15. Return Codes for Messages ARC0833I, ARC0834I and ARC0845I and Reason Codes for Message ARC0835I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>All valid data sets were successfully moved from the volume, and the volume was removed from DFSMShsm control.</td>
<td>Recycle processing continues with the next eligible volume in the connected set or continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All valid data sets were successfully moved, but the attempt to remove the volume from DFSMShsm control failed.</td>
<td>Recycle of the volume fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible volume in the connected set or continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the ARC0260I message that precedes this message in the recycle command log. An error during the DELVOL process might cause the BVR, MCT, and/or TTOC entries to become out of sync with one another. For example, all entries might not show the same unassigned status. Correct the respective volume entries as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DFSMShsm is in emergency mode.</td>
<td>Recycle of the volume fails. Recycle processing ends for all tasks.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A failure occurred during volume allocation. The volume to be used is in use by another function.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>For a description of the volumes eligible for recycle, see z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Movement of a data set failed when the output volume was a scratch tape (no volume is available for selection).</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I, ARC0371I, or ARC0500I message, if any, or notify the system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A failure occurred during deallocation of the output tape volumes.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See message ARC0200I or ARC0208I for the reason for the deallocation failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A failure occurred during allocation of the input tape volumes.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>1. See message ARC0500I for the reason for the allocation failure. 2. Contact the operator to determine why the reply given was no. 3. See the previous ARC0184I message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A failure occurred during deallocation of the input tape volumes.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See message ARC0200I or ARC0208I for the reason for the deallocation failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The connected set is no longer needed.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0833I message in the Recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The OCDS T record for the volume being recycled was in use by another processing unit.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the ARC0371I message that precedes this message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 15. Return Codes for Messages ARC0833I, ARC0834I and ARC0845I and Reason Codes for Message ARC0835I (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10   | Security of the tape label cannot be determined or DFSMSshm never successfully wrote to the tape volume (the tape volume is empty.) | Examine the tape label and contents. If the tape has no useful data, do the following:  
- Use the PURGE parameter with the DELVOL command.  
- Reinitialize the volume.  
- Add the volume with the ADDVOL command.  
Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set. | None. |
| 11   | An I/O error occurred in writing a control data set record. | Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set. | See the ARC0184I message that precedes this message in the recycle command log. |
| 12   | The RECYCLE command was held. | Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for all tasks. | None. |
| 13   | Movement of the data set failed and was retried unsuccessfully 3 times. Processing for the volume ends. | Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task. | See the appropriate ARC0734I messages associated with this message in the recycle command log. |
| 14   | An attempt was made to recycle an unassigned volume that is invalid. | Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set. | For a description of the volumes eligible for recycle, see [z/OS DFSMSdfp Storage Administration](https://www.ibm.com). |
| 15   | The input volumes are not all in the same library. | Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set. | Notify the tape librarian. |
| 16   | A read error occurred in reading input data. | Recycle of the volume fails. If processing with multibuffer data movement, recycle of the connected set fails and processing continues with the next eligible connected set. If processing with single-buffer, recycle processing continues with the next eligible volume or connected set. | See the appropriate ARC0734I messages associated with this message in the recycle command log. |
| 17   | Percent valid for the volume was 0 but valid data was found. | The valid block field is updated and recycle of the volume fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set. | Use the recycle by volume command to recycle the volumes. Or, wait until the next recycle for your installation and this volume is recycled if it is eligible. |
| 19   | An abend occurred during close of the input tape data set. | Recycle processing ends for this task. Other recycle tasks continue. | Identify the problem from the dump, any related messages, and the PDA trace leading up to the abend. |
Table 15. Return Codes for Messages ARC0833I, ARC0834I and ARC0845I and Reason Codes for Message ARC0835I (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Failure to update the offline control data set T record for the output volume.</td>
<td>Recycle of this data set fails. Processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Failure to update the MVC or MCT record after successfully opening the output data set.</td>
<td>Recycle of this data set fails. Processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the previous ARC0184I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in reading a control data set record or the requested record was not found in the control data set.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>If an I/O error occurred, there is a preceding ARC0184I message. See that message for the required action. There is no ARC0184I message if the record was not found. The recycle command was in error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>RECYCLE EXECUTE TAPELIST was specified for ML2 (or ALL) volumes. After the pull list was created, the operator replied to message ARC0825D that ML2 volumes should not continue to recycle.</td>
<td>Recycle processing of ML2 volumes ends.</td>
<td>Determine why the operator replied that the ML2 volumes should not continue to recycle, and then decide whether to use the pull list to issue another RECYCLE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>One or more input volumes could not be mounted.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>Notify the tape librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mount of output volume failed.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>Notify the tape librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm was being shut down.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for all tasks.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Recall or ABACKUP needed a source volume.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set ends. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>The OPEN macro was issued by DFSMSHsm to open a data set for input. OPEN processing was not successful.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the appropriate ARC0734I messages associated with this message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>The OPEN macro was issued by DFSMSHsm to open a data set for output. OPEN processing was not successful.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See the associated ARC0734I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>RECYCLE EXECUTE TAPELIST was specified for backup (or ALL) volumes. After the pull list was created, the operator replied to message ARC0825D that backup volumes should not continue to recycle.</td>
<td>Recycle processing of backup volumes ends.</td>
<td>Determine why the operator replied that the backup volumes should not continue to recycle, and then decide whether to use the pull list to issue another RECYCLE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>System Action</td>
<td>Programmer Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>An error occurred in processing an RDJFCB macro.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>For DFSMShsm V1R5 and above: the input tape is in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED), but the input unit is not CAPACITYMODE switchable. For DFSMShsm V1R4: input tape is in CAPACITYMODE(EXTENDED) which this release does not support.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>For DFSMShsm V1R5 and above: ensure that the unit that is shown in the input volume’s CDS records is CAPACITYMODE switchable. For DFSMShsm V1R4: use DFSMShsm V1R5 or higher to Recycle the tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>There was a failure to attach a subtask.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>See message ARC0090I in this publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>There was a GETMAIN error.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>Attempt to recycle this volume again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Tape data set installation-wide exit abnormal end.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends for this task.</td>
<td>Turn off the exit if possible or release recycle and rerun. If the exit is in error, correct it and turn the exit back on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>During an attempt to add a new volume to DFSMShsm control, an I/O error occurred in reading or writing a control data set record, or the OCDS was not defined.</td>
<td>Recycle of the current connected set ends. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0184I or ARC0133I message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>There was an error in positioning to data during recycle.</td>
<td>Recycle fails for the current data set. Recycle processing continues.</td>
<td>See the appropriate ARC0734I messages associated with this message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>An error on SYNCDEV occurred.</td>
<td>Recycle fails for the current connected set. Recycle processing continues.</td>
<td>See the appropriate ARC0734I messages associated with this message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>A mismatch occurred in the number of read/write buffers.</td>
<td>This recycle task ends. Other recycle tasks continue.</td>
<td>Specify SETSYS RECYCLEOUTPUT and/or specify the same tape utilization for the esoteric and associated generic unit name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>The file sequence number or the volume sequence number exceeds the limit.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td><em>reason-code</em> is the TCB completion code if the task abnormally ended or is a termination ECB. The termination ECB is the return code from the data mover subtask. The reason code is in hexadecimal.</td>
<td>Recycle of the connected set fails. Recycle processing continues with the next eligible connected set.</td>
<td>See the appropriate ARC0734I messages associated with this message in the recycle command log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4xx</td>
<td>Internal parameter list error.</td>
<td>This recycle task ends. Other recycle tasks continue.</td>
<td>See message ARC9998I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16. Return Codes for Message ARC0835I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>System Action</th>
<th>Programmer Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm failed to open the recycle command log.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.</td>
<td>See message ARC0141I. This message was written to the operator’s console and to the DFSMSHsm log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm is in emergency mode.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred in scanning the OCDS T records or a positioning error occurred reading the OCDS.</td>
<td>All connected sets already identified are allowed to recycle. No new connected sets are identified to be recycled. DFSMSHsm processing continues.</td>
<td>Either message ARC0187I or message ARC0133I precedes this message in the recycle command log. Perform the problem determination indicated in this message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Recycle command parse error.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>Correct the syntax and reissue the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The attach of the recycle multitasker failed.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>See message ARC0090I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The RECYCLE command was held or DFSMSHsm was being shut down.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends. DFSMSHsm processing continues.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The RECYCLE EXECUTE TAPELIST was specified for ML2 (or ALL) volumes. After the pull list was created, the operator replied to message ARC0825D that ML2 volumes should not continue to recycle.</td>
<td>Recycle processing of ML2 volumes ends.</td>
<td>Determine why the operator replied that ML2 volumes should not continue to recycle, and then decide whether to use the pull list to issue another RECYCLE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>DFSMSHsm is being shut down.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends. DFSMSHsm processing ends.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The RECYCLE EXECUTE TAPELIST was specified for backup (or ALL) volumes. After the pull list was created, the operator replied to message ARC0825D that backup volumes should not continue to recycle.</td>
<td>Recycle processing of backup volumes ends.</td>
<td>Determine why the operator replied that backup volumes should not continue to recycle, and then decide whether to use the pull list to issue another RECYCLE command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>A GETMAIN error occurred in the recycle multitasker.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>See the preceding ARC0305I message in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Failure trying to attach the first recycle task.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>See message ARC0090I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>A non-recycle task caused the control program to abend.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>Reissue the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4xx</td>
<td>Recycle parameter list error.</td>
<td>Recycle processing ends.</td>
<td>See message ARC9998I in this manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8           | One of the following conditions occurred:  
  • There is no RACF profile for a data set.  
  • The user is not authorized to perform the requested function against the data set because the user does not have a sufficient level of resource access authority.  
  • RACF protect-all support is enabled and the data set is not protected by either a discrete or generic profile. In this instance, the user should create a profile for the data set and then retry the request. |
| 12          | An error occurred when DFSMShsm added, deleted, or changed a volume in a RACF discrete data set profile. |
| 15          | An attempt to write to a RACF protected User or Master Catalog is made during RECOVER processing. The user ID (UID) issuing the command does not have sufficient RACF authority to perform the UPDATE/ALTER. |
| 20          | An error occurred in adding or deleting the tape volume to or from the DFSMShsm RACF tape volume set. |
| 24          | An attempt was made to add an already protected tape volume to the DFSMShsm RACF tape volume set. |
| 28          | Failure to set up ESTAE environment. |
| 36          | A LOCATE failure occurred in getting catalog information for the RACF ERASE status check of the original data set. |
| 40          | A failure occurred in reading the migration control data set (MCDS) record to get information for the RACF ERASE status check of a migrated data set. |
| 44          | A field that contains the volser is null or blank when a valid value is required. |
| 99          | DFSMShsm is in test mode, a RACHECK was requested, and the data set RACF-INDICATOR was on. |
Chapter 3. ARCH messages

ARCHC0001I  A MAIN DFSMShsm host is not active. The check is disabled with REASON=ENVNA until a MAIN DFSMShsm host is initialized.

Explanation:  CHECK (IBMHSM,*) encountered an error attempting to read the MHCR record from the DFSMShsm address space because a MAIN DFSMShsm host was not active at the time of the request. The check will be requested to run again when a MAIN DFSMShsm host initializes.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  N/A

Problem determination:  Determine why a MAIN DFSMShsm host was not active. If it is normal for this z/OS image not to have a MAIN host running, this check can be removed.

For more information about modifying check parameters, see IBM Health Checker for z/OS: User's Guide.

For more information about DFSMShsm, see z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

Source:  DFSMShsm
Detecting Module:  ARCHCCD1
Routing Code:  N/A
Descriptor Code:  N/A

ARCHC0002I  An error occurred during a request to read the MHCR record from DFSMShsm. The check is disabled.

Explanation:  CHECK (IBMHSM,*) encountered an error attempting to read the MHCR record from the DFSMShsm address space. The check remains disabled until it is refreshed.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  Perform problem determination to ensure requests to read the MHCR are successful.

Problem determination:  Determine if message ARC0057I, ARC0058I, or ARC0059I was issued by DFSMShsm before or during the execution of this check. If so, refer to the text for these messages to determine the corrective action. Otherwise, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, call the IBM Support Center.

Source:  DFSMShsm
Detecting Module:  ARCHCCD1
Routing Code:  N/A
Descriptor Code:  N/A

ARCHC0003I  The MHCR indicates that the storage administrator is performing maintenance on the control data sets. The check is disabled with REASON=ENVNA until the maintenance is complete.

Explanation:  CHECK (IBMHSM,*) found that the MHCR_MCDS_NUMBER or the MHCR_BCDS_NUMBER field in the MHCR record is set to X'FF'. The storage administrator patches these fields to this value when the key ranges are to be reorganized for a multi-cluster control data set. The check cannot process until DFSMShsm has been shut down, the maintenance is complete and DFSMShsm is restarted.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  N/A
**Problem determination:** Complete the control data set maintenance and restart DFSMShsm. If the storage administrator does not intend to perform maintenance, a restart of the DFSMShsm host should reset the fields that indicate maintenance was being performed.

**Source:** DFSMShsm


**Automation:** N/A

**Detecting Module:** ARCHCCD1

**Routing Code:** N/A

**Descriptor Code:** N/A

---

**ARCHC0106I Control Data Set backup status**

**MCDS Backups:**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Set Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**BCDS Backups:**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Set Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**OCDS Backups:**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Set Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**JRNL Backups:**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Set Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dsname</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Explanation:** The control data set (CDS) backup status is included in the message buffer when CHECK(IBMHSMA,HSM_CDSB_DASD_BACKUPS) or CHECK(IBMHSMA,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS) generates an exception or executes in VERBOSE mode.

In the message text:

- **dsname**
  - CDS backup data set name that is searched.
- **status**
  - Status of the CDS backup data set.

**FOUND**

Data set was found. Both a catalog LOCATE and an OBTAIN performed for this data set name were successful.
CATALOGED

Data set was cataloged. When BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY is set to tape, an OBTAIN is not
performed for the CDS backup data set. The check can only report the catalog status of the data
set.

*** NOT FOUND ***

Data set was not cataloged.

*** NOT VALID ***

Data set was found but it is not a valid CDS backup.

*** OBTAIN ERROR ***

Data set was cataloged to a volume but an OBTAIN request for the data set on the cataloged
volume failed.

**System action:** The system continues processing.

**Operator response:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the
accompanying message for information on any necessary operator actions.

**System programmer response:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the
documentation for the accompanying message for information on any necessary system programmer actions.

**Problem determination:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for
the accompanying message for information on problem determination.

**Source:** DFSMS/SHsm

**Detecting Module:** N/A

**Routing Code:** N/A

**Descriptor Code:** N/A

---

**ARCHC0107I**  

**CDS Backup Check Summary**

**Critical Value:** critval (specified by src)  
**BACKUPCOPIES specified:** reqbackups

**Explanation:** Control data set (CDS) backup check summary is presented when
CHECK(IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_DASD_BACKUPS) or CHECK(IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS) runs to
completion.

In the message text:

- **critval** Critical number of CDS backups.
- **src** Source of the critical value.
  - **owner** Default value supplied by IBM.
  - **installation** Modified by the installation through the CRITVAL(n) parameter.
- **reqbackups** Number of CDS backup copies that DFSMS/SHsm is configured to maintain.

**System action:** The system continues processing.

**Operator response:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the
accompanying message for information on any necessary operator actions.

**System programmer response:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the
documentation for the accompanying message for information on any necessary system programmer actions.

**Problem determination:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for
the accompanying message for information on problem determination.

**Source:** DFSMS/SHsm

**Detecting Module:** N/A
ARCHC0108E  The number of Control Data Set backup copies that DFSMShsm is configured to maintain is below the critical level.

Explanation:  CHECK(IBMHSM,*H) has determined that the number of control data set (CDS) backup copies that DFSMShsm is set up to maintain is below the owner- or installation-specified critical level. A system with fewer CDS backups than the critical level is considered to be at an increased risk of discarding all valid CDS backup copies. Information message ARCHC0107I is placed in the message buffer to describe the variables used.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  Review the values displayed in the ARCHC0107I message and then perform problem determination.

Problem determination:  Ensure the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP(BACKUPCOPIES(x)) command in the DFSMShsm ARCCMDxx PARMLIB member specifies a value that is equal to or greater than the owner- or installation-specified critical value of backup copies. If the BACKUPCOPIES value is increased and the control data sets are backed up to DASD, ensure that each backup data set is pre-defined.

If the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP(BACKUPCOPIES(x)) command in the DFSMShsm ARCCMDxx PARMLIB member specifies a value equal to or greater than the critical value, issue a QUERY CDSVERSIONBACKUP command to DFSMShsm and determine the BACKUPCOPIES value reported in the ARC0376I message. If this value is not consistent with the value in the ARCCMDxx PARMLIB member, either the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP(BACKUPCOPIES(x)) command was issued dynamically to DFSMShsm or the ARCCMDxx PARMLIB member may have been modified since the last time DFSMShsm was initialized.

Modify the SETSYS CDSVERSIONBACKUP(BACKUPCOPIES(x)) command in the ARCCMDxx parmlib member and issue the command dynamically to DFSMShsm. Confirm the changes by issuing a QUERY CDSVERSIONBACKUP command to DFSMShsm and reviewing the BACKUPCOPIES value reported in the ARC0376I message. As noted, CDS backups to DASD require that all CDS backup data sets be pre-allocated. Data sets may need to be allocated if the BACKUPCOPIES value has been increased.

For more information about DFSMShsm control data set backup, see Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets in DFSMShsm Data Sets of z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

For more information about modifying check parameters, see IBM Health Checker for z/OS: User’s Guide.

Source:  DFSMShsm

Detecting Module:  ARCHCCD1

Routing Code:  See note 35.

Descriptor Code:  The default set by this check is 3. See note 1.

ARCHC0109I  The check ran successfully and found no exceptions. The number of Control Data Set backup copies that DFSMShsm is configured to maintain meets or exceeds the critical value.

Explanation:  CHECK(IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS) determined that the number of CDS backup copies that DFSMShsm is set up to maintain meets or exceeds the owner- or installation-specified critical level. Message ARCHC0107I is placed in the message buffer to describe the variables used.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  N/A

Problem determination:  None.

For more information about DFSMShsm control data set backup, see Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets in DFSMShsm Data Sets of z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

For more information about modifying check parameters, see IBM Health Checker for z/OS: User’s Guide.
ARCHC0110I  CDS Backup Check Summary

**BACKUPCOPIES specified:** \texttt{reqbackups}

**Explanation:** Control data set backup check summary is presented when the check runs to completion.

In the message text:

\texttt{reqbackups}

Number of CDS backup copies that DFSMShsm is set up to maintain.

**System action:** The system continues processing.

**Operator response:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the accompanying message for information on any necessary operator actions.

**System programmer response:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the accompanying message for information on any necessary system programmer actions.

**Problem determination:** This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the accompanying message for information on problem determination.

### ARCHC0111E  One or more required control data set backup copies not found.

**Explanation:** CHECK(IBMHS, HSM_CDS_B_DASD_BACKUPS) found that DFSMShsm backed up the control data sets to DASD. This configuration requires all backup data sets to be defined. If a backup data set is not available, the DFSMShsm CDS backup function may fail and subsequently hold critical functions.

Information messages ARCHC0110I and ARCHC0106I are placed in the message buffer to describe the check’s findings.

**System action:** The system continues processing.

**Operator response:** N/A

**System programmer response:** Review the backup copy data sets in message ARCHC0106I, which have a status of *** NOT FOUND *** or *** OBTAIN ERROR ***. Perform problem diagnosis for these data sets.

**Problem determination:** Investigate the reason for the missing backup copy or copies. SMF records can be analyzed to determine how the data set was uncataloged or deleted.

- For *** NOT FOUND *** data sets, the backup data set was expected to be cataloged, however a catalog locate request for the data set failed. Determine why the backup copy cannot be located. Re-define the missing backup data sets using the attributes of the existing backup data sets for a given control data set.

- For *** OBTAIN ERROR *** data sets, an OBTAIN request for the data set on the cataloged volume failed. The catalog entry must be scratched using an IDCAMS DELETE NOSCRATCH or similar utility. Re-define these backup data sets using the attributes of the existing backup data sets for a given control data set.

For more information about DFSMShsm control data set backup, see [Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com) in [DFSMShsm Data Sets](https://www.ibm.com) of [z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide](https://www.ibm.com).

**Source:** DFSMShsm

**Detecting Module:** ARCHCCD1
ARCHC0112I • ARCHC0114I

Routing Code:  See note 35.

Descriptor Code:  The default set by this check is 3. See note 1.

ARCHC0112I  The check ran successfully and found no exceptions. All required DASD Control Data Set backup copies were found.

Explanation:  CHECK(IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_DASD_BACKUPS) has found that DFSMSHsm backs up the control data sets to DASD. This configuration requires all backup data sets to be defined. All backup data sets were found by the check.

Information message ARCHC0110I is placed in the message buffer to indicate the number of BACKUPCOPIES specified. When the check is run in VERBOSE mode, information message ARCHC0106I is also placed in the message buffer to describe the status of the backup data sets.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  N/A

Problem determination:  None.

For more information about DFSMSHsm control data set backup, see Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets in DFSMSHsm Data Sets of z/OS DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

Detecting Module:  ARCHCCD1

Routing Code:  N/A

Descriptor Code:  N/A

ARCHC0113I  The BACKUPDEVICECATEGORY for DFSMSHsm Control Data Set backups is set to TAPE. The check is disabled with REASON=ENVNA.

Explanation:  CHECK(IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_DASD_BACKUPS) is not required when CDS backups are being created on tape.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  N/A

Problem determination:  None.

For more information about DFSMSHsm CDS backup, see Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets in DFSMSHsm Data Sets of z/OS DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

Source:  DFSMSHsm

Detecting Module:  N/A

Routing Code:  N/A

Descriptor Code:  N/A

ARCHC0114I  CHECK  (IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS)  Summary

Critical Value:  critval (specified by src)

Temporary Critical Value:  tempcrit

BACKUPCOPIES specified:  reqbackups

MCDS Valid Backups:  mcdsnum

BCDS Valid Backups:  bcdsnum

OCDS Valid Backups:  ocdsnum

JRNL Valid Backups:  jrnlnum

Explanation:  CHECK(IBMHSM,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS) control data set backup summary is presented when the check runs to completion.
In the message text:

critval  Critical number of CDS backups.
src     Source of the critical value.

owner  Default value supplied by IBM.
installation   Modified by the installation through the CRITVAL(n) parameter.

tempcrit  Temporary critical value. This value is only displayed when a temporary value is used.

reqbackups  Number of CDS backup copies that DFSMShsm is set up to maintain.

mcdsnum  Number of valid MCDS backup copies found by the check.

bcdsnum  Number of valid BCDS backup copies found by the check.

ocdsnum  Number of valid OCDS backup copies found by the check.

jrnlnum  Number of valid Journal backup copies found by the check.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the accompanying message for information on any necessary operator actions.

System programmer response:  This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the accompanying message for information on any necessary system programmer actions.

Problem determination:  This message is presented with an accompanying message. Refer to the documentation for the accompanying message for information on problem determination.

Source:  DFSMShsm

Detecting Module:  N/A

Routing Code:  N/A

Descriptor Code:  N/A

ARCHC0115E  The number of valid DFSMShsm Control Data Set backup copies is below the critical level.

Explanation:  CHECK(IBMHSNM,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS) determined that the number of valid CDS backup copies is below the owner- or installation-specified critical level. A system with fewer CDS backups than the critical level is considered to be at an increased risk of discarding all valid CDS backup copies.

Information messages ARCHC0114I and ARCHC0106I are placed in the message buffer to describe the check’s findings.

System action:  The system continues processing.

Operator response:  N/A

System programmer response:  Review the backup copy data sets in message ARCHC0106I, which have a status of *** NOT FOUND *** , *** NOT VALID *** , or *** OBTAIN ERROR *** . Perform problem diagnosis for these data sets.

Problem determination:  Investigate the reason for the backup copy or copies in error. If applicable, SMF records can be analyzed to determine how the data set was uncataloged or deleted.

• For *** NOT VALID *** data sets, DFSMShsm failed to create a valid backup of the CDS. If a *** NOT VALID *** backup is followed by one or more CATALOGED or FOUND backups, it is possible the problem was transient. In all cases, investigate the cause of the failure. The DFSMShsm joblog or the system log can be used to determine if additional messages were issued during the failed backup attempts.
ARCHC0116I

- For *** NOT FOUND *** data sets, the backup data set was expected to be cataloged, however a catalog locate request for the data set failed. Determine why the backup copy cannot be located. If the control data sets are backed up to DASD, re-define the missing backup data sets using the attributes of the existing backup data sets for a given control data set.
- For *** OBTAIN ERROR *** data sets, at OBTAIN request for the data set on the cataloged volume failed. The catalog entry must be scratched using an IDCAMS DELETE NOSCRATCH or similar utility. If the control data sets are backed up to DASD, re-define the missing backup data sets using the attributes of the existing backup data sets for a given control data set.

In some instances, a field titled "Temporary Critical Value" may appear in the accompanying ARCHC0114I message. This field indicates a temporary critical value was used for this execution of the check. A temporary critical value is used when the latest version number for the CDS backups is less than the owner- or installation-specified critical value.

For more information about DFSMShsm control data set backup, see Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets in DFSMShsm Data Sets of z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

Source: DFSMShsm

Detecting Module: N/A

Routing Code: See note 35.

Descriptor Code: The default set by this check is 3. See note 1.

ARCHC0116I  The check ran successfully and found no exceptions. The number of valid Control Data Set backup copies is equal to or greater than the critical value.

Explanation: CHECK(IBMHS,HSM_CDSB_VALID_BACKUPS) found the number of valid CDS backup copies to be equal to or greater than the critical value.

Information message ARCHC0114I is placed in the message buffer to describe the check's findings. When the check is run in VERBOSE mode, informational message ARCHC0106I is also placed in the message buffer to describe the status of the backup data sets.

System action: The system continues processing.

Operator response: N/A

System programmer response: N/A

Problem determination: None.

For more information about DFSMShsm control data set backup, see Defining the Backup Environment for Control Data Sets in DFSMShsm Data Sets of z/OS DFSMShsm Implementation and Customization Guide.

Source: DFSMShsm

Detecting Module: ARCHCCD1

Routing Code: N/A

Descriptor Code: N/A
Chapter 4. ASA messages

ASA001I  ERROR(S) FOUND IN PROCESSING PARMLIB MEMBER=memname: text

Explanation:  text is one of the following:

PARMLIB MEMBER NOT FOUND. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod
PARMLIB I/O ERROR. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod
SYNTAX ERROR - MESSAGES FOLLOW. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod
INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR PARMLIB BUFFER. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod
PARMLIB CANNOT BE READ. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod
DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF PARMLIB FAILED. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod
OTHER PARMLIB ERROR. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

The system could not process the indicated parmlib member.
In the message text:

memname  The name of the parmlib member in which the error was found.
detmod   The name of the module that detected the error.

PARMLIB MEMBER NOT FOUND. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

The system could not find parmlib member memname.

PARMLIB I/O ERROR. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

An I/O error occurred while the system was processing parmlib member memname.

SYNTAX ERROR - MESSAGES FOLLOW. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Syntax errors were found while processing the parmlib member.

INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR PARMLIB BUFFER. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

The system tried to read the entire parmlib member into storage prior to parsing but was unable to acquire enough storage to do so.

PARMLIB CANNOT BE READ. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

The system could not read the parmlib member.

DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF PARMLIB FAILED. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

The system could not allocate the parmlib member.

OTHER PARMLIB ERROR. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Accompanying messages explain the error.

System action:  The system ignores the parmlib member.

Operator response:  If PARMLIB MEMBER NOT FOUND. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod appears in the message text, ensure that you specified an existing parmlib member. If the parmlib member exists, enter the command again. If the problem recurs or if the parmlib member does not exist, notify the system programmer.
For all other message texts, notify the system programmer.

System programmer response:  If PARMLIB I/O ERROR. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod appears in the message text, correct the I/O error. Tell the operator to enter the command again.
If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.
If INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR PARMLIB BUFFER. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod appears in the message text, check the private storage utilization.

Source:  Shown in the message text.
Routing Code:  2
Descriptor Code:  4,5

ASA002I  SYNTAX ERROR IN PARMLIB MEMBER=memname LINE line-number: symbol1 EXPECTED BEFORE symbol2. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod. INPUT LINE: input-line

Explanation:  The system found a syntax error while processing a parmlib member. The parmlib member is:
- Missing a necessary character or symbol, or
- Contains a character or symbol in error.

In the message text:

memname  The name of the parmlib member containing a syntax error.
line-number  The number of the line in parmlib member memname that contains the syntax error.
symbol1  The missing character or symbol that the system expects.
symbol2  The character or symbol after the missing symbol, symbol1. Either symbol1 is missing, or symbol2 is not correct.
detmod  The name of the module that detected the error.
input-line  The text of the line containing the syntax error.

System action:  The system ignores the statement that contains the syntax error. The system may check the syntax for the remaining statements in the parmlib member.

Operator response:  Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response:  Correct the syntax error in the parmlib member before reusing it. If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source:  Shown in the message text.

Routing Code:  -

Descriptor Code:  5
bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source: Shown in the message text.

Routing Code: -
Descriptor Code: 5

ASA005I  symbol SHOULD BE DELETED FROM PARMLIB MEMBER=memname, LINE line-number. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod. INPUT LINE: input-line

Explanation: The system found a syntax error in a parmlib member.

In the message text:

symbol The statement, keyword, or character that should be removed from parmlib member memname.

memname The name of the parmlib member containing a syntax error.

line-number The number of the line in parmlib member memname containing the statement, keyword, or character that should be removed.

detmod The name of the module that detected the error.

input-line The text of the line containing the error.

System action: The system continues processing the parmlib member. The system previously issued message ASA002I or ASA003I to describe the problem further.

Operator response: Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: See the explanation for any preceding messages and correct the error before reusing the parmlib member.

If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source: Shown in the message text.

Routing Code: -
Descriptor Code: 5

ASA006I  symbol WAS ASSUMED BEFORE THE ERROR POINT IN PARMLIB MEMBER=memname, LINE line-number. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod. INPUT LINE: input-line

Explanation: The system found a syntax error in a parmlib member. The system did not find a necessary statement, keyword, or other input in the parmlib member, but continues to process the member as if the symbol was entered correctly.

In the message text:

symbol The statement, keyword, or character that the system assumed to be in place.

memname The name of the parmlib member containing the error point.

line-number The number of the line in parmlib member memname that contains the error point.

detmod The name of the module that detected the error.

input-line The text of the line containing the error point.

System action: The system continues processing the parmlib member. The system previously issued message ASA002I or ASA003I to describe the problem further.

Operator response: Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: See the explanation for any preceding messages and correct the error before reusing the parmlib member.

If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source: Shown in the message text.

Routing Code: -
Descriptor Code: 5

ASA007I  ERRORS IN PARMLIB MEMBER=memname, REFER TO HARDCOPY LOG. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Explanation: The system found errors while processing parmlib member memname. The system wrote error messages to the hardcopy log.

In the message text:

memname The name of the parmlib member containing the syntax errors.
detmod  The name of the module that detected the error.

System action:  The system writes error messages to the hardcopy log. Processing continues.

Operator response:  Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response:  Look in the hardcopy log for messages that describe the syntax errors in the parmib member. Correct any errors in the parmib member before reusing it.

If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source:  Shown in the message text.

Detecting Module:  -

Routing Code:  5

ASA008I  ERROR IN PARMLIB
MEMBER=memname ON LINE
line-number, POSITION position-number:
VALUE IS NOT VALID - error
DETECTING MODULE IS detmod. INPUT LINE: input-line

Explanation:  In a parmib member, the system found an incorrect value for a keyword.

In the message text:

memname  The name of the parmib member in which the error was found.

line-number  The number of the line in parmib member memname containing the error.

position-number  The position of the error in the line. The position number is the number of columns in from the left.

error  is one of the following:

CONTAINS BAD CHARACTER(S).
  The value contains characters that are not valid.

FIRST CHARACTER IS NOT VALID.
  The first character specified for the value is not valid.

IT IS TOO LONG.
  The specified value contains too many characters.

OUT OF RANGE.
  The specified value does not fit within the required range.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES EXCEEDS LIMIT.
  The number of entries specified is greater than is allowed.

MISSING OPERAND.
  The required operand is not specified.

NO MATCH FOUND.
  The requested operand does not exist within the system.

IT IS TOO SHORT.
  The specified value contains too few characters.

detmod  The name of the module that detected the error.

input-line  The text of the line containing the syntax error.

System action:  The system ignores the statement but continues processing the parmib member with the next statement.

Operator response:  Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response:  Correct the value for the keyword in the parmib member.

If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source:  Shown in the message text.

Routing Code:  -

Descriptor Code:  5

ASA009I  SYNTAX ERROR IN PARMLIB
MEMBER=memname ON LINE
line-number, POSITION position-number:
WHEN symbol IS SPECIFIED, relation (yyy [ yyy...]). DETECTING MODULE IS detmod. INPUT LINE: input-line

Explanation:  The system found a syntax error in a parmib member.

In the message text:

memname  The name of the parmib member containing a syntax error.

line-number  The number of the line in parmib member memname that contains the syntax error.

position-number  The position of the error in the line. The position number is the number of columns in from the left.

symbol  The symbol that the system found in the command text. The symbol is not valid because of the condition described in the message.

relation  is one of the following:
THE FOLLOWING MAY NOT BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, the other named symbols may not be.

THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, the other named symbol must be.

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, the other named symbols must be.

ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, one of the other named symbol(s) must be.

ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, at least one of the other named symbol(s) must be.

yyy
One or more correct symbols or characters that relate to symbol, as described in the relation field.

detmod
The name of the module that detected the error.

input-line
The text of the line containing the syntax error.

System action: The system ignores the statement that contains the syntax error. The system may check the syntax for the remaining statements in the parmlib member.

Operator response: Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: Correct the syntax error in the parmlib member before reusing it.

If the problem recurs, search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source: Shown in the message text.

Routing Code: -
Descriptor Code: 5
ASA101I • ASA103I

In the message text:
symbol1
The missing character or symbol that the system expects.

symbol2
The character or symbol after the missing symbol symbol1. Either symbol1 is missing, or symbol2 is not correct.
detmod
The name of the module that detected the error.

System action: The system ignores the command.
Operator response: Correct the syntax error. Enter the command again. If the error recurs, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.
Source: Shown in the message text.
Routing Code: 11,2
Descriptor Code: 5,6,12

ASA101I SYNTAX ERROR: symbol WAS SEEN, WHERE ONE OF (yyy [ yyy...]) WOULD BE CORRECT. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Explanation: The system found a syntax error in a command.

In the message text:
symbol
An incorrect symbol that appeared in the command text.
yyy
One or more correct symbols or characters that should replace symbol in the command text.
detmod
The name of the module that detected the error.

System action: The system ignores the command.
Operator response: Correct the syntax error. Enter the command again. If the error recurs, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.
Source: Shown in the message text.
Routing Code: 11,2
Descriptor Code: 5,6,12

ASA102I symbol WAS ASSUMED BEFORE THE ERROR POINT. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Explanation: The system found a syntax error while processing a command. The system did not find a necessary statement, keyword, or other input in the command, but continues as if the statement was present.

In the message text:
symbol
The statement, keyword, or character that the system assumed to be present so that processing could continue.
detmod
The name of the module that detected the error.

System action: The system continues processing the command. The system previously issued message ASA100I or ASA101I to describe the error further.
Operator response: See the explanations for messages ASA100I or ASA101I. Correct the syntax error. Enter the command again. If the error recurs, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.
Source: Shown in the message text.
Routing Code: 11,2
Descriptor Code: 5,6,12

ASA103I SYNTAX ERROR: WHEN symbol IS SPECIFIED, relation (yyy [ yyy...]) MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Explanation: The system found a syntax error in a command.

In the message text:
symbol
The symbol that the system found in the command text. The symbol is not valid because of the condition described in the message.
relation
is one of the following:

THE FOLLOWING MAY NOT BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, the other named symbols may not be.

THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, the other named symbol must be.
ALL OF THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, the other named symbols must be.

ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, one of the other named symbol(s) must be.

ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING MUST ALSO BE SPECIFIED:
When symbol is specified, at least one of the other named symbol(s) must be.

yyy One or more correct symbols or characters that relate to symbol, as described in the relation field.

detmod The name of the module that detected the error.

System action: The system ignores the command.

Operator response: Correct the syntax error. Enter the command again. If the error recurs, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source: Shown in the message text.

Routing Code: 11,2

Descriptor Code: 5,6,12

ASA104I SYNTAX ERROR IN POSITION position.
ERROR IN VALUE FOR KEYWORD keyword - error. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Explanation: The system found an incorrect value in a parameter.

In the message text:

position The position of the error in the line. The position is the number of columns counting from the left, starting at 0.

keyword The keyword with the syntax error.

error One of the following:

CONTAINS UNACCEPTABLE CHARACTER(S)
The value contains characters that are not valid. For example, a decimal value might be required, but the value contained a character that was not 0 through 9.

FIRST CHARACTER IS NOT VALID
The first character specified for the value is not valid.

IT IS TOO LONG
The specified value contains too many characters.

OUT OF RANGE
The specified value does not fit within the required range.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES EXCEEDS LIMIT
The number of entries specified is greater than allowed.

MISSING OPERAND
The required operand is not specified.

detmod The name of the module that detected the error.

System action: The system stops processing the statement.

Operator response: Correct the syntax error. Enter the command again. If the error recurs, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response: Search problem reporting data bases for a fix for the problem. If no fix exists, contact the IBM Support Center. Provide the name of the detecting module shown in the message text.

Source: Shown in the message text.

Routing Code: 11,2

Descriptor Code: 5,6,12

ASA105I DATA SET NAME dsname IS NOT CORRECT - error. DETECTING MODULE IS detmod

Explanation: The system found an incorrectly specified data set name.

In the message text:

dname The input data set name.

error is one of the following:

LENGTH EXCEEDS 44 CHARACTERS
The data set name is too long.

A CHARACTER IS NOT VALID
The name contains a character that is not alphabetic, numeric, national, or a period.

SEGMENT LENGTH IS NOT 1-8
A segment of the name - between periods or at the beginning or end - is not of an acceptable length
The first character is not alphabetic or national.

The first character of a segment of the name was not alphabetic or national.

The name of the module that detected the error.

The system may stop processing the statement.

If no message prompt follows, correct the syntax and re-issue the command.

Shown in the message text.

The system ignores the specified command prefix value and uses subsystem name `ssname` as the default command prefix.

The system ignores the specified command prefix value and uses subsystem name `ssname` as the default command prefix.

This is a proprietary statement concerning the use of the product. The second line of the message indicates the product identifier, product level, and component identifier of the product.

In the message text:

`ssname`
The name of the subsystem.

`productid`
The product identifier.

`productlvl`
The product level.

`compid`
The component identifier.

`year`
The year to which the copyright applies.

Subsystem processing continues. The system ignores the specified command prefix value and uses subsystem name `ssname` as the default command prefix.

If the default command prefix is unacceptable, enter a CANCEL command prefixed by `ssname` to cancel the subsystem immediately. Then, if you entered the incorrect command prefix as a parameter on the START command when you first started the subsystem, re-enter the START command to restart the subsystem with a valid command prefix value.

If you did not specify the incorrect command prefix on the START command, notify your system programmer.

If the incorrect command prefix was specified as a parameter in the job
procedure that was used to start the subsystem, correct
the command prefix parameter in the procedure so the
system will use the correct command prefix the next
time the subsystem is started.

Source: Shown in the message text.
Detecting Module: Many.
Routing Code: 2
Descriptor Code: 12

ASA2007I ssname COMMAND PREFIX IS
cmdprefix. COMPONENT ID=compid

Explanation: The command prefix that is in use for
subsystem ssname is cmdprefix. All commands entered
for the subsystem should begin with this prefix.
In the message text:
ssname
The name of the subsystem.
cmdprefix
is a 1-8 character command prefix.
compid
The component identifier.

System action: Subsystem initialization continues.
Operator response: Whenever you enter one of the
commands supported by the subsystem, you must
begin the command with the indicated command prefix
(such as cmdprefix STATUS).

Source: Shown in the message text.
Detecting Module: Many.
Routing Code: 2
Descriptor Code: 4

ASA2008I SUB=ssname WAS NOT SPECIFIED.
COMPONENT ID=compid

Explanation: When the subsystem was started, the
START command did not specify SUB=ssname.
In the message text:
ssname
The name of the required subsystem.
compid
The component identifier.

System action: The system terminates the address space.
Operator response: Specify SUB=ssname when
starting the subsystem.

Source: Shown in the message text.
Detecting Module: Many.
Routing Code: 2
Descriptor Code: 4

ASA2011I ssname INITIALIZATION COMPLETE.
COMPONENT ID=compid

Explanation: Subsystem ssname has completed its
initialization.
In the message text:
ssname
The name of the subsystem.
compid
The component identifier.

System action: The subsystem continues processing.
It is now ready to process any data set whose DD
statement specifies the SUBSYS= keyword indicating
this subsystem (that is, ssname).

Source: Shown in the message text.
Detecting Module: Many.
Routing Code: 2
Descriptor Code: 4

ASA2012I ssname ENDED. COMPONENT
ID=compid

Explanation: The subsystem ssname has completed
shutting itself down.
In the message text:
ssname
The name of the subsystem.
compid
The component identifier.

System action: The subsystem address space
terminates.
Source: Shown in the message text.
Detecting Module: Many.
Routing Code: 2
Descriptor Code: 4

ASA2013I ssname INITIALIZATION FAILED.
COMPONENT ID=compid

Explanation: The system could not initialize
subsystem ssname successfully. An error message or
abend issued just prior to this message indicates the
specific initialization error.
In the message text:
ssname
The name of the subsystem.
compid
The component identifier.
**ASA2014I**  
substrate name in the IEFSSNxx parmlib member that was used to IPL the system.

**Source:** Shown in the message text.

**Detecting Module:** Many.

**Routing Code:** 2

**Descriptor Code:** 12

| ASA2016I | **ssname IS NOT A VALID SUBSYSTEM.**  
**COMPONENT ID=compid** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Subsystem ssname is not a defined subsystem name that the system recognizes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the message text:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ssname  
The name of the subsystem. |
| compid  
The component identifier. |

**System action:** The subsystem terminates.

**Operator response:** Notify your system programmer.

**System programmer response:** Ensure the subsystem name ssname is defined as a valid

**ASA2326I**  
**SUBSYSTEM ssname ALTERED TO USE THE PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM.**  
**COMPONENT ID=compid**

**Explanation:** Subsystem ssname has been set to indicate that it is to be started only under the primary subsystem.

This message occurs if the installation has specified the subsystem initialization routine on the initialization statement for the subsystem in its IEFSSNxx parmlib member. The subsystem initialization routine will always force the specified subsystem to be initialized under only the primary subsystem.

This message is written to hardcopy only.

In the message text:

ssname  
The name of the subsystem.

compid  
The component identifier.

**System action:** System initialization continues.

**Source:** Shown in the message text.

**Detecting Module:** Many.

**Routing Code:** 2

**Descriptor Code:** 12

| ASA2432I | **ssname PARMLIB MEMBER memname READ.**  
**COMPONENT ID=compid** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Parmlib member memname was successfully read and processed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the message text:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ssname  
The name of the subsystem. |
| compid  
The component identifier. |
| memname  
The name of the parmlib member that was read. |

**System action:** Subsystem processing continues.

**Source:** Shown in the message text.

**Detecting Module:** Many.

**Routing Code:** 2

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ASA2014I</strong></th>
<th><strong>ASA2432I</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System action:</strong> The subsystem terminates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operator response:</strong> Notify your system programmer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System programmer response:</strong> Examine both the SYSLOG and LOGREC to locate the error message or abend that describes the error that caused initialization to fail, then correct the condition that caused the error.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Shown in the message text.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Detecting Module:</strong> Many.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Routing Code:</strong> 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptor Code:</strong> 12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ASA2326I</strong></th>
<th><strong>ASA2432I</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System action:</strong> The subsystem that issued this message terminates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operator response:</strong> Ensure you specified the correct name on the START command when starting the subsystem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System action:</strong> Ensure the subsystem name ssname is defined as a valid subsystem name in the IEFSSNxx parmlib member that was used to IPL the system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Shown in the message text.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ASA2960I**  
ssname SUBSYSTEM FUNCTIONS DISABLED. COMPONENT ID=compid

**Explanation:** During the process of terminating either normally or abnormally, subsystem ssname disabled the subsystem functions it normally provides for jobs.

In the message text:

ssname  
The name of the subsystem.

compid  
The component identifier.

**System action:** The subsystem will proceed to terminate. Any jobs that attempt to allocate, open, or close resources managed by subsystem ssname will fail during allocation, open, or close processing.

**Source:** Shown in the message text.

**Detecting Module:** Many.

**Routing Code:** 2

**Descriptor Code:** 4

---

**ASA2962I**  
ssname SUBSYSTEM FUNCTION DISABLEMENT FAILED. COMPONENT ID=compid

**Explanation:** During the process of terminating either normally or abnormally, subsystem ssname attempted to disable the subsystem functions it normally provides. However, a failure occurred that prevented the subsystem from completely disabling all the subsystem functions it provides.

In the message text:

ssname  
The name of the subsystem.

compid  
The component identifier.

**System action:** The subsystem will proceed to terminate. Any jobs that attempt to allocate, open, or close resources managed by subsystem ssname might end abnormally.

**Source:** Shown in the message text.

**Detecting Module:** Many.

**Routing Code:** 2

**Descriptor Code:** 4,10
Appendix. Accessibility

Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. The major accessibility features in z/OS enable users to:

- Use assistive technologies such as screen readers and screen magnifier software
- Operate specific or equivalent features using only the keyboard
- Customize display attributes such as color, contrast, and font size

**Using assistive technologies**

Assistive technology products, such as screen readers, function with the user interfaces found in z/OS. Consult the assistive technology documentation for specific information when using such products to access z/OS interfaces.

**Keyboard navigation of the user interface**

Users can access z/OS user interfaces using TSO/E or ISPF. Refer to z/OS TSO/E Primer and z/OS ISPF User’s Guide Vol I for information about accessing TSO/E and ISPF interfaces. These guides describe how to use TSO/E and ISPF, including the use of keyboard shortcuts or function keys (PF keys). Each guide includes the default settings for the PF keys and explains how to modify their functions.

**z/OS information**

z/OS information is accessible using screen readers with the BookServer/Library Server versions of z/OS books in the Internet library at:

http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/
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