

Oracle8™

Error Messages

Release 8.0.4

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Oracle8 Error Messages

Part No. A58312-01

Release 8.0.4

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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.4

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Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this publication. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like most about this manual?

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If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, and telephone number below.

Preface

This manual describes the error messages that may appear while using products that are part of Oracle8. The messages for the following products are included in this manual.

- Oracle8 ConText Option
- Oracle8 Image Data Cartridge
- Oracle8 Enterprise Manager
 - Oracle8 Enterprise Console and related services
 - Database tools messages
 - Oracle8 Performance Monitoring tools
 - SQL Engine and Line Mode messages
- Oracle8 Names
- Oracle8 Server
 - the SQL processor
 - PL/SQL
 - Server Manager
 - Precompilers and the Export and Import utilities
 - Recovery Manager
 - SQL*Loader
- Oracle8 Spatial Data Cartridge
- Oracle8 Solaris Protocol Adaptor

- Oracle8 Video Server
- Oracle8 Windows NT Protocol Adaptor
- Net8 and SQL*Net release 2.0 and later
 - Transparent Network Substrate (TNS)
 - Connection Manager
 - Oracle8 Protocol Adapters
 - Oracle8 Advanced Networking Option
- SNMP for Oracle8 Names
- Native Naming Adapters

Each message listing in the manual contains the message statement, an explanation of the probable cause(s) of the message, and a recommended action. IF the message is a warning or indicates that an error occurred, the message listing indicates a corrective action.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for all Oracle8 users.

Structure

The following is a listing of the contents of this manual. Please note, the printed version of the Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.4 contains three volumes.

Chapter 1, Using Messages

Chapter 2, ConText Option Messages

Chapter 3, Oracle Trace Messages

Chapter 4, Export Messages

Chapter 5, Image Data Cartridge Messages

Chapter 6, Import Messages

Chapter 7, Names Server Network Management Protocol Messages

Chapter 8, Agent Messages

Chapter 9, Oracle Names Client Messages

Chapter 10, Native Naming Messages

Chapter 11, Oracle Names Control Messages
Chapter 12, Oracle Names Server Messages
Chapter 13, Names Server Network Presentation Layer Messages
Chapter 14, Object Type Translator Messages
Chapter 15, Server Messages:ORA-00000 to ORA-02350
Chapter 16, Server Messages: ORA-02351 to ORA-29799
Chapter 17, PL/SQL and FIPS Messages
Chapter 18, Precompiler Messages
Chapter 19, SQL*DBA Messages
Chapter 20, SQL*Loader Messages
Chapter 21, SQL*Module Messages
Chapter 22, Recovery Manager Messages
Chapter 23, BFILE-Related Messages
Chapter 24, Oracle Video Server Messages
Chapter 25, Security Manager Messages
Chapter 26, Messages and Codes
Chapter 27, Storage Manager Messages
Chapter 28, Instance Manager Messages
Chapter 29, Backup and Recovery Manager Messages
Chapter 30, Schema Manager Messages
Chapter 31, Generic Oracle Enterprise Manager Messages
Chapter 32, Oracle8 Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge Messages
Chapter 33, Oracle Performance Manager Messages
Chapter 34, Oracle TopSessions Messages
Chapter 35, Tablespace Manager Messages
Chapter 36, Console Messages
Chapter 37, Daemon Messages
Chapter 38, Job System Messages

Chapter 39, Windows NT Messages

Chapter 40, Oracle Expert Services Messages

Related Documents

You will also find references in this book to important information in the related publications. The related books referred to in this manual are listed below:

- For general information about the Oracle Server and how it works, see the *Oracle Server Concepts*.
- For information about administering the Oracle Server, see the *Oracle Server Administrator's Guide*.
- For information about developing database applications within the Oracle Server, see the *Oracle Server Application Developer's Guide*.
- For the procedures for migrating a previous version of Oracle to Oracle8, see the *Oracle8 Server Migration*.
- For information on Oracle's SQL commands and functions, see the *Oracle Server SQL Reference*.
- For information about the utilities bundled with the Oracle Server, including Export, Import, and SQL*Loader, refer to the *Oracle Server Utilities*.
- For information specific to the Oracle Server working on your host operating system, see your operating system-specific Oracle documentation (specific book titles vary by operating system) and system release bulletins, if available.
- For information about Net8, see the *Net8 Administrator's Guide*. For information about data encryption, external authentication services, and Oracle DCE integration, all included in the Oracle Advanced Networking Option, see the *Oracle Advanced Networking Option Administrator's Guide*. For information about Oracle's own authentication and authorization service, see the *Oracle Security Server Guide* and the *Oracle Cryptographic Toolkit Programmer's Guide*.

Oracle Corporation also publishes several files, which are available on your distribution media. These files describe differences between minor releases of Oracle software that are not accompanied by new manuals. These files are usually named README.DOC, BUGFIX.DOC, BUGHST.DOC, and RESTRICT.DOC. Read these files to learn about changes to the software that are not described in the regular manuals.

Additional Information: The exact names and locations of the files mentioned above may vary, depending on your operating system. See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for information about these files.

Contacting Customer Support

Oracle Worldwide Support Services (WWS) can be reached at the following numbers (the hours are specified in your support contract):

- In the United States, call: **1.415.506.1500**.
- In Europe, call: **+44.1344.860160**.
- In Asia, call: **+81.3.5717.1850**.

Please prepare the following information before you call:

- Your CSI number (if applicable) or complete contact details, including any special project information.
- The release levels of the Oracle Server and associated products (for example, Oracle8 Server release 8.0.3.0, and Oracle Forms release 4.5.6.3.2).
- Operating system name and release level, including patches and packages.
- Details of error codes, numbers, and descriptions associated with the problem.
- A full description of the issue, including:
 - What happened? For example, the command used and result obtained.
 - When did it happen? For example, time of day, or after a particular command, or after an operating system or Oracle upgrade.
 - Where did it happen? For example, on a particular system, or within a particular procedure or table.
 - What is the extent of the problem? For example, is your production system unavailable, or is the impact less severe? Is the problem getting worse?

Keep in mind what did *not* happen, as well as what did happen.

- Copies of any trace files, core dumps, or log files recorded near the time of the incident.

For installation-related problems, please have the following information available:

- Listings of the contents of the ORACLE_HOME directory, and any staging area, if applicable.

- ❑ **Contents of the installation log files in the \$ORACLE_HOME/orainst directory:**
install.log, sql.log, make.log, and os.log.

For more information, contact <http://www.oracle.com/support>.

Using Messages

This chapter gives you general information and helpful tips about messages. The following topics are covered:

- Locating Message Documentation
- Accuracy of Messages
- Message Format
- Recognizing Variable Text in Messages
- Message Stacks
- Calling Customer Support
- Oracle Exception Messages
- Trace Files
- The Alert File

Locating Message Documentation

Oracle Server

These messages are generated by the Oracle Server when running any Oracle program. This manual documents messages that are common across Oracle products and tools.

Product Specific

These messages are specific to one product and are documented in manuals for that product. For example, if you are working with SQL*Net on a Macintosh, you would need to refer to the messages contained in the SQL*Net documentation, *SQL*Net for Macintosh Manual*.

Operating System-Specific

These messages are specific to one operating system. A range of message code numbers is reserved for each operating system. For example, the range ORA-07500 to ORA-07999 is for DEC VAX/VMS messages; these messages are listed in the appropriate operating system-specific documentation.

The prefix of the message indicates where to find information about the message. For example, some messages in this manual have the prefix “ORA”. If you encounter a message without a prefix, first check the manuals for the Oracle Server you are using, then check this manual.

Accuracy of Messages

The accuracy of the messages in this manual is our primary concern. Occasionally, an enhancement to a message is not incorporated into the Oracle software. Should you encounter a message generated on your system that differs from the message in this book, be assured the improved message text is usually incorporated in the next release of the software. If you should encounter a discrepancy, please contact us using the information contained in the Reader Comment Form at the back of this manual.

Message Format

All messages you see displayed are prefixed by text that indicates which program issued the message. For example, the prefix “ORA” shows that the message was generated by the Oracle products. The location of messages in this book depends on the prefix of the message. The following table lists the prefixes of messages that you may encounter and the location of the message in this book.

All messages are listed in order by the message code number. To look up a message, use the message code number.

Recognizing Variable Text in Messages

To help you find and fix errors, Oracle embeds object names, numbers, and character strings in some messages. These embedded variables are represented by *name*, *num*, *str* and so on. For example, the message

```
ORA-00020: maximum number of processes (num) exceeded
```

might actually appear as follows:

```
ORA-00020: maximum number of processes (50) exceeded
```

Message Stacks

Occasionally, you may see a “message stack.” This is simply a series of related messages issued at different levels of Oracle.

The following message stack is a generic example:

```
ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.VALUE_ERR", line 1
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

The following message stack is a VAX/VMS example:

```
ORA-01034: Oracle not available
ORA-07625: smsget: $MGBLSC failure
%SYSTEM-W-NOSUCHSEC, no such (global) section
```

In this example, notice that the message at the bottom of the stack is issued by the VMS operating system. Seeing the messages at each level in the system may help you trace the originating event. For example, in this case, Oracle may not be available simply because it has not been started, and consequently there is no system global area (SGA). If you need the help of customer support, be sure to report all the messages in the stack.

Calling Customer Support

Some messages recommend calling Oracle’s customer support to report a problem. When you call customer support, please have the following information at hand:

- the hardware, operating system, and release number of the operating system on which Oracle is running
- the complete release number of the Oracle Server. For example, 8.0.2 or 7.1.3

- all Oracle programs (with version numbers) in use when the error occurred. For example, SQL*Net V2.0 or SQL*Forms V3.0
- if you encountered one or more error codes or messages, the exact code numbers and message texts, in the order they appeared
- the problem severity, according to the following codes:
 - 1 = Program not usable. Critical impact on operations.
 - 2 = Program usable. Operations severely restricted.
 - 3 = Program usable with limited functions. Not critical to overall operations.
 - 4 = Problem circumvented by customer. Minimal effect, if any, on operations.

Also, you will be expected to give your

- name
- company's name
- company's Oracle Support ID Number
- telephone number

Oracle Exception Messages

Oracle's extensive self-checking helps detect internal errors. Rather than frustrate you with cryptic messages, Oracle uses the following catchall message for Oracle internal exceptions:

```
ORA-00600: internal error code, arguments: [num], [], [],[],[],[]
```

An actual message might appear as follows:

```
ORA-00600: internal error code, arguments: [1042], [3],[upilam], [],  
[],[]
```

Notice that the message text is followed by up to six arguments, which indicate the origin and attributes of the error. The first argument is the internal error number. Other arguments are various numbers, names, and character strings. Empty brackets may be ignored.

In addition to being returned to the user, internal errors are also written to the Alert file along with additional information about the event causing the message.

The Alert file also lists any trace files that may have been generated because of an internal error. See the following sections for descriptions of the trace and alert files.

If you receive an ORA-00600 message, report it as a software bug to customer support.

Trace Files

A trace file is created each time an Oracle instance starts or an unexpected event occurs in a user process or background process. The name of the trace file includes the instance name, the process name, and the Oracle process number. The file extension or file type is usually TRC, and, if different, is noted in your operating system-specific Oracle documentation. The contents of the trace file may include dumps of the system global area, process global area, supervisor stack, and registers.

Two initialization parameters specify where the trace files are stored:

BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST

Specifies the location for trace files created by the Oracle background processes PMON, DBWR, LGWR, and SMON.

USER_DUMP_DEST

Specifies the location for trace files created by user processes such as SQL*DBA, SQL*Plus, or Pro*C.

The Alert file also describes the location of trace files generated when internal errors occur. See the next section for a description of the Alert file.

You may need to format the trace file before using it to diagnose problems. To format a trace file, use the DUMPFMT utility, which is available on most systems and is described in your operating system-specific Oracle documentation. Customer support may ask you for a formatted trace file to help solve a problem.

For more information about trace files, see the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

The Alert File

The Alert file is a log file that records information about internal errors and administrative activities, such as backups. When an internal error occurs, the message is sent to the terminal screen as well as written to the Alert file. Oracle also writes additional information about internal errors to the Alert file, such as the location and name of any trace files generated because of the error and so forth.

The name of the Alert file is operating system-specific. The location of the Alert file is the same as the location of the background process trace files. This location is specified by the `BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST` initialization parameter. For more information, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

If your system uses an operator's console, some messages from Oracle may appear on the console. All important messages are written to the Alert file as well as the operator's console. Because non-Oracle messages also appear on this console, the Alert file is a better record for tracing all Oracle administrative activity and errors than the console log.

The Alert file also records information about administrative activities, such as backups and archiving online redo log files. For more information about the Alert file, see the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ConText Option Messages

ConText Option Error Messages: DRG-10000 to DRG-12100

DRG-10000: failed to read column %(1)s.%(2)s

Cause: Error during read of specified text column.

Action: Check existence and privs of column.

DRG-10001: can not access result table %(1)s

Cause: Specified table does not exist or server does not have write privileges.

Action: Check result table.

DRG-10002: can not insert into result table

Cause: Text server is not privileged to insert, tablespace exhausted.

Action: Check privileges and tablespace.

DRG-10003: failed to read column %(1)s.%(2)s

Cause: Error during read of specified text column.

Action: Check existence and privs of column.

DRG-10004: can not access document table %(1)s

Cause: Specified table does not exist or server does not have write privileges.

Action: Check document table.

DRG-10005: can not insert into document table

Cause: Text server is not privileged to insert, tablespace exhausted, or the document is too large.

Action: Check privileges, tablespace, or document size.

DRG-10006: failed to read column %(1)s.%(2)s

Cause: Error during read of specified highlight column.

Action: Check existence and privs of column.

DRG-10007: can not access highlight table %(1)s

Cause: Specified table does not exist or server does not have write privileges.

Action: Check document table.

DRG-10008: can not insert into highlight table

Cause: ConText server is not privileged to insert, tablespace exhausted.

Action: Check privileges and tablespace.

DRG-10009: not allowed to access a table in another schema

Cause: You tried to use a result table in another schema.

Action: Create the result table in your own schema.

DRG-10010: required column does not exist in result table %(1)s

Cause: Specified table does not contain one or more of the following columns: TEXTKEY, SCORE, CONID, CURID.

Action: Check columns result table.

DRG-10011: invalid object name %(1)s

Cause: A table, column or procedure name specified had an invalid format. It is either too long or contains illegal characters. Probably you are passing in incorrect parameters.

Action: Check parameter values.

DRG-10012: can not execute callback %(1)s

Cause: Callback does not exist or you do not have execute permission.

Action: Check callback parameter.

DRG-10013: can not store system stored query

Cause: User doesn't have privilege to store a system SQE.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10014: can not remove system stored query

Cause: User doesn't have privilege to remove a system SQE.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10015: can not access external LOB file: %(1)s

Cause: User doesn't have OS privilege to access file or file does not exist.

Action: Check file exists at specified location with proper access permission.

DRG-10100: invalid argument found: %(1)s

Cause: Invalid command argument was specified.

Action: Check the documentation for the legal arguments and re-execute the command.

DRG-10101: no value for argument: %(1)s

Cause: This argument requires value(s).

Action: Re-execute the command with the correct argument value(s).

DRG-10102: mandatory argument missing: %(1)s

Cause: This argument is mandatory.

Action: Re-execute the command and specify the argument.

DRG-10103: illegal value for argument: %(1)s

Cause: An illegal value was passed to this argument.

Action: Check the documentation for the legal values for this argument.

DRG-10200: invalid server personality mask: %(1)s

Cause: The specification for the server personality mask is invalid.

Action: Check the documentation and specify the correct mask.

DRG-10201: loading of the Dictionary cache failed

Cause: Loading of the dictionary into cache failed, the dictionary may be in the inconsistent state.

Action: Run the dictionary QA report, contact Oracle Support with the QA report.

DRG-10202: server failed to register

Cause: The server failed to register itself with the data dictionary.

Action: Look at the next error on the stack.

DRG-10203: server named %(1)s does not exist

Cause: Update was called with the name of a server that does not exist.

Action: Correct the name of the server.

DRG-10204: server update failed

Cause: The attempt to update the server failed.

Action: Look at the next error on the stack.

DRG-10205: server deregister failed

Cause: The attempt to deregister the server from the data dictionary failed.

Action: Look at the next error on the stack.

DRG-10206: update failed for queue %(1)s, status %(2)s

Cause: The named queue does not exist or the new status is inappropriate for its present status.

Action: Ensure that the queue name and the status specified are correct.

DRG-10301: timed out waiting for responses from servers

Cause: Not enough servers are running to handle the current system load, and a large backlog of commands has accumulated; perhaps no servers are running. This message could also indicate an internal error where one of the servers has crashed trying to process a given request.

Action: Check that enough servers are running, and that they are processing commands of the correct type. For instance, a DDL command might timeout if all the servers are setup to exclusively process query commands. Also, check the server log files.

DRG-10302: interrupted waiting for responses from servers

Cause: User interrupted the request before it was completed.

Action: Restart the request.

DRG-10303: could not queue given commands to be processed

Cause: The given command or commands could not (all) be queued. This could indicate an extremely high system load, but it is more likely an internal error.

Action: Check if any servers are running to process the command.

DRG-10304: unexpected error sending command(s) to ConText server

Cause: There was an unexpected error sending command(s) to ConText server.

Action: Contact Oracle support.

DRG-10305: pipe %(1)s is full

Cause: Could not send command to pipe, because the pipe was full.

Action: Check if any ConText servers are running to process the commands on that pipe.

DRG-10306: server terminated unexpectedly while processing command

Cause: The server shut down during execution of your command. This could be caused by a shutdown abort, or by an internal error in the server.

Action: If the server terminated had an internal error, contact Oracle Support.

DRG-10307: no servers running

Cause: Could not process command because no ConText servers are running with the correct personality mask.

Action: Start some ConText servers with correct personality mask.

DRG-10308: no server with the required %(1)s personality mask is running

Cause: Could not process command because no ConText servers are running with the correct personality mask.

Action: Start one or more ConText servers with correct personality mask.

DRG-10309: insufficient %(1)s servers running for parallel %(2)s operation

Cause: Could not process parallel command because not enough ConText servers with the correct personality mask are running.

Action: Start enough ConText servers with correct personality mask to support the degree of parallelism requested.

DRG-10310: servers were shutdown before processing request

Cause: The command could not be completed because the ConText servers were shut down or terminated before processing the request.

Action: Start another ConText server with the correct personality mask.

DRG-10500: CREATE_INDEX failed: column spec str

Cause: Failed to create text index on the specified column.

Action: See the next errors on stack and take appropriate action.

DRG-10501: policy name must be specified

Cause: Policy name must be specified for this procedure call.

Action: Reinvoke the procedure and specify the policy name.

DRG-10502: policy %(1)s does not exist

Cause: The specified policy does not exist or you do not have access to it.

Action: Must first create the column policy.

DRG-10503: textkey must be specified -- table has no primary key

Cause: A textkey needs to be a single column unique key whose length does not exceed 64 bytes. no such key was defined as an unique index or declared as a primary or unique key constraint.

Action: Create a suitable textkey for the table or specify it explicitly in this procedure call.

DRG-10505: invalid preference id %(1)s for the %(2)s preference

Cause: The preference id for the corresponding framework object is invalid.

Action: Reinvoke the operation with the correct preference id.

DRG-10506: table does not exist: %(1)s

Cause: The table, view, or synonym specified does not exist. There may also be a permissions problem reading the table.

Action: Reinvoke the operation with the correct table name.

DRG-10507: duplicate policy name: %(1)s

Cause: The specified policy already exists in the dictionary.

Action: This policy can be updated or deleted, however this is only allowed if there is no text index available on the text column.

DRG-10508: procedure not yet implemented: %(1)s

Cause: This procedure is not implemented currently.

Action: Use an alternative procedure to achieve same result or contact Oracle Support.

DRG-10509: invalid text column: %(1)s

Cause: The column specified is not valid.

Action: Check that the following are valid:

- a) text column is of the datatype supported by ConText
- b) valid table name, column name in the specification

DRG-10510: textkey column %(1)s does not exist, is too long, or is not unique

Cause: The textkey specified is not a column of the text table or its length exceeds 64 bytes.

Action: Check the specified textkey.

DRG-10511: index does not exist for the specified policy

Cause: Index has not been created for this policy.

Action: Create index before performing this operation.

DRG-10512: the dictionary cache is full

Cause: The dictionary cache is full.

Action: Increase the DICT_CACHE_SIZE configuration parameter and restart the server.

DRG-10513: load object preference failed: policy %(1)s

Cause: Dictionary contains bad preferences for this policy.

Action: Contact your DBA.

DRG-10514: preference does not exist: %(1)s

Cause: The preference name specified does not exist.

Action: Retry with the correct preference name.

DRG-10515: preference in use, can not be deleted: %(1)s

Cause: The preference name is referenced by one or more policy.

Action: Drop the policy before the preference can be deleted.

DRG-10516: failed to perform DDL operation due to an Oracle error

Cause: The DDL operation requested has failed because of an Oracle error.

Action: See the Oracle error on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-10517: cannot perform operation %(1)s because index exists for policy %(2)s

Cause: Failed to perform the operation because index exists on the column.

Action: Drop index if you really want to carry out the operation.

DRG-10518: an operation is in progress which conflicts with %(1)s request

Cause: Another session is operating on this index. It could be:

a) DML is requested and DDL is in progress

or

b) DDL is requested and DML is in progress operation on the policy

Action: Try again later.

DRG-10519: this index is already being optimized

Cause: At most one process at a time can optimize an index, and another session is optimizing this index.

Action: You could try again later; however, when the index has been optimized, it is probably not necessary to optimize it again.

DRG-10520: failed to drop text index: column policy=%(1)s

Cause: The drop operation requested has failed because of an Oracle error.

Action: See the Oracle error on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-10521: failed to access the text index: column policy=%(1)s

Cause: Other session is operating on the index.

Action: Try again later.

DRG-10522: failed to release access to the text index: column policy=%(1)s

Cause: You encountered an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle support.

DRG-10523: policy %(1)s already exists

Cause: The specified policy already exists.

Action: Must drop the policy if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10524: table name is missing in the column specification

Cause: The table name has not been specified in the policy name specification.

Action: If you want to create a template policy, use 'TEMPLATE_POLICY' as the table name. The syntax for policy name specification is '[owner.[table.]]column'.

DRG-10525: composite textkey not supported

Cause: A textkey needs to be a single column unique key whose length does not exceed 64 bytes (for a master-detail table a 2 column unique key is needed); no suitable candidate textkeys found.

Action: Create a suitable textkey via an unique index or primary or unique key constraints.

DRG-10526: cannot index object of type %(1)s

Cause: You tried to index an object that isn't a TABLE, VIEW, or SYNONYM.

Action: Do not try to index this object.

DRG-10527: invalid indexing level %(1)

Cause: You tried to index using unsupported indexing level.

Action: Check your preference settings.

DRG-10528: datatype of the textkey not supported

Cause: You tried to create a policy on the table that has illegal textkey datatype.

Action: Change the textkey to one of the followings: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, VARCHAR, DATE, CHAR, MLSLABEL

DRG-10529: invalid attribute name: object_name=%(1)s, attribute name=%(2)s

Cause: You tried to set value for a invalid attribute (not supported by the object).

Action: Specify the correct attribute name.

DRG-10530: invalid attribute value: attribute name=%(1)s, attribute value=%(2)s

Cause: You tried to set an illegal value for an attribute.

Action: Specify the correct attribute value for the datatype of the attribute.

DRG-10531: parallel parameter must be > 0

Cause: You called CREATE_INDEX with parallel = 0.

Action: Specify a value > 0.

DRG-10532: sharelevel parameter must be 1 or 0

Cause: You called CONTAINS with sharelevel set to a value other than 1 or 0.

Action: Specify a value of 1 or 0.

DRG-10533: invalid user name: %(1)s

Cause: You specified a user name that is invalid.

Action: Specify the correct user name.

DRG-10534: index already exists

Cause: You tried to create an index that already exists.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10535: failed to optimize text index: column policy=%(1)s

Cause: The optimize operation requested has failed because of an Oracle error.

Action: See the Oracle error on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-10536: failed to create policy: policy owner differs from owner of table

Cause: The owner specified in the policy name differs from the owner in the column specification - defaults are the current user.

Action: Reinvoke the procedure with modified policy name or column spec.

DRG-10537: textkey %(1)s's length of %(2)s exceeds limit of 64 bytes

Cause: A textkey needs to be a single column unique key whose length does not exceed 64 bytes (for a master-detail table a 2 column unique key is needed); no suitable candidate textkeys found.

Action: Create a suitable textkey via an unique index or primary or unique key constraints.

DRG-10538: unable to create text index %(1)s %(2)s

Cause: The preference attributes specified cause an invalid DDL statement to be generated.

Action: Check the server log which will contain the faulty SQL statement. Use that to correct the preference attributes for this policy.

DRG-10539: stop Word %(1)s already exists

Cause: The specified stop word already exists.

Action: Must remove the duplicate word if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10540: null Stop Words are not allowed

Cause: The specified stop word is null.

Action: Must remove the null stop word if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10541: length of the stop list entry %(1)s exceeded the limit

Cause: A stop list entry has exceeded the maximum length of 64 bytes.

Action: Reduce the length of the stop list entry if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10542: adding the word %(1)s to stop list exceeded the maximum limit

Cause: Stop list entries have exceeded the maximum limit of 255.

Action: Limit the number of entries in stop list to 255, if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10544: invalid framework object %(1)s for create preference

Cause: You tried to create a preference with an invalid object type.

Action: Use a valid framework object to create the preference.

DRG-10545: cannot create policy in another user's schema

Cause: You tried to create a policy for another user.

Action: Datasource owner or CTXSYS should create policy.

DRG-10547: preference %(1)s.%(2)s already exists

Cause: The specified preference already exists.

Action: Must drop the preference if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10548: length of the user name %(1)s exceeded the limit

Cause: User name has exceeded the maximum length of 30 bytes.

Action: Reduce the length of the user name if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10549: length of the object name %(1)s exceeded the limit

Cause: Object name has exceeded the maximum length of 30 bytes.

Action: Reduce the length of the object name if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10550: illegal syntax for policy or preference name

Cause: Policy or preference may have additional periods(.

Action: Check the syntax of preference or policy name if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10551: length of the table name %(1)s exceeded the limit

Cause: Table name has exceeded the maximum length of 30 bytes.

Action: Reduce the length of the user name if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10552: length of the column name %(1)s exceeded the limit

Cause: Column name has exceeded the maximum length of 30 bytes.

Action: Reduce the length of the column name if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10553: illegal syntax for column specification %(1)s

Cause: Column specification may have additional periods(.

Action: Check the syntax of column specification if you want to re-create it.

DRG-10554: parallel Index Optimization not supported for option %(1)s

Cause: Parallel Index Optimization is supported for 2-table compaction only.

Action: Run this option serially, or use the 2-table compaction option.

DRG-10555: parallel Index Optimization failed to process %(1)s fully

Cause: This is an internal error detected during parallel processing.

Action: Contact Oracle Support. Continue to use the original, unoptimized text index until the problem is resolved

DRG-10556: invalid Index Optimization option %(1)s specified

Cause: The option specified is not supported. Supported options are:

1. DR_OPTIMIZE_LAZY_DELETES or Garbage Collection
2. DR_OPTIMIZE_COMPACT_INDEXES or In-place compaction
3. DR_OPTIMIZE_COMPACT_NEW or 2-table compaction

Action: Specify one of the options listed above.

DRG-10557: a synonym cannot be used as a datasource

Cause: The datasource for a policy must be a table or a view. Creating policies against synonyms is not currently supported.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10558: cannot create text index on a template policy %(1)s

Cause: You tried to create a text index on a template policy.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10559: textkey must be specified -- datasource is a view

Cause: When creating a policy with a view as the datasource, you must specify a column of the view to use as the primary key.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10560: lineno column %(1)s does not exist, is too long, or is not unique

Cause: The lineno specified is not a column of the text table or its length exceeds 64 bytes.

Action: Check the specified lineno.

DRG-10561: lineno must be specified for master-detail datasource

Cause: When creating a master-detail datasource, the lineno column of the detail table must be specified. The lineno column is unique among detail records of the same master record.

Action: Specify the lineno column in this procedure call.

DRG-10562: lineno should be specified only for master-detail datasource

Cause: When creating a policy which is not a master-detail datasource, you must not specify the lineno.

Action: Do not specify the lineno column in this procedure call.

DRG-10563: textkey must be specified -- no composite primary key found

Cause: A textkey for master-detail datasources needs to be a 2-column unique key. No such key was defined as a primary or unique key constraint.

Action: Create a suitable textkey for the table or specify it explicitly in this procedure call.

DRG-10564: textkey column %(1)s is not part of a composite key

Cause: For master-detail datasources, the textkey column must be part of a 2-column unique composite key. The textkey column forms the major half, and the lineno forms the minor half.

Action: Check the specified textkey.

DRG-10565: too many values for attribute %(1)s (maximum %(2)s)

Cause: You specified too many values for the attribute.

Action: Specify fewer values.

DRG-10566: mandatory attribute %(1)s is missing or null

Cause: You did not specify a mandatory attribute of the preference.

Action: Specify the mandatory attribute.

DRG-10567: duplicate policy or source id exists

Cause: Duplicate policy or source id exists.

Action: Use CTX_DDLCREATE_POLICY or CREATE_SOURCE.

DRG-10568: source %(1)s does not exist

Cause: The specified source does not exist or you do not have access to it.

Action: Must first create the source.

DRG-10569: table or column does not exist: %(1)s

Cause: The table, view, synonym or column specified does not exist. There may also be a permissions problem reading the table.

Action: Reinvoke the operation with the correct table name or column name.

DRG-10570: cannot create preference in another user's schema

Cause: You tried to create a preference for another user.

Action: Owner or CTXSYS or a user who has CTXADMIN role should create preference.

DRG-10571: invalid framework object %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid object type.

Action: Use a valid framework object.

DRG-10572: invalid framework class %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid framework class.

Action: Use a valid framework class.

DRG-10573: index is obsolete -- run upgrade_index

Cause: You specified an obsolete index.

Action: Use CTX_DDL.UPGRADE_INDEX to upgrade the index.

DRG-10574: failed to upgrade text index: column policy=%(1)s

Cause: The upgrade operation has failed because of an Oracle error.

Action: See the Oracle error on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-10575: index is already up-to-date

Cause: You tried to upgrade an index which was already up-to-date.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10576: during upgrade from %(1)d to %(2)d

Cause: The upgrade operation failed for the index.

Action: See the Oracle error on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-10577: structure query criteria cannot be more than 256 characters

Cause: Structured query criteria exceeds limit of 256 characters.

Action: Use smaller structured query criteria.

DRG-10578: length of textkey exceeds limit of 256 characters

Cause: The length of the textkey has exceeded limit of 256 characters.

Action: Reduce the length of textkey.

DRG-10579: must provide text query criteria

Cause: Text query criteria is mandatory.

Action: Provide text query criteria.

DRG-10580: valid values: %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid value for an action.

Action: Specify one of the valid values listed.

DRG-10600: failed to register column %(1)s with DML Queue

Cause: The system could not setup triggers to monitor updates to the requested column.

Action: See next error on stack to determine course of action. Contact Oracle Support if necessary. Until this error is fixed, updates to all text columns in the given table may not be indexed.

DRG-10601: failed to deregister column with DML Queue

Cause: The system could not remove triggers setup to monitor updates to the requested table.

Action: See next error on stack to determine course of action. Contact Oracle Support if necessary. Until this error is fixed, updates to all text columns in the given table may not be indexed.

DRG-10602: failed to queue DML change to column %(1)s for primary key %(2)s

Cause: The system could not record that a change had been made to the given column.

Action: See next error on stack to determine course of action. Contact Oracle Support if necessary. Until this error is fixed, updates to all text columns in the given table may not be indexed.

DRG-10603: failed to sync to current time

Cause: The system could not do the sync.

Action: See next error on stack to determine course of action.

DRG-10604: failed to sync to date %(1)s

Cause: The system could not do the sync.

Action: See next error on stack to determine course of action.

DRG-10605: failed to query the date to which system is synced

Cause: The system could query the sync date.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-10606: server failed to access the DML Queue

Cause: The server was had an error accessing the DML Queue.

Action: See next error on stack.

DRG-10607: failed to requeue requests for server %(1)s

Cause: The server apparently aborted while processing a batch of DML operations. The recovery mechanism attempted to requeue the primary keys that the aborted server was working on. However, the attempt to requeue these rows failed.

Action: See next error on stack.

DRG-10608: timeout while waiting for DML to complete

Cause: Timeout occurred while waiting for the DML to complete.

Action: No action required.

DRG-10700: unknown preference parameter for %(1)s: %(2)s

Cause: Unrecognized preference parameter.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10701: more than maximum %(3)s allowed values for parameter %(2)s for %(1)s

Cause: Too many preference values.

Action: Adjust the number of values and resubmit.

DRG-10702: expecting at least %(3)s values for parameter %(2)s for %(1)s

Cause: Expecting more parameter values.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10703: value for %(1)s parameter %(2)s should be of type %(3)s

Cause: Bad value type.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10704: value of %(1)s parameter %(2)s out of range %(3)s..%(4)s

Cause: Parameter is out of range.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10705: parameter %(2)s for %(1)s was set to default value %(3)s

Cause: Bad setting of a parameter, was set to default value.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10706: parameter %(2)s for %(1)s is larger than maximum size (%(3)s bytes)

Cause: Parameter is too many bytes.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10707: value of parameter %(2)s for %(1)s not valid for domain

Cause: The parameter, %(2)s, is in an enumerated domain, but its value is not valid for that domain.

Action: Correct preference setting and resubmit.

DRG-10708: printjoins and skipjoins have characters in common

Cause: No character can be both a printjoin and a skipjoin. You tried to create a lexer preference where printjoins and skipjoins had characters in common.

Action: Correct the attribute values and resubmit.

DRG-10709: base-letter conversion not supported with current character set

Cause: Base-letter conversion is supported only for character sets of no more than 8 bits with base-letter form of no more than 8 bits.

Action: Disable base-letter conversion.

DRG-10710: detail table must be a local table

Cause: You specified a remote table as the detail table.

Action: Specify a local table for the detail table.

DRG-10711: detail table %(1)s is not a valid table or view

Cause: You specified an invalid table as the detail table.

Action: Specify a valid table or view for the detail table.

DRG-10712: column %(1)s does not exist in the detail table %(2)s

Cause: You specified an invalid column for lineno or key.

Action: Specify a valid column for the detail table.

DRG-10713: invalid master detail attributes

Cause: You specified invalid attribute values for your master detail preference.

Action: Re-create the master-detail preference.

DRG-10714: TABLE %(1)s, KEY %(2)s, LINENO %(3)s, TEXT %(4)s

Cause: Your master detail preference uses the following values

Action: No action required.

DRG-10715: user %(1)s does not have select access to %(2)s

Cause: You specified a detail table which the policy owner cannot access.

Action: Grant select access to the user.

DRG-10716: detail text column %(1)s must be CHAR, VARCHAR2, or LONG

Cause: You specified an invalid column for DETAIL_TEXT.

Action: Correct the value you specified for the preference attribute.

**DRG-10717: detail key columns %(1)d do not match master key columns
%(2)d**

Cause: The number of columns in the master table primary key must match the number of columns in the detail table foreign key.

Action: Correct the value you specified for the preference attribute.

DRG-10718: startjoins and endjoins have characters in common

Cause: No character can be both a startjoin and an endjoin. You tried to create a lexer preference where startjoins and endjoins had characters in common.

Action: Correct the attribute values and resubmit.

DRG-10719: printjoins and startjoins have characters in common

Cause: No character can be both a printjoin and a startjoin. You tried to create a lexer preference where printjoins and startjoins had characters in common.

Action: Correct the attribute values and resubmit.

DRG-10720: printjoins and endjoins have characters in common

Cause: No character can be both a printjoin and an endjoin. You tried to create a lexer preference where printjoins and endjoins had characters in common.

Action: Correct the attribute values and resubmit.

DRG-10721: skipjoins and startjoins have characters in common

Cause: No character can be both a skipjoin and a startjoin. You tried to create a lexer preference where skipjoins and startjoins had characters in common.

Action: Correct the attribute values and resubmit.

DRG-10722: endjoins and skipjoins have characters in common

Cause: No character can be both an endjoin and a skipjoin. You tried to create a lexer preference where endjoins and skipjoins had characters in common.

Action: Correct the attribute values and resubmit.

DRG-10800: query failed: %(1)s %(2)s %(3)s

Cause: Failed to process the query.

Action: Check the errors on stack and take appropriate action.

DRG-10801: text query failed

Cause: Failed to process the contains part of the query.

Action: Check the errors on stack and take appropriate action.

DRG-10802: unmatched quotes found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: Balance the quotes.

DRG-10803: unmatched parenthesis found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: Balance the parenthesis.

DRG-10804: missing from clause found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: SELECT sub query missing required FROM clause.

DRG-10805: duplicate from clause found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: SELECT sub query has duplicate FROM clause.

DRG-10806: where clause outside of a select statement found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: WHERE keyword must be inside a SELECT statement.

DRG-10807: more than 1 where clause inside a select found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: More than 1 WHERE inside a SELECT.

DRG-10808: order by clause outside of a select statement found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: ORDER BY keyword must be inside a SELECT statement.

DRG-10809: more than 1 order by clause inside a select found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: More than 1 ORDER BY inside a select.

DRG-10810: group by clause outside of a select statement found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: ORDER BY keyword must be inside a SELECT statement.

DRG-10811: more than 1 group by clause inside a select found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query

Action: More than 1 GROUP BY inside a SELECT.

DRG-10812: having clause outside of a select statement found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: HAVING keyword must be inside a SELECT statement.

DRG-10813: more than 1 having clause inside a select found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: More than 1 HAVING inside a SELECT.

DRG-10814: keyword outside a select found: offset %(1)s

Cause: Invalid SQL query.

Action: Fix SQL query.

DRG-10815: fuzzy match word is shorter than the minimum of 3 letters

Cause: The fuzzy match word must be at least 3 letters.

Action: Choose longer fuzzy match word.

DRG-10816: display/highlight call failed

Cause: The call to CTX_QUERY.HIGHLIGHT failed.

Action: See the next error on the stack.

**DRG-10817: CONTAINS term consists of stopword or phrase of stopwords:
%(1)s**

Cause: One or more terms within a CONTAINS query consist of just a stopword or a phrase of just stopwords.

Action: Replace the stopword or use stopwords within phrases containing non-stopwords.

DRG-10818: soundex used when not specified in column policy

Cause: To use Soundex in a query, the SOUNDEX_AT_INDEX attribute must have been specified in the Wordlist preference of the column policy.

Action: Remove the Soundex operator from the query or rebuild the column policy using a Wordlist preference with Soundex enabled and reindex the column.

DRG-10819: could not open contains cursor

Cause: An error occurred while trying to open a contains cursor.

Action: See accompanying error messages in the stack.

DRG-10820: invalid contains cursor id

Cause: You tried to fetch or close a contains cursor with an id which does not exist.

Action: Review fetch or close invocation.

DRG-10821: contains cursor is not open

Cause: You tried to fetch from a contains cursor which was not open.

Action: Remove soundex from the query or rebuild the column policy.

DRG-10822: duplicate query name

Cause: You tried to create a stored query with a name already used.

Action: Use different name.

DRG-10823: invalid query name

Cause: The query name specified is not valid.

Action: Check the query name.

DRG-10824: invalid scope

Cause: The scope specified is not valid.

Action: Use SYSTEM or SESSION.

DRG-10825: stored query does not exist or has been redefined: %(1)s

Cause: The specified stored query does not exist or has been redefined.

Action: Check the query name.

DRG-10826: no document with the specified textkey is found

Cause: There is no document with the specified textkey.

Action: Check the textkey.

DRG-10827: no 2-step or in-memory query has been run

Cause: COUNT_LAST returns number of hits from last 2-step or in-memory query, so a 2-step or in-memory query must be run before you can run COUNT_LAST.

Action: Execute 2-step or in-memory query before running COUNT_LAST.

DRG-10828: token %(1)s is longer than maximum length for column %(2)s.

Cause: A token to be inserted in the feedback table is longer than the maximum allowed column size.

Action: Modify the query, the column size for feedback table, or feedback procedure arguments accordingly.

DRG-10829: feedback id %(1)s is longer than the maximum length of %(2)s bytes.

Cause: Feedback id is longer than the maximum allowed length for the feedback_id column.

Action: Use a smaller feedback_id.

DRG-10830: sharelevel is not 0 or 1.

Cause: You specified an invalid value for sharelevel.

Action: Use sharelevel equal to 0 or 1 only.

DRG-10831: can not insert into feedback table %(1)s.

Cause: Not privileged to insert into feedback table.

Action: Check privileges.

DRG-10832: can not delete from feedback table %(1)s.

Cause: Not privileged to delete from feedback table.

Action: Check privileges.

DRG-10833: feedback failed

Cause: Failed to process feedback request.

Action: Check the errors on stack and take appropriate action.

DRG-10834: upper-case form of section name %(1)s too long

Cause: Upper-case form of the section name is longer than supported length.

Action: Reduce length of section name when adding section.

DRG-10835: WITHIN operator not supported for theme index

Cause: WITHIN operator used in theme index query.

Action: Rewrite query without WITHIN operator.

DRG-10836: subquery passed to WITHIN operator can not contain WITHIN

Cause: WITHIN operator used in subquery passed to a WITHIN query.

Action: Rewrite query without nested WITHIN operator.

DRG-10837: section %(1)s does not exist

Cause: The given section name does not exist in CTX_USER_SECTIONS.

Action: Rewrite query with valid section name.

DRG-10900: out of memory

Cause: Can not allocate more memory.

Action: Contact your system administrator.

DRG-11000: failed to perform recovery for a server or client

Cause: Recovery was not performed for a server or client.

Action: Contact Oracle Support

DRG-11100: unable to connect to the database

Cause: Failed to connect to Oracle database.

Action: Check the Oracle error and connect string.

DRG-11101: failed to open file %(1)s

Cause: Failed to open a file.

Action: Check whether the file exist or access permission available.

DRG-11102: assigned lexer can not operate on %(1)s language setting

Cause: Single byte lexer selected in multibyte language setting.

Action: Check RDBMS language setting or text columns lexer setting.

DRG-11104: ConText error:

Cause: See the next error on stack.

Action: See the next error on stack.

DRG-11105: display failed: column %(1)s

Cause: Failed to display rows.

Action: Check the errors on stack and take appropriate action.

DRG-11106: user database session has terminated during this operation

Cause: This database session does not exist or has terminated.

Action: Determine why the user database session terminated while ConText operation was still being carried out.

DRG-11107: invalid path specification: %(1)s

Cause: The path specified is not valid.

Action: Check the path specification.

DRG-11108: invalid filename specified: %(1)s

Cause: The filename specified is not valid.

Action: Check the filename for beginning or trailing spaces, invalid characters, or other such problems.

DRG-11109: assigned lexer does not support %(1)s query operator

Cause: This lexer does not support this query operator.

Action: Do not use the operator in your query.

DRG-11200: blaster filter failed with status %(1)d

Cause: A MasterSoft blaster filter failed.

Action: Lookup the meaning of the blaster status code, and rectify that problem.

The codes have the following meanings:

- 1 Error opening user file name
- 2 Error during read operation
- 3 Error opening conversion file
- 4 Error during write operation
- 5 Invalid data in conversion file
- 6 Error opening exception file
- 7 Error writing exception file

- 8 Error obtaining memory
- 9 Error invalid document
- 10 Error out of space on output
- 11 Conversion doc too big for tgt
- 12 Warning on conversion
- 13 Conversion cancelled
- 14 Invalid parameters on command line
- 15 File stored encrypted
- 16 Converter encountered fatal error
- 17 Lseek failed

DRG-11201: could not recognize format of input

Cause: This policy specifies that the filter must automatically recognize the format of documents. This document does not conform to any format known to the filter.

Action: Contact Oracle support.

DRG-11202: invalid filter format %(1)s

Cause: The format number specified is invalid.

Action: Check the format number.

DRG-11203: format %(1)d (%(2)d) is not supported

Cause: The autorecognizer recognized this format, but it is not yet supported by the filter.

Action: Check document format.

DRG-11204: user filter command is too long

Cause: The user filter command must be 32 characters or less.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11205: user filter command contains illegal characters

Cause: The user filter command cannot contain special characters such as slashes, parentheses, semicolons, etc.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11206: user filter command %(1)s could not be executed

Cause: The external filter command could not be executed.

Action: Check that the command exists in the required directory and that it is an executable. The required directory for external filter executables is operating system specific.

For example, in a UNIX-based operating system, the executable must be located in `$ORACLE_HOME/ctx/bin`.

In Windows NT, the executable must be located in `ORACLE_HOME\BIN`.

DRG-11207: user filter command exited with status %(1)s

Cause: The user filter command exited with the given error status.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11208: ORACLE_HOME is not set

Cause: The `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable is not set.

Action: Make sure the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable is set when running `ctxsrv`.

DRG-11209: markup is not supported for this document format

Cause: The filter does not support markup.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11210: ICF is not supported for this document format

Cause: The filter does not support ICF.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11211: user-defined filter for format %(1)s registered multiple times

Cause: The executable for the specified format already registered.

Action: Must remove the duplicate format if you want to re-create it.

DRG-11212: no format id registered for attribute=%(1)s

Cause: No value specified for format id.

Action: Must provide format id if you want to re-create it.

DRG-11213: no executable name provided for attribute=%(1)s

Cause: You did not provide an executable name.

Action: Must provide executable name if you want to re-create it.

DRG-11214: there is no filter available for this format

Cause: No user-defined filter or Blaster filter available for this format.

Action: Register a user-defined filter for this format.

DRG-11215: highlighting not supported when user-defined filter is used

Cause: A user-defined filter was used for this document.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11216: both FORMAT and EXECUTABLE cannot be used

Cause: Only one attribute is allowed to be set for this Tile.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11300: failed to translate query

Cause: Couldn't parse or translate SELECT statement.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11301: translated statement too long

Cause: There is not enough space to hold the translated query.

Action: Reduce the length of the query to be translated.

DRG-11302: expected search string

Cause: The second argument of the CONTAINS() function must be a string.

Action: Check the CONTAINS() function syntax.

DRG-11303: duplicate contains label '%(1)s'

Cause: This CONTAINS() label has already been specified.

Action: Make sure the CONTAINS() labels are unique.

DRG-11304: contains label value '%(1)s' is too big

Cause: The numeric limit for a CONTAINS label has been exceeded.

Action: Make sure all the labels are within the documented limits.

DRG-11305: score label '%(1)s' has no matching contains

Cause: The label in a SCORE() function does not have a matching CONTAINS().

Action: Make sure all the labels referenced are defined.

DRG-11306: column '%(1)s' has no indexing policy

Cause: There are no indexing policies defined for this column.

Action: Create a policy and index on this column.

DRG-11307: failed to parse contains()

Cause: The syntax of the CONTAINS() function is not valid.

Action: Check the CONTAINS() function syntax.

DRG-11308: failed to parse score()

Cause: The syntax of the SCORE() function is not valid.

Action: Check the SCORE() function syntax.

DRG-11309: failed to parse handle()

Cause: The syntax of the HANDLE() function is not valid.

Action: Check the HANDLE() function syntax.

DRG-11310: failed to replace statement

Cause: The replacement of a portion of the rewritten statement has failed.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11311: failed to execute contains()

Cause: One of the CONTAINS() in the query couldn't be executed.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11312: failed to execute query

Cause: Couldn't execute a translated query.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11313: contains() outside WHERE clause

Cause: The CONTAINS() function is allowed only in a WHERE clause.

Action: Reformulate the query.

DRG-11314: score() inside FROM clause

Cause: The SCORE() function is not allowed in a FROM clause.

Action: Reformulate the query.

DRG-11315: handle() outside SELECT list

Cause: The HANDLE() function is allowed only in a SELECT list.

Action: Reformulate the query.

DRG-11316: failed to parse bind variable name

Cause: A valid identifier must be specified after a colon.

Action: Make sure all the identifiers are valid.

DRG-11317: failed to parse SELECT list

Cause: A syntax error was detected while parsing a select list.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11318: failed to parse FROM clause

Cause: A syntax error was detected while parsing a FROM clause.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11319: failed to parse WHERE clause

Cause: A syntax error was detected while parsing a WHERE clause.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11320: hierarchical query not allowed

Cause: Queries which use tree traversal clauses are not supported.

Action: Do not use contains() in queries which use tree traversal clauses.

DRG-11321: failed to parse ORDER BY clause

Cause: A syntax error was detected while parsing an ORDER BY clause.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11322: failed to parse GROUP BY clause

Cause: A syntax error was detected while parsing a GROUP BY clause.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11323: failed to parse outside select

Cause: A syntax error was detected while parsing outside a SELECT clause.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11324: undefined parse state

Cause: An error occurred in an undefined parsing state.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11325: translation component failure

Cause: You encountered an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11326: failed to close query

Cause: Couldn't remove the information for a query from the DR\$CONTAINS or DR\$BIND tables.

Action: Check that the query and session identifiers correspond to a query which has been executed.

DRG-11327: column '%(1)s' ambiguously defined

Cause: A column name used in a text function exists and has an indexing policy in more than one table. The column should be referenced as TABLE.COLUMN or TABLE_ALIAS.COLUMN.

Action: Prefix references to column names that exist in multiple tables with either the table name or a table alias, and a period (.), as in the examples above.

DRG-11328: failed to save translated query

Cause: Couldn't save a translated query.

Action: Check further messages for the cause of the error.

DRG-11329: session specific result table sharing level not supported

Cause: This mode of operation is not implemented.

Action: Use query or contains specific result table sharing levels.

DRG-11330: failed to allocate result table

Cause: Maximum number of tables reached or other Oracle error.

Action: Drop result tables for sessions which are no longer active.

DRG-11400: failed to parse document with key %(1)s

Cause: The document specified for linguistic extraction could not be parsed. This could indicate that the document is not well-formed English.

Action: Check the document contents.

DRG-11401: policy name too long

Cause: The policy name parameter passed to the service request is longer than the maximum policy name size.

Action: Check policy parameter.

DRG-11402: result table name too long

Cause: The result table name parameter passed to the service request is longer than the maximum table name size.

Action: Check result table parameter.

DRG-11403: primary key value too long

Cause: The primary key value parameter passed to the service request is longer than the maximum primary key length (64 bytes).

Action: Check primary key parameter.

DRG-11404: no primary key value specified

Cause: The primary key value parameter passed to the service request is null.

Action: Check primary key parameter.

DRG-11405: negative timeout duration not allowed

Cause: The timeout duration parameter passed to the service request is negative. Timeout duration must be a positive number.

Action: Check timeout duration parameter.

DRG-11406: no pending requests to submit

Cause: There are no pending requests to submit.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11407: theme result table %(1)s has incorrect format

Cause: The result table specified is missing an expected column, or those columns are not the correct type or length.

Action: Check the names and types of the columns of the result table. The columns must include CID (NUMBER), PK (VARCHAR2(64)), THEME (VARCHAR2(2000)), and WEIGHT (NUMBER).

DRG-11408: catalog result table %(1)s has incorrect format

Cause: The result table specified is missing an expected column, or those columns are not the correct type or length.

Action: Check the names and types of the columns of the result table. The columns must include CID (NUMBER), PK (VARCHAR2(64)), CATALOG (VARCHAR2(2000)), and WEIGHT (NUMBER).

DRG-11409: gist result table %(1)s has incorrect format

Cause: The result table specified is missing an expected column, or those columns are not the correct type or length.

Action: Check the names and types of the columns of the result table. The columns must include CID (NUMBER), PK (VARCHAR2(64)), POV (VARCHAR2(256)), and GIST (LONG).

DRG-11410: could not insert into %(1)s result table

Cause: An ORACLE error occurred while linguistic output was being inserted into the result table.

Action: Take action appropriate to the ORACLE error code.

DRG-11411: could not find a document with primary key value %(1)s

Cause: The document specified for a service request does not exist.

Action: Check the service request and the datasource to insure that the requested document exists with the correct primary key value.

DRG-11412: pending requests must be submitted before sending new requests

Cause: There are pending requests which must be submitted before new requests are sent.

Action: Submit or cancel the pending requests.

DRG-11413: invalid request handle %(1)s

Cause: An invalid request handle was specified.

Action: Check the request handle.

DRG-11414: no requests to delete

Cause: The request is already running on a server, the request handle is invalid, or it is not your request.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11415: could not invoke %(1)s callback %(2)s

Cause: The callback does not exist or the requestor does not have EXECUTE permission for this procedure.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11416: ConText server terminated before completing request

Cause: The ConText server which was processing this service request terminated before finishing processing.

Action: Resubmit request.

DRG-11417: %(1)s parser warning

Cause: The document specified for linguistic extraction was parsed, but not with a high level of confidence using the specified parser.

Action: Check the document contents or try modifying linguistic settings

DRG-11418: %(1)s parser: insufficient document content

Cause: The document specified for linguistic extraction was parsed but the document content was insufficient for linguistic extraction by the specified parser.

Action: Check the document contents or try modifying linguistic settings.

DRG-11419: priority must be between 0 and 10

Cause: You specified a priority which was not between 1 and 10.

Action: Change the priority value specified.

DRG-11420: invalid settings label %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid settings label.

Action: Change the settings label specified.

DRG-11421: ConText linguistic services not enabled

Cause: You tried to the L personality with a non-linguistic server.

Action: Use the full ConText server.

DRG-11422: linguistic initialization failed

Cause: Linguistic services initialization failed -- possibly out of memory.

Action: Restart server.

DRG-11423: cannot read linguistic settings from ctx_settings table

Cause: The CTX_SETTINGS table is not present, or has no rows.

Action: Import the ctxset.dmp file as CTXSYS.

DRG-11424: please import file ctxset.dmp as ctxsys

Cause: Linguistic settings are required before using the ConText Linguistics.

Action: Import file ctxset.dmp as CTXSYS.

DRG-11425: gist level %(1)s is invalid

Cause: You specified an invalid gist level.

Action: Specify a valid gist level.

DRG-11426: internal error reading from filter

Cause: An error occurred while reading from the filter.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11427: valid gist level values are %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid gist level.

Action: The valid gist levels are as listed.

DRG-11428: could not access ConText lexicon

Cause: Lexicon table (DR\$LEXICON) may not exist or may be invalid.

Action: Ensure the table exists and is populated. If the table doesn't exist or is not populated, create/populate it by importing ctxlex.dmp as CTXSYS.

DRG-11429: %(1)s

Cause: An error occurred.

Action: No action required.

DRG-11430: lexicon version %(1)s does not match engine version %(2)s

Cause: The lexicon table is out-of-date for this version of context.

Action: Bring the lexicon table up-to-date by importing ctxlex.dmp as CTXSYS.

DRG-11431: drop table dr\$lexicon, then import ctxlex.dmp as ctxsys

Cause: The DR\$LEXICON table is not valid.

Action: Drop the table, then import ctxlex.dmp as CTXSYS.

DRG-11432: Oracle error while accessing ConText lexicon

Cause: An Oracle error was encountered during lexicon access.

Action: See Oracle error stack and take appropriate action.

DRG-11433: lexicon is incomplete

Cause: The lexicon table is not fully populated.

Action: Drop the table, then import ctxlex.dmp as CTXSYS.

DRG-11500: unexpected end of file at line %(1)s

Cause: The load file terminated before current record end.

Action: Check record and keywords at end of load file.

DRG-11501: column name expected, found %(1)s on line %(2)s

Cause: Possibly misspelled column name or keyword.

Action: Check spellings and punctuation around specified line.

DRG-11502: identifier %(1)s found in place of column name on line %(2)s

Cause: Possibly misspelled column name.

Action: Check spellings around specified line.

DRG-11503: read of file failed at line %(1)s for file %(2)s

Cause: Bad file name, wrong file_type or file system error.

Action: Check file name, type, and/or file integrity.

DRG-11504: long value may have overflowed at line %(1)s

Cause: Long value reached end of load buffer.

Action: Check length of inserted data for current table.

DRG-11505: long value overflowed specified buffer on line %(1)s

Cause: Long buffer length insufficient for long data length.

Action: Increase longsize parameter.

DRG-11506: insert statement overflows maximum statement size

Cause: Total length of statement exceeds database maximum.

Action: Reduce length of column names or number of columns.

DRG-11507: invalid longsize parameter of %(1)s specified

Cause: Invalid option argument.

Action: Specify long buffer size in kbytes above 0.

DRG-11508: long data on line %(1)s not found or invalid

Cause: Either bad data or bad data file.

Action: Check file exists and is accessible, if separate.

DRG-11509: record ignored on line %(1)s because of error(s)

Cause: An error occurred parsing this row's data.

Action: Move and amend line in error to alternate load file.

DRG-11510: file error trying to read separate file

Cause: Separate file not found or could not be read.

Action: Check name and location of separate file.

DRG-11511: bad or missing %(2)s token on line %(1)s

Cause: Token expected was not found.

Action: Move and amend record affected to error load file.

DRG-11512: value expected on line %(1)s

Cause: Could not make sense of text where value expected.

Action: Move and amend record affected to error load file.

DRG-11513: start token not found on line %(1)s

Cause: Could be misplaced or misspelled.

Action: Processing discontinued - amend record.

DRG-11514: encountered unrecoverable error on line %(1)s

Cause: See previous messages.

Action: See previous errors.

DRG-11515: value given is longer than defined length on line %(1)s

Cause: Data too long for column.

Action: Correct data length for insertion.

DRG-11516: load file specified could not be found

Cause: Specified file could not be found.

Action: Check name, location, permissions, and type of load file.

DRG-11517: specified table does not contain a LONG or LONG RAW column

Cause: Text must be inserted into a LONG or LONG RAW type column.

Action: Check table name and table definition.

DRG-11518: bad syntax for thesaurus load file, line %(1)s

Cause: Load file must have specific format for loading thesaurus.

Action: Check documentation for description of correct format.

DRG-11519: truncating phrase since longer than max allowed length, line %(1)s

Cause: Encountered a phrase longer than maximum allowed length.

Action: Use a shorter phrase on the indicated line.

DRG-11520: unable to open or write to file %(1)s

Cause: An attempt to open or to write to the given file failed.

Action: Contact system administrator to verify the existence of the file and the privileges on the file.

DRG-11521: cannot find thesaurus %(1)s

Cause: Thesaurus for export could not be found.

Action: Check spelling of thesaurus name.

DRG-11522: object %(1)s not found.

Cause: Either the user or the table does not exist.

Action: Check user name and table name.

DRG-11523: user %(1)s does not have UPDATE or SELECT privilege on %(2)s

Cause: User has not been granted UPDATE or SELECT privilege for the listed object(s).

Action: Check privileges of the user.

DRG-11524: not enough text key values

Cause: Number of values provided does not match the number of textkeys.

Action: Provide same number of values as the number of textkeys.

DRG-11525: user must be at least in role CTXUSER to perform this operation.

Cause: User does not have CTXUSER, CXTAPP, or CTXADMIN role.

Action: Grant user the proper role.

DRG-11526: error when validating text objects

Cause: An error occurred when validating text objects.

Action: See accompanying Oracle error and take appropriate action.

DRG-11527: text table %(1)s does not have a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Cause: Table specified does not have a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Action: Check the table.

DRG-11528: encounter error when exporting a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Cause: An error occurred when exporting a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Action: See accompanying error message.

DRG-11529: error writing to file

Cause: File does not exist.

Action: Make sure file exists.

DRG-11530: encounter error when updating a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Cause: An error occurred when updating a LONG or LONG RAW column.

Action: See accompanying error message.

DRG-11531: error reading from file

Cause: No content in buffer.

Action: Make sure file exists.

DRG-11532: no row exists for the text key(s) specified

Cause: No row in the table has the textkey(s) specified.

Action: Use a valid textkey(s).

DRG-11533: unable to lock the specified row for update

Cause: Another process has a lock on the row.

Action: Release the lock or wait until the lock is released.

DRG-11534: primary key value is missing

Cause: Primary key value is not provided.

Action: Provide the primary key value(s).

DRG-11600: URL store: %(1)s has permanently moved

Cause: The document referred to by the URL has permanently moved.

Action: Find the new address, if any, of the document.

DRG-11601: URL store: bad syntax on request for %(1)s

Cause: Client did not make correct request.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11602: URL store: access to %(1)s requires authentication

Cause: User has to provide password or other authentication.

Action: Get required access, or check URL.

DRG-11603: URL store: payment required to access %(1)s

Cause: Payment is required before the URL can be accessed

Action: Check URL, or pay if required if access necessary

DRG-11604: URL store: access to %(1)s is denied

Cause: Access to the URL is denied.

Action: Check URL; if correct, do not try to access URL again.

DRG-11605: URL store: document specified by %(1)s not found

Cause: The document can not be found on the host specified.

Action: Check URL.

DRG-11606: URL store: access to %(1)s timed out waiting for client request

Cause: Client did not make response within timeout period.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11607: URL store: access to %(1)s was denied due to garbled response

Cause: Web server identified in URL doesn't obey HTTP protocol.

Action: Contact the Web administrator of the remote host.

DRG-11608: URL store: host portion of %(1)s specified incorrectly

Cause: Host portion of the URL could not be parsed.

Action: Check URL.

DRG-11609: URL store: unable to open local file specified by %(1)s

Cause: Attempt to open local file failed.

Action: Check URL.

DRG-11610: URL store: unable to read local file specified by %(1)s

Cause: Attempt to read local file failed.

Action: Contact system administrator.

DRG-11611: URL store: unknown protocol specified in %(1)s

Cause: The protocol parsed is neither http or file.

Action: Check URL.

DRG-11612: URL store: unknown host specified in %(1)s

Cause: The address of the host specified could not be resolved.

Action: Check URL.

DRG-11613: URL store: connection refused to host specified by %(1)s

Cause: Attempt to connect to host was forcibly refused.

Action: Check URL.

DRG-11614: URL store: communication with host specified in %(1)s timed out

Cause: A network operation timed out.

Action: Try again later; network connection may be down to Web server.

DRG-11615: URL store: write failed sending to %(1)s over network

Cause: Unknown error writing request to Web server.

Action: Check network connection.

DRG-11616: URL store: too many redirections trying to access %(1)s

Cause: Too long a chain of HTTP redirections given the URL.

Action: Contact the Web administrator of the remote host.

DRG-11617: URL store: URL %(1)s is too long

Cause: The length of the URL string is longer than URLSIZE.

Action: Set URLSIZE attribute to a larger value.

DRG-11618: URL store: document identified by %(1)s is too large

Cause: Document larger than user-set maximum size.

Action: Do not access URL, or increase document size limit.

DRG-11619: URL store: row in table is empty

Cause: Row deleted or otherwise missing.

Action: Check table if necessary.

DRG-11620: URL store: thread operation error

Cause: Thread operation failed.

Action: Contact system administrator.

DRG-11621: URL store: socket open error for %(1)s

Cause: Socket open failed; probably too many open file descriptors.

Action: Reduce the maximum number of threads started.

DRG-11622: URL store: unknown HTTP error getting %(1)s

Cause: HTTP error has occurred which ConText doesn't catch.

Action: Consult the HTTP error codes; if valid, contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11623: URL store: unknown error getting %(1)s

Cause: Error has occurred which ConText doesn't catch.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-11624: invalid attribute %(2)s for %(1)s: proper range %(3)s to %(4)s

Cause: Error has occurred which ConText doesn't catch.

Action: Change attribute value and resubmit.

DRG-11625: MAXURLS * URLSIZE must be less than %(1)s

Cause: MAXURLS * URLSIZE cannot be larger than the limit.

Action: Enter a lower value for either MAXURLS or URLSIZE.

DRG-11700: thesaurus %(1)s already exists

Cause: Thesaurus with same name exists.

Action: Use another name.

DRG-11701: thesaurus %(1)s does not exist

Cause: Thesaurus does not exist.

Action: Use another thesaurus or create it.

DRG-11702: %(1)s

Cause: Error while parsing thesaurus operator in query term. See error message for details.

Action: See error message.

DRG-11703: user %(1)s must have at least CTXAPP role to execute this function

Cause: Privilege is not sufficient.

Action: Grant CTXAPP role to user.

DRG-11704: phrase %(1)s does not exist

Cause: Phrase does not exist.

Action: Use another phrase or create it.

DRG-11705: multilevel jump from %(1)s to %(2)s

Cause: The thesaurus load file has a multilevel jump which could not be parsed.

Action: Correct the thesaurus file.

DRG-11706: invalid relation %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid relation.

Action: Specify a valid relation and resubmit.

DRG-11707: valid relations: %(1)s

Cause: You specified an invalid relation.

Action: The valid relations are as listed.

DRG-11800: loader source name missing

Cause: Source name is not provided.

Action: Provide a source name.

DRG-11801: source name %(1)s exists for user %(2)s

Cause: Duplicate source name for the same user.

Action: Use another source name.

DRG-11802: user %(1)s does not have CTXAPP role to create source

Cause: User does not have CTXAPP role.

Action: Grant CTXAPP role to user or create source as CTXSYS.

DRG-11803: CTXAPP cannot create source for other users

Cause: CTXAPP users cannot create sources for other users.

Action: CTXAPP users can only create sources for themselves.

DRG-11804: error while creating source

Cause: Oracle error encountered.

Action: Look at the Oracle error and take appropriate action.

DRG-11805: table owner not the same as source owner

Cause: Table owner is not the same as source owner.

Action: Specify the correct source owner or table owner.

DRG-11900: bin name missing

Cause: Bin name is not provided.

Action: Provide a bin name.

DRG-11901: parent bin %(1)s does not exist

Cause: Parent bin does not exist.

Action: Create the parent bin or provide a valid parent bin.

DRG-11902: bin name %(1)s already exists

Cause: Bin with same name exists.

Action: Provide a different bin name.

DRG-11903: bin %(1)s does not exist

Cause: Bin does not exist.

Action: Provide an existing bin name.

DRG-11904: query %(1)s does not exist for policy %(2)s

Cause: An attempt was made to remove a non-existent query.

Action: Check query, policy names.

DRG-11905: invalid position %(1)s provided in reordering list

Cause: Position is less than 1 or greater than number of children.

Action: Check reordering list.

DRG-11906: more than one parent for bins in reordering list

Cause: Bins are not all siblings.

Action: Check parent names of bins.

DRG-11907: same position was provided more than once in reordering list

Cause: Reordering list has duplicate positions.

Action: Check reordering list.

DRG-11908: incorrect weight factor %(1)s, valid range 0.1 to 10

Cause: Weight factor is in the wrong range.

Action: Adjust the weight factor.

DRG-11909: incorrect lexer %(1)s specified for bin

Cause: Lexer doesn't exist.

Action: Check lexer specified.

DRG-11910: user %(1)s does not have permission to perform DML on bin %(2)s

Cause: User doesn't have necessary permissions.

Action: Check bin name.

DRG-11911: sibling %(1)s does not exist

Cause: Sibling bin name provided does not exist.

Action: Check bin name.

DRG-11912: and id %(1)s for bin %(2)s must be positive

Cause: And group id for bin query must be positive.

Action: Change and group id.

DRG-11913: invalid insert point %(1)s - %(2)s for bin %(3)s

Cause: Bin names indicating insertion point for peer bin are invalid.

Action: Check bin names, and make sure they are contiguous.

DRG-11914: proposed parent %(1)s for %(2)s is also a child of the latter

Cause: Allowing reparent operation will result in a cycle in the tree.

Action: Check parent bin id and the structure of the bin tree.

DRG-11915: no such path %(1)s exists in the bin tree

Cause: ctx_bin.get_id was called with an invalid path.

Action: Check path and the structure of the bin tree.

DRG-11916: a sibling already exists with the same name, %(1)s

Cause: All the immediate children of a common parent must have unique names.

Action: Check bin name.

DRG-12000: user translator command is too long

Cause: The user translator command must be 32 characters or less.

Action: No action required.

DRG-12001: user translator command contains illegal characters

Cause: The user translator command cannot contain special characters such as slashes, parentheses, semicolons, etc.

Action: No action required.

DRG-12002: user translator command %(1)s could not be executed

Cause: The user translator command could not be executed.

Action: Check that the user translator exists in the required directory and that it is in the form of an executable. The required directory for user translator executables is operating system dependent.

For example, in a UNIX-based operating system, user translator executables must be located in `$ORACLE_HOME/ctx/bin`.

In Windows NT, user translator executables must be located in `ORACLE_HOME\BIN`

DRG-12003: user filter translator exited with status %(1)s

Cause: The user translator command exited with the given error status.

Action: No action required.

DRG-12004: ORACLE_HOME is not set

Cause: ORACLE_HOME is not set.

Action: Make sure ORACLE_HOME is set when running ctxsrv.

DRG-12005: user translator failed on file %(1)s

Cause: The user translator failed to translate the given file.

Action: Examine the log file for what command was executed.

DRG-12006: user translator failed to create temporary name

Cause: A temporary filename could not be generated by the translator.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

DRG-12007: translation failed

Cause: The translator object failed.

Action: If cause not apparent, contact Oracle Support.

DRG-12100: reader skipping file: %(1)s

Cause: The reader skipped this file because it could not be processed.

Action: Examine that the file and the translator are in good order.

DRG-12201: section group %(1)s already exists

Cause: Section group with the same name already exists.

Action: Use another name or delete the existing one first.

DRG-12202: error while creating section group

Cause: Detected an Oracle error while creating section group.

Action: See the accompanying Oracle error and take appropriate action.

DRG-12203: section group %(1)s does not exist

Cause: The specified section group does not exist.

Action: Specify an existing section group.

DRG-12204: error while dropping section group %(1)s

Cause: Detected an Oracle error while dropping a section group.

Action: See the accompanying Oracle error and take appropriate action.

DRG-12205: top_level and enclose_self are both set

Cause: Either top_level or enclose_self can be set at a time.

Action: Unset either top_level or enclose_self, then create the section again.

DRG-12206: start tag %(1)s already exists in section group %(2)s

Cause: The specified start tag already exists in the same section.

Action: Specify another start tag for the section.

DRG-12207: end tag %(1)s already exists in section group %(2)s

Cause: The specified end tag provided already exists in the same section.

Action: Specify another end tag for the section.

DRG-12208: same start and end tag already exists in section group %(1)s

Cause: Same start and end tag already exists in the section group.

Action: Specify another start tag or end tag for the section.

DRG-12209: start tag same as end tag of section %(1)s in section group %(2)s

Cause: Specified start tag is the same as an end tag in the same section group.

Action: Specify another start tag.

DRG-12210: error while adding section %(1)s

Cause: Detected an Oracle error while adding a section.

Action: See the accompanying Oracle error and take appropriate action.

DRG-12211: section or section id %(1)s does not exist.

Cause: Section name or section id to be dropped does not exist.

Action: Specify an existing section name or section id.

DRG-12212: error while dropping section %(1)s

Cause: Detected an Oracle error while dropping a section.

Action: See the accompanying Oracle error and take appropriate action.

DRG-12213: cannot create/drop section group or sections for other user

Cause: You can only create/drop section group objects that you own.

Action: Have the owner create/drop his/her own objects.

DRG-12214: a name for this type is missing: %(1)s

Cause: The operation requires a section name or section group name.

Action: Specify a section name or section group name.

DRG-12215: start tag and end tag cannot be the same

Cause: Start tag and end tag must be different.

Action: Specify a different start or end tag.

DRG-12216: end tag same as start tag of section %(1)s in section group %(2)s

Cause: End tag provided is same as a start tag in the same section group.

Action: Specify another end tag.

DRG-12217: start and end tag cannot be more than 64 bytes

Cause: You specified a start or end tag that is larger than the maximum limit of 64 bytes.

Action: Specify a shorter start and end tag.

DRG-12218: section group name missing

Cause: You must provide a section group name to perform this action.

Action: Specify a section group name when creating a section or section group.

DRG-12219: section name missing

Cause: You must provide a section name when creating a section.

Action: Specify a section name.

DRG-12220: start tag missing

Cause: You must provide a start tag when creating a section.

Action: Specify a start tag.

DRG-12221: cannot modify section group -- in use by preference %(1)s

Cause: You tried to modify a section group which in a preference which is in use by an indexed policy.

Action: No action required.

DRG-12222: maximum number of open sections %(1)s exceeded

Cause: A document has more than the maximum number of simultaneous open sections in the document.

Action: No action required.

DRG-12223: section name %(1)s is a reserved name

Cause: You tried to use a reserved name in the name of a section.

Action: No action required.

DRG-12300: wordlist failed to create soundex(I1W) table

Cause: Invalid wordlist preference or database problem.

Action: Examine wordlist preferences and ConText server log.

DRG-12301: wordlist failed to create soundex table index

Cause: Invalid wordlist preference or database problem.

Action: Examine wordlist preferences and ConText server log.

DRG-12400: template %(1)s is empty

Cause: The template is empty.

Action: Check the template was installed successfully.

DRG-12401: invalid template: query within a loop

Cause: A CTX EXEC tag cannot occur within a CTX REPEAT tag.

Action: Remove the CTX EXEC tag.

DRG-12402: error processing template %(1)s, line %(2)s

Cause: An error occurred when processing a template.

Action: See other errors on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-12403: template %(1)s was not found

Cause: The template does not exist.

Action: Check the name of the template and check that it is installed.

DRG-12404: more than one template %(1)s found

Cause: More than one template with the same name was found.

Action: Remove templates as appropriate.

DRG-12405: error occurred processing CTX REDIRECT or CTX LABEL tag

Cause: Error in syntax of a tag.

Action: Correct the syntax of the tag.

DRG-12406: invalid CTX EXEC tag attribute %(1)s

Cause: The specified attribute is incorrectly specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the specified attribute.

DRG-12407: invalid CTX REPEAT tag attribute %(1)s

Cause: The specified attribute is incorrectly specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the specified attribute.

DRG-12408: invalid variable reference: %(1)s.%(2)s

Cause: The variable referenced does not exist.

Action: Check the label and column name.

DRG-12409: syntax error for label in %(1)s

Cause: The SQL in a CTX EXEC tag has incorrect syntax for a label or label type.

Action: Check the SQL attribute of the CTX EXEC tag.

DRG-12410: could not process CTX EXEC tag

Cause: An error occurred when processing the SQL attribute of a CTX EXEC tag.

Action: See other errors on the stack and take the appropriate action.

DRG-12411: SQL processing error: %(1)s

Cause: Error executing SQL from SQL attribute of CTX EXEC tag.

Action: Check the SQL in the SQL attribute.

DRG-12412: missing or invalid Template Processor attribute %(1)s

Cause: The specified attribute was missing or invalid in a HTML input field.

Action: Check the Template Processor-specific attributes in the INPUT, SELECT, RADIO and CHECKBOX tags of the template.

DRG-12422: write to client failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12430: mandatory argument missing: %(1)s

Cause: This argument is mandatory.

Action: Re-submit the URL with this argument supplied.

DRG-12431: configuration section %(1)s not found

Cause: Specified configuration argument is invalid.

Action: Re-submit the URL with this argument corrected.

DRG-12432: configuration file %(1)s not found or unreadable

Cause: An error occurred when processing the configuration file.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12433: load of %(1)s JDBC driver class failed

Cause: Driver class is invalid.

Action: Contact the administrator to modify configuration.

DRG-12434: connection failed using configuration %(1)s information

Cause: Configuration information is not correct.

Action: Contact the administrator to modify configuration.

DRG-12435: highlight table allocation failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12436: document table allocation failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12437: highlight table release failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12438: document table release failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12439: highlight table read failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12440: document table read failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

DRG-12441: counting the number of highlights failed

Cause: See the following messages.

Action: Contact the administrator.

Oracle Trace Messages

EPC-00000 to EPC-00400: Server Messages

The following errors are Oracle Trace error messages on the server side including the CLI, services, formatter, and reporter.

EPC-00002: Bad facility ID passed.

Cause: An invalid product ID was passed.

Action: Supply a valid product ID between 1 and 999999.

EPC-00003: Bad facility version passed.

Cause: An invalid product version number was passed.

Action: Supply a product version number not greater than 11.

EPC-00004: Bad facility registration ID.

Cause: An invalid product registration ID was passed.

Action: Supply a product registration ID not greater than 256.

EPC-00006: Collection(s) has been disabled.

Cause: The collection has been stopped or an event is not being collected.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00007: Facility version required.

Cause: A product version number was not specified.

Action: Specify a product version number.

EPC-00008: epc_init called twice for this facility.

Cause: The epc_init routine has already been called for the product.

Action: Check code path to verify epc_init is being called only once and in the correct location.

EPC-00009: No data capture file exists.

Cause: There is no data file for the collection.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00011: Oracle TRACE software not installed.

Cause: The Oracle Trace software is not installed.

Action: Install the Oracle Trace software.

EPC-00015: Not enough heap space.

Cause: Oracle Trace has run out of memory.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00016: Bad minimum event.

Cause: The event number is less than the minimum event specified in the FDF.

Action: Specify a valid minimum event number.

EPC-00017: Bad maximum event.

Cause: The event number is greater than the maximum event specified in the FDF.

Action: Specify a valid maximum event number.

EPC-00019: Could not attach to shared mem.

Cause: Oracle Trace could not attach to shared memory.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00020: Could not get access to mem.

Cause: This error indicates that Oracle Trace is unable to extend the size of one of its memory mapped administrative .dat files, when the file has become full. This is only a Windows NT issue. On other platforms, the files are extended as needed with no user action needed.

Action: The user must wait for currently running Oracle Trace collections to be completed to free up space on the *.dat files. If no Oracle Trace collections are running, the user may run the otrccref image to create new, empty dat files, and if desired, may specify optional larger file sizes when otrccref is run.

EPC-00023: Facility not collecting.

Cause: A collection is active, but the product is not part of it.

Action: Verify the correct product version was specified for the collection.

EPC-00024: Could not detach the sharedmem.

Cause: Oracle Trace cannot detach from the shared memory.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00030: Collection not found.

Cause: A cancellation was attempted for a collection that is not found.

Action: Supply the name of a collection that exists.

EPC-00034: Error while creating mutex.

Cause: An error was encountered while creating mutex.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00035: Illegal record length.

Cause: An illegal record length was encountered on the epc_event call.

Action: Refer to the Oracle Trace User's Guide for information on valid record lengths in the epc_event call.

EPC-00036: Bad event passed.

Cause: An invalid event number was passed.

Action: Supply a valid event number.

EPC-00037: No event specified.

Cause: A 0 was specified for the event.

Action: Supply a valid event number.

EPC-00038: No handle specified.

Cause: A 0 was specified for the handle on the start_event or end_event call.

Action: Supply a handle address on the call.

EPC-00039: Event specified not collecting.

Cause: The product is collecting, but the event is not.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00040: Error writing to DCF.

Cause: The data cannot be written to the data collection file.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space and that file protections are correct.

EPC-00043: Error obtaining mutex lock.

Cause: An error was encountered while attempting to obtain a mutex lock.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00044: Error unlocking mutex.

Cause: An error was encountered while attempting to unlock mutex.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00046: General Error Message.

Cause: An error has occurred for which the cause is unknown.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00047: Bad thread.

Cause: An invalid thread value was passed.

Action: Refer to the Oracle Trace User's Guide for information on valid thread values.

EPC-00048: No thread.

Cause: There was no thread passed and one was expected.

Action: Pass a thread.

EPC-00049: thread_id not current thread.

Cause: Context to the current thread has not been set.

Action: Set context to the current thread.

EPC-00050: Bad event record arg passed.

Cause: An invalid event record argument was passed.

Action: Check the code and correct the argument value.

EPC-00051: Regid does not exist.

Cause: An epc_remove_reg_id call was made for a regid that does not exist.

Supply a valid regid.

EPC-00053: Regid already exists.

Cause: The regid specified in the epc_add_reg_id call already exists.

No action required.

EPC-00054: Facility limit exceeded.

Cause: The limit of 5 active facilities collecting at a time was exceeded.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00055: Error opening dcf.

Cause: Oracle Trace encountered an error while attempting to open the data collection file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00056: Error opening cdf filename.

Cause: Oracle Trace encountered an error while attempting to open the specified collection definition file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00057: Bad cf item number.

Cause: An invalid cross-product item number was specified.

Action: Supply a cross-product number from 1 through 14.

EPC-00058: epc_init call required.

Cause: An epc_init call was expected, but not found.

Action: Check the code to verify a call to epc_init is made in the correct place.

EPC-00062: Collection already active.

Cause: The specified collection is already active.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00063: Error reading fdf file.

Cause: An error was encountered while trying to read the FDF file specified on the `epc_collect` call.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00064: Error creating dcf.

Cause: An error was encountered while trying to create the data collection file.

Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00065: Error creating cdf filename.

Cause: An error was encountered while creating the specified collection definition file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00066: Error writing cdf filename.

Cause: An error was encountered while writing to the specified collection definition file.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space and that file protections are correct. Otherwise, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00067: Error opening fdf.

Cause: An error was encountered while opening the product definition file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00068: Seek error in cdf.

Cause: A seek error was encountered in the collection definition file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00069: get os name machine name err.

Cause: The operating system could not be identified.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00070: get host name err.

Cause: The host name could not be identified.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00071: max_event must be > 0.

Cause: An invalid maximum event was specified on the epc_init call.

Action: Supply a maximum event greater than 0.

EPC-00072: returned_eflags required.

Cause: The returned eventflags parameter was expected but not found on the epc_init call.

Action: Supply the required information on the epc_init call.

EPC-00073: Bad offset value.

Cause: An invalid offset value was supplied on the epc_init call.

Action: Supply a valid offset value.

EPC-00074: shmем ID or filename req.

Cause: A shared memory ID or filename was expected but not found on the epc_init call.

Action: Supply the required information on the epc_init call.

EPC-00075: Filename required.

Cause: A filename was expected but not found.

Action: Supply a filename.

EPC-00076: predefined_eventflags required.

Cause: The predefined_eventflags parameter was expected but not found on the epc_init call.

Action: Supply the required information on the epc_init call.

EPC-00077: Bad option value.

Cause: An invalid option was specified on the epc_init call.

Action: Supply a valid option on the epc_init call.

EPC-00078: Not yet implemented.

Cause: This feature is not yet implemented.

Action: Do not use this feature. No action required.

EPC-00079: File append failed.

Cause: Disk space exceeded while creating the collection definition file.

Action: Increase disk space.

EPC-00080: File append seek failed.

Cause: Disk space exceeded while creating the collection definition file.

Action: Increase disk space.

EPC-00081: Append write failed.

Cause: Disk space exceeded while creating the collection definition file.

Action: Increase disk space.

EPC-00082: Append write failed.

Cause: Disk space exceeded while creating the collection definition file.

Action: Increase disk space.

EPC-00083: Error creating fdf.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00084: Memory mapping failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00085: Memory unmapping failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00086: Memory map req before unmap.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00087: Beginning CLI job...

Cause: This condition is used to signal the beginning of a CLI job. It is not an error.

Action: None.

EPC-00088: Call to lsf package failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00089: event_id exceeds max_event specified on epc_init.

Cause: The event_id is greater than the maximum specified on epc_init.

Action: Supply a valid event_id.

EPC-00090: Error writing version record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00093: Internal error: invalid argument.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00094: System timestamp call failed.

Cause: Oracle Trace could not get the system timestamp.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00095: Error adding new Reg ID record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00096: Error closing Reg ID file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00097: Error creating new Reg ID file.

Cause: User may not have write access to the directory where Oracle Trace .dat files are to be located, for example, \$ORACLE_HOME/otrace/admin.

Action: Provide access to the directory or contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00098: Error deleting Reg ID.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00099: Error deleting Reg ID details.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support

EPC-00100: Error finding free slot for new Reg ID detail record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00101: Error finding primary Reg ID record for specified process.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00102: Error fetching Reg ID data for specified process.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00103: Invalid Reg ID context.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00104: Invalid/inconsistent Reg ID data.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00105: Invalid Reg ID string, eg too long.

Cause: The registration ID string supplied is invalid (probably too long)

Action: Supply a valid registration ID string.

EPC-00106: Error finding next Reg ID record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00107: Error finding next Reg ID detail record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00108: Error opening Reg ID file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00109: Error reading a Reg ID record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00110: Error reading Reg ID file header.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00111: Reg ID environment variable error, eg not defined.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00112: Error setting file extend_count.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00113: Error during add of new COL record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00114: Error during close of COL file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00115: Bad/missing COL file env variable.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00116: Collection already exists in file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00117: Error creating COL file.

Cause: User may not have write access to the directory where Oracle Trace .dat files are to be located, for example, \$ORACLE_HOME/otrace/admin.

Action: Provide access to the directory or contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00118: Error deleting COL record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00119: Error finding specified COL record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00120: Invalid/undefined COL context.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00121: Invalid/undefined collection name.

Cause: For Oracle Trace operations such as "start collection", a user-supplied collection name is required, but may not have been provided.

Action: Make sure a collection name has been supplied. If so, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00122: Error getting next COL record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00123: Error during open of COL file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00124: Error reading COL record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00125: Error reading COL file header.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00126: Error setting COL file extend_count.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00127: Facility eventflag update error.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00128: Process eventflag update error.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00129: Error adding PRO record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00130: Error closing PRO file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00131: Error creating PRO file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00132: Error in delete/free of PRO rec.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00133: Completed CLI job.

Cause: This condition is used to signal the completion of a CLI job. It is not an error.

Action: None.

EPC-00134: Error adding PRO_REGID to PRO_FAC.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00135: Error deleting PRO_REGID.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00136: get registrar PID from PRO failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00137: Invalid/undefined PRO file context.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00138: fetch of next PRO record failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00139: Error during open of PRO file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00140: Read of PRO file record failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00141: Error during read (map) of PRO hdr.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00142: Set of PRO file extend_count failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00143: Update of PRO record failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00147: Job ID not specified.

Cause: User-provided job ID for CLI start and stop collection functions was not supplied; else internal Oracle Trace error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00148: Collection status is: Active.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00149: Collection status is: Undefined.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00150: Collection status is: Active.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error, which should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00151: Deleted collection cdf and dat files.

Cause: This is a success message.

None required.

EPC-00152: Error opening input parameter file.

Cause: May be due to parameter file required by Oracle Trace CLI not having been provided by the user; else it is an Oracle Trace internal error.

Action: If missing parameter file can be provided, then do so; else contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00153: Invalid or ambiguous CLI command specified.

Cause: Oracle Trace CLI was provided with incorrect or incomplete command verb, or no command at all.

Action: Provide complete CLI command verb, for example "start" to start collection.

EPC-00154: Invalid/missing restriction.

Cause: The CLI found input restriction record with either missing or otherwise invalid value.

Action: If restriction input is to be used with CLI, make sure it is complete.

EPC-00155: Maximum number of restrictions exceeded.

Cause: More than maximum number of restriction records was provided as input by CLI user (maximum is currently 5).

Action: Reduce input restrictions provided as CLI parameters.

EPC-00156: Oracle home parameter not supplied.

Cause: The ORACLE_HOME environment variable has not been defined and is required by the Oracle Trace CLI.

Action: Define ORACLE_HOME and rerun CLI function.

EPC-00157: Collection started.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00158: Collection completed.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00159: Username/password (or service name) not supplied.

Cause: For Oracle database access, for example, to format Oracle Trace data, the user must supply a valid database account username, password, and database service name to form a complete Oracle database connect string.

Action: Supply the missing connect string component.

EPC-00160: Error activating collection.

Cause: Oracle Trace could not activate the collection.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00161: Error modifying cdf file.

Cause: An error occurred while activating the collection.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the CDF and FDF.

EPC-00162: Error with fdf file in activate collection.

Cause: An error occurred while activating the collection.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the CDF and FDF.

EPC-00163: Error translating ORACLE_HOME.

Cause: An error occurred while translating the environment logical ORACLE_HOME.

Action: Check your ORACLE_HOME definition or see your DBA.

EPC-00164: Error in product admin directory name translation.

Cause: An error occurred while translating the environment logical ORACLE_HOME.

Action: Check your ORACLE_HOME definition or see your DBA.

EPC-00165: Error in product directory name translation.

Cause: An error occurred while translating the environment logical ORACLE_HOME.

Action: Check your ORACLE_HOME definition or see your DBA.

EPC-00166: Error canceling collection.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00167: Collection file reached limit.

Cause: The maximum filesize specified when the collection was started has been exceeded.

Action: No action required. For future collections, increase the maximum file-size.

EPC-00168: Error getting filepath off ORACLE_HOME.

Cause: An error occurred while translating the environment logical ORACLE_HOME.

Action: Check your ORACLE_HOME definition or see your DBA.

EPC-00169: Error deleting cdf file.

Cause: Signaled by Oracle Trace CLI if an error occurred while attempting to delete a collection's .cdf file, most likely caused by file not existing (that is, already deleted), or file protection.

Action: Verify that the file exists; fix protection if necessary.

EPC-00170: Error deleting collection dat file.

Cause: Signaled by Oracle Trace CLI if an error occurred while attempting to delete a collection's .dat file, most likely caused by file not existing (that is, already deleted), or file protection.

Action: Verify that the file exists; fix protection if necessary.

EPC-00171: Tcl scan error.

Cause: Oracle Trace CLI error occurred scanning an input parameter; this is an internal error that should not be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00175: Trace CLI image not found or not executable.

Cause: The Oracle Trace CLI image otrccol does not exist in ORACLE_HOME/bin, or access to it is denied.

Action: If the image exists, set protection to allow execution; if it doesn't, check with person responsible for Oracle installations on that system, or call Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00176: Format completed.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00177: Format started.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00178: Tcl job name not specified.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal message that should not be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00179: Collection stopped by user action or max filesize (or error).

Cause: Returned by Oracle Trace CLI, this message indicates that either the user has explicitly stopped a collection, or the collection has been terminated due to a full disk or some other error condition.

Action: If the user did not stop the collection, check disk use; then contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00180: Delete of formatted data started.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00181: Delete of formatted data completed.

Cause: This is a success message.

Action: None required.

EPC-00182: An OCI database access error occurred.

Cause: Error occurred during Oracle Trace CLI database access.

Action: See EPC_ERROR.LOG file for details, and proceed from there.

EPC-00220: Could not find item.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00224: Error writing to report file.

Cause: Oracle Trace could not write data to the Report file.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space and that file protections are correct.

EPC-00225: time() error.

Cause: The Oracle Trace reporter could not get the time from the system.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00226: localtime() error.

Cause: The Oracle Trace reporter could not get the local time from the system.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00227: Seek error trying to find first fac_regid.

Cause: The Oracle Trace reporter encountered a seek error while looking for the first product registration ID.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00228: Could not find matching facility.

Cause: The Oracle Trace reporter could not find the specified product.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00229: eveite record found before eve record.

Cause: The Oracle Trace reporter found an item record before an event record.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00230: Event record not found.

Cause: The Oracle Trace reporter could not find the event record.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00233: Error allocating %s in %s.

Cause: A memory allocation error has occurred.

Action: Check the use of memory in your application. If there is no problem there, Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00234: Could not calloc Memory.

Cause: A memory allocation error has occurred.

Action: Check the use of memory in your application. If there is no problem there, Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00235: *filename.dat* File Not Found.

Cause: The data file could not be found, probably because it was deleted and no longer exists.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00236: *filename.cdf* File Not Found.

Cause: The collection definition file could not be found, probably because it was deleted and no longer exists.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00237: Unknown record in cdf file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00238: Error reading .cdf file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00240: Invalid justification in insert field.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00241: Consistency error in insert field.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the .CDF and .DAT files.

EPC-00242: Can't open file *filename*.

Cause: The file specified cannot be opened.

Action: Check that the file protections are correct.

EPC-00243: Can't create file *filename*.

Cause: The file specified cannot be created.

Action: Check that the file protections are correct.

EPC-00245: Map error in *filename*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00246: Error updating eventflags.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00247: Error reading *.fdf* file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00248: Unknown record in *cdf* file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the *.CDF* file.

EPC-00251: Append seek operation failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00252: Append read failed.

Cause: Oracle Trace encountered an error reading a file during an FDF append operation.

Action: Check that the protections are correct for the FDF specified when the collection was activated.

EPC-00253: Append write failed.

Cause: Oracle Trace encountered an error writing to a file during an FDF append operation.

Action: Check that the protections are correct for the FDF specified when the collection was activated. If that is not the problem; check that there is sufficient disk space.

EPC-00257: Read error.

Cause: Oracle Trace has encountered an error while trying to read a file.

Action: If the file protections are correct and the problem still occurs, then this is a Trace internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00258: Write error in *filename*.

Cause: Oracle Trace has encountered an error while trying to read a file.

Action: If the file protections are correct and the problem still occurs, then this is a Trace internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00259: Seek Error in *filename*.

Cause: Oracle Trace has encountered an error while trying to read a file.

Action: If the file protections are correct and the problem still occurs, then this is a Trace internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00260: Error extending file.

Cause: Oracle Trace could not extend the file.

Action: Check that there is sufficient disk space and that file protections are set correctly.

EPC-00261: Map read error in *filename*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00262: Map write error in *filename*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00263: Map lock error.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00264: Bad file pointer.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00266: Error unlocking mutex in collection *name*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00267: Flush error number:*number*, occurred in collection *name*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00268: Error acquiring lock.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00269: Error testing lock.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00270: Error unmapping file in *name*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00271: Error updating *filename* file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00281: Logic error in *filename*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00282: Error accessing COL file in *name*.

Cause: This error could indicate a potential protection problem on the collect.dat file. If the protections are correct, then this is an Oracle Trace internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00283: Error starting collection *name*.

Cause: This error could indicate a protection problem on the CDF or FDF files.

Action: There should be other error messages displayed along with this message. Take the actions indicated for those messages.

EPC-00284: Error in FDF file.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Submit a bug report along with the FDF file.

EPC-00285: Error in FDF file, it's empty.

Cause: This error could be due to the FDF file having been edited or corrupted in some way.

Action: Get another copy of the FDF from another node.

EPC-00286: Error appending fdf,cdf file for collection name.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the FDF and CDF files available for review.

EPC-00287: Unexpected record found in fdf processing.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the FDF file available for review.

EPC-00290: gethostname call failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00291: Unable to find free space for process record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00296: uname system call failed.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00297: Error writing to data file *filename*.

Cause: The data file has protection problems or is full.

Action: Correct any protection problems if necessary. Otherwise, this is an Oracle Trace internal error and you should contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00298: Error locking mutex in *name*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00299: Offset *number* does not match an active collection.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00300: Collection *name* does not match an active collection.

Cause: The collection cannot be stopped because it does not exist.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00301: Collection *name* found but not active.

Cause: The collection has already been stopped.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00305: Error finding free collection entry.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00306: No data to report from file *filename*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace Reporter error that indicates there could be protection problems on the .DAT file or that there were no processes running from which to collect data.

Action: Check the protections on the .DAT file. Otherwise, no action required.

EPC-00307: Error during Oracle Commit.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00308: Error executing Oracle Statement.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00309: Error parsing *filename*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the .CDF and .DAT files available for review.

EPC-00310: Error opening message file.

Cause: This error could indicate a protection problem on the message file.

Action: Check that the message file protections are correct. Otherwise, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00311: Error creating EPC_PRO process file.

Cause: This is an installation error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00313: Error creating EPC_COL collection file.

Cause: This is an installation error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00314: Error reading dcf body.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the CDF and .DAT files available for review.

EPC-00315: Error creating start handle record.

Cause: This error indicates a problem with Reporter memory.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the .CDF and .DAT files available for review.

EPC-00316: Error finding process record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the CDF and .DAT files available for review.

EPC-00318: Error creating data file *filename*.

Cause: This error could indicate a disk space problem.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space. Otherwise, Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00319: Missing required start collection user information.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00322: Error creating process report file.

Cause: This indicates that the Process report could not be created. It could be due to a disk space or protection problem.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space and that protections are set correctly. Otherwise, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00323: Process record not found to match facility registration record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support, and have the CDF and .DAT files available for review.

EPC-00330: Invalid search directory arguments.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00331: Error opening Facility Definition Directory file.

Cause: This error could be due to protection problems on the otrace/admin/ fdfdir.dat filespec.

Action: If the protections are correct and the problem still exists, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00332: Error allocating memory for facility info record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00334: Error allocating memory for list of facility info pointers.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00335: Error allocating memory for fdf record.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00337: Usage: *command* [-w[*wid*] -l[*len*] -P -p[*pid*] -h] *input_file* [*output_dir*]

Cause: The Oracle Trace Report command was incorrectly used.

Action: Resubmit the command using the correct parameters in the correct order.

EPC-00338: Error deleting unused process record: offset *number*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00339: Error deleting unused collection: offset *number*.

Cause: This is an Oracle Trace internal error. It should never be returned.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPC-00342: Id for collection *id* not found in database (re-run with -f).

Cause: The Oracle Formatter could not find the specified collection ID in the data file.

Action: Rerun the Reporter and specify the -f parameter to format the entire data file.

EPC-00344: No new data to format. Exiting.

Cause: An attempt was made to format a data file that contains no new data.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00349: Error starting Oracle7 database collection. See EPC_ERROR.LOG on server system.

Cause: There are several causes for this error.

Action: Refer to EPC_ERROR.LOG for the specific error number.

EPC-00350: Aborting format of collection_id *id*. Delete from database and reformat.

Cause: There are several causes for this message. It could be just an informational message and not an error message if the user canceled the Format operation.

Action: Re-execute the Format command and specify the -f parameter to reformat data that had already been formatted before the abort took place.

EPC-00351: Format stopped by user.

Cause: The Oracle Trace Format operation was stopped.

Action: No action required.

EPC-00352: File exists, select a new name.

Cause: The filename specified already exists.

Action: Supply a new filename.

EPCW-00000 to EPCW-00999: User Interface Messages

The following critical error messages are generated by the Oracle Trace Manager.

EPCW-00001: Database error.

Cause: A problem was encountered while accessing the database.

Action: Depends on additional information supplied in the error message itself.

EPCW-00002: Error starting new collection.

Cause: A problem was encountered while trying to submit a job to Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00003: Error creating collection input file.

Cause: A problem was encountered while creating/writing to the collection's input file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00004: Error opening collection script file.

Cause: A problem was encountered while trying to find the Oracle Trace job tcl file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00005: Error Accessing Oracle Enterprise Manager Discovery Cache.

Cause: A problem was encountered while accessing the Oracle Enterprise Manager discovery cache.

Action: Verify that Oracle Enterprise Manager is running and that the version is compatible with the version of Oracle Trace.

EPCW-00006: Error registering Oracle Trace for status change notifications.

Cause: A problem was encountered while trying to register the Oracle Trace active object.

Action: Verify that the Oracle Trace registry entries are correct.

EPCW-00007: Warning - The Destination Database is Unknown to Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Cause: The database specified by the user was not found in the Oracle Enterprise Manager discovery cache.

Action: None. This is a warning.

EPCW-00008: You must supply a database.

Cause: Database name required by user, but was not supplied.

Action: Enter a database name.

EPCW-00009: You must supply a username.

Cause: Username required by user, but was not supplied.

Action: Enter a username.

EPCW-00010: You must supply a password.

Cause: Password required by user, but was not supplied.

Action: Enter a password.

EPCW-00011: Error Initializing Oracle Trace - Oracle Enterprise Manager is not running.

Cause: Oracle Enterprise Manager must be running.

Action: Start Oracle Enterprise Manager and restart Oracle Trace.

EPCW-00012: Error Connecting to Oracle Trace Repository.

Cause: Error connecting to the Oracle Trace repository.

Action: Determine whether or not the problem is specific to Oracle Trace. If it is, attempt to connect to a newly created repository. If there is still a problem with the new repository, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00013: Error Performing Oracle Enterprise Manager Discovery.

Cause: A problem was encountered during Oracle Enterprise Manager discovery.

Action: Verify that Oracle Enterprise Manager discovery is still functioning properly. If it is, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00014: Error Communicating with Oracle Enterprise Manager Console.

Cause: A problem was encountered while communicating with Oracle Enterprise Manager via OLE. Possibly, the wrong console of Oracle Enterprise Manager console is loaded.

Action: Check that the versions of Oracle Enterprise Manager and Oracle Trace match. If they do, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00015: OLE initialization failed. Make sure that the OLE libraries are the correct version.

Cause: Bad versions of OLE DLL's.

Action: Reinstall product.

EPCW-00016: Error Communicating with Oracle Enterprise Manager Discovery Cache.

Cause: A problem was encountered during Oracle Trace discovery.

Action: Oracle Enterprise Manager/Oracle Trace versions are incompatible.

EPCW-00017: Close the Progress Window and Discard Status Messages?

Cause: Prompt to stop Oracle Trace discovery.

Action: None.

EPCW-00018: Failed To Start Collection %s.

Cause: Start collection failed.

Action: Retry starting the collection.

EPCW-00019: Failed To Stop Collection %s.

Cause: A problem was encountered while stopping a collection.

Action: Retry stopping the collection.

EPCW-00020: Error Displaying Navigator Data.

Cause: A problem was encountered while displaying information in the Navigator.

Action: Refresh the screen or restart the Oracle Trace Manager.

EPCW-00021: Oracle Enterprise Manager is not running - Only Product File Editing will be enabled

Cause: Oracle Enterprise Manager is not running but user specified administration mode on the command line.

Action: None. Only Product create/edit will be enabled for the user.

EPCW-00022: Unable to load the Oracle Trace Resource DLL.

Cause: Oracle Trace was unable to find the language specific resource DLL.

Action: Assuming a correct installation, this is an internal problem. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00023: Error Displaying Navigator Data.

Cause: Oracle Enterprise Manager discovery error.

Action: This is an internal problem. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00024: You must specify at least one Event Set.

Cause: At least one event set must be specified in the Collection wizard.

Action: Specify at least one event set in the Collection wizard.

EPCW-00025: A Duration Must Be Specified

Cause: A duration must be specified in the Collection wizard.

Action: Specify a duration in the Collection wizard.

EPCW-00026: No Oracle Trace Nodes Have Been Discovered. Would You Like to Perform Oracle Trace Discovery?

Cause: If no nodes have been discovered, prompt user to perform discovery at product startup.

Action: Perform discovery to avoid getting this message again.

EPCW-00027: Oracle Trace Is Already Running.

Cause: Only one instance of Oracle Trace can run on a client.

Action: Do not attempt to run more than one instance of Oracle Trace on the client.

EPCW-00028: Failed To Format Collection %s.

Cause: Either a collection job failed during auto-format or a stand-alone format job failed.

Action: Retry the format. If it still fails, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00029: Close the Progress Window and Discard Status Messages?

Cause: User is attempting to terminate the deletion of collection files.

Action: Press appropriate button.

EPCW-00030: Close the Progress Window and Discard Status Messages?

Cause: User is attempting to terminate the deletion of a collection's formatted data.

Action: Press appropriate button.

EPCW-00031: Error trying to get Oracle Enterprise Manager version.

Cause: A problem was encountered retrieving the current version from Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Action: This is an internal problem. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00032: Error trying to read Oracle Trace version from repository.

Cause: A problem was encountered attempting to read the current version from Oracle Trace Manager.

Action: This is an internal problem. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00033: Oracle Trace is not compatible with Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Cause: The database versions of Oracle Trace and Oracle Enterprise Manager are incompatible.

Action: Upgrade the Oracle Trace repository.

EPCW-00034: This version of Oracle Trace is not compatible with your Oracle Trace repository.

Cause: The Oracle Trace version is out of sync with the repository.

Action: This is an internal problem. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00035: Error inserting data into repository.

Cause: The Oracle Trace Manager was unable to insert data into the Oracle Trace repository.

Action: Save the text from the error message box and contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00036: Error updating data in repository.

Cause: The Oracle Trace Manager was unable to update data into the Oracle Trace repository.

Action: Save the text from the error message box and contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00037: Error deleting data from repository.

Cause: The Oracle Trace Manager was unable to delete data from the Oracle Trace repository.

Action: Save the text from the error message box and contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00038: Error selecting data from repository.

Cause: The Oracle Trace Manager was unable to select data from the Oracle Trace repository.

Action: Save the text from the error message box and contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00039: Collection Name Cannot Exceed 16 Characters.

Cause: A collection name cannot exceed 16 characters.

Action: Modify the collection name so that it is not greater than 16 characters.

EPCW-00040: The Collection Name Must Be Unique

Cause: A collection name must be unique.

Action: Modify the collection name so that it is unique.

EPCW-00041: Output Filename Cannot Exceed 8 Characters.

Cause: A collection output filename must not exceed 8 characters.

Action: Modify the collection output filename so it is not greater than 8 characters.

EPCW-00042: Output Filename Invalid Or Missing

Cause: A collection output filename must be specified.

Action: Modify the collection output filename.

EPCW-00043: Close the Progress Window and Discard Status Messages?

Cause: User is attempting to terminate the deletion of a collection.

Action: Terminate the action or continue.

EPCW-00044: Output Filename Invalid Or Missing

Cause: A valid collection name is required.

Action: Enter a valid collection name to continue.

EPCW-00045: The description cannot exceed 2000 characters.

Cause: The user entered over 2000 characters into the description field.

Action: Truncate the description text.

EPCW-00046: Delete Collection Completed With Errors. Remove %s From Oracle Trace Repository Anyway?

Cause: One of the jobs submitted during the deletion of the collection failed.

Action: User can indicate that collection object should be deleted from repository.

EPCW-00047: Error during repository validation.

Cause: Either the repository needs to be updated or the repository scripts are corrupt.

Action: Either update the repository or contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support if the scripts are corrupt.

EPCW-00048: Error attempting to get scheduling information; reverting to previous schedule.

Cause: There may be an internal problem with the schedule control.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-00049: Error in name; name must not contain special symbols.

Cause: A non-alphanumeric character was used in the name.

Action: Use only alphanumeric characters in the name.

EPCW-00050: Error while attempting to set the node %s and all its children to inactive.

Cause: An error occurred while trying to set a node and all its children (i.e. installations and products on that node) to inactive during discovery. Most likely, a database error occurred during the database update.

Action: More information may be available from the message box about a possible database error. Either use this information to determine a course of action or contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

EPCW-01000 to EPCW-01999: User Interface Messages

The following less critical error messages are generated by the Oracle Trace Manager.

EPCW-01000: The selected item '%s' has already been added.

Cause: An attempt was made to add an item to an event which already contains that item.

Action: Do not try to add the item to the event.

EPCW-01001: Event number is not unique.

Cause: The user attempted to add or modify an event such that its event number is not unique within the product.

Action: Choose a different event number.

EPCW-01002: Item number is not unique.

Cause: The user attempted to add or modify an item such that its item number is not unique within the product.

Action: Choose a different number.

EPCW-01003: Error creating product definition file.

Cause: An error occurred while writing an .fdf file during Product Create or Edit.

Action: Check that the pathname is correct.

EPCW-01004: To completely remove this event set from the product, delete file '%s'.

Cause: The user has removed an event set and is being warned that the corresponding .fdf file will not be automatically deleted.

Action: Remove the .fdf file manually.

EPCW-01005: Error reading product definition file '%s'.

Cause: An error occurred while reading an .fdf file during Product Create or Edit.

Action: The .fdf file may be corrupt; try reading another .fdf file.

EPCW-01006: Product '%s' in file '%s' does not match product '%s' in file '%s'.

Cause: Multiple .fdf files were read, but described event sets for products.

Action: Ensure that the .fdf files read in at one time during Product Edit are all for the same product.

EPCW-01007: Item number '%i' has different definitions in different files %s.

Cause: The item definitions from two different .fdf files for the same product differ. They should be identical if all .fdf files for the product are in sync.

Action: Read in the .fdf files individually to identify the differences for the erroneous item. Correct the file containing the erroneous item before attempting to read in all product files at once.

EPCW-01008: Event number '%i' has different definitions in different files %s.

Cause: The event definitions from two different .fdf files for the same product differ. They should be identical if all .fdf files for the product are in sync.

Action: Read in the .fdf files individually to identify the differences for the erroneous event. Correct the file containing the erroneous event before attempting to read in all product files at once.

EPCW-01009: Please fill in the '%s' field; it is required.

Cause: The user attempted to exit a dialog box without supplying all needed information.

Action: Fill in the specified field before attempting to exit the dialog box.

EPCW-01010: Item number is not valid.

Cause: The specified item number falls into a range that is not allowed for user-defined items.

Action: Choose a different item number.

EPCW-01011: Item name is not unique.

Cause: The user tried to add an item with a non-unique item name; item name must be unique within a product.

Action: Use a different item name.

EPCW-01012: Event name is not unique.

Cause: The user tried to add an event with a non-unique event name; event name must be unique within a product.

Action: Use a different event name.

EPCW-01013: Event Set name is not unique.

Cause: The user tried to add an event set with a non-unique name; event set name must be unique within a product.

Action: Use a different event set name.

EPCW-01014: Event contains no items.

Cause: The user tried to create or edit an event such that it contains no items. An event must contain at least one item.

Action: Add an item to the event.

EPCW-01015: Event set contains no events.

Cause: The user tried to create or edit an event set such that it contains no events. An event set must contain at least one event.

Action: Add an event to the event set.

EPCW-01017 Event set file '%s' already exists for event set '%s'. %s.

Cause: The event set file already exists. Oracle Trace does not allow the over-writing of event set files.

Action: Save the event set to a new file by modifying the Event Set File Path or delete the existing event set file.

EPCW-01018 Cannot connect to service. Please verify that the username and password are correct.

Cause: Failed to connect to a server with the given username and password.

Action: Verify that the username and password are correct for the server, and try again.

EPCW-01019 Error reading product definition file(s) for product '%s'. The required ALL Event Set was not found.

Cause: An error occurred while reading an .fdf file during Product Create or Edit.

Action: Verify that one of the files being edited contains the ALL Class.

EPCW-01020 Product '%s' in file '%s' contains an event that is not present in the ALL Event set in file '%s'.

Cause: Multiple .fdf files were read, and a file references an event that is missing from the ALL class.

Action: Verify that the .fdf file containing the ALL class matches the .fdf file being read.

Export Messages

This chapter lists messages generated by the Export utility. For more information on this utility, refer to *Oracle8 Server Utilities*.

The messages listed in this chapter are displayed with the prefix EXP signifying Export.

00000-00199: Export Messages

EXP-00000: export terminated unsuccessfully

Cause: Export encountered an Oracle error.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual, and take appropriate action.

EXP-00001: data field truncation - column length=*num*, buffer size=*num* fetched=*num*

Cause: Export could not fit a column in the data buffer.

Action: Record the given size parameters and the accompanying messages and report this as an Export internal error to customer support. (Part of the table has been exported. Export will continue with the next table.)

EXP-00002: error in writing to export file

Cause: Export could not write to the export file, probably because of a device error. This message is usually followed by a device message from the operating system.

Action: Take appropriate action to restore the device.

EXP-00003: no storage definition found for segment (*name*, *num*)

Cause: Export could not find the storage definitions for a cluster, index, or table.

Action: Record the accompanying messages and report this as an Export internal error to customer support.

EXP-00004: invalid username or password

Cause: An invalid username or password was specified.

Action: Retry with a valid username and password.

EXP-00004: invalid username or password

Cause: An invalid username or password was specified.

Action: Retry with a valid username and password.

EXP-00005: all allowable logon attempts failed

Cause: Attempts were repeatedly made to log on with an invalid username or password.

Action: Shut down the utility, then restart and retry with a valid username and password.

EXP-00006: internal inconsistency error

Cause: Export's data structure was corrupted.

Action: Record the accompanying messages and report this as an Export internal error to customer support.

EXP-00007: dictionary shows no columns for *name.name*

Cause: Export failed to gather column information from the data dictionary. The table may have been dropped.

Action: Retry the export and, if this error recurs, report it as an Export internal error to customer support.

EXP-00008: Oracle error *num* encountered

Cause: Export encountered the referenced Oracle error.

Action: Look up the Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

EXP-00009: no privilege to export *name's* table *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to export another user's table. Only a database administrator can export another user's tables.

Action: Ask your database administrator to do the export.

EXP-00010: name is not a valid username

Cause: An invalid username was specified.

Action: Shut down the utility, then restart and retry with a valid username.

EXP-00011: name.name does not exist

Cause: Export could not find the specified table.

Action: Retry with the correct table name.

EXP-00012: num is not a valid export mode

Cause: An invalid export mode was specified.

Action: Retry with a valid export mode.

EXP-00013: respond with either “Y”, “N”, RETURN or “.” to quit

Cause: An invalid response was entered.

Action: Enter any of the responses shown in the message.

EXP-00014: error on row *num* of table *name*

Cause: Export encountered an Oracle error while fetching rows.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

EXP-00015: error on row *num* of table *name*, column *name*, datatype *num*

Cause: Export encountered an error while fetching or writing the column. An accompanying message gives more information.

Action: Correct the error and try again.

EXP-00016: Oracle error encountered while reading default auditing options

Cause: Export encountered an Oracle error while reading the default auditing options (those for updates, deletes, and so on).

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

EXP-00018: datatype (*num*) for column *name*, table *name.name* is not supported

Cause: Export does not support the referenced datatype.

Action: Retry with an acceptable datatype (CHAR, NUMBER, DATE, LONG, or RAW).

EXP-00019: failed to process parameters, type “EXP HELP=Y” for help

Cause: Invalid command-line parameters were specified.

Action: Check the online help screen for the set of valid parameters, then retry.

EXP-00020: failed to allocate memory of size *num*

Cause: Export failed to allocate the necessary memory.

Action: Decrease the export buffer size so that less memory is required, or increase the runtime memory size for Export.

EXP-00021: can only perform incremental export in Full Database mode

Cause: USER or TABLE mode was specified when doing an incremental export.

Action: Specify FULL database mode (FULL=Y) and retry.

EXP-00022: must be SYS or SYSTEM to do incremental export

Cause: The privileges needed to do an incremental export do not exist. Only users SYS and SYSTEM can do incremental exports.

Action: Ask the database administrator to do the incremental export.

EXP-00023: must be a DBA to do Full Database export

Cause: The privileges needed to do a FULL database export do not exist. Only a database administrator can do a FULL database export.

Action: Ask the database administrator to do the FULL database export.

EXP-00024: export views not installed, please notify your DBA

Cause: The necessary Export views were not installed.

Action: Ask the database administrator to install the required Export views.

EXP-00025: dictionary shows no column for constraint *name.num*

Cause: Export failed to gather column information about the referenced constraint from the data dictionary. The constraint may have been altered.

Action: Retry the export and, if this error recurs, report it as an Export internal error to customer support.

EXP-00026: only one parameter (TABLES, OWNER, or FULL) can be specified

Cause: Conflicting export modes were specified.

Action: Specify only one parameter and retry.

EXP-00027: failed to calculate Oracle block size

Cause: Export failed to calculate the Oracle block size.

Action: Report this as an Export internal error to customer support.

EXP-00028: failed to open *name* for write

Cause: Export failed to open the export file for writing. This message is usually followed by device messages from the operating system.

Action: Take appropriate action to restore the device.

EXP-00029: incremental export mode and consistent mode are not compatible

Cause: Both consistent and incremental exports were specified.

Action: None. Consistent mode is turned off.

EXP-00030: unexpected End-Of-File encountered while reading input

Cause: Encountered an End-Of-File while reading the user input.

Action: If input to export is being redirected, check the file for errors.

EXP-00031: arraysize not in valid range. Using arraysize=*num*

Cause: The arraysize value specified is not in the valid range.

Action: No action required.

EXP-00032: non-DBAs may not export other users

Cause: Only database administrators can export to other users. A non-database administrator attempted to specify owner=user where exporter is not the user.

Action: Request that this operation be performed by the database administrator.

EXP-00033: could not find environment character set

Cause: The environment character set is missing or incorrectly specified.

Action: Ensure that the environment character set is correctly specified and is present.

EXP-00034: error on rowid: file# *num* block# *num* slot# *num*

Cause: Identifies the rowid on which an error occurred.

Action: This is an information message. No action is required.

EXP-00035: QUERY parameter valid only for table mode exports

Cause: You specified the QUERY parameter in an export command, but you are not performing a table mode export. The QUERY parameter cannot be used for a user mode export, a full export, nor a point in time recovery export.

Action: If you want to select a subset of rows for a table, you must export the table independently with a table mode export. Issue a table mode export command that specifies the table name and the query you want to execute during export.

EXP-00036: object *name* non-existent in dictionary

Cause: The specified object could not be found in the dictionary. The object might have been dropped during the export.

Action: The object no longer exists; no action is needed.

EXP-00037: export views not compatible with database version

Cause: The Export utility is at a higher version than the database version and is thereby incompatible.

Action: Use the same version of Export utility as the database.

EXP-00038: bad Hash cluster id in CLUS

Cause: The function id in clu\$ is not a legal number. CLU\$ has become corrupted.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00040: dump file and log file must be different

Cause: The dump file and log file cannot be the same file.

Action: Specify different file names for the dump file and the log file, then retry the operation.

EXP-00041: export done in server's *name*, different from user's *name* character set *name*

Cause: The specified NLS_LANG/NLS_NCHAR parameter is incompatible with the value specified for the server in PROPS\$.

Action: Change the client's value for NLS_LANG/NLS_NCHAR to server's value and retry the operation.

EXP-00042: missing NLS_CHARACTERSET/NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET in PROPS\$

Cause: A value for NLS_CHARACTERSET/NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET was not entered in the PROPS\$ table.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00043: invalid data dictionary information in the row where column *name* is *name* in table *name*

Cause: The export utility retrieved invalid data from the data dictionary.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00044: must be a DBA to do Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery export

Cause: The user does not have privileges to do Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery export.

Action: Have the database administrator do Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery export for you.

EXP-00045: cannot export SYSTEM Tablespace for Point-in-time Recovery

Cause: SYSTEM tablespace cannot be part of recovery set.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00046: tablespace named *name* does not exist

Cause: The specified tablespace does not exist in dictionary.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00047: missing tablespace name(s) in Point-in-time Recovery set

Cause: Tablespace name(s) were not supplied for Point-in-time Recovery.

Action: Enter tablespace name(s) with Point-in-time Recovery option set.

EXP-00048: tablespace point-in-time Recover option not set

Cause: The tablespace option was not used in Point-in-time Recovery.

Action: Use the tablespace option only with the Point-in-time Recovery Option set.

EXP-00049: name option is not compatible with Point-in-time Recovery Export

Cause: An option was specified that cannot be used in Point-in-time Recovery Export.

Action: Consult the Oracle Server Utility Guide for the correct list of options.

EXP-00050: cannot perform Partition Export *name* on non-partitioned table *name*

Cause: The table specified in this Partition Export is not a partitioned table.

Action: Use Table mode, or specify a non-partitioned table.

EXP-00051: name - given partition name is not part of *name* table

Cause: The specified partition name is not in the specified table.

Action: Check if the correct table or partition name was specified.

EXP-00052: error on row *num* of partition *name*

Cause: Export encountered the referenced Oracle error while fetching rows.

Action: Look up the Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

EXP-00053: unable to execute QUERY on table *name* because the table has inner nested tables

Cause: You specified the QUERY parameter on a table that has one or more inner nested tables. The QUERY parameter cannot be specified on tables that have inner nested tables.

Action: Export the entire table by omitting the QUERY parameter.

EXP-00054: no storage definition found for partitioned object (*name*)

Cause: Could not find the storage definitions for partitioned table/index.

Action: Record the error messages that follow and report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Export internal error.

EXP-00055: *name.name* is marked not exportable

Cause: An object was marked as non-exportable in the NOEXP\$ table.

Action: Consult your database administrator.

EXP-00057: failure to initialize parameter manager

Cause: The parameter manager failed in initialization.

Action: Record the messages that follow and report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Export internal bug.

EXP-00058: password Verify Function for *name* profile does not exist

Cause: Cannot find the function for the profile.

Action: Check if the profile was created properly.

EXP-00059: error converting an object type's identifier to characters

Cause: An invalid length of an object type identifier prevented its conversion.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00060: an object type had multiple TYPE BODYs

Cause: More than one TYPE BODY was found for an object type.

Action: Try dropping the TYPE BODY, if that is not successful, contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00061: unable to find the outer table name of a nested table

Cause: While exporting a bitmap index or post-able action on an inner nested table, the name of the outer table could not be located, using the NTABS table.

Action: Verify the table is properly defined.

EXP-00062: invalid source statements for an object type

Cause: TYPE was not found in the statements in SOURCE\$ for an Object Type.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00063: error in changing language handle

Cause: Unable to change language handle.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00064: name is an inner nested table and cannot be exported.

Cause: An attempt was made to export an inner nested table without its parent table.

Action: Export the parent of the inner nested table.

EXP-00065: error writing LOB to the dump file.

Cause: The current LOB could not be written to the dump file.

Action: Identify the cause of the write failure and fix it.

EXP-00066: object table *name* is missing its object identifier index

Cause: All object tables must have an object identifier index, but the specified table was missing an index on its object identifier column.

Action: Recreate the type table and retry the operation.

EXP-00067: direct path can not export *name* which contains object or lob data.

Cause: Direct path export cannot export tables that contain LOBs, files, or object datatypes.

Action: Use conventional path export to export tables containing these datatypes.

EXP-00068: view has too many dependent views

Cause: An attempt was made to export a view with more than 200 dependent views.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00070: attempt to free unallocated memory

Cause: An attempt was made to free memory that was not allocated.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00071: QUERY parameter not compatible with Direct Path export

Cause: You specified a value for the QUERY parameter for a direct path export. The QUERY parameter cannot be used with a direct path export.

Action: Re-issue the export command with DIRECT=N or omit the DIRECT parameter from the command line.

EXP-00072: error closing export file *name*

Cause: An error occurred while trying to close the export file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

EXP-00073: dump file size too small

Cause: You specified either the FILESIZE parameter or the VOLSIZE parameter (if your platform supports it), and the value of the parameter is too small to hold the header information for the export file, plus any data.

Action: Increase the value of the FILESIZE or VOLSIZE parameter.

EXP-00074: rounding VOLSIZE down, new value is *num*

Cause: The VOLSIZE parameter must be a multiple of the RECORDLENGTH, but the value you specified for VOLSIZE does not meet this requirement. The value of VOLSIZE has been rounded down to be a multiple of the RECORDLENGTH used for the dump file.

Action: No action is required. You can adjust the VOLSIZE or RECORDLENGTH parameter to avoid this message. When importing this file, you must specify the VOLSIZE value reported by this message.

EXP-00075: rounding FILESIZE down, new value is *num*

Cause: The FILESIZE parameter must be a multiple of the RECORDLENGTH, but the value you specified for FILESIZE does not meet this requirement. The value of FILESIZE has been rounded down to be a multiple of the RECORDLENGTH used for the dump file.

Action: No action is required. You can adjust the FILESIZE or RECORDLENGTH parameter to avoid this message. When importing this file, you must specify the FILESIZE value reported by this message.

EXP-00258: continuing export into file *name*

Image Data Cartridge Messages

Image Data Cartridge Error Messages: IMG-00001 to IMG-00715

IMG-00001, "unable to initialize Image Data Cartridge environment"

Cause: The image processing external procedure initialization process failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

IMG-00502, "invalid scale value"

Cause: An invalid scale value was found while parsing the parameters for the image process function.

Action: Correct the statement by using a valid scale value. Refer to the Image Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax for the image processing command string.

IMG-00505, "missing value in CUT rectangle"

Cause: An incorrect number of values was used to specify a rectangle.

Action: Use exactly four integer values for the lower left and upper right vertices.

IMG-00506, "extra value in CUT rectangle"

Cause: An incorrect number of values were used to specify a rectangle.

Action: Use exactly four integer values for the lower left and upper right vertices.

IMG-00510, application-specific-message

Cause: A syntax error was found while parsing the parameters for the image process function.

Action: Correct the statement by using valid parameter values. Refer to the Image Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax for the image processing command string.

IMG-00511, application-specific-message

Cause: An error was found while accessing image data.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

IMG-00531, "empty or null image processing command"

Cause: An empty or null image processing command was passed to the image process function.

Action: Refer to the Image Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax for the image processing command string.

IMG-00599, "internal error"

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

IMG-00601, "out of memory while copying image"

Cause: Operating system process memory has been exhausted while copying the image.

Action: See the database administrator or operating system administrator to increase process memory quota.

IMG-00602, "unable to access image data"

Cause: An error occurred while reading or writing image data.

Action: Contact your system administrator.

IMG-00603, "unable to access source image data"

Cause: The source image CONTENT attribute is invalid.

Action: Ensure that the CONTENT attribute of the source image is populated with image data.

IMG-00604, "unable to access destination image data"

Cause: The destination image CONTENT attribute is invalid.

Action: Ensure that the CONTENT attribute of the destination image is populated with a valid LOB locator.

IMG-00606, "unable to access image data"

Cause: An attempt was made to access an invalid image.

Action: Ensure that the CONTENT attribute of the image is populated with image data.

IMG-00607, "unable to write to destination image"

Cause: The destination image CONTENT attribute is invalid.

Action: Ensure that the CONTENT attribute of the destination image is populated with an initialized BLOB locator and that you have sufficient tablespace.

IMG-00609, "unable to read image stored in a BFILE"

Cause: The image stored in a BFILE cannot be opened for reading.

Action: Ensure that the access privileges of the image file and the image file's directory allow read access.

IMG-00701, "unable to set the properties of an empty image"

Cause: There is no data in the CONTENT attribute.

Action: Refer to the Image Cartridge documentation for information on how to populate image data into the CONTENT attribute of the ORDImgB or ORDImgF type.

IMG-00702, "unable to initialize image processing environment"

Cause: The image processing external procedure initialization process failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

IMG-00703, "unable to read image data"

Cause: There is no image data in the CONTENT attribute.

Action: Refer to the Image Cartridge documentation for information on how to populate image data into the CONTENT attribute of the ORDImgB or ORDImgF type.

IMG-00704, "unable to read image data"

Cause: There is no image data in the CONTENT attribute.

Action: Refer to the Image Cartridge documentation for information on how to populate image data into the CONTENT attribute of the ORDImgB or ORDImgF type.

IMG-00705, "unsupported or corrupted input format"

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

IMG-00706, "unsupported or corrupted output format"

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

IMG-00707, "unable to access image data"

Cause: An error occurred while reading or writing image data.

Action: Contact your system administrator.

IMG-00710, "unable write to destination image"

Cause: The destination image is invalid.

Action: Ensure that the CONTENT attribute of the destination image is populated with an initialized BLOB locator and that you have sufficient tablespace.

IMG-00711, "unable to set properties of destination image"

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

IMG-00712, "unable to write to destination image"

Cause: The destination image is invalid.

Action: Ensure that the CONTENT attribute of the destination image is populated with an initialized BLOB locator and that you have sufficient tablespace.

IMG-00713, "unsupported destination image format"

Cause: A request was made to convert an image to a format that is not supported.

Action: Refer to the Oracle Image Cartridge Documentation for supported formats.

IMG-00714, "internal error"

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

IMG-00715, "Unable to open image stored in a BFILE"

Cause: The image stored in a BFILE could not be opened for reading.

Action: Ensure that the access privileges of the image file and the image file's directory allow read access.

Import Messages

This chapter lists messages generated by the Import utility. For more information on this utility, refer to *Oracle8 Server Utilities*.

The messages listed in this chapter are displayed with the prefix IMP signifying Import.

00000-00100: Import Messages

If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about error messages in that environment.

IMP-00000: import terminated unsuccessfully

Cause: Import encountered an Oracle error.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual, and take appropriate action.

IMP-00001: respond with either “Y”, “N”, “RETURN” or “.” to quit

Cause: An invalid response was entered.

Action: Enter any of the responses shown in the message.

IMP-00002: failed to open *name* for read

Cause: Import failed to open the export file for reading. This message is usually followed by a device message from the operating system.

Action: Take appropriate action to restore the device.

IMP-00003: Oracle message code *num* encountered

Cause: Import encountered the referenced Oracle error.

Action: Look up the Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual, and take appropriate action.

IMP-00004: invalid username or password

Cause: An invalid username or password was specified.

Action: Retry with a valid username and password.

IMP-00005: all allowable logon attempts failed

Cause: An attempt was repeatedly made to log on with an invalid username or password.

Action: Retry with valid username and password.

IMP-00006: failed to allocate memory of size *num*

Cause: Import failed to allocate the necessary memory.

Action: Decrease the import buffer size so that less memory is required, or increase the runtime memory size for Import.

IMP-00007: must be a DBA to import objects to another user's account

Cause: The privileges needed to import into another user's account do not exist. Only a database administrator can import into another user's account.

Action: Ask the database administrator to do the import.

IMP-00008: unrecognized statement in the export file: *str*

Cause: Import did not recognize a statement in the export file. Either the export file was corrupted, or an Import internal error has occurred.

Action: If the export file was corrupted, retry with a new export file. Otherwise, report this as an Import internal error and submit the export file to customer support.

IMP-00009: abnormal end of export file

Cause: The export file is probably from an aborted Export session.

Action: If so, retry the export and import. Otherwise, report this as an Import bug and submit the export file that caused this error to customer support.

IMP-00010: not a valid export file, header failed verification

Cause: Either the file was not generated by Export or it was corrupted.

Action: If the file was indeed generated by Export, report this an Import bug and submit the export file to customer support.

IMP-00011: formatted table data not currently supported

Cause: You tried to import an export file that contains formatted table data. Import only supports export files containing binary table data.

Action: Retry using an export file that contains only binary table data.

IMP-00012: invalid export mode *num* in header

Cause: The Export mode specified in the export file header is invalid.

Action: Check the export file to see if it was corrupted. If it was not, report this as an Import bug and submit the export file to customer support.

IMP-00013: only a DBA can import a file exported by another DBA

Cause: The privileges needed to Import an export file generated by a database administrator do not exist. Only a database administrator can import such files.

Action: Ask the database administrator to do the import.

IMP-00014: option *name* is needed, but not present in database

Cause: The command entered requires the specified option. Either that option is not installed, or the row describing the option is missing from table V\$OPTION.

Action: Reinstall Oracle with the option specified by the message.

IMP-00015: following statement failed because the object already exists: *str*

Cause: Import failed to create an object because it already exists.

Action: Specify IGNORE=Y to ignore such errors and import rows even when tables are not created because they already exist.

IMP-00016: required character set conversion (type *num* to *num*) not supported

Cause: Import could not convert the character format of the export file into the native character format.

Action: Change the user character set by setting the NLS_LANG environment variable to match the character set of the export file.

IMP-00017: following statement failed with Oracle message *num*: *str*

Cause: Import failed to execute the statement from the export file because of an Oracle error.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

IMP-00018: partial import of previous table complete: *num* rows imported

Cause: A table was only partially imported because of an Oracle error.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

IMP-00019: row rejected due to Oracle message code *num*

Cause: Import encountered the referenced Oracle error while trying to import a row.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action.

IMP-00020: long column too large for column buffer size *num*

Cause: The column buffer is too small. This usually occurs when importing LONG data.

Action: Increase the insert buffer size 10,000 bytes at a time up to 66,000 or greater (for example). Use this step-by-step approach because a buffer size that is too large may cause a similar problem.

IMP-00021: operating system error - error code (dec *num*, hex *0xnum*)

Cause: An operating system error has occurred.

Action: Look up the referenced message in your operating system-specific Oracle documentation and take appropriate action.

IMP-00022: failed to process parameters, type “IMP HELP=Y” for help

Cause: Invalid command-line parameters were specified.

Action: Check the online help screen for the set of valid parameters, then retry.

IMP-00023: import views not installed, please notify your DBA

Cause: The necessary Import views were not installed.

Action: Ask your database administrator to install the required Import views.

IMP-00024: full import mode, cannot specify FROMUSER or TABLES parameter

Cause: Parameters were specified that conflict with the import specification FULL=Y.

Action: Retry, making sure not to specify FULL=Y.

IMP-00025: for DBA export files, FROMUSER must be specified with TOUSER

Cause: When importing a database administrator export file, you specified the TOUSER parameter but not the FROMUSER parameter.

Action: Specify the FROMUSER parameter so that Import knows which user's objects to import.

IMP-00027: failed to roll back partial import of previous table

Cause: Import encountered an Oracle error while trying to roll back a partial import.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action. Then, log on to Oracle and check that the partial import was not committed.

IMP-00028: partial import of previous table rolled back: *num* rows rolled back

Cause: Import encountered an Oracle error while trying to import a table.

Action: Look up the accompanying Oracle message in the ORA message chapters of this manual and take appropriate action. Then, if necessary, re-import the table.

IMP-00029: cannot qualify table name by owner *name.name*, use FROMUSER parameter

Cause: A table name was qualified with the name of its owner, as shown in the following example. This is not allowed.

```
IMP SYSTEM/MANAGER TABLES=(SCOTT.EMP,SCOTT.DEPT)
```

Action: Use the FROMUSER parameter to specify the table's owner, as shown in the following example:

```
IMP SYSTEM/MANAGER FROM USER=SCOTT TABLES=(EMP,DEPT)
```

IMP-00030: failed to create file *name* for write

Cause: Import was unable to create the specified file with write enabled.

Action: Check the file name and file system for the source of the error.

IMP-00031: must specify FULL=Y or provide FROMUSER/TOUSER or TABLE arguments

Cause: The database administrator did not specify full or partial import.

Action: The database administrator must specify FROMUSER/TOUSER or table arguments if not a full import.

IMP-00032: SQL statement exceeded buffer length

Cause: The buffer was too small for the SQL statement being read.

Action: Rerun with a larger buffer. This can also be an indication of a corruption in the import datafile.

IMP-00033: warning: Table *name* not found in export file

Cause: A table name was specified that does not exist in export file.

Action: Correct the table specification.

IMP-00034: warning: FROMUSER *name* not found in export file

Cause: The user specified a FROMUSER name that does not exist in export file.

Action: Correct the FROMUSER specification.

IMP-00036: could not find environment character set

Cause: An environment character set was specified that was not recognized by the Import utility.

Action: Ensure that the spelling of the character set specified in the command line parameter CHARSET (for Release 6 only) or the environment variable NLS_LANG is correct.

IMP-00037: character set marker unknown

Cause: The export file is corrupted.

Action: Try to obtain an uncorrupted version of the export file. If the export file is not corrupted, report this as an Import internal error and submit the export file to Oracle Worldwide Support.

IMP-00038: could not find environment character set's handle

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

IMP-00039: VOLSIZE does not match the value used for export: *num*

Cause: The value specified for VOLSIZE does not match the value specified during the creation of the export file.

Action: If you believe that the specified VOLSIZE value is correct, verify that you specified the correct file for import. If you specified the correct file but are unsure about the correct value, re-execute the import command but specify VOLSIZE=0.

IMP-00040: FILESIZE does not match the value used for export: *num*

Cause: The value specified for FILESIZE does not match the value specified during the creation of the export file.

Action: If you believe the specified FILESIZE value is correct, verify that you specified the correct file for import. If you specified the correct file but are unsure about the correct value, re-execute the import command but specify FILESIZE=0.

IMP-00041: warning: object created with compilation warnings

Cause: The object in the SQL statement following this error was created with compilation errors. If this error occurred for a view, it is possible that the base table of the view was missing.

Action: This is a warning. The object may have to be recompiled before being used.

IMP-00042: CHARSET used, but the export file has specific character set

Cause: The user requested that a specific character set be used to process an export file that has a specific embedded character set ID. The ID in the export file is accurate and should be used.

Action: Remove the CHARSET keyword from the command line.

IMP-00043: export file character set inconsistent

Cause: The character set of the export file and the environment character set (or the character set specified with the CHARSET keyword) are inconsistent. One character set is ASCII-based while the other is EBCDIC based.

Action: Specify the correct character set with the CHARSET keyword.

IMP-00044: unable to allocate enough memory for statement

Cause: Import was unable to allocate sufficient memory to read in the specified statement and execute it.

Action: Increase the allocation for database buffers, restart the instance, and re-execute the Import command.

IMP-00045: using VOLSIZ value from export file of *num*

Cause: Either you did not specify the VOLSIZ parameter in your IMPORT command, or you specified VOLSIZ=0 and the export was created with a non-zero value for VOLSIZ. Import will use the value specified in the export file.

Action: None required.

IMP-00046: using FILESIZE value from export file of *num*

Cause: Either you did not specify the FILESIZE parameter in your IMPORT command, or you specified FILESIZE=0 and the export file was created with a non-zero value for FILESIZE. Import will use the value specified in the export file.

Action: None required.

IMP-00050: dump file and log file cannot be identical

Cause: Identical names were given to the dump file and log file.

Action: Specify different names for the dump file and log file and retry the operation.

IMP-00051: direct path exported dump file contains illegal column length

Cause: An invalid column length was encountered while processing column pieces.

Action: Check to make sure the export file is not corrupted, or else report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import/Export internal bug and submit the export file.

IMP-00052: warning: Unable to set event for freelist communication with server

Cause: An event could not be set for current the session.

Action: If Import fails, give the Import user ALTER SESSION PRIV and retry the operation.

IMP-00053: import mode incompatible with Export dump file

Cause: The specified import option is incompatible with point-in-time-recovery dump file.

Action: Generate a proper dump file or use point-in-time-recovery import mode.

IMP-00054: must be a DBA to do Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery import

Cause: The user does not have the privileges to perform Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery import.

Action: Ask your database administrator to perform the Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery import.

IMP-00055: warning: partition *name.name* not found in export file

Cause: A partition name was specified that does not exist in export file.

Action: Check to make sure the partition name belongs to the table.

IMP-00057: warning: Dump file may not contain data of all partitions of this table

Cause: The dump file used for this Table Import might not contain all of the data belonging to the exported table.

Action: Check to see if the export was done as intended, or try performing a Partition Import.

IMP-00059: failure to initialize parameter manager

Cause: Parameter manager failed in initialization.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal bug.

IMP-00060: warning: Skipping table *name.name* because object type *name.name* does not exist or has different identifier

Cause: An object type needed by the table, either does not exist on the target system or, if it does exist, it has a different object identifier.

Action: Create the object type on the target system with a valid identifier.

IMP-00061: warning: Object type *name.name* already exists with a different identifier

Cause: An object type cannot be created because it already exists on the target system, but with a different identifier.

Action: Drop the object type from the target system and retry the operation.

IMP-00062: warning: The identifier on the dump file for object type *name.name* is invalid

Cause: The character string representing the object type's identifier could not be converted to an object identifier.

Action: Internal error.

IMP-00063: warning: Skipping table *name.name* because object type *name.name* cannot be created or has different identifier

Cause: An error occurred creating an object type that is used by the table.

Action: Examine the import log to determine why the object type could not be created. If the object type already existed, with a different object identifier, then drop the object type and retry the import.

IMP-00064: definition of LOB was truncated by export

Cause: While producing the dump file, Export was unable to write the entire contents of a LOB. Import is therefore unable to reconstruct the contents of the LOB. The remainder of the import of the current table will be skipped.

Action: Delete the offending row in the exported database and retry the export.

IMP-00065: import is unable to recreate lobes within objects.

Cause: An error occurred recreating a LOB within an imported object.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal error.

IMP-00066: missing NLS_CHARACTERSET in props\$

Cause: No value for NLS_CHARACTERSET in props\$.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal error.

IMP-00067: could not convert the server character set's handle

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal error.

IMP-00068: could not find environment national character set

Cause: An environment national character set was specified that was not recognized by the Import utility.

Action: Ensure that the spelling of the national character set specified in the environment variable NLS_NCHAR is correct.

IMP-00069: could not convert to environment national character set's handle

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal error.

IMP-00070: LOB definitions in dump file are inconsistent with database

Cause: The number of LOBS per row in the dump file is different than the number of LOBS per row in the table being populated.

Action: Modify the table being imported so that it matches the attribute layout of the table that was exported.

IMP-00071: object identifier of imported table mismatches object identifier of existing table

Cause: An attempt was made to import data into a table that was recreated under a different object identifier than the object identifier used for the exported object table. Under this situation, REF's to this table that are contained within the dump file will also be invalid.

Action: Drop the offending object table prior to import.

IMP-00072: warning: the object table's object identifier is invalid

Cause: The character string representing the table's object identifier could not be converted to an internal object identifier.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal error.

IMP-00073: FILE locator *name.name* is truncated to *name.name*

Cause: The conversion of the specified directory and name strings for a file attribute or column from the export server's character set into the import server's character set exceeded the maximum string lengths allowed within FILE descriptors. The strings will be truncated to the maximum supported lengths.

Action: Rename the directory aliases and external filenames to match the truncated names in the specified FILE column or attribute.

IMP-00074: the constraints flagged by ALL_CONSTRAINTS.BAD will break in 2000 A.D

Cause: Constraints exist in the data base that specify date values without fully specifying the year. These constraints could break in the year 2000 A.D.

Action: Query ALL_CONSTRAINTS and correct those constraints marked as bad.

IMP-00075: warning: the nested table may contain partial rows or duplicate rows

Cause: An error occurred inserting data into an outer or inner nested table. If the error occurred in the outer table, rows are still inserted into the inner tables. If the error occurred in an inner table, data is still inserted into the outer table and other inner tables. This can result in duplicate inner table rows or partial logical rows.

Action: Examine the data in the tables. Delete the incorrect rows or drop the entire table and perform the import again.

IMP-00076: missing NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET in props\$

Cause: No value for NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET in props\$.

Action: Contact Worldwide support.

IMP-00077: could not convert to server national character set's handle

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Worldwide support.

IMP-00078: cannot translate FILE locator to *name.name* in server character set

Cause: (1) The current export dump file was generated using Beta-2 of Oracle8.0 AND (2) there was a File that appeared as an attribute of an ADT within a table's column AND (3) the character set of the export server's database was different than the character set of the import server's database AND (4) when the filename or the aliasname of the File increased in size when it was translated to the character set of the import server.

When all of these conditions are true, translation of the strings could yield corruption of the data in the column. Rather than proceeding with the translation, import will leave the character strings in the File in the old character set.

Action: After import completes, rename the directory aliases and external file-names to match the real names used for the target database.

IMP-00079: warning: national character set data in this table may be incorrect

Cause: Due to a problem in 8.0.2 Export, national character data in NCHAR and NVARCHAR2 columns was incorrectly assumed to be in the export server's data base character set and was converted to the export client's data base character set. This conversion would only be correct if the export server's data base character set was the same as the export server's national character set and the export client's data base character set was the same as the export client's national character set. All other combinations would likely be incorrect. This export dump file was generated by 8.0.2 Export and the export client and server character sets did not fit that criteria.

Action: Examine the national character data. If incorrect, update the data with correct data.

IMP-00080: error during character conversion of long column or long command

Cause: During piecewise character conversion of the data in a long column or of a long command, a fatal conversion error occurred. Either character truncation occurred or an invalid character set handle was used.

Action: Retry the import with a different character set.

IMP-00081: attempt to free unallocated memory

Cause: An attempt was made to free memory that was not allocated.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

IMP-00082: error during conversion ROWID from string format to internal

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to convert a ROWID from an export dump file into an internal format.

Action: Report this to Oracle Worldwide Support as an Import internal error.

IMP-00083: dump file does not contain an incremental export

Cause: An incremental import was requested and the dump file specified for the import command is either a user or table export.

Action: Reissue the command import command but specify the name of a dump file containing an incremental export.

IMP-00084: attempt to mix incremental import with user or table import

Cause: An incremental import was requested along with the FROMUSER, TOUSER, or TABLE qualifier. An incremental import cannot be done if any of these other qualifiers are also specified.

Action: Determine whether you want to do an incremental import, full import, user import or table import and reissue the import command with the appropriate qualifiers.

IMP-00085: unexpected file sequence number; expected %u but found %u

Cause: The header in the export file contains a sequence number that is used to track the order in which multiple export files are written. The first export file is assigned sequence number one, the second file is assigned sequence number two and so on. This message is displayed when a number other than the expected sequence number is found in the file header

Action: Execute the import command again, but specify the files in the order in which Export wrote them.

IMP-00086: mismatched file header

Cause: During verification of the 2nd or subsequent file in a multi-file export, Import found header fields in the file that did not match values in the first file.

Action: Check the names of the files created by Export and verify that you specified them correctly for the import operation.

IMP-00215: Enter name of the next file in the export file set.

Names Server Network Management Protocol Messages

Network Management Protocol Error Messages: NMP-00001 to NMP-00011

NMP-00001: value too big

Cause: The SNMP program interface received a value too large for it to process. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes in more detail the value which caused the problem.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00002: no such SNMP variable name

Cause: An SNMP request was not processed because the one or more of the variable names in the request does not exist. This error is not normally visible to the user except in a trace file, where it is usually part of a "soft" error condition which is normal.

Action: The error may indicate that a managed server does not support an operation requested by its control program, perhaps because of version incompatibility. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, and does not occur as part of a "soft" error condition as noted in the trace file, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00003: bad SNMP variable value

Cause: The SNMP program interface received a variable value which has an unsupported data type. This error may occur if a standard SNMP network monitor is sending requests to an Oracle service through an SNMP-to-TNS

gateway, and that service cannot understand the requests.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, and occurs when an Oracle control program sends requests to an Oracle service, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00004: SNMP variable is read only

Cause: The user attempted to change a variable value at a remote server, and that variable is read-only. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail.

Action: Read-only variables may never be modified.

NMP-00005: general SNMP error

Cause: An SNMP error occurred which did not fall under the heading of any other more specific error condition. This error may occur if a standard SNMP network monitor is sending requests to an Oracle service through an SNMP-to-TNS gateway, and that service cannot understand the requests.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, and occurs when an Oracle control program sends requests to an Oracle service, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00006: uninitialized SNMP context

Cause: An internal function attempted to use an uninitialized SNMP handle.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00007: I/O failure

Cause: The SNMP program interface attempted to send or receive an SNMP request and was unable to do so because of a network failure of some sort. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail. The problem typically occurs when a control program is attempting to communicate with a service and either that service has unexpectedly terminated or the network path between the control program and the service has been interrupted.

Action: Ensure that the management platform in question is sending SNMP requests with the correct version number. If the error persists, and occurs

when an Oracle control program sends requests to an Oracle service, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00008: SNMP message has incorrect version, version 0 is required

Cause: The SNMP program interface received a protocol request with an illegal version number. This error may occur if a standard SNMP network monitor is sending malformed requests to an Oracle service through an SNMP-to-TNS gateway.

Action: Ensure that the management platform in question is sending SNMP requests with the correct version number. If the error persists, and occurs when an Oracle control program sends requests to an Oracle service, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NMP-00009: SNMP initialization failure

Cause: The SNMP program interface could not be initialized, either because its error message file could not be found, or because there is a malformed snmp.communities parameter value in the parameter table.

Action: Check that SQL*Net has been installed properly and that all message files are in their proper locations. Turn on tracing and look for parameter table load errors.

NMP-00010 : memory exhausted

Cause: The program interface has run out of memory.

Action: Add more memory or run fewer processes.

NMP-00011: internal SNMP program interface error

Cause: An internal error occurred inside the SNMP program interface. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

Agent Messages

NMS-00000 to NMS-00050: Agent Configuration and Startup

NMS-00001: Warning: *service* unable to connect to SNMP master agent.

Cause: The specified service could not contact the SNMP master agent. The master agent supported by Oracle for this platform is not installed, or has not been started. Messages specific to this platform follow. This is a warning and does not prevent the agent from communicating with the console.

Action: Consult Oracle documentation for your platform; then, make sure that the correct SNMP master agent is installed and started.

NMS-00002: *Service* failed to allocate memory for snmp.ora parameters.

Cause: The specified service was unable to allocate enough memory to hold all the snmp.ora parameters. This may indicate that the parameters are too big, but more likely it may indicate a system error.

Action: Check system configuration, and if possible, reduce the number of the processes running. If this does not fix the problem, report this problem to Worldwide Customer Support.

NMS-00003: *Service* could not find snmp.ora file, or it was malformed.

Cause: The snmp.ora file could not be opened and read by the specified service. The location of this file varies by platform, but normally it must be in the same directory as other SQL*Net parameter files. If the problem could be traced to a specific parameter, detailed error messages may follow this one.

Action: Consult the documentation for your platform, then create the file in the proper location, and restart the program.

NMS-00005: snmp.visibleservices parameter in snmp.ora is missing or empty.

Cause: The snmp.ora file does not contain a configured snmp.visible services parameter, or the snmp.ora file is empty.

Action: Edit or create the snmp.ora file and try again.

NMS-00006: Required parameter *parameter* was not found in snmp.ora.

Cause: The snmp.ora file did not contain the indicated parameter. This parameter was required. Normally this would happen because one of the services mentioned in snmp.visible services required one or more detail parameters to be supplied, such as the one indicated.

Action: Edit or create the snmp.ora file and try again.

NMS-00007: Service failed to allocate memory.

Cause: The specified service was unable to allocate memory.

Action: Check system configuration and if possible, reduce the number of processes running. If this does not fix the problem, report the problem to World-wide Customer Support.

NMS-00008: Environment variable *name* is not set.

Cause: The specified environment variable is not found.

Action: Make this environment variable available to the agent.

NMS-00051 to NMS-00075: Agent Logging Messages

These messages do not indicate an error.

NMS-00051: *Name* connected successfully to master agent.

Cause: The subagent successfully connected to the master agent.

Action: None.

NMS-00052: Disconnected successfully from master agent.

Cause: The subagent successfully logged off from the master agent. This would normally be a part of the shutdown process.

Action: None.

NMS-00055: Optional parameter *parameter* was not found in snmp.ora; using default.

Cause: The snmp.ora file did not contain the indicated parameter, which was optional. The service instead used its default value for that parameter.

Action: If a value other than the default is desired, edit or create the snmp.ora file and try again.

NMS-00200 to NMS-00250: Database Subagent

NMS-00202: Failure to connect to the database.

Cause: The database subagent was unable to connect to the database. The detailed error message follows.

Action: Consult *Oracle7 Server Messages* for the detailed error message.

NMS-00203: Error *error_number* disconnecting from the database: *name*.

Cause: The database subagent was unable to connect to the database, and received the specified error number and text message. The detailed error message follows.

Action: Consult *Oracle7 Server Messages* for the detailed error message.

NMS-00204: Failure to listen on address *TNS_address*.

Cause: The database subagent was unable to listen on the specified TNS address, possibly because another instance of the database agent has already claimed the address. If more information is available, it will appear under this error.

Action: If another instance of the database agent is already running, either allow it to continue running or bring it down and try again.

NMS-00205: Failure to connect to database *name* with username/password *string*.

Cause: The database subagent was unable to listen on the specified TNS address, possibly because another instance of the database agent has already claimed the address. If more information is available, it will appear under this error.

Action: If another instance of the database agent is already running, either allow it to continue running or bring it down and try again.

NMS-00206: Failure to retrieve character set information from database *name*.

Cause: The character set information is not available.

Action: Check if nls_database_parameters table exists.

NMS-00250 to NMS-00275: Subagent Logging Messages

These messages provide information only, they do not indicate an error.

NMS-00250: Database subagent started.

Cause: The database subagent started successfully.

Action: None.

NMS-00251: Database subagent beginning shutdown process.

Cause: The database subagent has received the shutdown command and is processing it.

Action: None.

NMS-00252: Database subagent shutting down now.

Cause: The shutdown process has completed. This should be the last message output.

Action: None.

NMS-00253: Connected successfully to database *name*.

Cause: The subagent successfully logged on to the specified database. This message may also appear if the database goes down and comes back up.

Action: None.

NMS-00254: Disconnected successfully from database *name*.

Cause: The subagent successfully logged off from the specified database. This would normally be a part of the shutdown process.

Action: None.

NMS-00255: Database *name* became unreachable; trap sent.

Cause: The specified database became inaccessible, and the subagent then sent an SNMP trap. This may not indicate a problem, since the database may have been shut down deliberately (the subagent is unable to distinguish the cause of the inaccessibility). The destination(s) of the trap are normally set as part of master agent configuration.

Action: If the shutdown was not deliberate, consult *Oracle7 Server Messages*. If traps are not being received at your management station(s), consult the platform SNMP documentation and ensure that the management station's address is configured properly for the master agent.

NMS-00301 to NMS-00350: Agent Operation Messages

NMS-00302: Failed to initialize user queue.

Cause: The agent was unable to initialize the file which holds data about users. Following messages may provide more details.

Action: If a solution cannot be found, call Worldwide Customer Support with the circumstances and complete set of messages leading to the error.

NMS-00303: Failed to initialize event registration queue.

Cause: The agent was unable to initialize the file which holds data about event registrations. Following messages may provide more details.

Action: If a solution cannot be found, call Worldwide Customer Support with the circumstances and complete set of messages leading to the error.

NMS-00304: Failed to initialize job queue.

Cause: The agent was unable to initialize the file which holds data about jobs. Following messages may provide more details.

Action: If a solution cannot be found, call Worldwide Customer Support with the circumstances and complete set of messages leading to the error.

NMS-00305: Failed to initialize event occurrence queue.

Cause: The agent was unable to initialize the file which holds data about event occurrences. Following messages may provide more details.

Action: If a solution cannot be found, call Worldwide Customer Support with the circumstances and complete set of messages leading to the error.

NMS-00306: Failed to initialize job status queue.

Cause: The agent was unable to initialize the file which holds data about job statuses. Following messages may provide more details.

Action: If a solution cannot be found, call Worldwide Customer Support with the circumstances and complete set of messages leading to the error.

NMS-00307: Failed to initialize RPC layer.

Cause: The Remote Procedure Call layer could not be initialized. Following messages may provide more details.

Action: If a solution cannot be found, call Worldwide Customer Support with the circumstances and complete set of messages leading to the error.

NMS-00308: Failed to listen on address: another agent may be running

Cause: The agent's connection cache could not be initialized. This message usually appears when another agent is running. Only one copy can be running at a time.

Action: If another agent is running, bring it down before running the desired agent.

NMS-00309: Failed to initialize internal address.

Cause: The agent's address for internal RPC's could not be initialized. This may be because another copy of the agent is already running.

Action: If another copy of the agent is already running, kill both agents and try again.

NMS-00310: Failed to initialize auxiliary address.

Cause: The agent's address for file transfer RPC's could not be initialized. This may be because another copy of the agent is already running.

Action: If another copy of the agent is already running, kill both agents and try again.

NMS-00311: Failed to initialize language ID.

Cause: The language ID of the agent could not be initialized.

Action: Make sure the language ID environment variable is correct for the agent.

NMS-00312: Error opening file *filename*.

Cause: The agent was unable to open the specified file.

Action: Make sure that the directory exists, and that the agent has the required permissions to write to it.

NMS-00313: Unable to access directory *name*.

Cause: The agent was unable to access the specified directory, or the directory does not exist.

Action: Make sure that the directory exists, and that the agent has the required permissions to write to it.

NMS-00314: *dbsnmp.spawnaddress* parameter in *snmp.ora* missing.

Cause: The *dbsnmp.spawnaddress* parameter is required from 7.3.2.1 and later releases. This must be a different address from the *dbsnmp.address* and is used for file transfer and Oracle Software Manager.

Cause: Add the *dbsnmp.spawnaddress* parameter to *snmp.ora*.

NMS-00315: Failed to create tcl package index.

Cause: The tcl package index could not be created.

Action: Make sure all the shared libraries in the \$ORACLE_HOME/network/agent/library directory are correct.

NMS-00316: Failed to initialize init.tcl.

Cause: The tcl7.5 init.tcl file could not be initialized.

Action: Make sure you have a correct version of init.tcl in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/agent/tcl.

NMS-00351 to NMS-00360: Encryption of Agent Files

NMS-00351: Encryption key supplied is not the one used to encrypt file.

Cause: If a key was given at startup, it does not match the key that was last used. If no key was given at startup, then the file was encrypted with a non-default key, and that key must be supplied. There is no way for Oracle to recover the key because it is not hidden anywhere.

Action: If the user cannot remember it, then the files should be saved in case the key is remembered later.

NMS-00352: Password file not found or not readable.

Cause: This message appears on startup if a "password_file=" argument was typed on the command line, but the indicated file was not found, could not be read, or did not contain a line of text. (For security reasons, the name of the password file is not echoed.)

Action: Enter the correct file name and ensure that it has at least one text line of at least 6 characters.

NMS-00355: Password must be at least 6 characters.

Cause: The user has typed in a key that is too short. See message 00352.

Action: Enter between 6 and 8 characters.

NMS-00361 to NMS-00370: Unsolicited Event Executable

NMS-00361: oemevent invoked with insufficient arguments.

Cause: oemevent was called with too few arguments.

Action: oemevent should be invoked as follows:

`oemevent eventname object severity message [result...]`

where:

eventname is a legal Oracle Enterprise Manager event name;

object is the name of the service or resource to which the event applies;

severity is one of the following—alert, warning, or clear;

message is the text of the error message to be conveyed to the Oracle Enterprise Manager console;

result is zero or more strings to be returned as the results of the event.

NMS-00362: Event name not valid.

Cause: The first argument passed to oemevent is not a valid Oracle Enterprise Manager event name.

Action: Invoke oemevent with a legal Oracle Enterprise Manager event name.

NMS-00363: Severity level is not valid.

Cause: The third argument passed to oemevent is not a valid Oracle Enterprise Manager event severity level (either alert, warning, or clear).

Action: Invoke oemevent with a legal Oracle Enterprise Manager severity level.

NMS-00364: oemevent failed to contact agent.

Cause: oemevent was unable to establish a connection with the agent Comm process.

Action: Make sure that the agent Comm process is running, that it is accepting connections, and that the agent address in the snmp.ora file is correct.

NMS-00365: ReportEvent RPC to agent failed.

Cause: oemevent was unable to send the ReportEvent RPC to the agent Comm process.

Action: Make sure that the agent is up. Try running oemevent again.

NMS-00600 to NMS-00799: Jobs and Events

These messages can be sent back to the console when users run jobs or register events.

NMS-00600: Insufficient or incorrect arguments.

Cause: A predefined event or job was invoked with fewer arguments than required, or with the wrong types of arguments.

Action: Check the documentation and try again. If the problem continues, ensure that the installed versions of the agent and the console match.

NMS-00900 to NMS-00999: Agent Logging Messages

These messages appear only in the agent log file and do not necessarily indicate an error.

NMS-00900: Registered event *event_name* for user *user_name* on service *service_name*; id=*event_id*.

Cause: The agent has registered the specified event for the user of the service; the internal ID number of the event, user and service is shown in the message.

Action: None.

NMS-00901: Event *event_name* duplicates existing registration; rejected.

Cause: The Registration was rejected because it was identical to an existing registration.

Action: None.

NMS-00902: Cancelling event registration, id *event_id*.

Cause: The agent is about to cancel an event registration.

Action: None.

NMS-00903: Delivered an occurrence of event *event_id* to user *user_name*.

Cause: The agent delivered a report of an event occurring, which was registered by the specified user.

Action: None.

NMS-00904: Job *job_number* has expired.

Cause: The schedule of the specified job number has expired.

Action: None.

NMS-00905: Executing job *job_number*.

Cause: The specified job number is being executed by the agent.

Action: None.

NMS-00906: Cancelling job *job_number*.

Cause: The specified job is being cancelled at the request of the console.

Action: None.

NMS-00907: Running fixup job *job_number* for event *event_id*.

Cause: The specified fixup job is being run, since its event occurred.

Action: None

NMS-00908: Shutting down normally.

Cause: A `dbsnmp_stop` command was received from `lsnrctl`.

Action: None.

NMS-00909: Restarting Comm process.

Cause: The Worker process has detected no response from the Comm process for the timeout period, and has restarted it. This may or may indicate an error. If it happens repeatedly, it may indicate communication problems with the console.

Action: Inspect trace file for the Comm process, if tracing is on. If not, and this appears repeatedly, stop the agent, turn on tracing, and restart it.

NMS-00910: Scheduled job *job_number* for user *user_name* with schedule *schedule_number*; *id=internal_id*.

Cause: A request to schedule the specified job was received from the console and the job was scheduled; the internal ID number is shown in the message.

Action: None.

NMS-00911: Cancelling job *job_number* for user *user_name*.

Cause: The specified job number was cancelled by the console.

Action: None.

NMS-00912: Delivered status for job *job_number* to user *user_name*.

Cause: The status of a completed job was delivered to the console.

Action: None.

NMS-00913: Registered user *user_name* with address *address*, language *name*; *id=user_id*.

Cause: The user was registered with the specified parameters. The internal ID of the user is also shown in the message.

Action: None.

NMS-00914: Job *job_number* succeeded.

Cause: The specified job number has been run and reported success.

Action: None.

NMS-00915: Job *job_number* failed, error code=*error_code*.

Cause: The specified job ID failed with the error code given. Complete output is returned to the console.

Action: None.

NMS-00916: File transfer request for *user_name* from *address*.

Cause: The specified file was fetched from the specified address.

Action: None.

NMS-01000 to NMS-01099: Agent Error Messages

These error messages can appear on the console; they may or may not indicate a software problem. In certain cases, user actions can clear the problem.

NMS-01001: Event file *filename* does not exist.

Cause: The specified event could not be registered because the .tcl file that implements it does not exist on the agent.

Action: Check the installation of the agent, and if necessary reinstall the correct version.

NMS-01002: Invalid service name.

Cause: On an event registration, a database or service name was specified which the agent does not monitor.

Action: Check configuration files on the console, and the snmp.ora file on the agent.

NMS-01003: Failed to lookup user data.

Cause: For an event, a user was specified who has not been registered with the agent. Possibly the user registration file has been inadvertently deleted.

Action: Logging off from the console and logging back in may fix the problem.

NMS-01004: Invalid user language.

Cause: For an event registration, the language string which was registered for the user was invalid. The language comes from the NLS_LANG environment variable on the console machine.

Action: Check the setting of the NLS_LANG environment variable. If necessary, correct it, log off from the console, and log back on.

NMS-01005: Event script *filename* evaluation failed.

Cause: The Tcl script for the specified event failed to evaluate. The specific error found by Tcl is returned to the console. It may be that incorrect arguments were provided to the event, or the catsnmp.sql script that allows the agent permission to execute the predefined events has not been run.

Action: Check the results returned to the console. Correct the Tcl script if necessary.

NMS-01006: Job file *filename* does not exist.

Cause: The specified job could not be registered because the .tcl file that implements it does not exist on the agent.

Action: Check the installation of the agent, and if necessary install the correct version.

NMS-01007: Segment does not exist.

Cause: The specified segment could not be found in the database.

Action: Make sure the SQL statement is correct, especially the job or event parameters.

NMS-01008: Parameter does not exist.

Cause: The specified parameter could not be found in the V\$SYSSTAT table.

Action: Make sure the SQL statement is correct, especially the job or event parameters.

NMS-01009: Failed to execute the user defined program.

Cause: The specified user-defined program could not be executed on the agent.

Action: Make sure the user defined program exists and that the agent can execute it.

NMS-01010: svrmgr1 or sqldb does not exist.

Cause: Make sure the user-defined program exists and that the agent can execute it.

Action: Make sure that the agent can invoke either svrmgr1 or sqldb.

NMS-01011: Invalid data format.

Cause: The date format is not in mm/dd/yy format.

Action: Correct the date format.

NMS-01012: Database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode

Cause: The database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Action: Alter the database archive log mode to on.

NMS-01013: sqlplus does not exist

Cause: The sqlplus executable does not exist.

Action: Make sure either svrmgrl or sqldba can be invoked by the agent.

NMS-01200 to NMS-01999: Internal Agent Error Messages

NMS-01200: NMS-Failed to locate user *user_name*. Deleting an occurrence of event *event_id*.

Cause: Files are out of sync.

Action: Report to Worldwide Customer Support.

NMS-01201: Could not create Tcl interpreter.

Cause: On an event registration, the agent was unable to create the Tcl interpreter to process the event.

Action: Report to Worldwide Customer Support.

NMS-05000 to NMS-05999: Agent Errors of the Console

NMS-05000: Unable to Start Hot Backup.

Cause: Call to a SQL statement failed.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05002: An offline backup is in progress.

Cause: An offline backup is in progress.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05003: Tablespace is offline.

Cause: Tablespace is offline.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05004: Unable to End Hot Backup.

Cause: Call to a SQL statement failed.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05005: Unable to Start Cold Backup.

Cause: Call to a SQL statement failed.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05006: Offline backup about to take place.

Cause: Offline backup about to take place.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05007: Unable to End Cold Backup.

Cause: Call to a SQL statement failed.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05008: Database not started.

Cause: Database not started.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05009: Logon Failed.

Cause: Unable to logon.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05010: Database is running - please shutdown.

Cause: Database is running and needs to be shutdown.

Action: To be determined.

NMS-05011: Database is not running - please start it.

Cause: Database is not running and needs to be started.

Action: To be determined.

Oracle Names Client Messages

Oracle Names Client and Client/Server Error Messages: NNC-00001 to NNC-00501

NNC-00001: maximum number of connections already open

Cause: All available name service connections are handling requests.

Action: If the problem occurs when running a name server, increase the values of `names.max_open_connections`. If the problem occurs in a client program, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00002: error listening on stream *str*

Cause: The name server was asked to listen on the specified address, and failed, probably because the address is malformed, or because it uses a SQL*Net protocol adaptor which has not been installed.

Action: Make sure the address is properly formed, and that it uses a protocol adaptor which has been installed on your system.

NNC-00003: error opening stream *str*

Cause: A name server or client program attempted to open a connection to another server and failed, either because the server is down, or because the network path to that server is not working. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail.

Action: Make sure that the server being connected to is listening on the address used, and that there is network connectivity between the two endpoints.

NNC-00004: connection is broken

Cause: The connection from a name server or client program to another server has been broken, either because that server has shut down, or because the network path to the server has stopped working. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail.

Action: Make sure that the server being connected to is running and listening on the address used, and that there is network connectivity between the two end-points.

NNC-00005: cannot initialization stream subsystem

Cause: The name service stream subsystem could not be started, probably because of a missing TNS error message file.

Action: Check that SQL*Net has been installed properly and that all message files are in their proper locations.

NNC-00050: message format error

Cause: A corrupted name server message was received by a name server or the name server program interface.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00051: message content error

Cause: A corrupted name server message was received by a name server or the name server program interface.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00052: client and server protocol versions are incompatible

Cause: A name server message with an incompatible protocol version was received by a name server or the name server program interface. This problem will occur when there are clients and servers with widely varying protocol versions that are trying to communicate.

Action: upgrade older client and server software so it is compatible with newer software.

NNC-00053: ASN.1 error encountered while sending or receiving message

Cause: The name server or the name server program interface attempted to send or receive a message and failed because of an ASN.1 error.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00400: memory exhausted

Cause: The program interface has run out of memory.

Action: Add more memory or run fewer processes.

NNC-00401: program interface initialization failed

Cause: The name server program interface could not be initialized, probably because of a missing TNS or name server error message file.

Action: Check that SQL*Net has been installed properly and that all message files are in their proper locations.

NNC-00402: program interface de-initialization failed

Cause: An internal error occurred while the name server program interface was being de-initialised by an internal function.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00403: program interface has not been initialised

Cause: An internal function has attempted to de-initialize the name service program interface when it has not yet been initialised.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00404: supplied buffer of size *str* is smaller than minimum size *str*

Cause: A caller supplied the name server program interface with a memory buffer too small for the interface's requirements. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00405: network failure

Cause: The network connection between the client program and the name server has failed, either because the server has shut down, or because the network path to the server has stopped working. This error is usually displayed underneath an error which describes the problem in more detail.

Action: Contact your name server administrator to make sure that the server being connected to is running and listening on the address used, and that there is network connectivity between the two end-points.

NNC-00406: name *str* does not exist

Cause: The user asked for information associated with a global name that does not exist.

Action: Re-try the failing operation with a global name that exists.

NNC-00407: alias loop in name request

Cause: The name service detected an "alias loop" when trying to retrieve information associated with a global name. An alias loop occurs when an alias name X points to another alias name Y, which in turn points back to X, rather than eventually to a global name which contains data.

Action: Contact your name server administrator to have the alias loop investigated and fixed.

NNC-00408: name *str* exists but desired data does not

Cause: The user asked for information associated with a global name. The name in question exists, but does not contain the desired type of information.

Action: Re-try the failing operation with a type which the desired name does contain.

NNC-00409: temporary name service failure

Cause: There are no name servers available to handle a client request, or a name server was temporarily unable to handle a client request. This situation is almost always temporary, and occurs when the program interface has issued a name server request and not received a timely response from any of its preferred servers. Such delays can occur due to transient network or name server outages or heavy load.

Action: Re-try the failing operation. If the error persists, make sure there is network connectivity between the client and its preferred name servers, and contact your name server administrator to make sure that those name servers are running.

NNC-00410: invalid preferred server address list

Cause: The `names.preferred_servers` parameter in `SQLNET.ORA` is malformed.

Action: Make sure the address list is properly formatted.

NNC-00411: invalid default domain name *str*

Cause: The `names.default_domain` parameter in `SQLNET.ORA` is invalid.

Action: Make sure the parameter value is a valid global name. See your documentation for the characters which may be used in a global name.

NNC-00412: invalid name *str*

Cause: The name server program interface was given an invalid global name to process.

Action: Supply a valid domain name. If the error is caused by an internal function, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00413: general failure

Cause: A name server program interface error occurred which did not fall under the heading of any other more specific error condition. The error will usually be followed by more specific lower-level information.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00414: invalid name-value binding string *str*

Cause: A caller provided the name server program interface with an invalid name-value binding string value.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a valid name-value binding string argument. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00415: section identifier *str* is invalid, must be between *str* and *str*

Cause: An internal function has called the name server program interface with illegal arguments.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00416: user callback function returned error number *str*

Cause: An internal function has called the name server program interface with illegal arguments.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00417: name *str* already exists

Cause: A caller has attempted to create a new global name, and that name already exists.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a name that does not already exist. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00418: name *str* cannot be modified because it has children

Cause: A caller has attempted to delete or rename a global name, and that name cannot be modified because it has child names underneath it in the name space.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a name that is a leaf node. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00419: authoritative server is unreachable

Cause: A name server request cannot be processed because the server which received the operation does not own the name specified in the request and cannot locate the server which does own the name. The error is almost always transient, and occurs either because the path between the server receiving the request and the request's final destination has been interrupted, or because the final destination is down.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. Because the error is typically a transient one, retrying the failing operation will usually work. If the failure persists, the name server which is allowed to process the failing operation is probably shut down or unreachable. Contact your name server administrator to make sure that your site's name servers are running, and are properly configured.

NNC-00420: operation not allowed

Cause: A name server request cannot be processed because the server which received the operation is not allowed to process it. The problem typically occurs when an administrator has disabled request processing at a particular server for some reason.

Action: Contact your name server administrator to determine why server request processing has been disabled.

NNC-00421: invalid modification directive *str*, must be between *str* and *str*

Cause: An internal function has called the name server program interface with illegal arguments.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00422: invalid data type name *str*

Cause: A caller has provided an invalid data type name to the name server program interface.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a valid type name. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00423: invalid data item syntax code *str*

Cause: A caller has provided an invalid data type code to the name server program interface.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a valid type name. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00424: invalid address *str*

Cause: A caller provided the name server program interface with an invalid address value.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a valid address argument. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00425: meta-data violation

Cause: A caller issued a name server modification request and that request cannot be processed because it would violate data type meta-data constraints.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, examine the meta-data constraints for the data type being operated upon and don't violate them. Examples of typical constraint violations are attempts to add a new data item to a name which already contains alias information, or attempts to add alias information to a name which already contains other data, or attempts to replace a data item with another item that has the wrong syntax. If the error occurs outside the control program, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00426: no such data type

Cause: A caller attempted to create a data item, and could not because the data item's type does not exist.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the operation with an existent data type. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00427: server does not support this version of the protocol

Cause: A name server message with an incompatible protocol version was received by a name server or the name server program interface. This problem will occur when there are clients and servers with widely varying protocol versions that are trying to communicate.

Action: upgrade older client and server software so it is compatible with newer software.

NNC-00428: invalid meta-data data item

Cause: A caller provided the name server program interface with an invalid meta-data data item.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a valid meta-data argument. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00429: invalid octet string literal *string*

Cause: A caller provided the name server program interface with an invalid octet string value.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, retry the failing operation with a valid octet string argument. Otherwise, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00430: Database not accessible

Cause: When a database is used for consistency between different nameservers, any modify operation should not only modify the cache but also the database. And if the database is not accessible, this error occurs.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using the name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, make sure database is available and then re-execute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNC-00431: NS address does not match any of the current addresses

Cause: When delegating a domain, the address of the Nameserver is provided by the client. If the nameserver already exists, then it already has address(es) associated with it. So, the address supplied by the client must match one of them. Otherwise, this error occurs.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, except when using name server control program. If the error occurs when using the control program, either provide one of the existing addresses of the name server or delegate the domain to a new nameserver.

NNC-00500: warning: *name* parameter value is illegal, setting to *name*

Cause: The named parameter value is invalid.

Action: Make sure the parameter value is formatted correctly. Valid choices for boolean parameter values are TRUE, FALSE, YES, NO, ON, and OFF.

NNC-00501: warning: *name* parameter value must be between *num* and *num*, setting to *num*

Cause: The named parameter value is invalid or outside legal boundary values.

Action: Make sure the parameter value is a number, and falls between valid minimum and maximum values, as specified in the error text.

Native Naming Messages

Native Naming Generic Error Messages: NNF-00001 to NNF-00999

NNF-00001: Not a TNS address

Cause: While asking to read an address the name service returned a record which was not an address.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-00002: Invalid value passed to function call

Cause: An invalid value was passed to an interface function.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-00003: Naming adapter *str* does not exist

Cause: The requested name service adapter was not found in the current adapter table.

Action: Check the spelling of the adapter requested. Verify that the adapter runs on this platform, and the adapter is compiled into the adapter table linked into the executable.

NNF-00004: Operation not supported in *str*

Cause: The operation requested is not supported under this adapter.

Action: Verify that the operation being performed is not under restriction, such as writing to read-only name service. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-00005: Functionality not implemented

Cause: The operation requested is not supported in this implementation.

Action: If this is retrieved from a production release, contact Worldwide Customer Support. Otherwise, check the release notes as to the restrictions in this release.

NNF-00540: Failed to insert name: *str*

Cause: Failed to insert name into the native service.

Action: Verify that the name is not already in the native namespace and the appropriate access permissions are set for the namespace.

DCE CDS Adapter Error Messages: NNF-01000 to NNF-01999

NNF-01001: ds_initialize: workspace initialization failed

Cause: The DCE workspace as setup by ds_initialize() failed to initialize.

Action: Verify that conditions necessary for a successful ds_initialize() call are present on this platform (e.g is there enough memory?). Check that there is not another workspace user in this program. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-01002: DCE could not open configuration file

Cause: A DCE call returned an error that it could not access its configuration file.

Action: Check that the DCE configuration file for this platform is present, and accessible. On Unix this file is dce_cf.db. Check if a simple call to dce_cf_get_cell_name() succeeds.

NNF-01003: DCE could not find cell name

Cause: A DCE call returned an error that it could not find the cell name in its configuration file.

Action: Check that this machine has been configured for a DCE cell. Check that the DCE configuration file is not corrupted. On Unix, this file is dce_cf.db. Check if a simple call to dce_cf_get_cell_name() succeeds.

NNF-01004: DCE returned unspecified error *str*

Cause: A DCE call returned an status that was not in this implementation's list of possible status values for this DCE call.

Action: Verify that this platform's DCE release is not beyond those supported by this Oracle application. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-01005: Internal XOM class violation

Cause: A DCE XOM call returned statuses inconsistent with the class definitions in the DCE documentation.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-01006: Attribute *str* not available

Cause: An insertion call attempted to use an attribute which did not have a translation to a DCE attribute.

Action: Use another attribute, or insert the translation into DCE.

NNF-01007: DCE long strings are not supported

Cause: A query returned an object which has a XOM OM_S_LONG_STRING. The current implementation does not support such objects.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-01008: XDS attribute syntax *str* incorrect for Oracle Names syntax *str*

Cause: The syntax as specified in the XDS object is different than that which is expected for the given Oracle names syntax.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-01009: Unknown DCE class

Cause: A DCE XDS error occurred for an unknown XDS class.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing, and what the error code is. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01010: DCE problem code *num* does not match XDS class *str*

Cause: A DCE XDS error occurred for an unknown XDS class.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing, and what the error code is. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01011: DCE reported OS error

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an operating system error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing, and what the error code is. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01012: DCE generic security failure

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered a security failure.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing, and what the error code is. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01100: DS_C_COMMUNICATIONS_ERROR

Cause: A CDE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01101: DS_C_LIBRARY_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01102: DS_C_NAME_ERROR (matched *str*)

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01103: DS_C_SECURITY_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01104: DS_C_SERVICE_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01105: DS_C_SYSTEM_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01106: DS_C_UPDATE_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01107: DS_C_ATTRIBUTE_PROBLEM

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01108: DS_C_ABANDON_FAILED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01109: DS_C_ATTRIBUTE_ERROR (object name *str*)

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01110: Class unknown

Cause: A DCE XDS error occurred for an unknown XDS class.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01501: ADMIN_LIMIT_EXCEEDED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01502: AFFECTS_MULTIPLE_DSAS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01503: ALIAS_DEREFERENCING_PROBLEM

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01504: ALIAS_PROBLEM

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01505: ATTRIBUTE_OR_VALUE_EXISTS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01506: BAD_ARGUMENT

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01507: BAD_CLASS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01508: BAD_CONTEXT

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01509: BAD_NAME

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01510: BAD_SESSION

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01511: BAD_WORKSPACE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01512: BUSY

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01513: CANNOT_ABANDON

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01514: CHAINING_REQUIRED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01515: COMMUNICATIONS_PROBLEM

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01516: CONSTRAINT_VIOLATION

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01517: DIT_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01518: ENTRY_EXISTS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01519: INAPPROP_AUTHENTICATION

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01520: INAPPROP_MATCHING

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01521: INSUFFICIENT_ACCESS_RIGHTS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01522: INVALID_ATTRIBUTE_SYNTAX

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01523: INVALID_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01524: INVALID_CREDENTIALS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01525: INVALID_REF

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01526: INVALID_SIGNATURE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01527: LOOP_DETECTED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01528: MISCELLANEOUS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01529: MISSING_TYPE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01530: MIXED_SYNCHRONOUS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01531: NAMING_VIOLATION

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01532: NO_INFO

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01533: NO_SUCH_ATTRIBUTE_OR_VALUE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01534: NO_SUCH_OBJECT

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01535: NO_SUCH_OPERATION

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01536: NOT_ALLOWED_ON_NON_LEAF

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01537: NOT_ALLOWED_ON_RDN

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01538: NOT_SUPPORTED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01539: OBJECT_CLASS_MOD_PROHIB

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01540: OBJECT_CLASS_VIOLATION

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01541: OUT_OF_SCOPE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01542: PROTECTION_REQUIRED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01543: TIME_LIMIT_EXCEEDED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01544: TOO_LATE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01545: TOO_MANY_OPERATIONS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01546: TOO_MANY_SESSIONS

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01547: UNABLE_TO_PROCEED

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01548: UNAVAILABLE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01549: UNAVAILABLE_CRIT_EXT

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01550: UNDEFINED_ATTRIBUTE_TYPE

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01551: UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01590: XOM error while manipulating DS error object

Cause: A DCE XDS routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01600: Normal, successful xom call**NNF-01601: ENCODING_INVALID**

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01602: FUNCTION_DECLINED

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation

NNF-01603: FUNCTION_INTERRUPTED

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01604: MEMORY_INSUFFICIENT

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01605: NETWORK_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01606: NO_SUCH_CLASS

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01607: NO_SUCH_EXCLUSION

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01608: NO_SUCH_MODIFICATION

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01609: NO_SUCH_OBJECT

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01610: NO_SUCH_RULES

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01611: NO_SUCH_SYNTAX

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01612: NO_SUCH_TYPE

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01613: NO_SUCH_WORKSPACE

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01614: NOT_AN_ENCODING

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01615: NOT_CONCRETE

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01616: NOT_PRESENT

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01617: NOT_PRIVATE

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01618: NOT_THE_SERVICES

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01619: PERMANENT_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01620: POINTER_INVALID

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01621: SYSTEM_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01622: TEMPORARY_ERROR

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01623: TOO_MANY_VALUES

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01624: VALUES_NOT_ADJACENT

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01625: WRONG_VALUE_LENGTH

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01626: WRONG_VALUE_MAKEUP

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01627: WRONG_VALUE_NUMBER

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01628: WRONG_VALUE_POSITION

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01629: WRONG_VALUE_SYNTAX

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01630: WRONG_VALUE_TYPE

Cause: A DCE XDS/XOM routine encountered an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the failing operation. The tracing should provide the details of which XDS/XOM routine is failing with the above error code. You can then use this information to look up the error in your DCE documentation.

NNF-01901: Name parameter *str* not found. No name resolved.

Cause: The TNS alias specified was not found in CDS.

Action: Please use “dceload” to insert the name and re-execute the operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NIS Adapter Error Messages: NNF-02000 to NNF-02999

NNF-02001: NIS client error string: *str*

Cause: A call to an NIS (YP) function failed. This message contains the text of the NIS error code returned.

Action: Should only be visible when returned as part of another error. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-02002: NIS value does not conform to adapter schema: *str*

Cause: The values in the maps used by the NIS adapter must conform to a specific set of internal formatting rules. This value returned did not conform to those rules.

Action: Should not be visible, unless you are attempting to create your own maps. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-02003: Unknown NIS error code: *str*

Cause: An error code returned by a NIS (YP) function was not in the list expected by this program.

Action: Verify that the error is generated by the YP functions on this platform. Notify Worldwide Customer Support of the error.

NNF-02004: NIS map *str* does not exist

Cause: The requested attribute does not exist.

Action: For an unused attribute, no action is required, as this is the expected error. Otherwise, add the attribute and reload the NIS (YP) maps.

NNF-02005: NIS key *str* does not exist in map *str*

Cause: The requested name was not found.

Action: For an unused name, no action is required, as this is the expected error. Otherwise, add the name to the map and reload the NIS (YP) maps.

BIND/DNS Error Messages: NNF-03000 to NNF-03999

NNF-03002: Unknown BIND error code: *str*

Cause: The return code in the BIND (DNS) query response did not conform to those values listed in RFC 1035.

Action: Verify that the error is generated by the BIND functions on this platform. Notify Worldwide Customer Support of the error.

NNF-03003: Format error parsing server response

Cause: The query response packet returned from the BIND (DNS) API did not conform to the format listed in RFC 1035.

Action: Verify that the error is generated by the BIND functions on this platform. Notify Worldwide Customer Support of the error.

NNF-03004: DNS Class mismatch (*str*)

Cause: The query response packet returned a class different from the ones expected by the interface.

Action: Verify that the error is generated by the BIND functions on this platform. Notify Worldwide Customer Support of the error.

Native Names Conversion Tool Messages: NNF-04000 to NNF-04999

NNF-04000: File successfully converted

Cause: The requested conversion is performed.

Action: Normal condition, no action necessary.

NNF-04001: Error converting input file

Cause: The input file contains lines that cannot be converted by the conversion program.

Action: Check that the syntax of the input file is correct.

NNF-04002: Outputfile already exists

Cause: An old output file already exists in the current directory

Action: Remove the existing file, and restart the conversion tool

NNF-04003: Entry in inputfile is too long

Cause: The makedbm program, limits entries in mapfiles to 1017 characters. Therefore, the conversion tool will not process TNS addresses which are longer than 1017 characters.

Action: Shorten the offending entry.

NNF-04004: Invalid string in inputfile

Cause: the input file contains invalid lines.

Action: Check that the syntax of the input file is correct.

NNF-04005: Cannot open inputfile

Cause: The specified input file could not be found.

Action: restart the conversion tool with the correct input file.

NNF-04006: Could not create outputfile

Cause: An output file could not be created in the current working directory

Action: Change the permissions of the current directory and restart the conversion tool.

NNF-04007: Error reading input file

Cause: A problem while reading the input file. This could be caused by an unexpected end of file in the input file.

Action: Check that the file is intact and that the syntax of the input file is correct.

NNF-04008: Error writing outputfile

Cause: An error occurred while writing to the output file.

Action: Check available disk space. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNF-04009: Usage: tns2nis filename

Cause: The conversion tool was not invoked properly. The filename should either be TNSNAMES.ORA or NATIVE.ORA

Action: Restart the conversion tool with the proper parameter.

Oracle Names Control Messages

Oracle Names Control Utility Error Messages: NNL-00001 to NNL-01073

NNL-00001: request argument *command* is invalid

Cause: The user entered an invalid request command argument.

Action: Supply a valid argument.

NNL-00002: request argument *command* is not allowed with this operation

Cause: The user entered a request command argument which is not valid with the particular request command.

Action: Supply a valid argument.

NNL-00003: memory exhausted

Cause: The program has run out of memory

Action: Check the amount of available memory on your machine to ensure that there is enough memory to run this executable. If necessary, free up memory by running fewer programs, then try again.

NNL-00004: invalid command argument *command*

Cause: The user entered an invalid command argument.

Action: Supply a valid argument.

NNL-00005: no server has been set. Use the SET SERVER command first

Cause: The user attempted to issue a command which requires that a default managed Oracle Names server be set first.

Action: Use the SET SERVER command to set your default server, then reissue the command. Alternatively, if the command allows, re-issue it with a specific server name so the control program does not need to use the default.

NNL-00006: timeout, server is not responding

Cause: The control program issued a request to an Oracle Names server and no response arrived in a timely fashion. The network connection between the control program and the server may be faulty, the server may be very heavily loaded, or there may be substantial network delays between the control program and the server. The latter is especially true for WAN links.

Action: Reissue the command; if it continues to fail, check to see that the server being managed is running correctly and that the network connection between the server and the control program is working correctly.

NNL-00007: server responded with an error

Cause: The control program issued a request to an Oracle Names server and the server responded with an error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNL-00008: request not understood by server

Cause: The control program issued a request to an Oracle Names server and the server did not understand the request.

Action: If the server and the control program have different versions, they may be unable to communicate. Check your documentation for version compatibility constraints. If the server and control program are compatible, turn on tracing for further details, and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNL-00009: encryption of server password failed

Cause: The control program attempted and failed to encrypt a server password, supplied either through the SET PASSWORD command or the namesctl.server_password configuration parameter.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNL-00010: error getting address for server server

Cause: The control program attempted to translate a server name to its corresponding address, and failed. There are a large number of possible causes for the failure. The control program's SQLNET.ORA file must exist in the correct system-specific location, and must be readable by the control program. The file must contain a names.preferred_servers entry with valid name server addresses. If the user has changed managed servers with the SET SERVER command, the new server must be running, and must be able to resolve the address or forward the request to another server which can resolve the address. Alternatively, a TNSNAMES.ORA file with valid name server names and addresses must exist in the correct system-specific location.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNL-00011: no server with name *server* exists

Cause: The user issued a SET SERVER request and the current managed Oracle Names server was unable to translate that name into an address. Alternatively, the user issued a control program request to a specific server, and that server's name could not be translated into an address. Both problems are almost always caused by mis-typing the server name.

Action: Re-issue the request with a valid server name.

NNL-00012: invalid *argument value value*

Cause: The first argument is a data type, the second is a value. The user supplied an invalid data value of the specified type.

Action: Re-issue the failing operation with correct data.

NNL-00013: not performed, permission denied for supplied password

Cause: The user issued a request to an Oracle Names server, and the password supplied with the request was incorrect.

Action: Check to see that the password sent by the control program to the server is correct for that server. You can set a new password with the SET PASSWORD control program command.

NNL-00014: unknown data type *data type*

Cause: The user issued a name server request which contained an unknown data type.

Action: It is possible that the server had no information on the type, but automatically fetched it in response to the failing request. Re-issue the failing request; if the server has in the meantime fetched the appropriate data type information, the error will go away. If the error persists, the data type is probably invalid.

NNL-00015: type *datatype* has *name* syntax, which has no textual representation

Cause: Not all data type syntaxes can be represented as text. This message indicates that the user issued a name server request for a type with a non-textual representation.

Action: Re-issue the operation with a data type that has a syntax with a textual representation.

NNL-00016: cannot start server, error getting program directory's name

Cause: The user issued a STARTUP request, but the control program was unable to start the server because it was unable to find the name of the directory where the server executable resides.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNL-00017: cannot start server, program *program_name* does not exist

Cause: The user issued a STARTUP request, but the control program was unable to start the server because it was unable to find the server executable.

Action: Make sure that a copy of the server executable exists in your system's oracle executable directory.

NNL-00018: warning: could not contact default name server

Cause: The control program was unable to contact its default name server during startup. There are a number of possible causes for this error. The control program's SQLNET.ORA file must exist in the correct system-specific location, and must be readable by the control program. The file must contain a names.preferred_servers entry with valid name server addresses. The first server in the preferred-server list must be running, and there must be network connectivity between the control program and that server.

Action: Check to see that all of the above are true. If the control program is still unable to contact its default server, turn on tracing and restart the control program. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNL-00019: warning: server either changed or ignored your request

Cause: The user issued a request to an Oracle Names server and that request was altered in some way. Typically the user specified an invalid argument of some sort, and the server either ignored the request, or replaced the invalid argument with a reasonable default.

Action: Use the control program to check the current state of the value that you attempted to change. The server's log file may also contain information about the exact cause of the problem. Re-issue the operation with correct arguments.

NNL-00020: warning: no TNSNAMES.ORA file and no preferred name servers in SQLNET.ORA

Cause: The control program was unable to find a TNSNAMES.ORA file and was unable to find a default name server in SQLNET.ORA. The control program will operate in this state, but will be unable to resolve any names until a default server has been set, and that server must be set using its raw TNS address.

Action: The control program's SQLNET.ORA file must exist in the correct system-specific location, and must be readable by the control program. The file must contain a names.preferred_servers entry with valid name server addresses. The first server in the preferred-server list must be running, and there must be network connectivity between the control program and that server. Alternatively, a TNSNAMES.ORA file with valid name server information must exist in the correct system-specific location.

NNL-00022: error changing trace level from *num* to *num*, level change ignored

Cause: The user attempted to change the control program's local trace level, and the program encountered an error while changing the level. Usually the problem is that tracing was enabled for the first time (by changing the trace level from OFF to something else) and the trace file is not writeable by the control program.

Action: Check to see that the trace file is writeable. Your documentation will tell you the name of the trace file.

NNL-00023: SET command is missing an argument

Cause: The user attempted to issue a SET command with no argument.

Action: Supply a valid argument to the SET command.

NNL-00024: warning: no preferred name servers in SQLNET.ORA

Cause: The control program was unable to find any preferred name servers in SQLNET.ORA, and will therefore not connect to a default server.

Action: Make sure that the SQLNET.ORA file contains a valid names.preferred_servers entry.

Oracle Names Server Messages

Oracle Names Server Error Messages: NNO-00050 to NNO-00712

NNO-00050: serious errors in configuration data, server cannot run

Cause: The server's configuration data has a problem of some sort which prevents the server from starting.

Action: Previous error messages in the log file will specify the exact problems leading to the shutdown. The problem most frequently occurs when the network is broken up into multiple administrative regions and the delegation points are incorrect. Read the Oracle Names documentation sections on region delegation and ensure that their directions are being followed correctly.

NNO-00051: domain count *num* exceeds maximum of *num*, first *num* will be loaded

Cause: The server's configuration contains more domains than the server can support.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00052: invalid domain description list

Cause: The server's configuration contains an invalid domain description list.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00053: duplicate domain description for domain *str*

Cause: The server's configuration contains duplicate domain descriptions in the domain description list.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00054: invalid domain name *str*

Cause: The server's configuration contains a domain description with an invalid name.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00055: invalid domain minimum TTL *str*

Cause: The server's configuration contains a domain description with an invalid minimum TTL.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00056: warning: domain minimum TTL must be between *num* and *num*, set to *num* seconds

Cause: The server's configuration contains a domain description with an invalid minimum TTL. This error is not fatal; the server will automatically set the TTL to a default value which is suitable for most uses.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00057: loading and verifying topology data

Cause: An informational message written to the log file during normal server start-up.

Action: none

NNO-00058: cannot load topology data from configuration database

Cause: An error was encountered while trying to load the server's topology data from the configuration database. If more information is available, it will appear under this error. This error will cause the server to shut down.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the names.no_region_database parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00059: cannot construct topology checkpoint file name

Cause: the server could not construct a system-dependent file name.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00060: loading server topology from checkpoint file *str*

Cause: An informational message written to the log file when the server has been forced to load from its most recent topology checkpoint file, by setting the `names.no_region_database` parameter to TRUE.

Action: none

NNO-00061: loading data for domain *str*

Cause: An informational message written to the log file during normal server start-up.

Action: none

NNO-00062: cannot load domain data from configuration database

Cause: An error was encountered while trying to load the server's domain data from the configuration database. If more information is available, it will appear under this error. This error will cause the server to shut down.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the `names.no_region_database` parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00063: cannot construct domain checkpoint file name

Cause: the server could not construct a system-dependent file name.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00068: warning: administrative region check failed, next check in *num* seconds

Cause: this warning is issued whenever the server fails to connect to the configuration database to see if any configuration data has changed. The server will automatically begin reissuing reload checks more frequently, and will eventually give up if connections fail continuously for three days.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database.

NNO-00069: warning: too many administrative region check failures, checking disabled

Cause: a warning issued whenever the server has continuously failed for three days in its attempts to connect to the configuration database. The server disables reload checking. Reload checking can later be re-enabled from the Oracle Network Manager or the Oracle Names control program.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the `names.no_region_database` parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00070: administrative region has changed, reloading domain data

Cause: An informational message written to the log file whenever the server's configuration has changed, and the server is reloading the new configuration from the configuration database.

Action: none

NNO-00080: domain *str* cannot be delegated because its parent is already delegated

Cause: an internal delegation error has occurred. Delegation is controlled by the Oracle Network Manager, which enforces correct delegation rules.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00081: domain *str* has no name servers

Cause: an internal configuration error has occurred. The Oracle Network Manager is responsible for configuring Oracle Names servers correctly.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00082: domain *str* is missing my name *str* as a name server

Cause: an internal configuration error has occurred. The Oracle Network Manager is responsible for configuring Oracle Names servers correctly.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00083: domain *str* server *str* has no addresses

Cause: an internal configuration error has occurred. The Oracle Network Manager is responsible for configuring Oracle Names servers correctly.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00084: domain *str* is not in the authoritative domain list

Cause: an internal configuration error has occurred. The Oracle Network Manager is responsible for configuring Oracle Names servers correctly.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00104: line *str*: syntax error, data ignored

Cause: the server found a syntax error its domain data. This message will also appear if the server's internal checkpoint files become corrupted. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00105: line *str*: invalid name *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found an invalid global name in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00106: line *str*: invalid TTL *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found an invalid TTL in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00107: line *str*: ignoring stale checkpoint data

Cause: an informational message which appears during server start-up when the server detects out-of-date cached data in its cache checkpoint file. The message is part of normal server startup.

Action: none

NNO-00108: line *num*: TTL of *num* seconds below domain minimum *num*, using minimum

Cause: the server found an invalid TTL value in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00109: line *str*: invalid data type name *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found an invalid data type name in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00110: line *str*: unknown data type *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found an unknown data type in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00111: line *str*: data type *str* has syntax *str*, should be *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found an invalid data type syntax in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00112: line *str*: ignored duplicate data of type *str*

Cause: the server found a duplicate record in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00113: line *str*: alias data already exists, all other data ignored

Cause: the server found a alias and non-alias data with the same global name in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00114: line *str*: other data exists, alias data ignored

Cause: the server found a alias and non-alias data with the same global name in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00115: line *str*: single-value data type *str*, other instances ignored

Cause: the server found more than one record with the same name and type, when the type allows only a single record with a particular name. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00116: line *str*: data type *str* not allowed here, data ignored

Cause: the server found a record with an invalid data type in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00117: line *str*: missing data type, data ignored

Cause: the server found a record with a missing data type in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00118: line *str*: data length *str* exceeds maximum of *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found a record whose length exceeds an internal limit. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00119: line *str*: server not authoritative for name *str*, data ignored

Cause: the server found a global name in its domain data for which it is not authoritative. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00120: line *str*: topology name *str* not allowed here

Cause: the server found an invalid record in its domain data. The record in question is not loaded, but the server continues to load data.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00150: warning: invalid hint list, no hints loaded

Cause: The server's configuration contains an invalid hint description list. The server will continue to run, but will not load any hints.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00151: warning: ignoring hint for domain *str*, server is authoritative

Cause: the server's configuration contained a hint for a domain in the server's administrative region. The hint is ignored and the server continues to run.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00152: warning: hint count *num* exceeds maximum of *num*, first *num* will be loaded

Cause: There are too many hints in the server's hint list. The server will load a specified maximum number of hints, ignore the rest, and continue running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00153: warning: hint domain *num* has invalid name *str*, hint domain ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a hint domain with an invalid name. The domain is ignored and the server continues to run.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00154: warning: hint *num* has invalid server name *str*, hint ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a hint with an invalid server name. The hint is ignored and the server continues to run.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00155: warning: hint *num* has missing address, hint ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a hint with no server address. The hint is ignored and the server continues to run.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00156: warning: hint *num* address length *num* exceeds maximum of *num*, hint ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a hint whose address length exceeds an internal limit. The hint is ignored and the server continues to run.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00157: warning: hint *num* has invalid address, hint ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a hint with an invalid address. The hint is ignored and the server continues to run.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00158: warning: hint domain count *num* exceeds maximum of *num*, first *num* will be loaded

Cause: The server's hint domain list is too long. The server will load a specified maximum number of hint domains, ignore the rest, and continue running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00159: warning: ignoring duplicate hint domain *num* name *str*

Cause: The server's hint domain list contains a duplicate domain. The duplicate is ignored and the server continues running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00160: warning: ignoring duplicate hint server *str*

Cause: The server's hint server list contains a duplicate server. The duplicate is ignored and the server continues running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00250: invalid administrative region description

Cause: The server encountered an invalid administrative region description during startup. This error will prevent the server from starting. The administrative region description is stored in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.admin_region parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00251: missing administrative region parameter *str*

Cause: The server's administrative region description is missing a required parameter. This error will prevent the server from starting. The administrative region description is stored in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.admin_region parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00252: invalid administrative region parameter *str* value *str*

Cause: The server encountered an invalid administrative region parameter. This error will prevent the server from starting. The administrative region description is stored in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.admin_region parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00253: administrative region parameter *str* length *str* exceeds maximum of *str*

Cause: The server encountered an administrative region parameter whose length exceeds an internal limit. This error will prevent the server from starting. The administrative region description is stored in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.admin_region parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00254: warning: parameter *str* value must be between *num* and *num*, set to *num* seconds

Cause: The server encountered an administrative region parameter with an invalid value. The value is set to a default suitable for most applications, and the server continues running. The administrative region description is stored in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.admin_region parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00255: cannot initialize ROS

Cause: The server was unable to initialize ROS during startup. The error prevents the server from running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00256: using administrative region str

Cause: an informational message which appears during server startup, and notes the name of the administrative region for future diagnostic use by administrators. The message is part of normal server startup.

Action: none

NNO-00257: warning: cannot get serial number from configuration database

Cause: The server encountered an error while trying to get the configuration database's serial number. The error occurs almost always because the server configuration has not been exported from the Netadmin program. The error can also occur any time the server is unable to access the configuration database. If the error occurs during server startup, the server will shut down. If the error occurs during server operation (the server checks the serial number periodically to see if it should reload itself), then the server assumes a transient failure has occurred and repeats the operation a short while later. If the repetitions continue to fail for three days, the server will log another error and stop issuing the serial number load operation.

Action: First make sure that the Netadmin program has exported a server configuration for this name server. Next, make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. If the error occurs during server startup, you can force startup anyway, with checkpoint data, by starting the server with the names.no_region_database parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00258: cannot load configuration from configuration database

Cause: An error was encountered while trying to load the server's configuration from the configuration database. If more information is available, it will appear under this error. This error will cause the server to shut down.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the names.no_region_database parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00259: configuration tables have not been installed or are inaccessible

Cause: The configuration database has not been properly installed.

Action: Make sure the Oracle Network Manager and its database have been properly installed

NNO-00260: loading configuration data from checkpoint file *str*

Cause: An informational message written to the log file when the server has been forced to load from its most recent configuration checkpoint file, by setting the names.no_region_database parameter to TRUE.

Action: none

NNO-00261: cannot construct configuration checkpoint file name

Cause: the server could not construct a system-dependent file name.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00262: warning: cannot write checkpoint file *str*

Cause: the server was unable to write the named checkpoint file. This problem is typically due to the file system's protection settings. The error is not fatal; it simply means the server will not create any checkpoint data. Note, however, that if the configuration database is ever unavailable during a future server startup, the lack of checkpoint data means you will be unable to force a startup from checkpoint data with the names.no_region_database parameter.

Action: Check to see that the server has permission to write the file named in the error message.

NNO-00263: error from configuration database

Cause: the server encountered an error while accessing the configuration database. The error can occur when the database is unavailable, or SQL*Net connectivity to the database is interrupted.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the `names.no_region_database` parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00264: configuration database query returned no data

Cause: the server attempted to fetch data from the configuration database and no data was found.

Action: The error generally appears underneath a more specific error which will tell you the exact nature of the problem.

NNO-00265: warning: cannot load data from checkpoint file

Cause: the server was started using checkpoint data, and was unable to read that data. The remaining errors below this one on the error stack provide more specific information about the problem.

Action: Check to see that the named file exists and that the server has permission to read it.

NNO-00266: cannot find document *str* in configuration database

Cause: The server encountered an error while trying to get its configuration ID from the configuration database. The error can occur any time the server is unable to access the configuration database. This error will cause the server to shut down.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the `names.no_region_database` parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00267: warning: configuration database contains no data for server *str*

Cause: the server successfully contacted the configuration database, but was unable to find any configuration information associated with the server's name. The name is specified in the server's names.ora configuration file. The error occurs almost always because the server configuration has not been exported from the Netadmin program.

Action: Make sure that the Netadmin program has exported a server configuration for this name server.

NNO-00268: warning: configuration database is not used, using checkpoint data instead

Cause: An informational message indicating that the server has been started with the names.no_region_database parameter set to TRUE, and that it will use checkpoint data rather than attempting to contact the configuration database.

Action: none

NNO-00269: configuration database is version *str*, server requires at least version *str*

Cause: The server cannot use the specified configuration database because it is of an incorrect version.

Action: Run the document conversion utility supplied with the Network Manager and re-export your network. The conversion utility will upgrade old documents to a version which can be understood by the name server.

NNO-00270: ORACLE error *str*

Cause: An ORACLE error was encountered while accessing the configuration database. The error can occur when the database is unavailable, or SQL*Net connectivity to the database is interrupted.

Action: Make sure that the database is running, that its name and password as specified in the Oracle Network Manager are accurate, and that there is SQL*Net connectivity between the Oracle Names server and the database. To force the server to start up anyway, using its checkpoint data, start the server with the names.no_region_database parameter set to TRUE. If no checkpoint data is available, the server will shut down.

NNO-00271: warning: names.ora region is version *str*, network definition is version *str*

Cause: The region description in names.ora is out of synch with the network definition.

Action: No action is required unless the name server cannot run with the network definition. To be safe names.ora should be updated with one which is consistent with the network definition.

NNO-00300: no listen addresses specified, at least one is required

Cause: the server's configuration is missing addresses on which to listen.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00304: listen address *str* length *str* exceeds maximum of *str*

Cause: the length of one of the server's listen addresses exceeds an internal limit.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00307: invalid server name *str*

Cause: the server's name is invalid. The name is specified in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.server_name parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00311: invalid listen address list

Cause: the server's configuration contains an invalid listen address list.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00312: listen address *str* is invalid

Cause: the server's configuration contains an invalid listen address.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00313: server password length *str* exceeds maximum of *str*

Cause: the server's password length exceeds an internal limit.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00314: error changing trace level from *num* to *num*, level change ignored

Cause: the server encountered an error while changing its trace level in response to a request from the Oracle Names control program.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00320: missing server name parameter

Cause: the server could not find a names.server_name parameter. The name is specified in the server's names.ora configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the names.server_name parameter in names.ora is correct. The names.ora file is automatically generated by the Oracle Network Manager, but administrators can edit the file at any time, introducing errors. If the file was never changed, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00600: warning: forwarder count *num* exceeds maximum of *num*, first *num* will be loaded

Cause: the server's configuration contains too many default forwarders. The server loads a specified maximum number of forwarders, ignores the rest, and continues running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00601: warning: no forwarders, DEFAULT-FORWARDERS-ONLY mode ignored

Cause: the server's configuration enables DEFAULT-FORWARDERS-ONLY mode but the configuration contains no default forwarders. The server ignores the request and continues running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00602: warning: forwarder *num* has invalid address, forwarder ignored

Cause: One of the forwarders in the default forwarder list has an invalid address. The forwarder definition is ignored and the server continues running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00608: received corrupted message

Cause: The server received a corrupted request. The request is ignored.

Action: corrupted requests are usually caused by transient network problems. If many corrupted messages are received, turn on tracing for further information. If the errors persist, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00609: warning: forwarder *num* address length *num* exceeds maximum of *num*, ignored

Cause: the server's configuration contains a forwarder address whose length exceeds an internal limit.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00610: detected possible alias loop involving name *str*

Cause: the server detected an alias loop involving the specified name. An alias loop occurs when an alias "X" points to another alias "Y", which points back to "X" rather than to an address or other name server data. The loop can contain more hops but the basic idea remains the same. Loops occur when administrators mis-enter network data, particularly when an alias in one administrative region points to data in another administrative region.

Action: Use the Oracle Names control program to query for the specified name. The control program will describe the alias path, and you can use that information to find which names are incorrect and what administrative regions the incorrect data belongs to.

NNO-00622: warning: too many auto-refresh failures for name *str*, query expired

Cause: If an auto-refresh query is issued and continuously returns an error for three days, the query is removed from the auto-refresh queue and a warning logged. The query can be restarted from the Oracle Names control program.

Action: this message will be preceded by numerous warnings that the query in question is failing. Use the Oracle Names control program to describe the failing query. Make sure the server being queried is running and that there is network connectivity between the querying server and the server being queried.

NNO-00626: cannot enable DEFAULT-FORWARDERS-ONLY mode, no default forwarders exist

Cause: The ORacle Names Control Program issued a request to enable DEFAULT FORWARDERS-ONLY mode, and the request was ignored because the server has no default forwarders.

Action: None.

NNO-00629: warning: invalid forwarder list, no default forwarders loaded

Cause: The server's configuration contains an invalid forwarder description list.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00631: warning: forwarder *num* has invalid name *str*, forwarder ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a forwarder description with an invalid server name.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00632: warning: forwarder *num* has missing address, forwarder ignored

Cause: The server's configuration contains a forwarder description with a missing address.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00633: detected fatal delegation loop involving server *str*

Cause: the server detected a fatal delegation loop while forwarding a request. A loop occurs when the server's topology data indicates that it should forward a request to itself. The server immediately shuts down in response to this error.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00634: received authoritative name *str* when we are its authority

Cause: a server "X" received authoritative data from another server "Y" when server "X" is also authoritative for the data. Such situations should never arise because if server "X" is authoritative for the requested data, it should never forward the request to another server.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00635: warning: ignoring duplicate forwarder *str*

Cause: The server's default forwarder list contains a duplicate server. The duplicate is ignored and the server continues running.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00700: warning: cannot checkpoint the cache, trying again in *num* seconds

Cause: The server was unable to perform its normal periodic cache checkpointing, typically because the cache checkpoint file could not be written. The cache checkpoint file name appears as an informational message during server start-up.

Action: Check to see that the server has permission to write the cache checkpoint file, and that there is sufficient disk space for the file to be written.

NNO-00701: warning: cannot construct checkpoint file name, checkpointing disabled

Cause: the server could not construct a system-dependent file name.

Action: An internal error not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and restart the server. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NNO-00705: warning: cannot open checkpoint file *str*, checkpointing disabled

Cause: the server was unable to open the named checkpoint file for writing. This problem is typically due to the file system's protection settings. The error is not fatal; it simply means the server will not checkpoint its cache.

Action: Check to see that the server has permission to write the file named in the error message.

NNO-00709: failed delete of cache checkpoint file *str*, cache flush may not work

Cause: the server attempted to flush its cache, which also deletes the cache checkpoint file. The file deletion failed, although the rest of the cache flush succeeded. Succeeding errors describe the reason for the deletion failure.

Action: This error typically occurs when two cache-flush operations are issued in succession without an intervening cache checkpoint operation (which would recreate the file). The first deletes the cache file, the second attempts to do so, but fails since the file has already been deleted. In such cases, the message is harmless and can be ignored. If, however, the error occurs because the server lacks permission to delete the file, then you must change the file system permissions so the server is allowed to delete the file.

NNO-00712: warning: group *str* cache checkpoint failed

Cause: The server was unable to perform its normal periodic cache checkpointing, typically because the cache checkpoint file could not be written. The cache checkpoint file name appears as an informational message during server start-up.

Action: Check to see that the server has permission to write the cache checkpoint file, and that there is sufficient disk space for the file to be written.

Names Server Network Presentation Layer Messages

Names Server Network Presentation Layer: NPL-00400 to NPL-00420

NPL-00410: incoming ASN.1 value too large (*str* octets) to store locally

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine was unable to translate an ASN.1 construct to its host representation because the construct was too big.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00411: incoming ASN.1 NULL encoding has nonzero length of *str*

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received a corrupted ASN.1 construct.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00412: incoming ASN.1 BOOLEAN encoding has incorrect length of *str*

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received a corrupted ASN.1 construct.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00413: incoming ASN.1 encoding has length *str*, maximum allowed is *str*

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received an ASN.1 construct too large for it to process.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00414: incoming ASN.1 type tag is greater than maximum of 16383

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received an illegal ASN.1 construct.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00415: received unsupported ASN.1 INDEFINITE-LENGTH encoding

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received an ASN.1 encoding which it could not process because its implementation does not support it.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00416: received illegal ASN.1 encoding length of *str*

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received a corrupted ASN.1 construct.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00417: received ASN.1 length octet count greater than maximum of *str*

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received an ASN.1 encoding which it could not process because its implementation does not support it.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00418: received malformed ASN.1 object identifier

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received a corrupted ASN.1 construct.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00419: received ASN.1 object identifier with sub-identifier that is too large

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received an ASN.1 encoding which it could not process because its implementation does not support it.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

NPL-00420: received ASN.1 object identifier with more than 256 sub-identifiers

Cause: The ASN.1 protocol engine received an ASN.1 encoding which it could not process because its implementation does not support it.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the failing operation. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

Object Type Translator Messages

This chapter lists messages generated by the Object Type Translator. The likely cause(s) of the event(s) generating the message and recommended corrective action are also presented.

The error code consists of a prefix, severity code, and sequence number. The prefix O2 shows that the error was issued by Object Type Translator. An additional letter indicated whether the error was caused by the interface, a file read, or unparsing:

Prefix	Meaning
O2I	interface error
O2F	file read error
O2U	unparsing error

There are four severity codes, described in the following table.

Code	Meaning
W	Warning — despite an error, a compilable output file was created.
S	Severe error — despite an error, an output file was created. However, it might not be correct.
F	Fatal error — no output file was created because of a user error, an internal problem or because a resource (such as memory) was unavailable or ran out.

00101-00126: Object Type Translator Initialization Messages

O2I-00101: invalid value for the USERID parameter

Cause: The value supplied for the USERID parameter is not a legal<username>/<password>[@<dbname>] string.

Action: Set the USERID option to the correct <username>/<password> or <username>/<password>@<database name> combination to use when connecting to the database. If you have an OPSS account, you may instead omit the USERID option, in which case OTT will attempt to connect to the database using the userid OPSS<username>. The USERID option may be specified on the command line or in a CONFIG file.

O2I-00102: unable to connect to Oracle

Cause: OTT could not connect to Oracle with the username, password, and, if applicable, database link that was supplied. Either the USERID option value was incorrect, or, if the USERID was not supplied, the userid OPSS<username> was not accepted.

Action: Check that the username and password are current and correct. Run another program that connects to Oracle to verify that you can connect using that username and password.

O2I-00103: two file names refer to the same HFILE file in the INTYPE file

Cause: Two different file names have been used in the INTYPE file to refer to the same HFILE file, or different file names have been used to refer to the same HFILE file on the command line and in the INTYPE file.

Action: Consistently refer to each HFILE file using the same file name.

O2I-00110: internal error in OTT component O2I

Cause: An internal OTT error occurred in the O2I component of OTT.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2I-00111: unable to allocate memory

Cause: OTT was unable to allocate memory.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2I-00112: unable to write to the HFILE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred when attempting to write to the HFILE file.

Action: Make sure you have operating system permission to write to the file. Also, make sure disk space is available.

O2I-00113: no HFILE specified

Cause: The HFILE file to which C declarations generated by OTT are written was not specified.

Action: Specify the global HFILE option on the command line or in a CONFIG file. You may choose a different HFILE for a particular type by specifying a different HFILE in the INTYPE file entry describing the type. If every INTYPE file entry specifies an HFILE, and if none of the types in the HFILE require declarations of types not mentioned there, the global HFILE option may be omitted. An INTYPE file generated by a previous invocation of OTT satisfies these conditions.

O2I-00114: invalid HFILE file name

Cause: The HFILE specified filename is not syntactically correct.

Action: Make sure the HFILE filename is spelled correctly.

O2I-00115: error opening the HFILE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open the HFILE file for writing.

Action: Make sure the HFILE filename is spelled correctly. Try creating or modifying the HFILE to make sure you have write access to the file.

O2I-00116: unable to close the HFILE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to close the HFILE file.

Action: Try creating or modifying the HFILE file to make sure you are able to access the file.

O2I-00117: internal error: No message file for component O2U

Cause: The message file for the internal OTT component O2U was not found. OTT may not be correctly installed.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2I-00118: this user-defined type was not found in the database

Cause: A user-defined type specified in the INTYPE file was not found in the database.

Action: Make sure the name of the type is spelled correctly. Make sure the type is actually declared in the database.

O2I-00119: warning reported by subsystem:\n

Cause: A subsystem invoked by OTT reported a warning. This warning immediately follows the “Warning reported by subsystem” message.

Action: Examine the warning reported by the subsystem to determine its cause.

O2I-00120: error reported by subsystem:\n

Cause: A subsystem invoked by OTT reported an error. This error immediately follows the “Error reported by subsystem” message.

Action: Examine the error message reported by the subsystem to determine its cause.

O2I-00121: no value was specified for the CODE option

Cause: The required CODE option was not specified on the command line or in a configuration file.

Action: Specify the CODE option on the command line or in a configuration file. Currently, the following values of the CODE option are supported: CODE=ANSI_C, CODE=KR_C, CODE=C.

O2I-00122: invalid filename for the INITFILE file

Cause: The filename specified for the INITFILE file is not syntactically correct.

Action: Make sure the filename of the INITFILE file is spelled correctly.

O2I-00123: unable to close the INITFILE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to close the INITFILE file.

Action: Try opening the INITFILE file with an editor to make sure the file can be accessed.

O2I-00124: error opening the INITFILE file for writing

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open the INITFILE file for writing.

Action: Make sure the INITFILE filename is spelled correctly. Try creating or modifying the INITFILE file to make sure you have write access to the file.

O2I-00125: error writing to the INITFILE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred when attempting to write to the INITFILE file.

Action: Make sure you have operating system permission to write to the file. Also, make sure disk space is available.

**O2I-00126: you must specify an INTYPE file with
SCHEMA_NAMES=FROM_INTYPE**

Cause: A request was made in the option SCHEMA_NAMES=FROM_INTYPE that schema names be written to the OUTTYPE file as given in the INTYPE file. However, an INTYPE file was not specified.

Action: Either supply the name of an INTYPE file, or specify the SCHEMA_NAMES option ALWAYS or IF_NEEDED.

O2I-00127: illegal INITFUNC name

Cause: The name of the INITFUNC function is not a legal C or C++ identifier.

Action: Specify the name of the INITFUNC function as a legal C or C++ identifier. This name may be given in the INTYPE file, given on the command line, or derived from the INITFILE name.

O2I-00128: unable to write to the Java file

Cause: An operating system error occurred when attempting to write to a Java source file.

Action: Make sure you have operating system permission to write to the file. Also, make sure disk space is available.

O2I-00129: no Java file specified

Cause: The file to which Java declarations generated by OTT are written was not specified.

Action: This message should never be seen, because Java files are named after the classes declared within them. Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2I-00130: invalid Java file name

Cause: A Java file name was specified that is not syntactically correct.

Action: Make sure the Java filename is spelled correctly.

O2I-00131: error opening a Java file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open a Java file for writing.

Action: Make sure the filename is spelled correctly. Try creating or modifying the file to make sure you have write access to the file.

O2I-00132: unable to close a Java file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to close a Java file.

Action: Try creating or modifying the Java file to make sure you are able to access the file.

O2I-00133: an error occurred for which no message is available

Cause: The cause of this error was not reported.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

00200-00210: Object Type Translator Unparser Messages

O2U-00200: internal error in OTT facility O2U

Cause: An internal OTT error occurred in the O2U facility of OTT.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2U-00201: illegal arguments to function o2upt()

Cause: Illegal arguments were passed to the function o2upt(). This is an internal error that should not be encountered by an end user.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2U-00202: invalid data passed to function

Cause: Arguments with incorrect values were passed to the function o2upt(). This is an internal error that should not be encountered by the end user.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2U-00203: type to be declared must be an object type or a named collection type

Cause: A type specified in the INTYPE file was not an object type or a named collection type. OTT will only generate declarations for these types.

Action: You are probably asking OTT to declare a built-in type. Because this type is predefined, no declaration is required. Do not ask OTT to generate a declaration for this type.

O2U-00204: unable to convert from the database character set to the compiler character set

Cause: The name of a type, attribute, or method cannot be converted from the client character set in effect when OTT was invoked to the compiler character set (typically ASCII or EBCDIC).

Action: A name is translated first from the database character set to the client character set, and then from the client character set to the compiler character set. The client character set is specified in a platform-dependent manner (On UNIX platforms, the client character set is specified by setting the NLS_LANG environment variable.) Use a client character set that includes the character set of the INTYPE file and can be translated to the compiler character set. The database character set is one such character set. Specify synonyms in the INTYPE file for any names of database objects that cannot be successfully translated to the client character set.

O2U-00205: none of the characters in a type name were legal identifier characters

Cause: None of the characters in the name of a user-defined type could be translated to a character that may begin a C or C++ identifier, such as a letter or an underscore.

Action: Specify an explicit translation for the type name in the INTYPE file.

O2U-00206: some characters in a type name were not legal identifier characters

Cause: One or more characters in the name of a user-define type could not be translated to a character that may appear in a C or C++ identifier, such as a letter, an underscore, or a digit. The characters that could not be translated were replaced with underscores.

Action: Use the translated type name with added underscores, or specify an explicit translation for the type name in the INTYPE file.

O2U-00207: none of the characters in an attribute name were legal identifier characters

Cause: None of the characters in the name of an attribute of a type could be translated to a character that begins a C or C++ identifier, such as a letter or an underscore. To find the affected attribute, look in the declaration generated for this type for data member names that are obviously incorrect.

Action: Specify an explicit translation for the attribute name in the INTYPE file.

O2U-00208: one or more attribute names contained illegal identifier characters

Cause: If an attribute name contains one or more characters that can not be translated to a legal C or C++ identifier character, the characters that can not be translated are replaced with underscores. This type has one or more such attributes. To find the affected attributes, look in the declaration generated for

this type for data member names that have extra underscores not present in the original attribute names.

Action: You can use the data member names that have extra underscores if you want, or you can specify an explicit translation for the affected attribute names in the INTYPE file.

O2U-00209: attribute or function name to be translated was not found

Cause: This name, for which a translation was requested, is not the name of an attribute or a function of the current type.

Action: Make sure that the name is spelled correctly, and is the name of an attribute or function defined in the current type.

O2U-00210: unable to allocate memory

Cause: OTT was unable to allocate memory.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

00301-00326 Object Type Translator Type File Messages

O2F-00301: error attempting to read from the INTYPE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to read from the INTYPE file.

Action: Try opening the INTYPE file with an editor to make sure you are able to access the file.

O2F-00302: unable to allocate memory

Cause: OTT was unable to allocate memory.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2F-00303: no INTYPE file was specified

Cause: The required option INTYPE was not specified.

Action: Set the INTYPE option to the name of the file containing names of types for OTT to translate. The INTYPE option may be specified on the command line or in a CONFIG file.

O2F-00304: invalid filename for the INTYPE file

Cause: The filename specified for the INTYPE file is not syntactically correct.

Action: Make sure you spelled the filename of the INTYPE file correctly.

O2F-00305: error opening the INTYPE file for reading

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open the INTYPE file.

Action: Make sure the filename of the INTYPE file is spelled correctly. Try opening the INTYPE file with an editor to make sure you have access to the file.

O2F-00306: unable to close the INTYPE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to close the INTYPE file.

Action: Try opening the INTYPE file with an editor to make sure you are able to access the file.

O2F-00307: unable to read the INTYPE file

Cause: The first token of the INTYPE file was not read. Either an operating system error occurred while attempting to read from the INTYPE file, or all lines of the INTYPE file are blank lines or comment lines.

Action: Try opening the INTYPE file with an editor to make sure you are able to access the file. Make sure the INTYPE file contains one or more type specifications.

O2F-00308: no type specifications were seen in the INTYPE file

Cause: Either there are no type specifications in the INTYPE file, or the first type specification could not be read due to a previously reported error.

Action: Fix any previously reported errors. Make sure there are one or more type specifications in the INTYPE file.

O2F-00309: name of user-defined type is illegal or missing

Cause: The name of a user-defined type is expected following the keyword TYPE at the beginning of a type specification. No legal type name was seen.

Action: Make sure that the type specification is syntactically correct, and that the type name is spelled correctly.

O2F-00310: illegal or missing identifier name

Cause: A legal C or C++ identifier was expected following AS, but was not seen.

Action: Use a legal C or C++ identifier, consisting of letters, digits, and underscores not beginning with a digit.

O2F-00311: illegal or missing file name

Cause: A legal file name was expected, but was not seen.

Action: Make sure your TYPE file syntax is correct. Use a correct file name.

O2F-00312: illegal or missing type version string

Cause: A type version name was expected, but was not seen.

Action: Make sure your TYPE file syntax is correct. Use a correct version name.

O2F-00313: illegal or missing attribute name

Cause: An attribute name was expected in the INTYPE file, but was not seen.

Action: Make sure your TYPE file syntax is correct. Use a correct attribute name.

O2F-00314: AS expected but not seen in the INTYPE file

Cause: Incorrect syntax in the INTYPE file.

Action: Make sure your TYPE file syntax is correct.

O2F-00315: an attribute of a type is listed twice in a type specification

Cause: An attribute of a user-defined type is listed twice in a type specification in the INTYPE file. The second occurrence is ignored.

Action: Remove one of the two occurrences of the attribute.

O2F-00316: an unexpected token was seen at the end of a type specification

Cause: There is a syntax error in the INTYPE file.

Action: Check your documentation to make sure the type specifications in your INTYPE file are syntactically correct.

O2F-00317: error opening the ERRTYPE file for writing

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open the ERRTYPE file for writing.

Action: Make sure you spelled the ERRTYPE filename correctly. Try creating or modifying the ERRTYPE file to make sure you have write access to the file.

O2F-00318: error writing to the OUTTYPE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred when attempting to write to the OUTTYPE file.

Action: Make sure you have operating system permission to write to the file. Also, make sure disk space is available.

O2F-00319: no OUTTYPE file specified

Cause: The required option OUTTYPE was not specified.

Action: Set the OUTTYPE option to the name of the file to which the TYPE file produced by OTT should be written. The OUTTYPE option may be specified on the command line or in a CONFIG file.

O2F-00320: invalid filename for the OUTTYPE file

Cause: The filename specified for the OUTTYPE file is not syntactically correct.

Action: Make sure you spelled the filename of the OUTTYPE file correctly.

O2F-00321: error opening the OUTTYPE file for writing

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open the OUTTYPE file.

Action: Make sure you spelled the filename of the OUTTYPE file correctly. Make sure you have operating system permission to open the file.

O2F-00322: unable to close the OUTTYPE file

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to close the OUTTYPE file.

Action: Try opening the OUTTYPE file with an editor to make sure you are able to access the file.

O2F-00323: internal error in OTT facility O2F

Cause: An internal OTT error occurred in the O2F component of OTT.

Action: Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2F-00324: unable to convert from the database character set to the compiler character set

Cause: The name of a type, attribute, or method cannot be converted from the client character set in effect when OTT was invoked to the compiler character set (typically ASCII or EBCDIC).

Action: A name is translated first from the database character set to the client character set, and then from the client character set to the compiler character set. The client character set is specified in a platform-dependent manner (On UNIX platforms, the client character set is specified by setting the NLS_LANG environment variable). Use a client character set that can be translated to the compiler character set. The compiler character set itself is one such character set. Specify synonyms in the INTYPE file for any names of database objects that cannot be successfully translated to the client character set.

O2F-00325: none of the characters in a name were legal identifier characters

Cause: None of the characters in the name of a database entity could be translated to a character that may begin a C or C++ identifier, such as a letter or an underscore.

Action: Specify an explicit translation for the name in the INTYPE file.

O2F-00326: some characters in this name were not legal identifier characters

Cause: One or more characters in the name of a database entity could not be translated to a character that may appear in a C or C++ identifier, such as a letter, an underscore, or a digit. The characters that could not be translated were replaced with underscores.

Action: Make sure that the name is spelled correctly, and that it is terminated by a blank, the end of a line, or an equals sign (“=”). You may use the translated name with added underscores, or you may specify an explicit translation for the name in the INTYPE file.

O2F-00327: CASE option has an illegal value

Cause: The value given for the CASE option in the INTYPE file is not legal.

Action: Change the value given for the CASE option to one of the following legal values: SAME, LOWER, UPPER, or OPPOSITE.

O2F-00328: illegal INITFUNC name

Cause: The function name given for the INITFUNC option in the INTYPE file is not a legal C or C++ identifier.

Action: Change the name of the INITFUNC function to a legal C or C++ identifier.

O2F-00329: type or option specification expected

Cause: A type or option specification was expected in the INTYPE file, but was not seen.

Action: Check the INTYPE file for syntax errors. Supply a type or option specification. A type specification begins with the word TYPE. An option specification begins with the word CASE, INITFILE, or INITFUNC.

O2F-00330: name exceeds 265 bytes in length

Cause: A name seen in the INTYPE file exceeds 265 bytes in length.

Action: Choose a shorter name.

O2F-00331: a syntactically illegal name was seen in the INTYPE file

Cause: A syntactic error, such as mismatched or incorrectly placed quotes, occurred in a name used in the INTYPE file.

Action: Make sure that the name is either quoted in full or not quoted at all. If the name is quoted, make sure that both the opening quote and the closing quote are present.

O2F-00332: a database link may not appear in the name of a user-defined type

Cause: A database link was seen in the name of a user-defined type. This feature is not yet supported.

Action: Declare the user-defined type in the database to which OTT connects.

O2F-00333: an unexpected token appeared where a keyword was expected in the INTYPE file

Cause: A keyword such as TYPE was expected in the INTYPE file, but an incorrect or misspelled keyword was seen.

Action: Verify that your TYPE specification obeys the syntax described in your documentation. Verify that your keyword is spelled correctly.

O2F-00334: a user-defined type is listed more than once in the INTYPE file

Cause: The same name of a user-defined type appears in more than one type specification. The duplicate specifications of the type name will be ignored.

Action: Put all of the information about the type, including all type name and attribute name translations, in a single TYPE specification, and eliminate the duplicate TYPE specifications.

O2F-00335: internal error in O2F component of OTT

Cause: A request was made that all types in the database schema are to be unparsed. An internal error occurred when initiating access to the database.

Action: Unparse from an INTYPE file. Contact ORACLE customer support.

O2F-00336: error reported by subsystem:\n

Cause: A request was made that all types in the database schema are to be unparsed. An error occurred in a subsystem when accessing the database.

Action: Examine the error message reported by the subsystem to determine its cause. Unparse from an INTYPE file.

O2F-00337: error unparsing schema. Schema empty or no connection to Oracle

Cause: A request was made that all types in the database schema are to be unparsed. Either OTT cannot connect to the Oracle database, or the database contains no user types that may be unparsed.

Action: Ensure that a login/password string was specified for OTT and that the Oracle database can be accessed with it. Ensure that the USER_TYPES table in the database contains at least one row.

Server Messages: ORA-00000 to ORA-02350

00000-00100: Oracle Server

This section lists the messages generated by the Oracle Server.

If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about error messages in that environment.

ORA-00000: normal, successful completion

Cause: An operation has completed normally, having met no exceptions.

Action: No action required.

ORA-00001: unique constraint *table.column* violated

Cause: An update or insert statement attempted to insert a duplicate key.

Action: Either remove the unique restriction or do not insert the key.

ORA-00017: session requested to set trace event

Cause: The current session was requested to set a trace event by another session.

Action: This is used internally; no action required.

ORA-00018: maximum number of sessions exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of sessions is specified by the initialization parameter `SESSIONS`. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this message occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the `SESSIONS` parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle.

ORA-00019: maximum number of session licenses exceeded

Cause: All licenses are in use.

Action: Call customer support before increasing the number of session licenses.

ORA-00020: maximum number of processes *num* exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of processes is specified by the initialization parameter PROCESSES. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this message occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the PROCESSES parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle.

ORA-00021: session attached to some other process; cannot switch session

Cause: The user session is currently being used by someone else.

Action: Do not execute calls in a user session concurrently.

ORA-00022: invalid session id; access denied

Cause: Either the session specified does not exist, or the caller does not have the privilege to access it.

Action: Specify a valid session ID. This requires ownership of the session id or the CHANGE_USER privilege.

ORA-00023: session references process' private memory; cannot detach session

Cause: An attempt was made to detach the current session, which contains references to the process' private memory.

Action: A session may contain references to process memory (PGA) if it has an open network connection, a very large context area, or operating system privileges. To allow the detach, it may be necessary to close the session's database link or cursors. Detaching a session with operating system privileges is always disallowed.

ORA-00024: logins from more than one process not allowed in single-process mode

Cause: An attempt was made to log in more than once from different processes after Oracle had been started in single-process mode.

Action: When Oracle is running in single-process mode, out of the previous process before trying to log in from another one.

ORA-00025: failed to allocate *num*

Cause: An allocation failed because Oracle ran out of memory.

Action: Restart Oracle with a larger SGA heap.

ORA-00026: missing or invalid session id

Cause: The session ID string specified in the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION command was invalid, or no string was specified.

Action: Retry the command with a valid session ID.

ORA-00027: cannot kill current session

Cause: An attempt was made to kill the current session with the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION command.

Action: If it is necessary to kill the current session, do so from another session.

ORA-00028: your session has been killed

Cause: A privileged user killed the session and it is no longer logged in to the database.

Action: Contact the database administrator. The administrator may be attempting to perform an operation that requires users to be logged out. When the database administrator announces that the database is available, log in and resume work.

ORA-00029: session is not a user session

Cause: The session ID specified in an ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION command was not a user session. For example, the session may be recursively started.

Action: Retry the command with a valid session ID.

ORA-00030: user session ID does not exist

Cause: The user session ID no longer exists, probably because the session was logged out.

Action: Use a valid session ID.

ORA-00031: session marked for kill

Cause: The session specified in the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION command cannot be killed immediately because the session is involved in a non-interruptible operation. For example, rolling back a transaction or being blocked by a network operation. The session has been marked to be killed as soon as possible after the current operation is done.

Action: No action required. The session will be killed when the operation is completed. Further executions of the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION command may cause the session to be killed sooner.

ORA-00032: invalid session migration password

Cause: The session migration password specified in a session creation call was invalid (probably too long).

Action: Retry with a valid password, less than 30 characters.

ORA-00033: current session has empty migration password

Cause: An attempt was made to detach or clone the current session, and it has an empty migration password. This is not allowed.

Action: Create the session with a non-empty migration password.

ORA-00034: cannot COMMIT or ROLLBACK in current PL/SQL session

Cause: An attempt was made to ROLLBACK from a PL/SQL object (procedure, function, package) in a session where COMMIT and ROLLBACK are disabled by an ALTER SESSION DISABLE COMMIT IN PROCEDURE statement.

Action: Enable COMMITs from PL/SQL in this session or do not attempt a COMMIT or ROLLBACK when disabled.

ORA-00035: LICENSE_MAX_USERS cannot be less than current number of users

Cause: Specified value for LICENSE_MAX_USERS is less than current number of users.

Action: Check the license limit and drop extra users or purchase more licenses.

ORA-00036: maximum number of recursive sql levels *num* exceeded

Cause: An attempt was made to go more than the specified number of recursive SQL levels was made.

Action: Remove the recursive SQL, possibly a recursive trigger.

ORA-00050: O/S error occurred while obtaining an enqueue. See O/S error

Cause: Could not obtain the operating system resources necessary for an Oracle enqueue. This most often occurs when the user resource quota on the operating system is too low.

Action: Look up the operating system error in the operating system-specific Oracle documentation and perform the needed action.

ORA-00051: time-out occurred while waiting for resource

Cause: This message is usually caused by an instance that has terminated abnormally.

Action: Restart any non-recovered instances.

ORA-00052: maximum number of enqueue resources *num* exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of enqueue resources is specified by the initialization parameter ENQUEUE_RESOURCES. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this message occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the ENQUEUE_RESOURCES parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle.

ORA-00053: maximum number of enqueues exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable and the enqueue list for the resource had reached its maximum length. If a request is made for a resource that is unavailable, the request is enqueued to wait for the resource. The number of requests that may be queued for a given resource is specified by the initialization parameter ENQUEUE_RESOURCES. When this maximum is reached, no more requests may be added to the enqueue list.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this message occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the ENQUEUE_RESOURCES parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle.

ORA-00054: resource busy and acquire with NOWAIT specified

Cause: The NOWAIT keyword forced a return to the command prompt because a resource was unavailable for a LOCK TABLE or SELECT FOR UPDATE command.

Action: Try the command after a few minutes or enter the command without the NOWAIT keyword.

ORA-00055: maximum number of DML locks exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of DML locks is specified by the DML_LOCKS parameter in the initialization parameter file. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this message occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the DML_LOCKS parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle.

ORA-00056: DDL lock on object “*str.name*” already held in an incompatible mode

Cause: The attempted lock is incompatible with the DDL lock already held on the object. This usually occurs when attempting to drop a table that has parse locks.

Action: Before attempting to drop a table, check that it has no parse locks. Wait a few minutes before retrying the operation.

ORA-00057: maximum number of temporary table locks exceeded

Cause: The number of temporary tables equals or exceeds the number of temporary table locks. Temporary tables are often created by large sorts.

Action: Increase the TEMPORARY_TABLE_LOCKS parameter and restart Oracle.

ORA-00058: DB_BLOCK_SIZE must be *num* to mount this database not *num*

Cause: The DB_BLOCK_SIZE parameter value in the initialization parameter file used to start a database does not match the value used when that database was created. Potential reasons for this mismatch are

- mounting the wrong database
- using the wrong initialization parameter file
- the DB_BLOCK_SIZE value was changed

Action: For one of the above causes, either

- mount the correct database
- use the correct initialization parameter file
- correct the DB_BLOCK_SIZE parameter value

ORA-00059: maximum number of DB_FILES exceeded

Cause: An unavailable resource was requested. The maximum number of datafiles is specified by the DB_FILES parameter in the initialization parameter file. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try again when the resource is freed. If this message occurs often, Oracle must be shut down and restarted after increasing the DB_FILES parameter in the initialization parameter file. If the DB_FILES parameter cannot be

changed because it is already set to the MAXDATAFILES parameter value, set at database creation, you must create a new control file.

ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource

Cause: Your session and another session are waiting for a resource locked by the other. This condition is known as a deadlock. To resolve the deadlock, one or more statements were rolled back for the other session to continue work.

Action: Either

- Enter a ROLLBACK statement and re-execute all statements since the last commit or
- Wait until the lock is released, possibly a few minutes, and re-execute the rolled back statements.

ORA-00061: another instance has a different DML_LOCKS setting

Cause: The shared instance being started is using DML locks and the running instances are not, or vice versa.

Action: Either

- Do not use DML_LOCKS by setting DML_LOCKS to zero at all instances.
- Use DML_LOCKS by setting DML_LOCKS to a positive integer at all instances.

ORA-00062: DML full-table lock cannot be acquired; DML_LOCKS is 0

Cause: The instance was started with the initialization parameter DML_LOCKS set to zero, but the statement being executed needs a full-table lock (S, X, or SRX).

Action: Set DML_LOCKS to a non-zero value, restart the instance, and re-enter the statement.

ORA-00063: LOG_FILES initialization parameter exceeded

Cause: The value of the LOG_FILES initialization parameter was exceeded.

Action: Increase the value of LOG_FILES and warm start Oracle. The value needs to be as large as the highest number log that currently exists rather than just the count of the logs that exist. If this parameter cannot be increased because it would exceed the MAXLOGFILES set at database creation, you must create a new control file first.

ORA-00064: object is too large to allocate on this O/S *num*, *num*

Cause: The initialization parameter `DB_BLOCK_SIZE` is set to a value that calls for more contiguous space than can be allocated on the operating system being used.

Action: Reduce the value of `DB_BLOCK_SIZE` so that the requested contiguous space is within the capacity of the operating system.

ORA-00065: initialization of `FIXED_DATE` failed

Cause: An attempt was made to enter a fixed date string that was not in the proper format.

Action: Enter the date string using the format `YYYY-MM-DD:HH24:MI:SS`.

ORA-00066: `LOG_FILES` is *num* but needs to be *num* to be compatible

Cause: The maximum number of redo log files supported by this instance is not the same as for the other instances. All instances must be able to open all the files any instance can open.

Action: Check that the `LOG_FILES` initialization parameter is the same for all instances.

ORA-00067: invalid value *num* for parameter *num*, must be at least *num*

Cause: The value for the initialization parameter is invalid.

Action: Choose a value as indicated by the message. Change the value of the `LOG_FILES` parameter to be compatible.

ORA-00068: invalid value *num* for parameter *num*, must be between *num* and *num*

Cause: The value for the initialization parameter is invalid.

Action: Choose a value as indicated by the message. Change the value of the `LOG_FILES` parameter to be compatible.

ORA-00069: cannot acquire lock -- table locks disabled for *name*

Cause: A command was issued that tried to lock the table indicated in the message. Examples of commands that can lock tables are `LOCK TABLE`, `ALTER TABLE ... ADD (...)`, and so on.

Action: Use the `ALTER TABLE ... ENABLE TABLE LOCK` command, and retry the command.

ORA-00070: command *name* is not valid

Cause: An invalid debugger command was specified.

Action: Type `HELP` to see the list of available commands.

ORA-00071: process number must be between 1 and *num*

Cause: An invalid process number was specified.

Action: Specify a valid process number.

**ORA-00072: process **

Cause: An invalid process was specified.

Action: Specify a valid process.

ORA-00073: command *name* takes between *num1* and *num2* argument(s)

Cause: An incorrect number of arguments was specified.

Action: Specify the correct number of arguments. Type HELP to see the list of commands and their syntax.

ORA-00074: no process has been specified

Cause: No debug process has been specified.

Action: Specify a valid process.

**ORA-00075: process **

Cause: The specified process was not logged on to the current instance.

Action: Specify a valid process.

ORA-00076: dump *name* not found

Cause: An attempt was made to invoke a dump which doesn't exist.

Action: Type DUMPLIST to see the list of available dumps.

ORA-00077: dump *name* is not valid

Cause: An attempt was made to invoke an invalid dump.

Action: Try another dump.

ORA-00078: cannot dump variables by name

Cause: An attempt was made to dump a variable by name on a system which does not support this feature.

Action: Try the PEEK command.

ORA-00079: variable *var* not found

Cause: An attempt was made to dump a variable which doesn't exist.

Action: Use a valid variable name.

ORA-00080: invalid global area specified by level *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to dump an invalid global area.

Action: Use level 1 for the PGA, 2 for the SGA, and 3 for the UGA. Use *extra + level* to dump global area as well as *extra* bytes for every pointer; *extra* must be a multiple of 4.

ORA-00081: address range [*num1*, *num2*) is not readable

Cause: An attempt was made to read/write an invalid memory address range.

Action: Try another address or length.

ORA-00082: memory size of *num* is not in valid set of [1], [2], [4]*num1num2num3num4num5*

Cause: An invalid length was specified for the POKE command.

Action: Use a valid length (either 1, 2, 4, or possibly 8).

ORA-00083: warning: possibly corrupt SGA mapped

Cause: Even though there may be SGA corruptions, the SGA was mapped.

Action: Use the DUMPSGA command to dump the SGA.

ORA-00084: global area must be PGA, SGA, or UGA

Cause: An attempt was made to dump an invalid global area.

Action: Specify either PGA, SGA, or UGA.

ORA-00085: current call does not exist

Cause: An invalid attempt was made to dump the current call heap.

Action: Wait until the process starts a call.

ORA-00086: user call does not exist

Cause: An invalid attempt was made to dump the user call heap.

Action: Wait until the process starts a call.

ORA-00097: use of Oracle SQL feature not in SQL92 *compliance* level

Cause: You tried to use an Oracle SQL feature that is not compliant with the SQL92 standard.

Action: Do not use the feature or use the ALTER SESSION SET FLAGGER command to set the appropriate level of SQL92 compliance.

ORA-00099: timed out while waiting for resource, potential PDML deadlock

Cause: The resource needed by the transaction was busy. The PDML transaction could not acquire the resource within the specified amount of time. This indicates potential deadlock involving this PDML transaction and other transactions currently running in the system.

Action: Increase the value of the PARALLEL_TRANSACTION_RESOURCE_TIMEOUT parameter, then retry the operation.

ORA-00100: no data found

Cause: An application made reference to unknown or inaccessible data.

Action: Handle this condition within the application or make appropriate modifications to the application code. Note: If the application uses Oracle-mode SQL instead of ANSI-mode SQL, ORA-01403 will be generated instead of ORA-00100.

00101-00149: Multi-threaded Server

This section lists message generated by the multi-threaded server.

**ORA-00101: invalid specification for initialization parameter
MTS_DISPATCHERS**

Cause: The syntax for the MTS_DISPATCHERS parameter is incorrect.

Action: Enter the MTS_DISPATCHERS parameter into the initialization parameter file with the correct syntax and then shut down and restart the instance.

ORA-00102: network protocol *str* cannot be used by the dispatchers

Cause: The network specified in MTS_DISPATCHERS initialization parameter does not have the functionality required by the dispatchers.

Action: Refer to your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for network protocols supported by the dispatchers.

ORA-00103: invalid network protocol; reserved for use by dispatchers

Cause: The network specified in Net8 CONNECT string is reserved for use by the dispatchers.

Action: Specify other network protocols in the CONNECT string.

ORA-00104: deadlock detected; all public servers blocked waiting for resource

Cause: This message occurs when a client locks a resource and the maximum number of shared servers are taken by other clients who are requesting a

locked resource. The original client is unable to get a shared server and cannot release the lock on the resource.

Action: The system automatically starts up new servers to break the deadlock until the number of servers reaches the value specified in `MTS_MAX_SERVERS`. If this problem occurs frequently, ensure more shared servers will be available at the next restart of the instance by increasing the value of the initialization parameter `MTS_SERVERS` or `MTS_MAX_SERVERS`.

ORA-00105: dispatching mechanism not configured to support network protocol

Cause: The `ALTER SYSTEM SET MTS_DISPATCHERS` command was used to alter a set of dispatchers for a network protocol that is not specified in the initialization parameter file.

Action: Do either of the following:

- Include the network protocol in the `MTS_DISPATCHERS` initialization parameter and restart the system.
- Use the `ALTER SYSTEM SET MTS_DISPATCHERS` command with a network protocol that exists in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00106: cannot startup/shutdown database when connected to a dispatcher

Cause: An attempt was made to start up or shut down an instance while connected to a shared server process via a dispatcher.

Action: Reconnect to the database using a dedicated server.

ORA-00107: failed to connect to network listener process

Cause: Usually caused by the fact that the network listener process has not been started.

Action: Check for the following:

- The network configuration file is not set up correctly.
- The client side address is not specified correctly.
- The listener initialization parameter file is not set up correctly.

ORA-00108: failed to set up dispatcher to accept connection asynchronously

Cause: The network protocol used by the dispatcher does not support asynchronous operations.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00111: Warning: maximum number of servers is only *num*; adding *num* servers

Cause: An attempt was made to start more shared server processes than the number allowed by the initialization parameter `MTS_MAX_SERVERS`. The actual number of shared servers started is specified in the message.

Action: If more shared server processes are required, increase the initialization parameter `MTS_MAX_SERVERS` and restart the instance.

ORA-00112: only created up to *num* maximum specified dispatchers

Cause: An attempt was made to start up more dispatchers than the maximum number specified by the initialization parameter `MTS_MAX_DISPATCHERS`.

Action: If more dispatchers are required, increase `MTS_MAX_DISPATCHERS`, restart the instance, and add dispatchers using the `ALTER SYSTEM MTS_DISPATCHERS` command.

ORA-00113: protocol name *string* is too long

Cause: A protocol name specified in the `MTS_DISPATCHERS` initialization parameter is too long.

Action: Use a valid protocol name for the `MTS_DISPATCHERS` initialization parameter.

ORA-00114: missing value for initialization parameter `MTS_SERVICE`

Cause: There is no value for the `MTS_SERVICE` initialization parameter, nor for the `DB_NAME` parameter.

Action: Add an `MTS_SERVICE` or `DB_NAME` definition to the initialization parameter file. By default, `MTS_SERVICE` is the value of `DB_NAME` unless `MTS_SERVICE` is explicitly specified.

ORA-00115: connection refused; dispatcher connection table is full

Cause: A connection request was refused by a dispatcher because the dispatcher cannot support any more connections.

Action: Connect to a different dispatcher or use a dedicated server.

ORA-00116: `MTS_SERVICE` name is too long

Cause: The service name specified in the `MTS_SERVICE` initialization parameter is too long.

Action: Use a shorter name for the `MTS_SERVICE` value (maximum is 255 characters).

ORA-00117: value out of range for the MTS_SERVERS system parameter

Cause: The value of the MTS_SERVERS parameter is incorrect.

Action: The MTS_SERVERS parameter must be from 0 to MTS_MAX_SERVERS.

ORA-00118: value out of range for MTS_DISPATCHERS system parameter

Cause: The value of the MTS_DISPATCHERS parameter is incorrect.

Action: The sum of all MTS_DISPATCHERS values must be from 0 to MTS_MAX_DISPATCHERS.

**ORA-00119: invalid specification for system parameter
MTS_LISTENER_ADDRESS**

Cause: The syntax for the MTS_LISTENER_ADDRESS is incorrect.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for the correct syntax.

ORA-00120: dispatching mechanism not enabled or installed

Cause: Either the dispatching mechanism is not enabled or the Oracle executable image is not installed with the dispatching mechanism.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* and your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for procedures for starting and configuring the dispatcher processes.

ORA-00121: MTS_SERVERS specified without MTS_DISPATCHERS

Cause: A definition for MTS_SERVERS was specified in the INIT.ORA file, but no definition for MTS_DISPATCHERS was specified. If no value is specified for MTS_DISPATCHERS, shared servers will not be used.

Action: Add a definition for MTS_DISPATCHERS in the INIT.ORA file. If you do not intend to use shared servers, remove the MTS_SERVERS definition.

ORA-00122: cannot initialize network configuration

Cause: Oracle could not initialize Net8 Version 2.

Action: See accompanying messages.

ORA-00123: idle public server terminating

Cause: Too many idle servers were waiting on the common queue.

Action: This is used internally, no action required.

ORA-00124: MTS_DISPATCHERS specified without MTS_MAX_SERVERS

Cause: A definition for MTS_DISPATCHERS was specified in the INIT.ORA file, but MTS_MAX_SERVERS was specified as zero.

Action: Specify MTS_MAX_SERVERS to be greater than zero.

00150-00159: Oracle*XA Messages

ORA-00150: duplicate transaction ID

Cause: Attempted to start a new transaction with an ID already in use by an existing transaction.

Action: Check that your application uses a valid transaction ID.

ORA-00151: invalid transaction ID

Cause: The specified transaction ID does not correspond to an existing valid transaction.

Action: Check that your application uses a valid transaction ID.

ORA-00152: current session does not match requested session

Cause: The current session is not the same as the session that was passed into a UPIXADO() call.

Action: Check that your application is coded correctly.

ORA-00153: internal error in XA library

Cause: The XA library could not access thread-specific pointers.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00154: protocol error in transaction monitor

Cause: The transaction monitor returned TMJOIN on an AX_REG call but the transaction was locally suspended.

Action: Contact the transaction monitor customer support.

ORA-00155: cannot perform work outside of global transaction

Cause: The application tried to perform some work on an Oracle 7.3 server outside of a global transaction.

Action: Check if the application is connected to an Oracle 7.3 server. The Transaction monitor must not return a NULL XID on an AX_REG call when the resource manager is Oracle 7.3.

00160-00199: Distributed Transaction Messages

This section lists messages generated during distributed transactions. See also *02040-02099: Distributed Transactions Messages* on page -208.

ORA-00160: global transaction length *num* is greater than maximum *num*

Cause: An external global transaction ID with a too large length field was passed in.

Action: Report the problem to your external transaction coordinator vendor.

ORA-00161: transaction branch length *num* is illegal (maximum allowed *num*)

Cause: An external transaction branch ID with a length either too large or 0 was passed in.

Action: Report the problem to your external transaction coordinator vendor.

ORA-00162: external dbid length *num* is greater than maximum (*num*)

Cause: An external database name with too large a length field was passed in.

Action: Report the problem to your external transaction coordinator vendor.

ORA-00163: internal database name length *num* is greater than maximum (*num*)

Cause: An internal database name with a too large length field was passed in.

Action: Report the problem to your external transaction coordinator vendor.

00200-00249: Control File Messages

ORA-00200: cannot create control file *name*

Cause: The control file cannot be created, usually because of insufficient disk storage or filename conflicts.

Action: Check that there is sufficient disk space and no conflicts in filenames and try to create the control file again.

ORA-00201: control file version *num* incompatible with Oracle version *num*

Cause: The control file was created by a different version of Oracle.

Action: Either

- Restart with version of Oracle used to create the control file.
- Use the CREATE CONTROLFILE command to create a new control file that is compatible with this release.

ORA-00202: control file: *name*

Cause: This message reports the name of the file involved in other messages.

Action: See the associated messages for a description of the problem.

ORA-00203: using the wrong control files

Cause: The mount ID in the control file is not the same as the mount ID in the control file used by the first instance to mount this database. The control files are for the same database but are not the same files. The most likely cause is that one instance is using a backup of the control file. If you want to use a backed up control file, you can recover using the USING BACKUP CONTROL-FILE option.

Action: Check that all instances are using the correct version of the control file.

ORA-00204: error in reading control file *name* block *num*, # blocks *num*

Cause: A disk read-failure occurred while attempting to read the specified control file. The block location of the failure is given.

Action: Check that the disk is online. If it is not, bring it online and shut down and restart Oracle. If the disk is online, then look for operating system reasons for Oracle's inability to read the disk or control file. Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for information about recovering from the loss of a control file. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00205: error in identifying control file *name*

Cause: The system could not find a control file of the specified name and size.

Action: Either

- Check that the proper control filename is referenced in the CONTROL_FILES initialization parameter in the initialization parameter file and try again.
- When using mirrored control files, that is, more than one control file is referenced in the initialization parameter file, remove the control filename listed in the message from the initialization parameter file and restart the instance. If the message does not recur, remove the problem control file from the initialization parameter file and create another copy of the control file with a new filename in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00206: error in writing control file *name* block *num*, # blocks *num*

Cause: A disk write-failure occurred while attempting to write to the specified control file. The block location of the failure is given.

Action: Check that the disk is online. If it is not, bring it online and shut down and restart Oracle. If the disk is online, then look for operating system reasons for Oracle's inability to write to the disk or control file. See the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for information on recovering from the loss of a control file. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00207: control files are not for the same database

Cause: The database ID in the control file is not the same as the database ID in the control file used by the first instance to mount this database. The most likely cause is either that one of the mounts used the wrong control file or there are two databases with the same name.

Action: Check that the control file is for the correct database and not an old version. When using multiplexed control files, that is, more than one control file is referenced in the initialization parameter file, remove the control file-name listed in the message from the initialization parameter file and restart the instance. If the message does not recur, remove the problem control file from the initialization parameter file and create another copy of the control file using a new filename in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00208: number of control file names exceeds limit of *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to use more control files than Oracle supports. The limit is given in the message.

Action: Shut down Oracle, reduce the number of control filenames specified in the CONTROL_FILES parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle. Delete unused files.

ORA-00209: block size *num* exceeds limit of *num* bytes

Cause: A block size larger than that allowed by the operating system was specified.

Action: Reduce the block size to the amount specified in the message and try again.

ORA-00210: cannot open control file *name*

Cause: The system was unable to open a control file.

Action: Check that the control file exists, that the storage device is online, and that the file is not locked by some other program and try again. Also, check to see that the operating system limit on the number of open files per process has not been exceeded.

When using multiplexed control files, that is, more than one control file is referenced in the initialization parameter file, remove the parameter from the initialization parameter file referencing the control filename indicated in the message and restart the instance. If the message does not recur, remove the problem control file from the initialization parameter file and create another copy of the control file using a new filename in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00211: control file *name* does not match previous control files

Cause: The specified control file is from another database.

Action: Locate and specify the correct control file for this database, then retry the operation. When using multiplexed control files, that is, more than one control file is referenced in the initialization parameter file, remove the control filename listed in the message from the initialization parameter file and restart the instance. If the message does not recur, remove the problem control file from the initialization parameter file, create another copy of the control file, and include the new filename in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00212: block size *num* below minimum required size of *num* bytes

Cause: The specified block size is too small. Additional space is needed for system overhead.

Action: Specify a larger block size and retry the operation.

ORA-00213: cannot reuse control file *name*; old file size *num*, *num* required

Cause: To reuse a control file, it must be the same size as the previous one used.

Action: In the CREATE DATABASE statement, do not specify REUSE.

ORA-00214: control file *name* version *num* inconsistent with file *name* version *num*

Cause: An inconsistent set of control files, datafiles, and redo log files was used.

Action: Use a consistent set of control files, datafiles, and redo log files. That is, all the files must be for the same database and from the same time period.

ORA-00215: must be at least one control file

Cause: No control file was specified, or the control file specified does not exist.

Action: Specify at least one valid control file and retry the operation.

ORA-00216: controlfile could not be resized for migration from 8.0.2

Cause: Controlfiles created by release 8.0.2 were missing some records. These records are automatically added by resizing the controlfile when attempting to run a later release. The resize failed.

Action: Look in the alert log for the reason that the resize failed. If it can be fixed by giving the controlfile more space then do so. Otherwise, use the CREATE CONTROLFILE script dumped to the trace file to create a new controlfile.

ORA-00217: control file *name* physical block size *num* inconsistent with *num*

Cause: The physical block size of the operating system is inconsistent with the block size of the control file.

Action: The system will not operate with invalid control files. Either restore a valid control file or recreate the database. When using multiplexed control files, that is, more than one control file is referenced in the initialization parameter file, remove the control filename listed in the message from the initialization parameter file and restart the instance. If the message does not recur, remove the problem control file from the initialization parameter file and create another copy of the control file with a new filename in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00218: control file *name* was created with block size *num* now is *num*

Cause: The physical block size, stored in the control file header, was different in physical block size returned by the O/S. This usually indicates that the control file was corrupted.

Action: Restore a good copy of the control file. For more information about control files and recovery, see the index entries on “control files,” “control files, backing up,” “control files, recovery and” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-00219: required control file size *num* larger than maximum *num*

Cause: The CREATE DATABASE statement specified a combination of initialization parameters that results in the control file exceeding the internal maximum size.

Action: You must recreate the database. In the CREATE DATABASE statement, use a value less than the maximum permissible value for clauses such as MAXDATAFILES and MAXLOGFILES as described in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-00220: control file *name* not mounted by first instance

Cause: The specified control file has a different mount ID than the other control files that are being mounted. This means that the first instance to mount the database did not use this control file.

Action: Find and use the correct control file.

ORA-00221: error on write to control file

Cause: An error occurred when writing to one or more of the control files.

Action: See accompanying messages.

ORA-00222: control file may not be queried using dispatcher

Cause: Attempted to use client process connected to dispatcher. This is not allowed for queries to control file fixed tables due to the memory requirements.

Action: Connect directly to the instance, then execute the query.

ORA-00223: convert file is invalid or incorrect version

Cause: An Oracle7 to Oracle8 convert file contains invalid data or was created with an different version of the migration utility. This error can also be caused by incorrect ORACLE_HOME environment variable when "ALTER DATABASE CONVERT" command is issued.

Action: Use a correct version of the convert file or regenerate it with the migration utility. Make sure that the migration utility is the same version as the Oracle8 RDBMS executable and that the ORACLE_HOME environment variable is properly set.

ORA-00224: the specified file is not a control file

Cause: The file specified in the initialization parameter file is not a control file.

Action: Edit the initialization parameter file and specify the correct control filename.

ORA-00225: expected size *num* of controlfile *name* differs from actual size *num*

Cause: The expected size of the control file as stored in its header was different than the actual operating system file size of the control file. This usually indicates that the control file was corrupted.

Action: Restore a good copy of the control file. For more information about control files and recovery, see the index entries on "control files," "control files, backing up," "control files, recovery and" in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-00226: operation disallowed while alternate controlfile open

Cause: The attempted operation cannot be executed at this time because this process has an alternate controlfile open for fixed table access.

Action: Retry the operation after calling cfileUseCurrent.

ORA-00227: corrupt block detected in controlfile: (block *num*, # blocks *num*)

Cause: A block header corruption or checksum error was detected on reading the controlfile.

Action: Use the CREATE CONTROLFILE or RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE command.

ORA-00228: length of alternate controlfile name exceeds maximum of *num*

Cause: The specified file name, which was supplied as a parameter to cfileSetSnapshotName or cfileUseCopy, exceeds the maximum file name length for this operating system.

Action: Retry the operation with a shorter file name.

ORA-00229: operation disallowed: already hold snapshot controlfile enqueue

Cause: The attempted operation cannot be executed at this time because this process currently holds the snapshot controlfile enqueue.

Action: Retry the operation after calling cfileUseCurrent to release the snapshot controlfile enqueue.

ORA-00230: operation disallowed: snapshot controlfile enqueue unavailable

Cause: The attempted operation cannot be executed at this time because another process currently holds the snapshot controlfile enqueue.

Action: Retry the operation after the concurrent operation that is holding the snapshot controlfile enqueue terminates.

ORA-00231: snapshot controlfile has not been named

Cause: During an invocation of cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot or cfileUseSnapshot it was detected that no filename for the snapshot controlfile had previously been specified.

Action: First specify a name for the snapshot controlfile by calling cfileSetSnapshotName.

ORA-00232: snapshot controlfile is nonexistent, corrupt, or unreadable

Cause: The snapshot controlfile was found to be nonexistent, corrupt, or unreadable during an invocation of cfileUseSnapshot.

Action: Call cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot again (or for the first time).

ORA-00233: copy controlfile is corrupt or unreadable

Cause: The specified copy controlfile was found to be corrupt or unreadable during an invocation of cfileUseCopy.

Action: Before retrying `cfileUseCopy`, use the `ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE` command, specifying the same filename as specified to `cfileUseCopy`.

ORA-00234: error in identifying or opening snapshot or copy controlfile

Cause: A snapshot or copy controlfile of the specified name could not be found or opened during an invocation of `cfileUseSnapshot`, `cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot`, or `cfileUseCopy`.

Action: Recreate the snapshot or copy controlfile using `cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot` or `ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE`, respectively.

ORA-00235: controlfile fixed table inconsistent due to concurrent update

Cause: Concurrent controlfile update activity caused a query on a controlfile fixed table to read inconsistent information.

Action: Retry the operation.

ORA-00236: snapshot operation disallowed: mounted controlfile is a backup

Cause: An attempt was made to invoke `cfileSetSnapshotName`, `cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot`, or `cfileUseSnapshot` when the currently mounted controlfile is a backup controlfile.

Action: Mount a current controlfile and retry the operation.

ORA-00237: snapshot operation disallowed: controlfile newly created

Cause: An attempt to invoke `cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot` with a currently mounted controlfile that was newly created with `CREATE CONTROLFILE` was made.

Action: Mount a current controlfile and retry the operation.

ORA-00238: operation would reuse a file name that is part of the database

Cause: The filename supplied as a parameter to the `ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE` command or to `cfileSetSnapshotName` matches the name of a file that is currently part of the database.

Action: Retry the operation with a different filename.

00250-00299: Archiving and Recovery Messages

This section lists the messages generated when archiving or recovery of the database is in progress.

ORA-00250: archiver not started

Cause: An attempt was made to stop automatic archiving, but the archiver process was not running.

Action: No action required.

ORA-00251: LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST must be different from LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST

Cause: The destination pointed by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST initialization parameter is the same as the destination pointed by LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST.

Action: Specify a different destination for either LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST or LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST.

ORA-00252: log *name* of thread *num* is empty, cannot archive

Cause: The specified redo log was not used since it was introduced to the database. It is also possible that the instance died during a log switch, and the log was left empty.

Action: Empty logs do not need to be archived. Do not attempt to archive the redo log file.

ORA-00253: limit of *num* exceeded by length *num* of archive string *name*

Cause: The specified archive string is too long. The limit is given in the message.

Action: Use a shorter string, making sure not to exceed the given limit and try again.

ORA-00254: error in archive control string *archive_log_location*

Cause: The specified archive log location is invalid in the archive command or the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST initialization parameter.

Action: Specify a valid location name.

ORA-00255: error archiving log *name* of thread *num*, sequence # *num*

Cause: An error occurred during archiving.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for more detailed information. If the online log is corrupted then the log can be cleared using the UNARCHIVED option. This will make any existing backups useless for recovery to any time after the log was created, but does allow redo to be generated.

ORA-00256: error occurred in translating archive text string *str*

Cause: An error occurred while translating the archive control string.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for more detailed information.

ORA-00257: archiver is stuck. CONNECT INTERNAL only, until freed

Cause: The ARCH process received an error while trying to archive a redo log file. If the problem is not resolved soon, the database will stop executing transactions. The most likely cause of this message is that the destination device is out of space to store the redo log file.

Action: Check the archiver trace file for a detailed description of the problem. Also, verify that the device specified in the initialization parameter ARCHIVE_LOG_DEST is set up properly for archiving.

ORA-00258: manual archiving in NOARCHIVELOG mode must identify log

Cause: An attempt was made to archive a redo log file manually without specifying the sequence number, group number, or filename while the database was in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Action: The name, group number, or thread and sequence number of redo log files must be specified to archive redo log files manually while the database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

ORA-00259: log *name* of open thread *num* is the current log, cannot archive

Cause: An attempt was made to archive the current log of an open thread. This is not allowed because the redo log file may still be in use for generation of redo entries.

Action: Force a log switch in the instance where the thread is open. If no instances are open, open the database so instance recovery can recover the thread.

ORA-00260: cannot find online log sequence *num* for thread *num*

Cause: The log sequence number specified in the ARCHIVE statement does not match any of the online logs for the specified thread. This can result from any of the following situations:

- This log may have been reused for another sequence number.
- This log may have been dropped.
- The sequence number may be greater than the current log sequence number.
- The thread may not have any logs.

Action: Check the ARCHIVE statement; then specify a valid log sequence number.

ORA-00261: log *name* of thread *num* is being archived or modified, cannot archive

Cause: Either the log is being archived by another process or an administrative command is executing and modifying the log. Clearing, adding a member, dropping a member, renaming a member, and dropping the log are operations that modify a log.

Action: Wait for the current operation to complete and try again.

ORA-00262: current log *name* of closed thread *num* cannot switch

Cause: The log cannot be cleared or manually archived because it is the current log of a closed thread, and it is not possible to switch logs so another log is current. All other logs for the thread need to be archived or cleared and cannot be reused.

Action: Archive another log in the same thread first or complete the clearing. See attached errors for the reason the switch cannot be completed.

ORA-00263: there are no logs that need archiving for thread *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to archive the unarchived logs in this thread manually, but no logs need archiving.

Action: No action required.

ORA-00264: no recovery required

Cause: An attempt was made to perform media recovery on files that do not need any type of recovery.

Action: Do not attempt to perform media recovery on the selected files. Check to see that the filenames were entered properly. If not, retry the command with the proper filenames.

ORA-00265: instance recovery required, cannot set ARCHIVELOG mode

Cause: The database either crashed or was shut down with the ABORT option. Media recovery cannot be enabled because the online logs may not be sufficient to recover the datafiles.

Action: Open the database and then enter the SHUTDOWN command with the NORMAL or IMMEDIATE options.

ORA-00266: name of archived log file needed

Cause: During media recovery, the name of an archived redo log file was requested, but no name was entered.

Action: Mount the correct redo log file and enter its name when it is requested.

ORA-00267: name of archived log file not needed

Cause: During media recovery, the name of an archived redo log file was entered, but no name was requested.

Action: Continue media recovery, but do not enter a new log name.

ORA-00268: specified log file does not exist *name*

Cause: The given redo log file does not exist.

Action: Check the spelling and capitalization of the filename and retry the command.

ORA-00269: specified log file is part of thread *num* not *num*

Cause: The given redo log file is not part of the given thread.

Action: Check that the thread of the redo log file matches the thread on the command line. If not, use a redo log file from the appropriate thread. Retry the command after correcting the error.

ORA-00270: error creating archive log

Cause: An error was encountered when either creating or opening the destination file for archiving.

Action: Check that the archive destination is valid and that there is sufficient space on the destination device.

ORA-00271: there are no logs that need archiving

Cause: An attempt was made to archive the unarchived redo log files manually, but there are no files that need to be archived.

Action: No action required.

ORA-00272: error writing archive log

Cause: An I/O error occurred while archiving a redo log file.

Action: Check that the output device is still available and correct any device errors that may have occurred. Also, make certain that sufficient space for archiving is available on the output device.

ORA-00273: media recovery of direct load data that was not logged

Cause: A media recovery session encountered a table that was loaded by the direct loader without logging any redo information. Some or all of the blocks in this table are now marked as corrupt.

Action: The table must be dropped or truncated so that the corrupted blocks can be reused. If a more recent backup of the file is available, try to recover this file to eliminate this error.

ORA-00274: illegal recovery option *str*

Cause: An illegal option was specified for a recovery command.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

ORA-00275: media recovery has already been started

Cause: An attempt was made to start a second media recovery operation in the same session.

Action: Complete or cancel the first media recovery session or start another session to perform media recovery.

ORA-00276: CHANGE keyword specified but no change given

Cause: The CHANGE keyword was specified on the command line, but no change number was given.

Action: Retry the command using a valid change number after the CHANGE keyword.

ORA-00277: illegal option to the UNTIL recovery flag *str*

Cause: Only CANCEL, CHANGE and TIME can be used with the UNTIL keyword.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00278: log file *name* no longer needed for this recovery

Cause: The specified redo log file is no longer needed for the current recovery.

Action: No action required. The archived redo log file may be removed from its current location to conserve disk space, if needed. However, the redo log file may still be required for another recovery session in the future.

ORA-00279: change *num* generated at *name* needed for thread *num*

Cause: The requested log is required to proceed with recovery.

Action: Please specify the requested log in the command or cancel recovery.

ORA-00280: change *num* for thread *num* is in sequence #*num*

Cause: This message helps to locate the redo log file with the specified change number requested by other messages.

Action: Use the information provided in this message to specify the required archived redo log files for other errors.

ORA-00281: media recovery may not be performed using dispatcher

Cause: An attempt was made to use a dispatcher process for media recovery. Memory requirements disallow this recovery method.

Action: Connect to the instance via a dedicated server process to perform media recovery.

ORA-00282: UPI *name* call not supported, use ALTER DATABASE RECOVER

Cause: The given UPI call is no longer supported.

Action: Use the ALTER DATABASE RECOVER command for all recovery actions.

ORA-00283: recovery session canceled due to errors

Cause: An error during recovery was determined to be fatal enough to end the current recovery session.

Action: More specific messages will accompany this message. Refer to the other messages for the appropriate action.

ORA-00284: recovery session still in progress

Cause: An error during recovery was determined to be minor enough to allow the current recovery session to continue.

Action: More specific messages will accompany this message. Refer to other messages for the appropriate action.

ORA-00285: TIME not given as a string constant

Cause: UNTIL TIME was not followed by a string constant for the time.

Action: Enter the time enclosed in single quotation marks.

ORA-00286: no members available, or no member contains valid data

Cause: None of the members of a redo log file group are available, or the available members do not contain complete data.

Action: If a member is temporarily off line, attempt to make it available. Check that the correct filenames are being used, especially if the redo log file is being accessed from a remote location.

ORA-00287: specified change number *num* not found in thread *num*

Cause: The given change number does not appear in any of the online redo logs for the given thread.

Action: Check the statement to make certain a valid change number is given. Perhaps try to use the NEXT option for archiving logs.

ORA-00288: to continue recovery type ALTER DATABASE RECOVER CONTINUE

Cause: During media recovery, redo information from a new log is not required but the continuation command is necessary to do a checkpoint and report errors.

Action: Type ALTER DATABASE RECOVER CONTINUE and recovery will resume.

ORA-00289: suggestion: *filename*

Cause: This message reports the next redo log filename that is needed, according to the initialization parameters LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST and LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT. This message assumes that LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST and LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT are the same now as when the required redo log file was archived.

Action: Consider using this filename for the next log needed for recovery.

ORA-00290: operating system archiving error occurred. See error below

Cause: While attempting to archive to a redo log file, the server encountered an unexpected operating system error.

Action: Correct the operating system error given in the messages and retry the operation. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00291: numeric value required for PARALLEL option

Cause: A recovery command was specified incorrectly. The PARALLEL option must be followed by a numeric argument that specifies the degree of parallelism.

Action: Re-enter the command with a numeric argument specifying the degree of parallelism desired.

ORA-00292: parallel recovery feature not installed

Cause: A parallel recovery was requested when the parallel recovery option is not installed.

Action: Delete the PARALLEL clause from the RECOVER command. Also, delete the RECOVERY_PARALLELISM parameter in the initialization file.

ORA-00293: control file out of sync with redo log

Cause: The redo log and control file are out of sync because a non-current control file was specified when the instance was started.

Action: Retry the Recover command using the current control file or retry the Recover command using the USING BACKUP CONTROL FILE clause.

ORA-00294: invalid archivelog format specifier *name*

Cause: An invalid format specifier was found in the LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT initialization parameter. The only characters permitted following the % symbol are s, S, t, and T.

Action: Correct the initialization file and re-start the instance.

ORA-00295: datafile number *num* is invalid, must be between 1 and *num*

Cause: An invalid file number was specified.

Action: Specify a correct datafile number and retry the operation.

00300-00369: Redo Log File Messages

This section lists messages generated when the Redo Log Files are accessed.

ORA-00300: illegal redo log block size *num* specified - exceeds limit of *num*

Cause: The specified block size of the redo log file is greater than the maximum block size for the operating system.

Action: Create the redo log on a device with a smaller block size.

ORA-00301: error in adding log file *name* - file cannot be created

Cause: The creation of the redo log file failed.

Action: Check that there is enough storage space on the device, that the name of the file is valid, and that the device is online; then try again. Also, it is possible REUSE was specified on the command line and a file of the incorrect size exists. Either do not specify REUSE or use a file of the correct size.

ORA-00302: limit of *num* logs exceeded

Cause: The maximum number of redo log files has been exceeded. There is a limit, set at database creation, on the number of redo log files (typically 16).

Action: Use the CREATE CONTROLFILE command with a larger value for MAXLOGFILES.

ORA-00304: requested INSTANCE_NUMBER is busy

Cause: An instance tried to start by using a value of the initialization parameter `INSTANCE_NUMBER` that is already in use.

Action: Specify another value for `INSTANCE_NUMBER` in the initialization parameter file or wait for recovery to finish for that instance number. Then restart the instance.

ORA-00305: log *name* of thread *num* inconsistent; belongs to another database

Cause: The database ID in the redo log file does not match the database ID in the control file. This redo log file is not from the current database.

Action: Specify the correct redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00306: limit of *num* log writer instances in this database

Cause: Starting this instance would exceed the maximum number of instances allowed for this database. This message occurs only when attempting to start another instance in Parallel Server mode.

Action: It is not possible to start more than the given number of instances. The maximum is the lower of the operating system-specific maximum or the `MAXINSTANCES` option specified in the `CREATE DATABASE` statement. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00307: requested `INSTANCE_NUMBER` out of range, maximum is *num*

Cause: The initialization parameter `INSTANCE_NUMBER` specified a number that was out of range.

Action: Change `INSTANCE_NUMBER` to a valid range and restart the instance. The minimum value is one and the maximum value is the lower of the operating system-specific maximum or the `MAXINSTANCES` option specified in the `CREATE DATABASE` statement. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00308: cannot open archived log *name*

Cause: The system cannot access a required archived redo log file.

Action: Check that the off line log exists, the storage device is online, and the archived file is in the correct location. Then attempt to continue recovery or restart the recovery session.

ORA-00309: log belongs to wrong database

Cause: The system cannot access the archived redo log because it belongs to another database.

Action: Specify the correct redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00310: archived log contains sequence *num*; sequence *num* required

Cause: The archived log is out of sequence, probably because it is corrupted or the wrong redo log filename was specified during recovery.

Action: Specify the correct redo log file; then retry the operation.

ORA-00311: cannot read header from archived log

Cause: An error occurred when attempting to read the file header from the archived redo log file.

Action: Other messages will accompany this message. See the associated messages for the appropriate action to take.

ORA-00312: online log *name* thread *num*: *str*

Cause: This message reports the filename for details of another message.

Action: Other messages will accompany this message. See the associated messages for the appropriate action to take.

ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group *name* of thread *name*

Cause: The online log cannot be opened. The file may not be in the expected location.

Action: Specify the correct redo log file or make log available, if necessary. Also, see the following messages, if any.

ORA-00314: log *name* of thread *num*, expected sequence # *num* does not match *num*

Cause: The online log is out of sequence, probably because it is corrupted or an old version.

Action: For more information on recovery procedures, see the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-00315: log *name* of thread *num*, wrong thread # *num* in header

Cause: The online redo log file is corrupted or is an old version.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00316: log *name* of thread *num*, type *str* in header is not redo log file

Cause: The online redo log file is corrupted or is an old version.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00317: file type *str* in header is not log file

Cause: This is not an archived redo log file.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00318: log *name* of thread *num*, expected file size *num* does not match *num*

Cause: The file size indicated in the control file did not match the file size contained in the redo log file.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00319: log *name* of thread *num* has incorrect log reset status

Cause: An online redo log file has log reset data that is different from the log reset data listed in the control file. The redo log file is probably an incorrectly restored backup.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00320: cannot read file header from log *name* of thread *num*

Cause: The system is unable to read the redo log file header because the file is not available or the file is corrupted.

Action: Specify the correct redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00321: log *name* of thread *num*, cannot update log file header

Cause: The system cannot write to the redo log file.

Action: Restore access to the redo log file; then retry the operation.

ORA-00322: log *name* of thread *num* is not current copy

Cause: An online redo log file appears to be an incorrectly restored backup, according to a check of the redo log file header.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00323: current log of thread *num* not usable and all others need archiving

Cause: An attempt to open a thread failed because it is necessary to switch to another online log, but all the other online redo logs need to be archived before they can be used.

Action: Archive the online redo logs for the thread, then retry the operation.

ORA-00324: log file *name* translated name *name* too long, *num* characters exceeds *num* limit

Cause: The translated name for a redo log file is too long.

Action: Respecify a redo log filename that produces a shorter filename on translation.

ORA-00325: archived log for thread *num*, wrong thread # *num* in header

Cause: The archived redo log file is corrupted, or it belongs to another thread. This redo log file cannot be used.

Action: Find and use the correct archived redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00326: log begins at change *num*, need earlier change *num*

Cause: The archived redo log file supplied for recovery was generated after the redo log file that is needed. Cannot use the log for applying redo information at this time.

Action: Find and install the correct archived redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00327: log *name* of thread *num*, physical size *num* less than needed *num*

Cause: A redo log file has shrunk in size. This is usually caused by a computer operator's mistake or an operating system error.

Action: Restore the redo log file from backup. If the database was shut down cleanly, no further action should be required. Otherwise, manual recovery may be necessary.

ORA-00328: archived log ends at change *num*, need later change *num*

Cause: The archived redo log file supplied for recovery was generated before the log that is needed. Cannot use the log for applying redo information at this time.

Action: Find and install the correct archived redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00329: archived log begins at change *num*, need change *num*

Cause: The archived redo log file supplied for recovery is not the correct log. An earlier redo log file is needed.

Action: Find and install the correct archived redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00330: archived log ends at change *num*, need change *num*

Cause: The archived redo log file supplied for recovery is not the correct log. A later redo log file is needed.

Action: Find and install the correct archived redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00331: log version *num* incompatible with Oracle version *num*

Cause: The log was created under an older, incompatible version of Oracle, or an attempt was made to use the wrong log.

Action: Specify the correct redo log file or recover the database with the old software. Then shut down and restart Oracle with the new software.

ORA-00332: archived log is too small - may be incompletely archived

Cause: The log occupies less space than is allocated to it. This may result from a shutdown abort while the archiver was writing it.

Action: Get a complete version of the file, either the online version or one that was successfully archived, and use that for recovery.

ORA-00333: redo log read error block *num* count *num*

Cause: An error occurred while reading the redo log file. Other messages will accompany this message and will give the name of the file.

Action: Restore access to the file or get another copy of the file.

ORA-00334: archived log: *name*

Cause: This message reports the filename involved with other errors.

Action: See the associated messages for a description of the problem.

ORA-00335: online log *name*: No log with this number, log does not exist

Cause: This message reports the filename involved with other messages.

Action: Correct the underlying problems mentioned in the other messages.

ORA-00336: log file size *num* blocks is less than minimum *num* blocks

Cause: The redo log file size specified in the CREATE DATABASE statement is too small.

Action: Increase the redo log file size and re-enter the statement.

ORA-00337: log file *name* does not exist and no size specified

Cause: The system could not add a redo log file because it could not find an existing file or a size for creating the file.

Action: Specify a size for the redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00338: log *name* of thread *num* is more recent than control file

Cause: The control file change sequence number in the redo log file is greater than the number in the control file. This implies that the wrong control file is being used. Note that repeatedly causing this error to happen by reopening the database may cause the error to stop happening without correcting the problem. Every attempt to open the database advances the control file change sequence number.

Action: Use the correct control file or perform recovery using a backup of the control file.

ORA-00339: archived log does not contain any redo

Cause: The archived log being applied is not the correct log. The log being applied is possibly a copy of a log or was an online log being prepared to be used as the current log.

Action: Restore the correct redo log file.

ORA-00340: I/O error processing online log *name* of thread *num*

Cause: An I/O error occurred on the named online redo log file, probably because the file was not accessible or because it was corrupted.

Action: Restore access to the file or restore the file from a backup.

ORA-00341: log *name* of thread *num*, wrong log # *num* in header

Cause: The internal information in an online redo log file does not match the control file information.

Action: Refer to the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for recovery procedures.

ORA-00342: archived log was created before last RESETLOGS

Cause: Recovery was given a log that was created before the last ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS command. There should be another log created since then that contains the correct redo.

Action: Find and install the correct archived redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-00343: too many errors, log member closed

Cause: The maximum number of errors on this log member has been exceeded. Other messages will accompany this message.

Action: Correct the underlying problems mentioned in the other messages.

ORA-00344: unable to recreate online log *name*

Cause: An I/O failure occurred when attempting to recreate an online log as part of either an ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS or ALTER DATABASE CLEAR log file command.

Action: Check the accompanying messages. Check that the file is accessible.

ORA-00345: redo log write error block *num* count *num*

Cause: An I/O error has occurred while writing the log, probably because the file was not accessible, or a device failed.

Action: Make the file accessible or restore the device, then restart the system. If the log is lost, apply media or incomplete recovery.

ORA-00346: log member marked as STALE

Cause: A redo log file member is no longer complete. Other messages will accompany this message.

Action: Correct the underlying problem mentioned in the other messages.

ORA-00347: log *name* of thread *num* expected block size *num* does not match *num*

Cause: During online recovery, the block size specified in the control file did not match the block size indicated in the redo log file.

Action: Restore the correct redo log file from a backup or reset the online redo log files.

ORA-00348: single-process redo failure. Must abort instance

Cause: A failure occurred during a single-process redo log operation. This error does not occur during normal multi-process operations.

Action: Shut down and restart the database.

ORA-00349: failure obtaining block size for *name*

Cause: The operating system was unable to determine the block size for the named file.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, then restore the device or specify another file.

ORA-00350: log *name* of thread *num* needs to be archived

Cause: Media recovery is enabled and the specified log was not archived.

Action: Archive the redo log file or disable media recovery. If the command supports the UNARCHIVED option, then it can be used. However, this may result in making backups unusable and forcing some offline files to be dropped.

ORA-00351: recover-to time invalid

Cause: The time specified in a RECOVER DATABASE... UNTIL is before January 1, 1988.

Action: Specify a time after January 1, 1988.

ORA-00352: all logs for thread *num* need to be archived - cannot enable

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a thread when all of the online redo log files in the thread needed to be archived, and media recovery has been enabled. There is no online redo log file that can be made the new current log for the thread.

Action: Archive a redo log file for the thread.

ORA-00353: log corruption near block *num* change *str* time *str*

Cause: Some type of redo log file corruption has been discovered. This message describes the location of the corruption. Other messages will accompany this message and describe the type of corruption.

Action: Perform recovery with a good version of the redo log file or perform incomplete recovery up to the indicated change or time. For more information about recovery and incomplete recovery, see the index entries on “recovery, incomplete” and on “redo log files” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-00354: corrupt redo log block header

Cause: The block header on the block in the redo log file is not valid. The block number and time-stamp are given in an accompanying message.

Action: Perform recovery with a good version of the redo log file or perform cancel-based recovery up to, but not including, the corrupted redo log file.

ORA-00355: change numbers out of order

Cause: A change number found in the redo log file is lower than a previously encountered change number. The redo log file is corrupted in some way. The corruption may be at the earlier change number or at this one. The block number and time-stamp are given in an accompanying message.

Action: Perform recovery with a good version of the redo log file or perform time-based recovery up to the indicated time.

ORA-00356: inconsistent lengths in change description

Cause: A change record in the redo log file contains lengths that do not add up to a consistent value. The redo log file is corrupted in some way.

Action: Perform recovery with a good version of the redo log file or perform time-based recovery up to the indicated time.

ORA-00357: too many members specified for log file, the maximum is *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to add a redo log group or add a redo log group member that would result in a set of online redo logs with too many members. The maximum number of members is set when the database is created.

Action: Use fewer redo log group members or use the CREATE CONTROLFILE command and set the parameter MAXLOGMEMBERS to a larger value.

ORA-00358: too many file members specified, the maximum is *num*

Cause: A CREATE or ALTER statement specified too many members in the file list.

Action: Specify a number of files that is within the given limit or use the CREATE CONTROLFILE command and set the parameter MAXLOGMEMBERS to a larger value.

ORA-00359: log file group *num* does not exist

Cause: An attempt to add or drop a redo log group member specified a redo log file group number that does not exist.

Action: Check the configuration of the redo log files and retry the command with a valid group number.

ORA-00360: not a log file member: *name*

Cause: An invalid filename was given to drop a redo log group member. Either the file is not a part of the database, or it is a datafile.

Action: Specify a valid member name and retry the command.

ORA-00361: cannot remove last log member *name* group *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to remove the last member of a redo log group.

Action: If desired, delete the entire log by using the DROP log file command.

ORA-00362: member is required to form a valid log file in group *name*

Cause: A request to drop a redo log group member was denied because it would remove data required to form a complete online redo log group.

Action: If desired, delete the entire log after archiving, if required, using the DROP log file command.

ORA-00363: log is not the archived version

Cause: The log given for recovery is a backup of the online version from the time it was the current log. The archived version of the log would not be marked as the end of the thread. This message can also be caused by failing to list the current log of an enabled thread in a CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

Action: Find the archived version of the log and specify its name. If this is media recovery immediately following a CREATE CONTROLFILE, be sure the current log for this thread was included.

ORA-00364: cannot write header to new log member

Cause: An I/O error occurred when attempting to write the header to a redo log group member that is being added to an existing group.

Action: See accompanying messages. Fix the problem or use another file.

ORA-00365: the specified log is not the correct next log

Cause: The specified log failed to pass checks to ensure it corresponds to the log that was generated against a cold backup image of the database.

Action: Find the log that was generated by this copy of the database and give that filename to recover.

ORA-00366: log *name* of thread *name*, checksum error in the file header

Cause: The file header for the redo log contains a checksum that does not match the value calculated from the file header as read from disk. This means the file header is corrupted

Action: Find and install correct version of log or reset logs.

ORA-00367: checksum error in log file header

Cause: The file header for the redo log contains a checksum that does not match the value calculated from the file header as read from disk. This means the file header is corrupted

Action: Find the correct file and try again.

ORA-00368: checksum error in redo log block

Cause: The redo block indicated by the accompanying error, is not valid. It has a checksum that does not match the block contents.

Action: Do recovery with a good version of the log or do time based recovery up to the indicated time. If this happens when archiving, archiving of the problem log can be skipped by clearing the log with the UNARCHIVED option.

This must be followed by a backup of every datafile to insure recoverability of the database.

ORA-00369: current log of thread *num* not useable and other log being cleared

Cause: Attempt to open thread failed because it is necessary to switch redo generation to another online log, but all the other logs are being cleared or need to be archived before they can be used.

Action: If the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR log file command is still active then wait for it to complete. Otherwise, re-enter the CLEAR command. If there are other online logs for the thread that are not being cleared, then archive the logs.

00370-00389: KCB Messages

ORA-00371: no free buffer handles available

Cause: The value of the initialization parameter DB_HANDLES is too small.

Action: Shut down the instance, increase the value of DB_HANDLES in the initialization parameter file, and then restart the instance. Under normal circumstances, let DB_HANDLES take its default value by omitting the parameter from the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00372: file *name* cannot be modified at this time

Cause: An attempt was made to access a file being taken off line, or the database may be closing.

Action: Access the file after it is taken off line. Attempts will either succeed because the datafile is back online or fail with a message describing which file is off line. Repeat until successful.

ORA-00373: online log version *num* incompatible with Oracle version *num*

Cause: The online log was written by an incompatible version of Oracle. This can occur when the redo log file was created by either a newer or older version of Oracle.

Action: Recover the database using a compatible version, shut it down cleanly; then restart with the current software.

ORA-00374: parameter DB_BLOCK_SIZE = *num* invalid, valid range *num*..*num*

Cause: An invalid value has been used for the DB_BLOCK_SIZE initialization parameter.

Action: Adjust the parameter and restart the instance.

ORA-00375: unable to get default DB_BLOCK_SIZE

Cause: The system was unable to determine the default DB_BLOCK_SIZE.

Action: See the corresponding operating system-specific message. As a work-around, specify the block size with the parameter DB_BLOCK_SIZE in the initialization parameter file. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00376: file *name* cannot be read at this time

Cause: An attempt was made to read from a file that is not readable. The most likely cause is that the file is off line.

Action: Check the state of the file. Bring the file online, if necessary.

ORA-00377: frequent backups of file *name* causing write operation to stall

Cause: Backups are occurring too frequently on this file. Each time a new backup is started for a file, any writes which have been previously issued (but not completed) have to be re-issued. If hot backups are started very, very frequently, it is possible that some writes will be re-issued repeatedly and never complete.

Action: Increase the interval between begin hot-backup commands for this file.

ORA-00378: buffer pools cannot be created as specified

Cause: Either the number of buffers or the number of LRU latches is too small to satisfy the specified buffer pool configuration.

Action: Either increase the number of buffers and/or number of LRU latches or configure smaller buffer pools.

ORA-00379: no free buffers available in buffer pool *name*

Cause: All buffers in the specified buffer pool are in use and no free buffers are available.

Action: Increase the number of buffers in the specified pool.

00390-00399: Redo Log File Messages

This section lists messages concerning the redo log file.

ORA-00390: log *name* of thread *num* is being cleared, cannot become current log

Cause: An attempt to switch to a new online log for the redo thread failed because no reusable log could be found. This log is being cleared and will be useable when the clearing completes. The command that began the clearing may have terminated without completing the clearing.

Action: If the clear command is still executing, then wait for its completion. If it terminated, then re-enter the clear command or drop the log.

ORA-00391: all threads must switch to new log format at the same time

Cause: An attempt to switch the current log of a single thread is not allowed because the compatibility requirements force a new log format version number. When changing log formats, all threads must switch to the new format at the same time.

Action: Open the database to cause the coordinated log switch. If that is not possible, then return to the same software version and compatibility setting last used to open the database.

ORA-00392: log *name* of thread *num* is being cleared, operation not allowed

Cause: An operation encountered this online log in the middle of being cleared. The command that began the clearing may have terminated without completing the clearing.

Action: If the clear command is still executing, then wait for its completion. If it terminated, then re-enter the clear command or drop the log.

ORA-00393: log *name* of thread *num* is needed for recovery of offline datafiles

Cause: Log cannot be cleared because the redo in it is needed to recover offline datafiles. It has not been archived so there is no other copy available. If the log is cleared, the tablespaces containing the files will have to be dropped.

Action: Archive the log, then repeat the clear command. If archiving is not possible and dropping the tablespaces is acceptable, then add the clause UNRECOVERABLE DATAFILE at the end of the clear command.

ORA-00394: online log reused while attempting to archive it

Cause: An attempt was made to reuse an online log file that is being archived.

Action: The online logfile has been overwritten; it cannot be archived.

ORA-00395: online logs for the clone database must be renamed

Cause: A clone database open forces logfile renaming to avoid overwriting the primary logfiles.

Action: Rename the logfiles manually or using the LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameter.

00400-00420: Oracle Compatibility

This section lists messages generated when different versions of Oracle communicate.

ORA-00400: invalid release value *num* for parameter *name*

Cause: The release level given for the specified initialization parameter is invalid.

Action: Correct the parameter value in the initialization parameter file and retry.

ORA-00401: the value for parameter *name* is not supported by this release

Cause: The value specified cannot be supported by this release of the software.

Action: Choose an appropriate value or remove the initialization parameter value to use the default value.

ORA-00402: database changes by release *num* cannot be used by release *num*

Cause: Changes have been made to the database that require a newer software release or that violate the open compatibility initialization parameters.

Action: Use a version of the software that can understand the changes or relax the compatibility requirements in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-00403: *str str* is not the same as other instances *str*

Cause: The recovery compatible, or recovery not compatible, initialization parameters were changed for another running instance.

Action: Change the initialization parameters of the current instance to match other instances already running.

ORA-00404: convert file not found: *name*

Cause: The file used for converting the database from V7 to V8 could not be found.

Action: Verify that the migration process has been started on this database and that the convert file name is accessible.

ORA-00405: compatibility type *name*

Cause: Reporting a type associated with another message.

Action: See accompanying message.

ORA-00406: COMPATIBLE parameter needs to be *num* or greater

Cause: The specification for the initialization parameter COMPATIBLE is too low to allow the requested operation.

Action: Shut down and specify a higher COMPATIBLE value, then restart.

ORA-00407: rolling upgrade from release *num.num* to *num.num* is not allowed

Cause: Another instance has the database mounted and that instance is for a different release of Oracle than you are using.

Action: Shut down and start up all instances with the new release of Oracle.

ORA-00408: parameter *name* is set to TRUE

Cause: Reporting the parameter that resulted in the compatibility error.

Action: Shutdown and startup with a higher compatibility setting.

00436-00437: Licensing Messages

This section lists messages generated when the installed Oracle product discovers a discrepancy in licensing codes.

ORA-00436: Oracle is not licensed. Contact Oracle Corporation for assistance

Cause: This installed Oracle software is not licensed to run on this CPU. This can also occur if Oracle software has been installed incorrectly, for example, with the wrong licensing codes.

Action: Check that Oracle is installed correctly. Then contact customer support.

ORA-00437: Oracle feature is not licensed. Contact Oracle Corporation for assistance

Cause: This installed Oracle feature is not licensed to run on this CPU. This can also occur if Oracle software has been installed incorrectly, for example, with the wrong licensing codes.

Action: Check that Oracle is installed correctly. Then contact customer support.

ORA-00438: *name* Option not installed

Cause: The specified option is not installed.

Action: Either avoid calling the option, or purchase and install the option.

ORA-00439: feature not enabled: *name*

Cause: The specified feature is not enabled.

Action: Do not attempt to use this feature.

00440-00460: Detached Process Startup Messages

This section lists messages generated when background processes of the Oracle Server are started or shut down.

ORA-00443: background process *name* did not start

Cause: The specified process did not start.

Action: Check that the executable image is in the correct place with the correct protections and that there is enough memory.

ORA-00444: background process *name* failed while starting

Cause: This message is usually caused by a faulty or non-existent background process image.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, if any, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages or obtain a proper background process image, then retry the operation.

ORA-00445: background process *name* did not start after *num* seconds

Cause: The specified process did not start.

Action: Check and, if necessary, correct problems indicated by one or more of the following:

- the size of the SGA
- the operating system-specific initialization
- parameters accompanying messages
- the background trace file
- the executable image is not in the right location with the correct protections

See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-00446: background process started when not expected

Cause: A background process started after Oracle was already running.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, if any, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. If no user on site started the process, report the message to customer support.

ORA-00447: fatal error in background process

Cause: One of the background processes completed unexpectedly.

Action: Restart the system. Check and, if necessary, correct the problem indicated by the background trace file in `BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST`.

ORA-00448: normal completion of background process

Cause: One of the background processes completed normally as requested by the user.

Action: If you are solving a problem, check for other messages and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. Then shut down and restart Oracle.

ORA-00449: background process *name* unexpectedly terminated with error *num*

Cause: A foreground process needing service from a background process has discovered the background process died.

Action: Refer to the message code given in the message and the trace file for the foreground and the background processes.

00470-00485: Detached Process Death Messages

ORA-00470: LGWR process terminated with error

Cause: The log writer process terminated abnormally.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the messages. Then shut down and restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process errors, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root error is found.

ORA-00471: DBWR process terminated with error

Cause: The Database Writer process terminated abnormally.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the messages. Then shut down and restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process messages, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root message is found.

ORA-00472: PMON process terminated with error

Cause: The Process Monitor process terminated abnormally.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the messages. Then shut down and restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process

messages, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root message is found.

ORA-00473: ARCH process terminated with error

Cause: The Archiver process terminated abnormally.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, if any, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. Then shut down and restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process messages, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root message is found.

ORA-00474: SMON process terminated with error

Cause: The System Monitor process terminated abnormally.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, if any, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. Then shut down and restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process messages, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root message is found.

ORA-00475: TRWR process terminated with error.

Cause: The system tracing process died.

Action: Restart the instance.

ORA-00476: RECO process terminated with error

Cause: The distributed transaction, two-phase commit, recovery process died.

Action: Restart the instance.

ORA-00477: SNP* process terminated with an error

Cause: A snapshot refresh process died.

Action: Restart the instance.

ORA-00480: LCK* process terminated with error

Cause: One Lock process terminated abnormally.

Action: Check the accompanying messages, if any, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. Then shut down and restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process messages, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root message is found.

ORA-00481: LMON process terminated with error

Cause: The lock manager monitor process terminated.

Action: Warm start instance.

ORA-00482: LMD* process terminated with error

Cause: A lock manager daemon process terminated.

Action: Warm start instance.

ORA-00483: during shutdown a process abnormally terminated

Cause: One of the background processes did not exit normally when the instance shut down.

Action: Use the SHUTDOWN ABORT command. Check the accompanying messages, if any, and the background process trace file. Correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. Then restart the instance. If the trace file mentions any other background process messages, check the trace file for the mentioned process until the root message is found.

00486-00569: Interrupt Handler Messages

ORA-00568: maximum number of interrupt handlers exceeded

Cause: The number of registered interrupt handling routines for when the break key is entered exceeds the maximum allowed.

Action: Reduce the number of registered interrupt handlers.

00570-00599: SQL*Connect Opening and Reading Files Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

00600-00639: Oracle Exceptions Messages

This section lists messages generated when an internal exception is generated within Oracle.

ORA-00600: internal error code, arguments: [num], [?], [?], [?], [?], [?]

Cause: This is a catchall internal error message for Oracle program exceptions. It indicates that a process has met a low-level, unexpected condition. Various causes of this message include:

- time-outs

- file corruption
- failed data checks in memory
- hardware, memory, or I/O errors
- incorrectly restored files

The first argument is the internal message number. Other arguments are various numbers, names, and character strings. See *Calling Customer Support* on page -3 for more information. The numbers may change meanings between different versions of the Oracle Server.

Action: Report this error to customer support after gathering the following information:

- events that led up to the error
- the operations that were attempted that led to the error
- the conditions of the operating system and database at the time of the error
- any unusual circumstances that occurred before receiving the ORA-00600 message
- contents of any trace files generated by the error
- the relevant portions of the Alert file

NOTE: The cause of this message may manifest itself as different errors at different times. Be aware of the history of errors that occurred before this internal error.

ORA-00601: cleanup lock conflict

Cause: The Process Monitor process encountered a lock conflict while trying to recover processes. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00602: internal programming exception

Cause: An internal programming exception has occurred.

Action: Report this error as a program bug to customer support.

ORA-00603: Oracle Server session terminated by fatal error

Cause: An Oracle Server session is in an unrecoverable state.

Action: Log in to Oracle again so a new server session will be created automatically. Examine the session trace file for more information.

ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level *num*

Cause: An error occurred while processing a recursive SQL statement. A recursive SQL statement is one that applies to internal dictionary tables.

Action: If the situation described in the next message on the stack can be corrected, do so; otherwise, contact customer support.

ORA-00606: internal error code

Cause: A call to deferred UPI functions was made in non-deferred mode.

Action: Contact customer support.

00640-00699: SQL*Connect Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

00700-00709: Dictionary Cache Messages

This section lists messages generated when the Oracle dictionary cache is accessed. Note that *row cache* is a synonym for *dictionary cache*.

ORA-00701: object necessary for warm starting database cannot be altered

Cause: An attempt was made to alter or drop a table, cluster, or index defined in the control file's bootstrap segment and needed to warm start the database.

Action: Correct the spelling of the object name or remove it from the ALTER or DROP statement.

ORA-00702: bootstrap version *version* inconsistent with version *version*

Cause: The version of the bootstrap data in a file is incompatible with the current version of the software.

Action: Restore a version of the software that is compatible with the datafiles.

ORA-00703: maximum number of dictionary cache instance locks exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of dictionary cache instance locks is specified by the ROW_CACHE_INSTANCE_LOCKS parameter in the initialization parameter file. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this error occurs often, contact customer support.

ORA-00704: bootstrap process failure

Cause: An error occurred when processing bootstrap data. Refer to the accompanying messages for more information about the cause of the problem.

Action: Correct the problems mentioned in the other messages. If the problem persists, contact customer support.

ORA-00704: inconsistent state during start up; shut down the instance, then restart it

Cause: A previous attempt to start an instance was terminated.

Action: Shut down the instance completely, then restart it.

00816-00816: Message Translation Messages

ORA-00816: error message translation failed

Cause: There is an internal error where a routine was unable to translate a message code.

Action: Contact customer support.

00900-00999: SQL Parsing Messages

This section lists some of the messages generated when SQL statements are parsed by the Oracle Server. Most, but not all, messages in this section indicate incorrect SQL syntax. For SQL syntax, refer to *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about error messages in that environment.

ORA-00900: invalid SQL statement

Cause: The statement is not recognized as a valid SQL statement. This error can occur if the Procedural Option is not installed and a SQL statement is issued that requires this option; for example, a CREATE PROCEDURE statement. You can determine if the Procedural Option is installed by starting SQL*Plus. If the PL/SQL banner is not displayed, then the option is not installed.

Action: Correct the syntax or install the Procedural Option.

ORA-00901: invalid CREATE command

Cause: The CREATE command was not followed by a valid CREATE option.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00902: invalid datatype

Cause: The datatype entered in the CREATE or ALTER TABLE statement is not valid.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00903: invalid table name

Cause: A table or cluster name is invalid or does not exist. This message is also issued if an invalid cluster name or no cluster name is specified in an ALTER CLUSTER or DROP CLUSTER statement.

Action: Check spelling. A valid table name or cluster name must begin with a letter and may contain only alphanumeric characters and the special characters \$, _, and #. The name must be less than or equal to 30 characters and cannot be a reserved word.

ORA-00904: invalid column name

Cause: The column name entered is either missing or invalid.

Action: Enter a valid column name. A valid column name must begin with a letter, be less than or equal to 30 characters, and consist of only alphanumeric characters and the special characters \$, _, and #. If it contains other characters, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks. It may not be a reserved word.

ORA-00905: missing keyword

Cause: A required keyword is missing.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00906: missing left parenthesis

Cause: A required left parenthesis has been omitted. Certain commands, such as CREATE TABLE, CREATE CLUSTER, and INSERT, require a list of items enclosed in parentheses. Parentheses also are required around subqueries in WHERE clauses and in UPDATE *table* SET *column* = (SELECT...) statements.

Action: Correct the syntax, inserting a left parenthesis where required, and retry the statement.

ORA-00907: missing right parenthesis

Cause: A left parenthesis has been entered without a closing right parenthesis, or extra information was contained in the parentheses. All parentheses must be entered in pairs.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the statement.

ORA-00908: missing NULL keyword

Cause: Either of the following: In a CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement, NOT was entered to specify that no null values are allowed in that column, but the keyword NULL was omitted. In the IS [NOT] NULL logical operator, the keyword NULL was not found. For example, the following statement generates this message:

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IS NOT;
```

The keyword NULL must follow the keywords IS NOT.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00909: invalid number of arguments

Cause: An Oracle function was referenced with an incorrect number of arguments. All Oracle functions, except for SYSDATE, require at least one argument.

Action: Correct the syntax of the function by entering the required number of arguments.

ORA-00910: specified length too long for its datatype

Cause: No size was specified for a character field or the size was invalid. A maximum length must be specified for each character column. The maximum value for this length varies for each character datatype, such as CHAR or VARCHAR2.

Action: Enter a maximum length for the field.

ORA-00911: invalid character

Cause: Special characters are valid only in certain places. If special characters other than \$, _, and # are used in a name and the name is not enclosed in double quotation marks ("), this message will be issued. One exception to this rule is for database names; in this case, double quotes are stripped out and ignored.

Action: Remove the invalid character from the statement or enclose the object name in double quotation marks.

ORA-00913: too many values

Cause: The SQL statement requires two sets of values equal in number. This error occurs when the second set contains more items than the first set. For example, the subquery in a WHERE or HAVING clause may return too many columns, or a VALUES or SELECT clause may return more columns than are listed in the INSERT.

Action: Check the number of items in each set and change the SQL statement to make them equal.

ORA-00914: missing ADD keyword

Cause: The keyword ADD does not precede one of the following:

- the keyword log file in an ALTER DATABASE statement
- a column element or table constraint in an ALTER TABLE statement
- the keyword DATAFILE in an ALTER TABLESPACE statement

Action: Specify the keyword ADD in the ALTER statement.

ORA-00915: network access of dictionary table not currently allowed

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00917: missing comma

Cause: A required comma has been omitted from a list of columns or values in an INSERT statement or a list of the form ((C,D),(E,F), ...).

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00918: column ambiguously defined

Cause: A column name used in a join exists in more than one table and is thus referenced ambiguously. In a join, any column name that occurs in more than one of the tables must be prefixed by its table name when referenced. The column should be referenced as TABLE.COLUMN or TABLE_ALIAS.COLUMN. For example, if tables EMP and DEPT are being joined and both contain the column DEPTNO, then all references to DEPTNO should be prefixed with the table name, as in EMP.DEPTNO or E.DEPTNO.

Action: Prefix references to column names that exist in multiple tables with either the table name or a table alias and a period (.), as in the examples above.

ORA-00919: invalid function

Cause: An entry was formatted like a function call, but it is not recognizable as an Oracle function.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00920: invalid relational operator

Cause: A search condition was entered with an invalid or missing relational operator.

Action: Include a valid relational operator such as =, !=, ^=, <>, >, <, >=, <=, ALL, ANY, [NOT] BETWEEN, EXISTS, [NOT] IN, IS [NOT] NULL, or [NOT] LIKE in the condition.

ORA-00921: unexpected end of SQL command

Cause: The SQL command was not complete. Part of a valid command was entered, but at least one major component was omitted.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00922: missing or invalid option

Cause: An invalid option was specified in defining a column or storage clause. The valid option in specifying a column is NOT NULL to specify that the column cannot contain any NULL values. Only constraints may follow the datatype. Specifying a maximum length on a DATE or LONG datatype also causes this error.

Action: Correct the syntax. Remove the erroneous option or length specification from the column or storage specification.

ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected

Cause: In a SELECT or REVOKE statement, the keyword FROM was either missing, misplaced, or misspelled. The keyword FROM must follow the last selected item in a SELECT statement or the privileges in a REVOKE statement.

Action: Correct the syntax. Insert the keyword FROM where appropriate. The SELECT list itself also may be in error. If quotation marks were used in an alias, check that double quotation marks enclose the alias. Also, check to see if a reserved word was used as an alias.

ORA-00924: missing BY keyword

Cause: The keyword BY was omitted in a GROUP BY, ORDER BY, or CONNECT BY clause. In a GRANT statement, the keyword IDENTIFIED must also be followed by the keyword BY.

Action: Correct the syntax. Insert the keyword BY where required and then retry the statement.

ORA-00925: missing INTO keyword

Cause: An INSERT statement has been entered without the keyword INTO.

Action: Correct the syntax. Insert the keyword INTO where required and then retry the statement.

ORA-00926: missing VALUES keyword

Cause: An INSERT statement has been entered without the keyword VALUES or SELECT. Either a VALUES clause or a SELECT subquery must follow the INSERT INTO clause.

Action: Correct the syntax. Enter either a VALUES clause or a subquery after the INSERT INTO clause.

ORA-00927: missing equal sign

Cause: An equal sign has been omitted in one of the following places:

- in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
- following “!” in a search condition to signify not equal

Action: Correct the syntax. Insert the equal sign where required and retry the statement.

ORA-00928: missing SELECT keyword

Cause: A SELECT subquery must be included in a CREATE VIEW statement.

Action: Correct the syntax. Insert the required SELECT clause after the CREATE VIEW clause and then retry the statement.

ORA-00929: missing period

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00930: missing asterisk

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00931: missing identifier

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00932: inconsistent datatypes

Cause: Either

- An attempt was made to perform an operation on incompatible datatypes. For example, adding a character field to a date field (dates may only be added to numeric fields) or concatenating a character field with a long field.
- An attempt was made to perform an operation on a database object (such as a table or view) that is not intended for normal use. For example, system

tables cannot be modified by a user. Note that on rare occasions this error occurs because a misspelled object name matched a restricted object's name.

- An attempt was made to use an undocumented view.

Action: If the cause is

- different datatypes, then use consistent datatypes. For example, convert the character field to a numeric field with the `TO_NUMBER` function before adding it to the date field. Functions may not be used with long fields.
- an object not intended for normal use, then do not access the restricted object.

ORA-00933: SQL command not properly ended

Cause: The SQL statement ends with an inappropriate clause. For example, an `ORDER BY` clause may have been included in a `CREATE VIEW` or `INSERT` statement. `ORDER BY` cannot be used to create an ordered view or to insert in a certain order. Also, an improper SQL ending occurs if `IN` clause is used with only one argument (`IN(X)`, for example). An `IN` clause must have two or more arguments.

Action: Correct the syntax by removing the inappropriate clauses. It may be possible to duplicate the removed clause with another SQL statement. For example, to order the rows of a view, do so when querying the view and not when creating it. This error can also occur in `SQL*Forms` applications if a continuation line is indented. Check for indented lines and delete these spaces.

ORA-00934: group function is not allowed here

Cause: One of the group functions, such as `AVG`, `COUNT`, `MAX`, `MIN`, `SUM`, `STDDEV`, or `VARIANCE`, was used in a `WHERE` or `GROUP BY` clause.

Action: Remove the group function from the `WHERE` or `GROUP BY` clause. The desired result may be achieved by including the function in a subquery or `HAVING` clause.

ORA-00935: group function is nested too deeply

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00936: missing expression

Cause: A required part of a clause or expression has been omitted. For example, a `SELECT` statement may have been entered without a list of columns or

expressions or with an incomplete expression. This message is also issued in cases where a reserved word is misused, as in SELECT TABLE.

Action: Check the statement syntax and specify the missing component.

ORA-00937: not a single-group group function

Cause: A SELECT list cannot include both a group function, such as AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, STDDEV, or VARIANCE, and an individual column expression, unless the individual column expression is included in a GROUP BY clause.

Action: Drop either the group function or the individual column expression from the SELECT list or add a GROUP BY clause that includes all individual column expressions listed.

ORA-00938: not enough arguments for function

Cause: The function was referenced with too few arguments.

Action: Check the function syntax and specify the required number of arguments.

ORA-00939: too many arguments for function

Cause: The function was referenced with too many arguments.

Action: Check the function syntax and specify only the required number of arguments.

ORA-00940: invalid ALTER command

Cause: An invalid ALTER option was specified.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00941: missing cluster name

Cause: The cluster name was either missing or invalid.

Action: Specify a valid cluster name. A valid cluster name must start with a letter, be less than or equal to 30 characters, and contain only alphanumeric characters or the special characters \$, _, and #. It may not be a reserved word. The name must be specified immediately following the keywords CREATE CLUSTER.

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

Cause: The table or view entered does not exist, a synonym that is not allowed here was used, or a view was referenced where a table is required. Existing user tables and views can be listed by querying the data dictionary. Certain

privileges may be required to access the table. If an application returned this message, the table the application tried to access does not exist in the database, or the application does not have access to it.

Action: Check each of the following:

- the spelling of the table or view name.
- that a view is not specified where a table is required.
- that an existing table or view name exists.

Contact the database administrator if the table needs to be created or if user or application privileges are required to access the table.

Also, if attempting to access a table or view in another schema, make certain the correct schema is referenced and that access to the object is granted.

ORA-00943: cluster does not exist

Cause: The current user owns no cluster by the specified name.

Action: Specify a valid cluster name following the keyword CLUSTER, then retry the statement.

ORA-00944: insufficient number of clustered columns

Cause: An attempt was made to create a table with fewer cluster columns than were specified in the CREATE CLUSTER statement. The CLUSTER clause of a CREATE TABLE statement must specify all cluster columns that were defined when the cluster was created.

Action: Specify all cluster columns in the CREATE TABLE statement, then retry it.

ORA-00945: specified clustered column does not exist

Cause: A column specified in the cluster clause of a CREATE TABLE statement is not a column in this table.

Action: Re-execute the statement, using the names of columns defined for the table.

ORA-00946: missing TO keyword

Cause: A GRANT statement was specified without the keyword TO, or an invalid form of the GRANT command was entered.

Action: Check the syntax for the GRANT command, insert the keyword TO where required, and retry the statement.

ORA-00947: not enough values

Cause: This error occurs when a SQL statement requires two sets of values equal in number, but the second set contains fewer items than the first set. This can occur in a WHERE or HAVING clause in which a nested SELECT returns too few columns as in:

```
WHERE (A,B) IN (SELECT C FROM ...)
```

Another common cause of this error is an INSERT statement in which the VALUES or SELECT clause does not contain enough values needed for the INSERT, as in

```
INSERT INTO EMP(EMPNO,ENAME) VALUES('JONES')
```

Action: Check the number of items in each set and change the SQL statement to make them equal.

ORA-00948: ALTER CLUSTER statement no longer supported

Cause: The ALTER CLUSTER statement has been withdrawn.

Action: To add data to a cluster from an existing table, use the following series of SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE newtable SELECT * FROM oldtable CLUSTER clustername;  
DROP oldtable;  
RENAME TABLE newtable oldtable;
```

ORA-00949: illegal reference to remote database

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-00950: invalid DROP option

Cause: A DROP command was not followed by a valid DROP option, such as CLUSTER, DATABASE LINK, INDEX, ROLLBACK SEGMENT, SEQUENCE, SYNONYM, TABLE, TABLESPACE, or VIEW.

Action: Check the command syntax, specify a valid DROP option, then retry the statement.

ORA-00951: cluster not empty

Cause: A DROP CLUSTER statement specified a cluster that is not empty. A cluster may not be dropped if it contains any tables, unless the optional INCLUDING TABLES clause is specified. Tables may also be removed from a cluster by using the DROP TABLE command.

Action: Either specify the INCLUDING TABLES clause in the DROP CLUSTER statement or remove all tables from the cluster with the DROP TABLE command before issuing the DROP CLUSTER command.

ORA-00952: missing GROUP keyword

Cause: Groups are not currently implemented.

Action: No user action required.

ORA-00953: invalid index name

Cause: In a CREATE INDEX, DROP INDEX, or VALIDATE INDEX statement, the index name was missing or invalid.

Action: Specify a valid index name after the keyword INDEX. To drop or validate an existing index, check the name by querying the data dictionary. To create a new index, check the syntax before retrying.

ORA-00954: missing IDENTIFIED keyword

Cause: A GRANT CONNECT statement was issued without the keyword IDENTIFIED.

Action: Check the syntax and insert the keyword IDENTIFIED after the last username. The format is

```
GRANT CONNECT TO user-list IDENTIFIED BY password-list;
```

ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object

Cause: An attempt was made to create a database object (such as a table, view, cluster, index, or synonym) that already exists. A user's database objects must have distinct names.

Action: Enter a unique name for the database object or modify or drop the existing object so it can be reused.

ORA-00956: missing or invalid auditing option

Cause: An AUDIT or NOAUDIT command was not followed by a valid option or the keyword ALL. For example, when AUDITing tables an option such as ALTER, AUDIT, COMMENT, DELETE, GRANT, INDEX, INSERT, LOCK, RENAME, SELECT, or UPDATE must be specified.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00957: duplicate column name

Cause: A column name was specified twice in a CREATE or INSERT statement. Column names must be unique within a table, view, or cluster.

Action: In a CREATE statement, change one of the column names to a new, unique column name. In an INSERT statement, remove one of the duplicate names.

ORA-00958: missing CHECK keyword

Cause: The keyword CHECK should follow the keyword WITH in the WITH OPTION clause of the CREATE VIEW statement.

Action: Check the statement syntax and insert the keyword CHECK where required. Then retry the statement.

ORA-00959: tablespace “name” does not exist

Cause: A statement specified the name of a tablespace that does not exist.

Action: Enter the name of an existing tablespace. For a list of tablespace names, query the data dictionary. If a tablespace is dropped and re-created with the same name, use ALTER USER to reset the default or temporary tablespace name, because the new tablespace is not the same as the dropped tablespace, even though they have the same name.

ORA-00960: ambiguous column naming in select list

Cause: A column name in the order-by list matches more than one select list column.

Action: Remove the duplicate column naming in the select list.

ORA-00962: too many group-by or order-by expressions

Cause: The group-by or order-by column list contains more than 255 expressions.

Action: Use no more than 255 expressions in the group-by or order-by list.

ORA-00964: table name not in FROM list

Cause: A table specified in a query’s SELECT list is not named in the FROM clause list.

Action: Check spelling of the table names, check that each table name in the SELECT list matches a table name in the FROM list, and then retry the statement.

ORA-00965: column aliases not allowed for “*”

Cause: An alias was used with the return-all-columns function (*) in the SELECT list. For example:

```
SELECT * COL_ALIAS FROM EMP;
```

Action: Either specify individual columns or do not specify an alias with a “*”.

ORA-00966: missing TABLE keyword

Cause: A LOCK statement was specified and the keyword TABLE was missing, misspelled, or misplaced. A LOCK statement must begin with LOCK TABLE *tablename*.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00967: missing WHERE keyword

Cause: The keyword WHERE in a SELECT statement was missing, misspelled, or misplaced.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00968: missing INDEX keyword

Cause: The keyword INDEX in a CREATE UNIQUE INDEX or VALIDATE INDEX statement was missing, misspelled, or misplaced.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-00969: missing ON keyword

Cause: The keyword ON in a GRANT, REVOKE, or CREATE INDEX statement was missing, misspelled, or misplaced.

Action: Check syntax and spelling, and use the keyword ON where required.

ORA-00970: missing WITH keyword

Cause: The keyword START was specified without the keyword WITH. Both keywords are necessary if a START WITH clause is desired in a tree-structured query.

Action: Change the keyword START to the keywords START WITH. Then retry the statement.

ORA-00971: missing SET keyword

Cause: The keyword SET in an UPDATE statement is missing, misspelled, or misplaced.

Action: Check syntax and spelling, and use the keyword SET after the name of the table to be updated.

ORA-00972: identifier is too long

Cause: The name of a schema object exceeds 30 characters. Schema objects are tables, clusters, views, indexes, synonyms, tablespaces, and usernames.

Action: Shorten the name to 30 characters or less.

ORA-00974: invalid PCTFREE value percentage

Cause: The percentage of free space specified in a CREATE INDEX statement is not between 0 and 100. A PCTFREE value of 0 means the entire block is available. The value 100 is not useful because it means that no data may be inserted. The default is 10.

Action: Specify a PCTFREE value between 0 and 100. Then retry the statement.

ORA-00975: date + date not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to add two date fields together. Dates may be added only to numeric fields, not to other dates.

Action: Use the Oracle function TO_NUMBER to convert one of the date fields to a numeric field before adding it to the other date field.

ORA-00976: LEVEL, PRIOR, or ROWNUM not allowed here

Cause: The use of the PRIOR clause, the pseudo-column LEVEL, or ROWNUM is incorrect in this context.

Action: Check the syntax for the SQL statement. Then remove or relocate the keyword PRIOR, LEVEL, or ROWNUM.

ORA-00977: duplicate auditing option

Cause: An AUDIT or NOAUDIT statement specified the same option more than once.

Action: Either specify ALL without other auditing options or remove the duplicate auditing specifications.

ORA-00978: nested group function without GROUP BY

Cause: A group function, such as AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, STDDEV, or VARIANCE, was used within another group function, as in MAX(COUNT(*)), without a corresponding GROUP BY clause.

Action: Either add a GROUP BY clause or remove the extra level of nesting.

ORA-00979: not a GROUP BY expression

Cause: The GROUP BY clause does not contain all the expressions in the SELECT clause. SELECT expressions that are not included in a group function, such as AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, STDDEV, or VARIANCE, must be listed in the GROUP BY clause.

Action: Include in the GROUP BY clause all SELECT expressions that are not group function arguments.

ORA-00980: synonym translation is no longer valid

Cause: The synonym used is based on a table, view, or synonym that no longer exists.

Action: Replace the synonym with the name of the object it references or re-create the synonym so that it refers to a valid table, view, or synonym.

ORA-00981: cannot mix table and system auditing options

Cause: Both table-wide and system-wide options were specified within a single AUDIT statement.

Action: Check the AUDIT command syntax. Then retry one or more AUDIT statements.

ORA-00982: missing plus sign

Cause: A left parenthesis appeared in a join condition, but a plus sign (+) did not follow. A left parenthesis in a join condition usually signals an outer-join specification and so a plus sign is expected to follow. To specify an outer join on a column in a join operation, follow the column reference in the join condition with a plus sign (+) enclosed in parentheses.

Action: Correct the SQL syntax and retry the statement.

ORA-00984: column not allowed here

Cause: A column name was used in an expression where it is not permitted, such as in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.

Action: Check the syntax of the statement and use column names only where appropriate.

ORA-00985: invalid program name

Cause: Probably a syntax error.

Action: Correct syntax.

ORA-00986: missing or invalid group names(s)

Cause: Probably a syntax error.

Action: Correct syntax.

ORA-00987: missing or invalid username(s)

Cause: No username was specified in a GRANT statement or one of the specified usernames is invalid. Valid usernames must be specified following the keyword TO in a GRANT statement to define a user. A username must begin with a letter, consist only of alphanumeric characters and the special characters \$, _, and #, and be less than or equal to 30 characters. If it contains other characters, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks. It may not be a reserved word.

Action: Specify a valid username, or list of usernames, following the keyword TO in the GRANT statement.

ORA-00988: missing or invalid password(s)

Cause: More usernames than passwords were specified in a GRANT statement. A valid password must be specified for each username listed in the GRANT statement.

Action: Enter a valid password for each username.

ORA-00989: too many passwords for usernames given

Cause: More passwords than usernames were specified in a GRANT statement. Only one password may be entered for each username listed in the GRANT statement.

Action: Enter an equal number of usernames and passwords.

ORA-00990: missing or invalid privilege

Cause: No privileges were specified in a GRANT privilege statement, or one of the specified privileges is invalid.

Action: Enter one or more valid privileges such as SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE, ALTER, INDEX, REFERENCES, or ALL. More than one privilege may be granted by entering the privileges in a list separated by commas (,) or by specifying the keyword ALL to grant all privileges.

ORA-00992: invalid format for REVOKE command

Cause: An invalid form of the REVOKE command was entered. There are two forms of the REVOKE command. The first form is used to revoke a user's database access privileges. The second form is used to revoke a user's object privileges.

Action: Check the command syntax and retry the statement.

ORA-00993: missing GRANT keyword

Cause: The keyword WITH was specified at the end of a GRANT statement without the keyword GRANT. To grant privileges to a user and the permission

to grant those privileges to another user, you must specify the keywords WITH GRANT OPTION at the end of the GRANT statement.

Action: Change the keyword WITH to the keywords WITH GRANT OPTION, then retry the statement.

ORA-00994: missing OPTION keyword

Cause: The keywords WITH GRANT were specified at the end of a GRANT statement without the keyword OPTION.

Action: Change the keywords WITH GRANT to the keywords WITH GRANT OPTION. Then retry the statement.

ORA-00995: missing or invalid synonym identifier

Cause: In a CREATE or DROP SYNONYM statement, the synonym name was either missing or invalid.

Action: Check syntax and spelling. A valid synonym name must be specified immediately following the keyword SYNONYM in both statements. Valid synonym names must begin with a letter, consist of alphanumeric characters and the special characters \$, _, and #, and be less than or equal to 30 characters. They may not be reserved words.

ORA-00996: the concatenate operator is | |, not |

Cause: A single bar (|) was interpreted as an attempt to specify concatenation, but the concatenation operator is a double bar (| |).

Action: Enter a double bar (| |) for concatenation or remove the single bar (|) if concatenation was not intended.

ORA-00997: illegal use of LONG datatype

Cause: A value of datatype LONG was used in a function or in a DISTINCT, WHERE, CONNECT BY, GROUP BY, or ORDER BY clause. A LONG value can only be used in a SELECT clause.

Action: Remove the LONG value from the function or clause.

ORA-00998: must name this expression with a column alias

Cause: An expression or function was used in a CREATE VIEW statement, but no corresponding column name was specified. When expressions or functions are used in a view, all column names for the view must be explicitly specified in the CREATE VIEW statement.

Action: Enter a column name for each column in the view in parentheses after the view name.

ORA-00999: invalid view name

Cause: In a CREATE VIEW statement, the view name was missing or invalid.

Action: Enter a valid view name following CREATE VIEW. Valid view names must begin with a letter, consist of only alphanumeric characters and the special characters \$, _, and #, be less than or equal to 30 characters, and may not be reserved words. If the view name contains other characters, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

01000-01099: User Program Interface Messages

This section lists messages generated when using the UPI to the Oracle Server. Pre-compilers and SQL*Forms are examples of products that use the UPI.

If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about error messages in that environment.

ORA-01000: maximum open cursors exceeded

Cause: A host language program attempted to open too many cursors. The initialization parameter OPEN_CURSORS determines the maximum number of cursors per user.

Action: Modify the program to use fewer cursors. If this error occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the value of OPEN_CURSORS, and then restart Oracle.

ORA-01001: invalid cursor

Cause: Either a host language program call specified an invalid cursor or the values of the AREASIZE and MAXOPENCURSORS options in the precompiler command were too small. All cursors must be opened using the OOPEN call before being referenced in any of the following calls: SQL, DESCRIBE, NAME, DEFINE, BIND, EXEC, FETCH, and CLOSE. The Logon Data Area (LDA) must be defined by using OLON or OLOGON. If the LDA is not defined, this message is issued for the following calls: OPEN, COM, CON, ROL, and LOGOFF.

Action: Check the erroneous call statement. Specify a correct LDA area or open the cursor as required. If there is no problem with the cursor, it may be necessary to increase the AREASIZE and MAXOPENCURSORS options before precompiling.

ORA-01002: fetch out of sequence

Cause: In a host language program, a FETCH call was issued out of sequence. A successful parse-and-execute call must be issued before a fetch. This can occur if an attempt was made to FETCH from an active set after all records

have been fetched. This may be caused by fetching from a SELECT FOR UPDATE cursor after a commit. A PL/SQL cursor loop implicitly does fetches and may also cause this error.

Action: Parse and execute a SQL statement before attempting to fetch the data.

ORA-01003: no statement parsed

Cause: A host language program call referenced a cursor with no associated parsed SQL statement. A SQL call (for example, OSQL3) must be used to pass a SQL statement to Oracle and to associate the statement with an open cursor. A cursor must already have an associated SQL statement if referenced in any of the following calls: DESCRIBE, NAME, DEFINE, BIND, EXECUTE, and FETCH.

Action: Do the SQL call, for example, OSQL, to pass the required SQL statement before referencing the cursor.

ORA-01004: default username feature not supported; logon denied

Cause: An attempt was made to use automatic logon on a system not supporting this feature.

Action: Provide the complete username and password to log on to Oracle.

ORA-01005: null password given; logon denied

Cause: An invalid password was given when logging on.

Action: Provide a valid password.

ORA-01006: bind variable does not exist

Cause: A program issued a BIND call for a variable not listed in the associated SQL statement. Only those variables prefixed by either a colon (:) or ampersand (&) in the SQL statement may be referenced in a BIND call, OBIND or OBINDN. This error may also be caused by a mismatch between a Precompiler program and the related library, SQLLIB.

Action: Modify the BIND call to reference one of the substitute variables specified in the associated SQL statement.

ORA-01007: variable not in select list

Cause: A reference was made to a variable not listed in the SELECT clause. In OCI, this can occur if the number passed for the position parameter is less than one or greater than the number of variables in the SELECT clause in any of the following calls: DESCRIBE, NAME, or DEFINE. In SQL*Forms or SQL*Report,

specifying more variables in an INTO clause than in the SELECT clause also causes this error.

Action: In OCI, specify a position number between 1 and the number of variables in the SELECT clause. In SQL*Forms or SQL*Report, specify an equal number of variables in the SELECT and INTO clauses.

ORA-01008: not all variables bound

Cause: A SQL statement containing substitution variables was executed without all variables bound. All substitution variables must have a substituted value before the SQL statement is executed.

Action: In OCI, use an OBIND or OBINDN call to substitute the required values.

ORA-01009: missing mandatory parameter

Cause: A host language program call did not pass all required parameters. The syntax and parameter description for each call is shown in the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers*.

Action: Check the syntax for the call and enter all required parameters.

ORA-01010: invalid OCI operation

Cause: One of the following:

- You attempted an invalid OCI operation.
- You are using an Oracle client application linked version 7.1, or higher libraries, the environment ORA_ENCRYPT_LOGIN is set to TRUE, and you attempted to connect to a version 7.0, or lower, Oracle Server.
- You are connected to a version 7.1, or higher, Oracle Server, the initialization parameter DBLINK_ENCRYPT_LOGIN is set to TRUE, and you attempted to use a database link pointing to a version 7.0, or lower, Oracle Server.

Action: For the above causes:

- Do not use the invalid OCI operation.
- If you do not wish to use encrypted connect passwords in your distributed database, set ORA_ENCRYPT_LOGIN to FALSE. If you wish to use encrypted connect passwords, you must upgrade all Oracle Servers to version 7.1, or higher.
- If you do not wish to use encrypted database links in your distributed database, set DBLINK_ENCRYPT_LOGIN to FALSE. If you wish to use

encrypted database links, you must upgrade all Oracle Servers to version 7.1, or higher.

ORA-01011: cannot use V7 compatibility mode when talking to V6 server

Cause: An attempt was made to use Oracle7 compatibility mode when accessing Oracle Version 6.

Action: Use V6 SQL language type. You may need to use the SET COMPATIBILITY V6 command.

ORA-01012: not logged on

Cause: A host language program issued an Oracle call, other than OLON or OLOGON, without being logged on to Oracle. This can occur when a user process attempts to access the database after the instance it is connected to terminates, forcing the process to disconnect.

Action: Log on to Oracle, by calling OLON or OLOGON, before issuing any Oracle calls. When the instance has been restarted, retry the action.

ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation

Cause: The user interrupted an Oracle operation by entering CTRL-C, Control-C, or another canceling operation. This forces the current operation to end. This is an informational message only.

Action: Continue with the next operation.

ORA-01014: Oracle shutdown in progress

Cause: A user tried to log on to Oracle while an instance shutdown was in progress. Oracle logons are disabled while Oracle is being shut down.

Action: Wait until Oracle is brought back up before attempting to log on.

ORA-01015: logon called recursively

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01016: this function can be called only after a fetch

Cause: The cursor is in an invalid state.

Action: Ensure the appropriate OCI/UPI function is called after the fetch and before the offending function.

ORA-01017: invalid username/password; logon denied

Cause: An invalid username or password was entered in an attempt to log on to Oracle. The username and password must be the same as was specified in a GRANT CONNECT statement. If the username and password are entered together, the format is: *username/password*.

Action: Enter a valid username and password combination in the correct format.

ORA-01018: column does not have a LONG datatype

Cause: An attempt was made to fetch data using the LONG fetch option, but the specified column was not LONG.

Action: Re-execute the fetch without the LONG fetch option or create the table with a LONG column.

ORA-01019: unable to allocate memory in the user side

Cause: The user side memory allocator returned an error.

Action: Increase the size of the process heap or switch to the old set of calls.

ORA-01020: unknown context state

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01021: invalid context size specified

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01022: database operation not supported in this configuration

Cause: The attempted database operation does not conform to the user programming interface (UPI) for the two communicating Oracle servers.

This problem occurs when you use a 7.0.13 server and try to use PL/SQL or remote procedure calls on a 7.0.12 server.

Action: You may need to upgrade one or more of your Oracle servers or relink your user-side application with new libraries.

ORA-01023: cursor context not found (invalid cursor number)

Cause: The cursor number is not a valid open cursor.

Action: Make sure that the cursor is open.

ORA-01024: invalid datatype in OCI call

Cause: An OCI program call specified an invalid datatype. In OCI calls, Oracle datatypes are specified as numbers between 1 and 7. Datatypes are described in the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers*.

Action: Check the datatype description and enter the correct number for the datatype.

ORA-01025: UPI parameter out of range

Cause: An integer parameter to a UPI function is out of range. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01026: multiple buffers of size greater than 2000 in the bind list

Cause: There is more than one long buffer in the bind list.

Action: Change the buffer size to be less than 255 for the bind variable bound to a normal column.

ORA-01027: bind variables not allowed for data definition operations

Cause: An attempt was made to use a bind variable in a SQL data definition statement; for example, a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement in which the SELECT's WHERE clause refers to a variable.

Action: Remove the bind variable. Then retry the SQL statement.

ORA-01030: SELECT ... INTO variable does not exist

Cause: The SELECT... INTO specified in the bind call does not correspond to a variable in the SQL statement.

Action: If it is not possible to correct the statement, call customer support.

ORA-01031: insufficient privileges

Cause: An attempt was made to change the current username or password without the appropriate privilege. This error also occurs if attempting to UPDATE a table with only SELECT privileges, if attempting to CONNECT INTERNAL, or if attempting to install a database without the necessary operating-system privileges.

Action: Ask the database administrator to perform the operation or grant the required privileges.

ORA-01032: no such userid

Cause: This is an internal error message related to Export/Import.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01033: Oracle startup or shutdown in progress

Cause: An attempt was made to log on while Oracle is being started up or shut down.

Action: Wait a few minutes. Then retry the operation.

ORA-01034: Oracle not available

Cause: Oracle was not started up. Possible causes include the following:

The SGA requires more space than was allocated for it.

The operating system variable pointing to the instance was improperly defined.

Action: Refer to accompanying messages for possible causes and correct the problem mentioned in the other messages. Retry after Oracle has been initialized.

If Oracle has been initialized, then on some operating systems, verify that Oracle was linked correctly. See the platform-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01035: Oracle only available to users with RESTRICTED SESSION privilege

Cause: Logins were disallowed because an instance started in restricted mode. Only users with the RESTRICTED SESSION system privilege can log on.

Action: Request that Oracle be restarted without the restricted option or obtain the RESTRICTED SESSION system privilege.

ORA-01036: illegal variable *name/num*

Cause: Unable to find bind context on user side.

Action: Make sure that the variable being bound is in the SQL statement.

ORA-01037: maximum cursor memory exceeded

Cause: An attempt was made to process a complex SQL statement that consumed all available memory of the cursor.

Action: Simplify the complex SQL statement.

ORA-01038: cannot write datafile version *num* with Oracle Version *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to write datafile headers in an old format. The new format cannot be used until after the database has been verified as being compatible with this software version.

Action: Open the database to advance to the new file formats, then repeat the operation. If the operation is required before the database can be opened, use the previous software release to do the operation.

ORA-01039: insufficient privileges on underlying objects of the view

Cause: An attempt was made to use another user's view without the necessary privileges on the underlying objects of the view.

Action: Obtain the necessary privileges or do not perform the offending operation.

ORA-01040: invalid character in password; logon denied

Cause: There are multi-byte characters in the password or some characters in the password are not in the US7ASCII range.

Action: Retry password with valid characters.

ORA-01041: internal error. HOSTDEF extension does not exist

Cause: The pointer to the HOSTDEF extension in HOSTDEF is null.

Action: Report as a bug to customer support.

ORA-01042: detaching a session with open cursors not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to detach a session that has open cursors.

Action: Close all the cursors before detaching the session.

ORA-01043: user side memory corruption [*num*], [*num*], [*num*], [*num*]

Cause: The application code corrupted some of the user memory.

Action: Make certain that the application code is not overwriting memory. Contact customer support.

ORA-01044: size *num* of buffer bound to variable *name* exceeds maximum *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to bind a buffer whose total size would exceed the maximum size allowed. The total array size for arrays is calculated as (element_size) * (number of elements).

Action: Reduce the buffer size.

ORA-01045: user *name* lacks CREATE SESSION privilege; logon denied

Cause: An attempt was made to connect to a userid that does not have create session privilege.

Action: If required, GRANT the user the CREATE SESSION privilege.

ORA-01046: cannot acquire space to extend context area

Cause: Oracle could not extend the current area any further because the operating system would not supply any more space. A system-specific message should appear following this message.

Action: Close some cursors and try again or check operating system quotas to use more virtual memory. See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01047: the above error occurred in schema=*name*, package=*name*, procedure=*name*

Cause: This message is displayed after a previous message to provide more specific information.

Action: See the cause and action for the previous message.

ORA-01048: couldn't find the specified procedure in the given context

Cause: The user of the procedure specified a deferred RPC that does not exist.

Action: Ensure that the procedure was specified correctly and that the replication process can locate the procedure.

ORA-01049: bind by name is not supported in streamed RPC

Cause: This error occurs when a newer server version requests from an older server version an operation that is not supported.

Action: You may need to upgrade one or more of your Oracle servers or relink your user application with new libraries.

ORA-01050: cannot acquire space to open context area

Cause: Oracle could not open a new context area because the operating system would not supply any more space. A system-specific message should appear following this message.

Action: Close some cursors and try again or check operating system quotas to use more virtual memory. See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01051: deferred RPC buffer format invalid

Cause: The deferred RPC data in SYS.DEF\$_CALL is corrupted.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01052: one of the two must-succeed archive destinations is not specified

Cause: LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST is not specified while LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST is set to 2.

Action: Either specify LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST or reduce LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST to 1.

ORA-01053: user storage address cannot be read

Cause: A bind variable or other user area could not be read by Oracle.

Action: Check that binds are done correctly on valid user buffers, then retry the operation.

ORA-01054: user storage address cannot be written

Cause: A define, FETCH... INTO or SELECT... INTO, variable or other user area could not be written to by Oracle.

Action: Check that INTO variables and indicators are correctly specified. Then retry the operation.

ORA-01057: invalid or ambiguous block.field reference in user exit

Cause: The reference to a *block.field* identifier in a user exit is incorrect or ambiguous, probably because it is misspelled or incomplete.

Action: Check syntax and identifier spelling. Then correct the reference.

ORA-01058: internal New Upi interface error

Cause: An attempt was made to delete a non-existent HSTDEF extension.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01059: parse expected before a bind or execute

Cause: The client application attempted to bind a variable or execute a cursor opened in a PL/SQL block before the statement was parsed.

Action: Ensure the statement is parsed before a bind or execute.

ORA-01060: array binds or executes not allowed

Cause: The client application attempted to bind an array of cursors or attempted to repeatedly execute against a PL/SQL block with a bind variable of type cursor.

Action: Bind a single cursor or execute the PL/SQL block one.

ORA-01061: cannot start up a V8 server using a V7 client application

Cause: You are using an Oracle client application linked with version 7 (or lower) libraries and you attempted to start up a V8 (or higher) server.

Action: Use a client application linked with V8 (or higher) libraries.

ORA-01070: using an old version of Oracle for the server

Cause: An attempt was made to run an older, obsolete Oracle Server.

Action: Upgrade the server.

ORA-01071: cannot perform operation without starting up Oracle

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an operation before Oracle was started.

Action: Start up Oracle. Then retry the operation.

ORA-01072: cannot stop Oracle; Oracle not running

Cause: An attempt was made to stop Oracle, but Oracle was not running.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01073: fatal connection error: unrecognized call type

Cause: An illegal internal operation was attempted. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01074: cannot shut down Oracle; inside a logon session - log off first

Cause: An attempt was made to shut down Oracle inside a logon session.

Action: Log off before shutting down Oracle.

ORA-01075: currently logged on

Cause: An attempt was made to log on while already logged on.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01076: multiple logons per process not yet supported

Cause: Oracle does not support multiple logons per process.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01077: background process initialization failure

Cause: A failure occurred during initialization of the background processes.

Action: Refer to the diagnostic information in the accompanying message stack or in the trace file and take appropriate action.

ORA-01078: failure in processing initialization parameters

Cause: A failure occurred during processing of the initialization parameters during system startup.

Action: Refer to the diagnostic information in the accompanying message stack and take appropriate action.

ORA-01079: Oracle database was not properly created, operation aborted

Cause: There was an error when the database or control file was created.

Action: Check the message signaled when the database was first created or when the control file was re-created. Take appropriate actions to re-create the database or a new control file.

ORA-01080: error in shutting down Oracle

Cause: A failure occurred during system shutdown.

Action: Refer to the diagnostic information in the accompanying message stack and take appropriate action.

ORA-01081: cannot start already-running Oracle - shut it down first

Cause: An attempt was made to start Oracle while it was already running.

Action: Shut down Oracle first, if you want to restart it.

ORA-01082: ROW_LOCKING = ALWAYS requires the transaction processing option

Cause: ROW_LOCKING = ALWAYS is specified in INIT.ORA file. This feature is not supported by ORACLE without the transaction processing option.

Action: Remove ROW_LOCKING = ALWAYS from the INIT.ORA file or set it to DEFAULT or INTENT.

ORA-01083: value of parameter *name* is inconsistent with that of other servers

Cause: The value of the given initialization parameter is required to be the same for all servers in the parallel configuration.

Action: Change the value in the initialization parameter file to match that of the other control files.

ORA-01084: invalid argument in OCI call

Cause: The failing OCI call contains an argument with an invalid value.

Action: Use valid argument values. For more information, see the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference* and the appropriate programming language supplement.

ORA-01085: preceding errors in deferred RPC to *name.name.name*

Cause: Errors were encountered when the named procedure was executed as a deferred, remote procedure call.

Action: Correct the cause of the preceding errors.

ORA-01086: savepoint *name* never established

Cause: An attempt was made to roll back to a savepoint that was never established.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01087: cannot start up Oracle - currently logged on

Cause: An attempt was made to start up Oracle by a user who is currently logged on.

Action: Log off. Then issue the STARTUP command.

ORA-01088: cannot shut down Oracle while active processes exist

Cause: Users are still logged on to the instance.

Action: Either wait for all users to log off or issue the SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE command to force the users off the system. Alternatively, issue the SHUTDOWN ABORT command to shut down the database without waiting for users to be forced off.

ORA-01089: immediate shutdown in progress - no operations are permitted

Cause: The SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE command was used to shut down a running Oracle instance, terminating any active operations.

Action: Wait for the instance to be restarted or contact the database administrator.

ORA-01090: shutdown in progress - connection is not permitted

Cause: The SHUTDOWN command was used to shut down a running Oracle instance, disallowing any connects to Oracle.

Action: Wait for the instance to restart or contact the database administrator.

ORA-01091: failure during startup force

Cause: Unable to destroy the old SGA.

Action: Manually remove the old SGA. See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for instructions. Then retry the STARTUP command.

ORA-01092: Oracle instance terminated. Disconnection forced

Cause: The instance connected to was terminated abnormally, probably due to a SHUTDOWN ABORT. The current process was forced to disconnect from the instance.

Action: Contact the database administrator to determine when the instance is restarted. Attempt to reconnect after the instance is running again.

ORA-01093: ALTER DATABASE CLOSE only permitted with no sessions connected

Cause: There is at least one more session, other than the current one, logged in to the instance. ALTER DATABASE CLOSE is not permitted when other sessions are active.

Action: Find the other sessions and disconnect them. Then retry the ALTER DATABASE CLOSE command. Also, issue the SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE command to force users off the system, or issue the SHUTDOWN ABORT command to shut down the database without waiting for users to be forced off.

ORA-01094: ALTER DATABASE CLOSE in progress. Connections not permitted

Cause: An attempt was made to connect while the database is being closed with the ALTER DATABASE CLOSE command.

Action: Attempt to connect again when the database is open. Contact the database administrator to find out when the database will be open.

ORA-01095: DML statement processed zero rows

Cause: A DML cursor from the OTEXT() call processed 0 rows when executed.

Action: Caller can either do a rollback or ignore the message and execute the rest of the cursors in the cursor array.

ORA-01096: program version *num* incompatible with instance *num*

Cause: The program was linked with a different version of the server than the instance to which it is attempting to connect.

Action: Relink the program against the same version of Oracle as the instance or restart (startup force) the database using the program's version of the SERVER.

ORA-01097: cannot shutdown while in a transaction - commit or rollback

Cause: An attempt was made to shut down the database while a transaction was in progress.

Action: Either commit or rollback the current transaction and then attempt to shut down the database.

ORA-01098: program interface error during LONG insert

Cause: The application program interface could not insert or update a LONG column because of an internal error when a TTCGETV call fails. For example, a network read error or one of the parameters passed to the call is invalid.

Action: Retry the insert or update.

ORA-01099: cannot mount database in SHARED mode if started in single process mode

Cause: An attempt was made to mount a database in parallel mode with the initialization parameter `SINGLE_PROCESS` set to `TRUE`.

Action: Either mount the database in `EXCLUSIVE` mode or set the initialization parameter `SINGLE_PROCESS` to `FALSE` before starting the instance in parallel (shared) mode.

01100-01250: Oracle Files Messages

This section lists messages generated when files are accessed by the Oracle Server.

ORA-01100: database already mounted

Cause: An attempt was made to mount a database with the name of a currently mounted database.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01101: database being created currently mounted by some other instance

Cause: An attempt was made to create a database with the name of a currently mounted database.

Action: Either change the database name or shut down the other instance.

ORA-01102: cannot mount database in exclusive mode

Cause: An instance tried to mount the database in exclusive mode, but some other instance has already mounted the database in exclusive or parallel mode.

Action: Either mount the database in parallel mode or shut down all other instances before mounting the database in exclusive mode.

ORA-01103: database name *name* in control file is not *name*

Cause: The database name used does not match that in the control file.

Action: Ensure the correct control file and database name are used.

ORA-01104: number of control files *num* does not equal *num*

Cause: The number of control files used by this instance disagrees with the number of control files in an existing instance that is accessing the same database.

Action: Make sure all control files are listed in the initialization parameter `CONTROL_FILES`, then retry the operation.

ORA-01105: mount is incompatible with mounts by other instances

Cause: An attempt was made to mount the database, but another instance has already mounted a database by the same name, and the mounts are not compatible. Additional messages will accompany this message to report why the mounts are incompatible.

Action: See the accompanying messages for the appropriate action to take.

ORA-01106: database must be closed before dismounting

Cause: An attempt was made to dismount a database before it was closed.

Action: Close the database, then retry the operation.

ORA-01107: database must be mounted for media recovery

Cause: An attempt to perform media recovery was made, but the database is not mounted.

Action: Mount the database, then retry the operation.

ORA-01108: media recovery active on file *name*

Cause: Media recovery is actively being applied to the given file. The file cannot be used for normal database access or crash recovery.

Action: Wait for media recovery to complete or cancel the media recovery session.

ORA-01109: database not open

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an operation on an unopened database.

Action: Open the database, then retry the operation.

ORA-01110: datafile *name: str*

Cause: This message reports the filename involved with other messages.

Action: See the associated messages for a description of the problem.

ORA-01111: name for datafile *name* is unknown - rename to correct file

Cause: The datafile was missing from a CREATE CONTROLFILE command or backup control file recovery was done with a control file that was saved before the file was created.

Action: Rename the missing file to the name of the real file.

ORA-01112: media recovery not started

Cause: An attempt was made to continue media recovery, but media recovery had not been started.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01113: file *name* needs media recovery

Cause: An attempt was made to open a datafile that is in need of media recovery.

Action: First apply media recovery to the datafile identified in the message, then retry the operation.

ORA-01114: IO error writing block to file *name* block # *num*

Cause: The device on which the file resides is probably off line.

Action: Restore access to the device, then retry the operation.

ORA-01115: IO error reading block from file *name* block # *num*

Cause: The device on which the file resides is probably off line.

Action: Restore access to the device, then retry the operation.

ORA-01116: error in opening datafile *name*

Cause: Usually the file is not accessible.

Action: Make sure the datafile is in the expected location and can be accessed properly, then retry the operation.

ORA-01117: adding file *name* with illegal block size *num*, limit is *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to add a datafile with a block size that is greater than the maximum block size allowed.

Action: Retry the operation with a smaller block size.

ORA-01118: cannot add any more datafiles: limit of *num* exceeded

Cause: An attempt to add a datafile failed because the limit for such files had already been reached.

Action: If more database space is required, export the database and re-create it with a higher limit for datafiles and perhaps increased file size.

ORA-01119: error in creating datafile *name*

Cause: Insufficient space on device.

Action: Decrease the size of the requested file or allocate a file on another device with more available space. If a file size was not specified in the statement, then specify a file size smaller than the available space on the device.

ORA-01120: cannot remove online datafile *name*; database is open or mounted parallel

Cause: An attempt to remove an online datafile failed because the file was not closed or was opened in parallel mode. This message can occur when trying to drop a tablespace. A tablespace cannot be dropped while users are accessing its data, index, rollback, or temporary segments or while the database is mounted in parallel mode.

Action: Shut down Oracle and mount the database in exclusive mode to drop a tablespace. To prevent users from opening the tablespace, take it off line or put the instance in restricted access mode.

ORA-01121: cannot rename datafile *name* - file is in use or recovery

Cause: An attempt to rename an online datafile failed because the file was not closed or was being recovered. Either the file is online and the datafile is open to some instance, or another process is currently performing media recovery on the file.

Action: Close the file or shut down Oracle and mount the database in exclusive mode. End all recovery sessions. To prevent users from opening the file, take its tablespace off line or put the instance into restricted mode.

ORA-01122: datafile *name* - failed verification check

Cause: The information in the datafile is inconsistent with information from the control file. This could be for any of the following reasons:

- The control file is from a time earlier than the datafiles.
- The datafile size does not match the size specified in the control file.
- The datafile is corrupted.

Action: Make certain that the datafiles and control files are the correct files for this database, then retry the operation.

ORA-01123: cannot start online backup; media recovery not enabled

Cause: An attempt to start backup of an online tablespace failed because archiving was not enabled.

Action: Enable archiving and retry the operation.

ORA-01124: cannot recover online file *name* - file is in use or recovery

Cause: An attempt to do media recover found that the file was not available for recovery. Either it is online and the database is open in some instance, or another process is currently doing media recovery on the file.

Action: Do not do media recovery.

ORA-01125: cannot disable media recovery - file *name* has online backup set

Cause: An attempt to disable media recovery encountered an online recovery still in progress.

Action: Wait for the recovery to finish before retrying the operation.

ORA-01126: database must be mounted exclusive and not open for this operation

Cause: An operation failed because the database was not mounted in exclusive mode.

Action: Shut down Oracle and mount the database in exclusive mode.

ORA-01127: database name *name* exceeds size limit of *num* characters

Cause: The specified database name is too long.

Action: Shorten the database name to eight characters or fewer, then retry the operation.

ORA-01128: cannot start online backup - file *name* is offline

Cause: A file to be backed up in the online backup is offline.

Action: Either of the following:

- Bring the file online for the online backup.
- Do an offline backup.

ORA-01129: user's default tablespace does not exist

Cause: A user's default or temporary tablespace was dropped.

Action: Re-create the tablespace that was dropped or change the user's default or temporary tablespace.

ORA-01130: datafile version *num* incompatible with Oracle Version *num*

Cause: The named datafile was created under an incompatible version of Oracle, or the file is invalid or nonexistent.

Action: Shut down and restart the correct version of Oracle or check the references to the datafile and make sure it exists.

ORA-01131: DB_FILES files initialization parameter value *num* exceeds limit of *num*

Cause: The specified value of the initialization parameter DB_FILES is too large.

Action: Reduce the value of the DB_FILES parameter and retry the operation.

ORA-01132: length of datafile name *name* exceeds limit of *num* characters

Cause: The specified datafile name is too long.

Action: Shorten the filename and retry the operation.

ORA-01133: length of log file name *name* exceeds limit of *num* characters

Cause: The specified redo log filename is too long.

Action: Shorten the filename and retry the operation.

ORA-01134: database mounted exclusive by another instance

Cause: An attempt to access a database failed because it is mounted in exclusive mode by another instance.

Action: Either shut down the other instance or wait for the other instance to either close the database or mount it in parallel mode, before retrying the operation.

ORA-01135: file *name* accessed for DML query is offline

Cause: A query failed because it referenced a datafile that belongs to an offline tablespace. An offline tablespace must be brought online to access its data.

Action: Wait until the tablespace is brought online before executing the query.

ORA-01136: specified size of file *num num* blocks is less than original size of *num* blocks

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a size in the AS clause of the ALTER DATABASE CREATE datafile command that is smaller than the size needed.

Action: Issue the statement again using the correct size for the file.

ORA-01137: datafile *name* is still in the middle of going offline

Cause: It was not possible to get the lock for a file that is offline when attempting to bring it online. The most likely cause is that the lock is still held by the instance that is took it offline.

Action: Wait for the other instance to release the lock on the file.

ORA-01138: database must either be open in this instance or not at all

Cause: The requested operation cannot be done when the database is mounted but not open by this instance, and another instance has the database open.

Action: Execute the operation in the open instance, open the database in the current instance, or close the database in the other instances.

ORA-01139: RESET LOGS option only valid after an incomplete database recovery

Cause: The RESET LOGS option was specified in an ALTER DATABASE OPEN statement, but there has been no incomplete recovery session.

Action: Re-execute the statement without specifying RESET LOGS.

ORA-01140: cannot end online backup - all files are offline

Cause: All the files were offline when attempting to end an online backup.

Action: None. Online backup does not need to be ended for this tablespace.

ORA-01141: error renaming datafile *name* - new file *name* not found

Cause: An attempt to change a datafile's name in the control file failed because no file was found with the new name.

Action: Make sure that the datafile has been properly renamed by the operating system, then retry the operation.

ORA-01142: cannot end online backup - none of the files are in backup

Cause: None of the files were found to be in the online backup when attempting to end the online backup.

Action: None. Online backup does not need to be ended for this tablespace.

ORA-01143: cannot disable media recovery - file *name* needs media recovery

Cause: An attempt to disable media recovery found a file that needs media recovery. Therefore, media recovery cannot be disabled.

Action: Recover the offending file or drop the tablespace to which it belongs, then retry the operation.

ORA-01144: file size *num* blocks exceeds maximum of *num* blocks

Cause: The specified file size is larger than the maximum allowable size.

Action: Specify a smaller size.

ORA-01145: offline immediate disallowed unless media recovery enabled

Cause: ALTER TABLESPACE ... OFFLINE IMMEDIATE or ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE ... OFFLINE is only allowed if database is in ARCHIVEREDO LOG mode.

Action: Take the tablespace offline as usual or do a shutdown abort before attempting the required operation. It is worthwhile reconsidering the backup strategy for the database. The attempted operations *can* be done if ARCHIVEREDO LOG mode is enabled.

ORA-01146: cannot start online backup - file *name* is already in backup

Cause: An attempt was made to start an online backup, but an online backup was already started for one of the datafiles.

Action: End the first backup before beginning another.

ORA-01147: SYSTEM tablespace file *name* is offline

Cause: A file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace has been marked offline by the database administrator. The database cannot be started until all SYSTEM tablespace files are online and can be opened.

Action: Bring the file online.

ORA-01148: database must be mounted EXCLUSIVE for this operation

Cause: An attempt was made to mount the database PARALLEL without the existence of a lock manager.

Action: Mount the database in EXCLUSIVE mode and retry the operation.

ORA-01149: cannot shutdown - file *name* has online backup set

Cause: A normal shutdown was attempted while the online backup was in progress.

Action: End the online backup and then shut down.

ORA-01150: cannot prevent writes - file *name* has online backup set

Cause: Tablespace cannot be taken offline or made read-only when online backup is running. Ending the backup entails writing the file header, which this operation, were it permitted, would prevent.

Action: End the online backup and then take the tablespace offline or make it read-only.

ORA-01151: use media recovery to recover block, restore backup if needed

Cause: Crash recovery or instance recovery could not apply a change to a block because it was not the next change. This can happen if the block was corrupted and then repaired during recovery. This message is usually accompanied by ORA-01172.

Action: There is additional information for ORA-01172. Perform a RECOVER datafile for the file containing the block. If this does not resolve the problem, restore the file from a backup and recover it again.

ORA-01152: file *name* was not restored from a sufficiently old backup

Cause: An incomplete recovery session was started, but an insufficient number of redo logs were applied to make the database consistent. This file is still in the future of the last redo log applied. The most likely cause of this message is forgetting to restore the file from backup before doing incomplete recovery.

Action: Apply additional redo log files until the database is consistent or restore the datafiles from an older backup and repeat recovery.

ORA-01153: an incompatible media recovery is active

Cause: An attempt was made to start an incompatible media recovery or to open resetlogs during media recovery. Media recovery sessions are incompatible if they attempt to recover the same datafile. Incomplete media recovery or OPEN RESETLOGS is incompatible with any media recovery.

Action: Complete or cancel the other media recovery session.

ORA-01154: database busy. Open, Close, mount, and dismount not allowed now

Cause: Some operation is in progress that expects the state of the instance to remain open or mounted.

Action: Wait for the operation to complete and try again. If attempting a normal database shutdown, try SHUTDOWN ABORT.

ORA-01155: the database is being opened, closed, mounted, or dismounted

Cause: The attempted operation will not succeed while the instance is in one of the states mentioned in the message.

Action: Wait for the open, close, mount, or dismount to complete and try again. If attempting a normal database shutdown, try SHUTDOWN ABORT.

ORA-01156: recovery in progress may need access to files

Cause: Either media or instance recovery is in progress. The recovery may need access to the files that the attempted operation tried to use.

Action: Wait for the recovery to complete and try again.

ORA-01157: cannot identify datafile *name* - file not found

Cause: The background process was not able to find one of the datafiles. The database will prohibit access to this file but other files will be unaffected. However, the first instance to open the database will need to access all online data-

files. Accompanying messages from the operating system will describe why the file was not found.

Action: Make the file available to the database. Then either open the database or do ALTER SYSTEM CHECK datafiles. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01158: database *name* already mounted

Cause: Another instance has mounted a database of this name already.

Action: Find and shut down the instance that has this database mounted before issuing the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement.

ORA-01159: file *name* is not from same database as previous files - wrong database id

Cause: Not all of the files specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement are from the same database.

Action: Check the list of files specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement and remove files that are not part of the same database.

ORA-01160: file *name* is not a *str* - it is of type *str*

Cause: The file in the datafile or log file section of the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement is not of the type listed in the command line.

Action: Check the file and determine its type. Enter the command again using the correct type for the file.

ORA-01161: database name *name* in file header does not match given name of *name*

Cause: The database name given at the command line does not match the database name found in the file header. The database name specified at the command line is incorrect.

Action: Enter the command again with the correct name for the database.

ORA-01162: block size *num* in file header does not match DB_BLOCK_SIZE *num*

Cause: CREATE CONTROLFILE discovered that the block size for this file is incompatible with the initialization parameter DB_BLOCK_SIZE used to allocate cache buffers. If this is not the first file, then there is a mixture of block sizes, or the file is corrupt.

Action: If this is the first file in the command, then correct DB_BLOCK_SIZE to match the file and restart the instance; if it is not the first file, find the correct version of the file.

ORA-01163: SIZE clause indicates *num* blocks, but should match header *num*

Cause: The size specified in bytes in the SIZE clause of the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement does not equate to the number of blocks recorded in the header.

Action: Specify the correct filename and size, in bytes.

ORA-01164: MAXLOGFILES may not exceed *num*

Cause: The value for MAXLOGFILES specified on the command line is greater than *num*.

Action: Retry the command with a value of MAXLOGFILES that is *num* or less.

ORA-01165: MAXDATAFILES may not exceed *num*

Cause: The value for MAXDATAFILES specified on the command line is greater than *num*.

Action: Retry the command with a value of MAXDATAFILES that is *num* or less.

ORA-01166: file number *num* is larger than *num num*

Cause: In the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement, the file mentioned has a file number that is larger than that specified in MAXDATAFILES or MAXLOGFILES, or the file number is larger than the maximums specified in the initialization parameter, DB_FILES.

Action: Increase the values of MAXLOGFILES, MAXDATAFILES, or of the parameter DB_FILES.

ORA-01167: two files are the same file/group number or the same file

Cause: There is an overlap of file numbers in the files specified on the command line or the same file is specified twice. If they are not the exact same file then one is likely to be a backup of the other. If they are two members of the same log they must be specified together in a group file spec. This message will also appear if the same controlfile appears more than once in the CONTROL_FILES parameter in the INIT.ORA file. If this happens, check for additional error messages.

Action: Confirm that the file mentioned is not a repeat of a file already mentioned in the command. If they are different files then omit the earlier backup. If they are members of the same log, insure they are in the same group file specification. If this message appears because of a duplicate controlfile, check the CONTROL_FILES parameter in the INIT.ORA file and see if a file is specified more than once. If all files names appear to be unique, check to make sure that

the actual controlfiles themselves are unique. For example, in UNIX check for a symbolic or a hard link to another controlfile in the list.

ORA-01168: physical block size *num* does not match size *num* of other members

Cause: The file is located on a device with a different physical block size than the other members in the group.

Action: Use a physical device with matching block size.

ORA-01169: datafile number 1 not found. Must be present

Cause: datafile number 1 was not specified in a CREATE CONTROLFILE statement.

Action: Locate datafile number 1 and retry the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement, making certain to include datafile on the command line.

ORA-01170: file not found *name*

Cause: A file specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement was not found. All datafiles and all redo log files, if NORESETLOGS was used, must be accessible by the process that issues the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement.

Action: Check the statement for a typing mistake in the filename and check for the existence of all files. Then issue the statement again after correcting the filenames.

ORA-01171: datafile *str* is going offline due to error advancing checkpoint

Cause: The checkpoint in the file header could not be advanced. See accompanying messages for the reason. The datafile will be taken offline the same as for a write error of a data block.

Action: See accompanying messages for details. Restore access to the file, do media recovery, and bring it back online.

ORA-01172: recovery of thread *num* stuck at block *num* of file *name*

Cause: Crash recovery or instance recovery could not apply a change to a block because it was not the next change. This can happen if the block was corrupted and then repaired during recovery.

Action: Perform a RECOVER datafile for the file containing the block. If this does not resolve the problem, then restore the file from a backup and recover it again.

ORA-01173: data dictionary indicates missing datafile from system tablespace

Cause: Either

- The database is recovered to a point in time in the future of the control file.
- A datafile from the system tablespace is omitted from the issued CREATE CONTROLFILE statement.

Action: Either

- Recover the database from a more recent control file.
- Re-create the control file, ensuring all datafiles are included for the system tablespace in the command line.

ORA-01174: DB_FILES is *num* but needs to be *num* to be compatible

Cause: The maximum number of datafiles supported by this instance is not the same as for the other instances. All instances must be able to open all the files any instance can open.

Action: Change the value of the DB_FILES initialization parameter to be compatible.

ORA-01175: data dictionary has more than the *num* files allowed by the instance

Cause: The data dictionary has more files than the instance can support.

Action: Increase the value of the initialization parameter DB_FILES, then shut down and restart the instance.

ORA-01176: data dictionary has more than the *num* files allowed by the control file

Cause: After a CREATE CONTROLFILE statement, the data dictionary has more datafiles than supported by the control file.

Action: Re-create the control file with a larger value for MAXDATAFILES.

ORA-01177: datafile does not match dictionary - probably old incarnation

Cause: When comparing the control file with the data dictionary after a CREATE CONTROLFILE or OPEN RESETLOGS, it was noted that this datafile was inconsistent with the dictionary. Most likely the file is a backup of a file that was dropped from the database, and the same file number was reused for a new file. It may also be that an incomplete recovery stopped at a time when this file number was used for another datafile.

Action: Do a CREATE CONTROLFILE with the correct file or none at all.

ORA-01178: file *name* created before last CREATE CONTROLFILE, cannot be recreated

Cause: An attempt was made to use the ALTER DATABASE CREATE datafile to re-create a datafile that existed at the last CREATE CONTROLFILE command. The information needed to re-create the file was lost with the control file that existed when the file was added to the database.

Action: Find a backup of the file and recover it. Perform incomplete recovery to the time before the file was originally created.

ORA-01179: file *name* does not exist

Cause: During datafile recovery, a file was listed that was not part of the database.

Action: Recheck the filename. Remember to use single quotation marks at the SQL*DBA command line. Remember also that the filename is translated in the operating environment of SQL*DBA.

ORA-01180: cannot create datafile 1

Cause: datafile 1 cannot be created with the ALTER DATABASE CREATE-DATA FILE command.

Action: Either recover the file from a backup or re-create the database.

ORA-01181: file *name* created before last RESETLOGS, cannot be recreated

Cause: An attempt was made to use the ALTER DATABASE CREATE datafile command to re-create a datafile that existed before the last time the database was opened using the RESETLOGS option.

Action: Find a backup of the file and recover the backup file. Perform incomplete recovery to a time before the file was originally created.

ORA-01182: cannot create datafile *name* - file is in use or recovery

Cause: An attempt was made to use the ALTER DATABASE CREATE datafile command to re-create a datafile that is currently online in an open instance or is currently being recovered.

Action: Close the database to all instances or end all recovery sessions. Then take the file offline and retry the operation.

ORA-01183: cannot mount database in SHARED mode

Cause: The database is mounted in exclusive mode by another instance. It is not possible to mount a database in SHARED mode if it is mounted in exclusive mode by another instance.

Action: Shut down the other instance and try again.

ORA-01184: log file group *num* already exists

Cause: An ALTER DATABASE ADD log file command specified a log number for the new redo log which is already in use.

Action: Specify a different redo log file number or let the database choose an unused value.

ORA-01185: log file group number *num* is invalid

Cause: An ALTER DATABASE ADD log file command specified a redo log number for the new redo log that is too large.

Action: Specify a valid redo log file number.

ORA-01186: verification tests failed on file *name*

Cause: The datafile did not pass the checks to ensure it is part of the database. See the accompanying messages for the reason the verification failed.

Action: Make the correct file available to database. Then either open the database or execute ALTER DATABASE CHECK.

ORA-01187: cannot read from file *name* because it failed verification tests

Cause: The datafile did not pass the checks to ensure it is part of the database. Reading the file is not allowed until it is verified.

Action: Make the correct file available to database. Then either open the database or execute ALTER DATABASE CHECK.

ORA-01188: block size *num* in header does not match physical block size

Cause: A redo log file member given to CREATE CONTROLFILE is on a physical device that has a different block size than the device originally used to create the redo log.

Action: Move the file to a device with the correct block size or use the RESETLOGS option to CREATE CONTROLFILE.

ORA-01189: file is from a different RESETLOGS than previous files

Cause: In a CREATE CONTROLFILE command, either this file or all previous files were backups from before the last RESETLOGS. This also may occur if this is a file that is offline and has been offline since before the last RESETLOGS.

Action: If the file was taken offline normally before the last RESETLOGS and is still offline, omit it from the CREATE CONTROLFILE command. Rename and online the file after the database is open. Otherwise, find the version of the mentioned file consistent with the rest of the datafiles and retry the command.

ORA-01190: control file or datafile *name* is from before the last RESETLOGS

Cause: An attempt was made to perform media recovery when the redo log reset information in a datafile does not match the control file. Either the datafile or the control file must be a backup that was made before the most recent ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS.

Action: Restore the file from a more recent backup.

ORA-01191: file *name* is already offline - cannot do a normal offline

Cause: An attempt was made to take a tablespace offline as usual, but the file named in the message was already offline.

Action: Bring the datafile online first or use the IMMEDIATE option when taking the tablespace offline.

ORA-01192: must have at least one enabled thread

Cause: At least two redo log files from at least one thread *must* be specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command line.

Action: Find the missing redo log files and retry the command with the newly found redo log files included in the command line.

ORA-01193: file *name* is not the same file seen at start of recovery

Cause: An attempt was made to perform media recovery on a file, but a different copy of the file now exists since the last media recovery. Perhaps an invalid backup of the file was restored.

Action: Find the correct version of the file, then retry media recovery.

ORA-01194: file *name* needs more recovery to be consistent

Cause: An incomplete recovery session was started, but an insufficient number of redo logs were applied to make the file consistent. The named file was not closed cleanly when it was last opened by the database. The most likely cause of this message is forgetting to restore the file from a backup before doing incomplete recovery.

Action: The file must be recovered to a time when it was not being updated. Either apply more redo logs until the file is consistent or restore the file from an older backup and repeat recovery.

For more information about recovery, see the index entry “recovery” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*.

ORA-01195: online backup of file *name* needs more recovery to be consistent

Cause: An incomplete recovery session was started, but an insufficient number of redo logs were applied to make the file consistent. The reported file is an online backup that must be recovered to the time the backup ended.

Action: Either apply more redo logs until the file is consistent or restore the file from an older backup and repeat the recovery.

For more information about online backup, see the index entry “online backups” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*.

ORA-01196: file *name* is inconsistent due to a failed media recovery session

Cause: The file was being recovered but the recovery did not terminate normally. This left the file in an inconsistent state. No more recovery was successfully completed on this file.

Action: Either apply more logs until the file is consistent or restore the backup again and repeat recovery.

For more information about media recovery, see the index entry, “media recovery” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*.

ORA-01197: thread *num* only contains one log

Cause: During a CREATE CONTROLFILE statement, all threads represented in the redo logs must be represented by at least two redo logs: a last redo log and a second redo log. The named thread does not contain two redo logs.

Action: Either find more redo logs from the named thread or remove all references to redo logs from that thread, then retry the command.

ORA-01198: must specify size for log file *name* if RESETLOGS

Cause: File sizes must be given for all redo log files if doing a CREATE CONTROLFILE with the RESETLOGS option.

Action: Retry the command with the appropriate redo log file size.

ORA-01199: file *name* is not in online backup mode

Cause: Attempting to end an online backup for a file that is not in online backup.

Action: Do not enter command since it is not needed.

ORA-01200: actual file size of *num* is smaller than correct size of *num* blocks

Cause: The size of the file, as returned by the operating system, is smaller than the size of the file as indicated in the file header and the control file. Somehow the file has been truncated.

Action: Restore a good copy of the datafile from a backup and perform recovery as needed.

ORA-01201: file *name* header failed to write correctly

Cause: An I/O error was reported for the file header. The error was trapped and a second attempt will be made.

Action: The file probably will require recovery. Further error messages will indicate what is needed.

ORA-01202: wrong incarnation of this file - wrong creation time

Cause: The creation time in the file header is not the same as the creation time in the control file. This is probably a copy of a file that was dropped.

Action: Restore a current copy of the datafile and perform recovery as needed.

ORA-01203: wrong incarnation of this file - wrong creation SCN

Cause: The creation change number in the file header is not the same as the creation change number in the control file. This is probably a copy of a file that was dropped.

Action: Restore a current copy of the datafile and perform recovery as needed.

ORA-01204: wrong file - file number is *num* rather than *num*

Cause: The file number in the file header is not correct. This is probably a restored backup of the wrong file, but from the same database.

Action: Restore a copy of the correct datafile and perform recovery as needed.

ORA-01205: not a datafile - type number in header is *num*

Cause: The file type in the header is not correct for a datafile. This is probably a redo log file or control file.

Action: Restore a copy of the correct datafile and perform recovery as needed.

ORA-01206: file is not part of this database - wrong database id

Cause: The database ID in the file header does not match the database ID in the control file. The file may be from a different database, or it may not be a datafile at all. If the database was rebuilt, this may be a file from before the rebuild.

Action: Restore a copy of the correct datafile and perform recovery as needed.

ORA-01207: file is more recent than control file - old control file

Cause: The control file change sequence number in the datafile is greater than the number in the control file. This implies that the wrong control file is being used.

Note: If this message occurs repeatedly, by opening the database many times, the message may stop occurring without the problem being corrected. Every attempt to open the database will advance the control file change sequence number until it is great enough.

Action: Use the current control file or perform cancel-based recovery to make the control file current. Be sure to follow all restrictions on performing a cancel-based recovery.

ORA-01208: datafile is an old version - not accessing current version

Cause: The checkpoint in the file header is less recent than in the control file. If opening a database that is already open by another instance or if another instance just caused this file to be placed online, then the database is probably looking at a different version of the file. Otherwise, a backup of the file was probably restored while the file was still in use.

Action: Make correct file available to database. Then either open the database or do ALTER DATABASE CHECK.

ORA-01209: datafile is from before the last RESETLOGS

Cause: The reset redo log data in the file header does not match the control file. If the database is closed or the file is offline, this is an old backup that was taken before the last ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS command. If opening a database that is already open by another instance or if another instance just put this file online, then we are probably looking at a different version of the file. Otherwise a backup of the file was probably restored while the file was in use.

Action: Make the correct file available to the database. Then either open the database or issue an ALTER DATABASE CHECK statement.

ORA-01210: datafile header is media corrupt

Cause: The file header block is internally inconsistent. The beginning of the block has a header with a checksum and other data for insuring the consistency of the block. It is possible that the last disk write did not operate correctly. The most likely problem is that this is not a datafile for any database.

Action: Make the correct file available to the database. Refer to any trace file generated after this message for more information. If the trace file indicates

that the checksum is wrong, restore the file from a backup and perform media recovery.

ORA-01211: Oracle7 data file is not from migration to Oracle8

Cause: The file is not a copy of the file LAST used under Oracle7. This datafile is either a backup taken from before the migration, or the database was opened by Oracle7 after the migration utility was run. When converting a database from Oracle7 to Oracle8, the migration program MUST be the LAST utility to access the database under Oracle7. Only the datafiles that were current when the migration was done may be accessed by Oracle8.

Action: Have operating system make correct data file available to database, or repeat the Oracle7 to Oracle8 migration. Make sure that database is NOT opened after migration utility is run.

ORA-01212: MAXLOGMEMBERS may not exceed *num*

Cause: The value specified for MAXLOGMEMBERS is too large.

Action: Retry the command with a smaller value for MAXLOGMEMBERS.

ORA-01213: MAXINSTANCES may not exceed *num*

Cause: The value specified for MAXINSTANCES is too large.

Action: Retry the command with a smaller value for MAXINSTANCES.

ORA-01214: MAXLOGHISTORY may not exceed *num*

Cause: The value specified for MAXLOGHISTORY is too large.

Action: Retry the command with a smaller value for MAXLOGHISTORY.

ORA-01215: enabled thread *num* is missing after CREATE CONTROLFILE

Cause: A CREATE CONTROLFILE command did not list all of the enabled threads for the database.

Action: Issue the CREATE CONTROLFILE command again and include all of the enabled threads.

ORA-01216: thread *num* is expected to be disabled after CREATE CONTROLFILE

Cause: A thread specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command was enabled, but the datafiles indicate that the thread should be disabled. This is probably because the redo log files supplied to the CREATE CONTROLFILE command are from a time before the thread was disabled.

Action: This thread is not required for the operation of the database. Retry the command without specifying the thread. If desired, the thread can be re-created after the database has been opened.

ORA-01217: log file member belongs to a different redo log file group

Cause: A member of a redo log file group specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command is not part of the same group as the previous members.

Action: Group together the correct members of the redo log file group for the CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

ORA-01218: log file member is not from the same point-in-time

Cause: A member of a redo log file group specified in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command is from a different point in time from the previous members. One of the members specified may be an older, possibly a backup copy, version of the redo log.

Action: Find the correct version of the redo log or leave it out of the CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

ORA-01219: database not open: queries allowed on fixed tables/views only

Cause: A query was issued against an object not recognized as a fixed table or fixed view before the database was opened.

Action: Revise the query to include only fixed objects or open the database.

ORA-01220: file based sort illegal before database is open

Cause: A query issued against a fixed table or view required a temporary segment for sorting before the database was open. Only in-memory sorts are supported before the database is open.

Action: Rephrase the query to avoid a large sort and increase the SORT_AREA_SIZE parameter in the initialization parameter file to enable the sort to be done in memory.

ORA-01221: datafile *name* is not the same file to a background process

Cause: When the database writer opens the datafile, it is accessing a different physical file than the foreground doing the recovery. The time-stamp set in the file header by the foreground was not found by the background. It may be that the background process could not read the file at all.

Action: Look in the DBWR trace file for the error it received when attempting to read the file header. Reconfigure the operating system as needed to have the filename successfully access the same file when opened by a background process.

ORA-01222: MAXINSTANCES of *num* requires MAXLOGFILES be at least *num*, not *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to create a database or control file that does not have room for at least two redo logs per thread of redo. A thread of redo must have two online redo logs in order to be enabled. It does not make sense to allow more redo threads than can be supported by the logs.

Action: Either reduce the MAXINSTANCES argument or increase MAXLOGFILES.

ORA-01223: RESETLOGS must be specified to set a new database name

Cause: The SET database name option was specified to CREATE CONTROLFILE, but RESETLOGS was not specified. The database name can only be changed when opening the database with RESETLOGS.

Action: Either add the RESETLOGS option or drop the SET option to CREATE CONTROLFILE.

ORA-01224: group number in header *name* does not match GROUP *name*

Cause: Group number specified at CREATE CONTROLFILE does not match the group number stored in the header. Most likely the specification is wrong.

Action: Omit the GROUP option or give the correct one.

ORA-01225: thread number *num* is greater than MAXINSTANCES *num*

Cause: The redo log is for a thread greater than the MAXINSTANCES arguments.

Action: Increase the value for MAXINSTANCES and retry the command.

ORA-01226: file header of redo log member is inconsistent with other member

Cause: The redo log file member in the accompanying message is for the same group as the previous members, but other fields in the header are different. Either a file header is corrupted, or some file is a member of a deleted redo log.

Action: Correct the redo log member or omit this member from the command.

For more information about redo logs, see the index entries “redo log” and “redo log files” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-01227: log *name* is inconsistent with other log

Cause: The redo log file in the accompanying message is inconsistent with the contents of other redo logs given in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command. Either a file header is corrupted, or some file is an old copy rather than the current version. The problem may not be with the redo log listed because all that

can be detected is that there is an inconsistency. All redo log files listed in the command must be the current versions of the online redo logs.

Action: Find the correct online redo logs or use the RESETLOGS option.

For more information about redo logs, see the index entries “redo log” and “redo log files” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*.

ORA-01228: SET DATABASE option required to install seed database

Cause: The SET DATABASE option was not included in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command when installing a seed database. The database does not have a database ID because it is intended to be installed at multiple sites, and each site needs to be a different database with its own database ID. Both the SET DATABASE and RESETLOGS options must be specified to create the control file for this database.

Action: Retry the command with the SET DATABASE and RESETLOGS options.

ORA-01229: datafile *name* is inconsistent with logs

Cause: The datafile in the accompanying message is inconsistent with the contents of the redo logs given in the CREATE CONTROLFILE command. The most likely cause is that one or more of the online redo logs was missing from the command. It is also possible that one or more of the redo logs is an old copy rather than the current version. All online redo log files must be listed in the command and must be the current versions of the online redo logs.

Action: Retry the command with the correct online redo logs or use the RESETLOGS option.

For more information about datafiles, see the index entry “datafiles” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*.

ORA-01230: cannot make read only - file *name* is offline

Cause: An attempt to make a tablespace read-only encountered an offline file.

Action: Bring the file online and retry the operation.

ORA-01231: cannot make read write - file *name* is offline

Cause: An attempt to make a tablespace read-write encountered an offline file.

Action: Bring the file online and retry the operation.

ORA-01232: cannot start online backup - file *name* is read only

Cause: An attempt to start an online backup encountered a read-only file.

Action: Read-only files do not need to be set into online backup mode. Start the backup without using the BEGIN BACKUP command.

ORA-01233: file *name* is read only - cannot recover using backup control file

Cause: An attempt to do media recovery using a backup control file encountered a read-only file. Typically, read-only files do not need to be recovered. However, if the recovery is using a backup control file, all online files must be recovered.

Action: Take the read-only file offline and bring the tablespace online only after opening the database. Ensure that the backup control file was in use when the currently read-only file was read-write. If such a control file is unavailable, you may be able to re-create it using the CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

ORA-01234: cannot end backup of file *name* - file is in use or recovery

Cause: Attempted to end an online backup of file when the file is busy. Some operation such as recovery or rename may be active, or there may still be some instance that has the database open with this file online.

Action: If there is an instance with the database open then the backup can be ended by using the ALTER TABLESPACE command. Otherwise wait for the completion of the other operation.

ORA-01235: END BACKUP failed for *name* file(s) and succeeded for *name*

Cause: One or more of the files in an end backup command failed. Some other files given in the same command may have succeeded.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for the reason the backups could not be ended. Any files not listed in the error messages were successful.

ORA-01236: error *name* occurred during initialization of file header access

Cause: The indicated error occurred while doing initialization processing of file headers.

Action: The error indicated should be corrected. An attempt is made to recover from this error by using a slower access algorithm.

ORA-01237: cannot extend datafile *name*

Cause: An operating system error occurred during the resize.

Action: Fix the cause of the operating system error and retry the command.

ORA-01238: cannot shrink datafile *name*

Cause: An operating system error occurred during the resize.

Action: The error is ignored, operation continues normally.

ORA-01239: database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode to use external cache

Cause: An online file used an external cache, but the database was in NOARCHIVELOG mode. Since an external cache may require media recovery this cannot be allowed.

Action: Change the database to be in ARCHIVELOG mode or do not use an external cache. For more information about ARCHIVELOG, see the index entry on “ARCHIVELOG” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01240: too many datafiles to add in one command

Cause: The command specified adding more datafiles than can be done in one command. It is necessary to fit all the file names into one log entry, but that would make the entry too large.

Action: If this is a CREATE TABLESPACE command, create with fewer files then add the other files later. If this is an ADD DATAFILE command, break it up into multiple commands. For more information about CREATE TABLESPACE and ADD DATAFILE, see the index entries on “CREATE TABLESPACE” and on “ADD DATAFILE clause, of ALTER TABLESPACE command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01241: an external cache has died

Cause: The external cache may have been restarted.

Action: Take the file mentioned in the error stack offline, perform media recovery, bring the file online, and retry the attempted operation. You can also restart all instances to make sure they access all datafiles through consistent external caches.

For more information about external caches and the media recovery of datafiles, see the index entries on “caches” and on “datafiles, backups, media recovery and” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01242: data file suffered media failure: database in NOARCHIVELOG

Cause: The database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode and a database file was detected as inaccessible due to media failure.

Action: Restore accessibility to the file mentioned in the error stack and restart the instance.

For more information about media failure, see the index entry on “media failure” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*. For more information on

NOARCHIVELOG, see the index entry on “NOARCHIVELOG” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01243: system tablespace file suffered media failure

Cause: A system tablespace file was detected as inaccessible due to media failure.

Action: Restore accessibility to the file mentioned in the error stack and restart the instance.

For more information about media failure, see the index entry on “media failure” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*. For more information on tablespaces, see the index entry on “tablespaces” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01244: unnamed datafile(s) added to controlfile by media recovery

Cause: Media recovery with a backup controlfile or a controlfile that was rebuilt encountered the creation of a datafile that was not in the controlfile. An entry has been added to the controlfile for the new datafiles, but with the file name UNNAMED num , where num is the file number. Attached errors describe the file names that were originally used to create the files.

Action: Rename the files to valid file names and resume recovery. If necessary, the command ALTER DATABASE CREATE DATAFILE may be used to create a file suitable for recovery and do the rename. If the file is not going to be recovered, then take it offline with the FOR DROP option.

For more information about datafiles and media recovery, see the index entry on “recovery, media, datafile” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts* and the index entry on “ALTER DATABASE command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01245: offline file *name* will be lost if RESETLOGS is done

Cause: An attempt was made to do an OPEN RESETLOGS with a file that will be lost because it is offline. The file was not taken offline with the FOR DROP option.

Action: Either bring the file online and recover it, or take it offline with the FOR DROP option.

For more information about bringing a file online and recovering the file, see the index entry on “redo log files, online, recovery use of” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01246: recovering files through TSPITR of tablespace *name*

Cause: The files named in the accompanying errors are backups that were made before a tablespace point in time recovery of this tablespace. They cannot be recovered to a time after the point in time recovery.

Action: Restore more recent backups and recover them.

ORA-01247: database recovery through TSPITR of tablespace *name*

Cause: Recovery of the whole database encountered redo indicating there was a point in time recovery of the tablespace. The new version of the files in the tablespace should be included in the recovery, but that was not done.

Action: If the tablespace should not be recovered, take its file offline for drop. If it should be recovered, take its file offline for drop. If it should be recovered, then restore or rename as needed and restart the recovery.

ORA-01248: file *name* was created in the future of incomplete recovery

Cause: Attempting to do a RESETLOGS open with a file entry in the controlfile that was created by switchToCopy, and the file was originally created after the UNTIL time of the incomplete recovery. The file number may be in use for a different file which would be lost if the RESETLOGS was allowed.

Action: If more recovery is desired then apply redo until the creation time of the file is reached. If the file is not wanted and the same file number is not in use at the stop time of the recovery, then the file can be taken offline with the FOR DROP option. Otherwise a different controlfile is needed to allow the RESETLOGS. Another backup can be restored and recovered, or a controlfile can be created via CREATE CONTROLFILE.

ORA-01249: archiving not allowed in a clone database

Cause: Attempting to archive an online redo log or enable archiving for a clone database.

Action: Do not attempt to archive from a clone. The archive log destination could easily be the same as the primary database destroying its archived logs. If archiving is needed then recreate database as not a clone.

ORA-01250: error *name* occurred during termination of file header access

Cause: The indicated error occurred while terminating the processing of file headers. The error was other than a WRITE error.

Action: The indicated error should be corrected.

ORA-01251: unknown File Header Version read for file number *num*

Cause: Read of the file header returned a record but its version cannot be identified. Either the header has been corrupted, or the file is not a valid database file.

Action: Have the operating system make the correct file available to the database, or recover the file.

01400-01489: SQL Execution Messages

This section lists messages generated during SQL execution.

ORA-01400: cannot insert NULL into (“*USER*”.”*TABLE*”.”*COLUMN*”)

Cause: An attempt was made to insert a NULL into the column "*USER*".*TABLE*".*COLUMN*".

For example, if you enter:

```
connect scott/tiger
create table a (a1 number not null);
insert into a values (null);
```

Oracle returns:

```
ORA-01400 cannot insert NULL into ("SCOTT"."A"."A1") : which means you
cannot insert NULL into "SCOTT"."A"."A1".
```

Action: Retry the operation with a value other than NULL.

ORA-01401: inserted value too large for column

Cause: The value entered is larger than the maximum width defined for the column.

Action: Enter a value smaller than the column width or use the MODIFY option with ALTER TABLE to expand the column width.

ORA-01402: view WITH CHECK OPTION where-clause violation

Cause: An INSERT or UPDATE statement was attempted on a view created with the CHECK OPTION. This would have resulted in the creation of a row that would not satisfy the view's WHERE clause.

Action: Examine the view's WHERE clause in the dictionary table VIEWS. If the current view does not have the CHECK OPTION, then its FROM clause must reference a second view that is defined using the CHECK OPTION. The second view's WHERE clause must also be satisfied by any INSERT or UPDATE statements. To insert the row, it may be necessary to insert it directly into the underlying table, rather than through the view.

ORA-01403: no data found

Cause: In a host language program, all records have been fetched. The return code from the fetch was +4, indicating that all records have been returned from the SQL query.

Action: Terminate processing for the SELECT statement.

ORA-01404: ALTER COLUMN will make a concatenated index too large

Cause: Increasing the length of a column would cause the combined length of the columns specified in a previous CREATE INDEX statement to exceed the maximum index length (255). The total index length is computed as the sum of the width of all indexed columns plus the number of indexed columns. Date fields are calculated as a length of 7, character fields are calculated at their defined width, and numeric fields are length 22.

Action: The only way to alter the column is to drop the affected index. The index cannot be recreated if to do so would exceed the maximum index width.

ORA-01405: fetched column value is NULL

Cause: The INTO clause of a FETCH operation contained a NULL value, and no indicator was used. The column buffer in the program remained unchanged, and the cursor return code was +2. This is an error unless you are running Oracle with DBMS=6, emulating version 6, in which case it is only a warning.

Action: You may do any of the following:

- Use the NVL function to convert the retrieved NULL to another value, such as zero or blank. This is the simplest solution.
- Use an indicator to record the presence of the NULL. You probably should use this option when you want a specific action to be taken when a NULL arises.
- Revise the cursor definition so that no columns possibly containing NULL values are retrieved.

ORA-01406: fetched column value was truncated

Cause: In a host language program, a FETCH operation was forced to truncate a character string. The program buffer area for this column was not large enough to contain the entire string. The cursor return code from the fetch was +3.

Action: Increase the column buffer area to hold the largest column value or perform other appropriate processing.

ORA-01407: cannot update (“USER”.”TABLE”.”COLUMN”) to NULL

Cause: An attempt was made to update a table column "**USER**".**TABLE**".**COLUMN**" with a NULL value.

For example, if you enter:

```
connect scott/tiger
update table a (a1 number not null);
insert into a values (null);
Oracle returns:
```

ORA-01407 cannot update ("SCOTT"."A"."A1") to NULL: which means you cannot update the column "SCOTT"."A"."A1" to NULL.

Action: Retry the operation with a value other than NULL.

ORA-01408: such column list already indexed

Cause: A CREATE INDEX statement specified a column that is already indexed. A single column may be indexed only once. Additional indexes may be created on the column if it is used as a portion of a concatenated index, that is, if the index consists of multiple columns.

Action: Do not attempt to re-index the column, as it is unnecessary. To create a concatenated key, specify one or more additional columns in the CREATE INDEX statement.

ORA-01409: NOSORT option may not be used; rows are not in ascending order

Cause: Creation of index with NOSORT option when rows were not ascending. The NOSORT option may only be used for indexes on groups of rows that already are in ascending order.

For non-unique indexes the ROWID is considered part of the index key. This means that two rows that appear to be stored in ascending order may not be. If you create an index NOSORT, and two of the rows in the table have the same index values, but get split across two extents, the data block address of the first block in the second extent can be less than the data block address of the last block in the first extent. If these addresses are not in ascending order, the ROWIDs are not either. Since these ROWIDs are considered part of the index key, the index key is not in ascending order, and the create index NOSORT fails.

Action: Create the index without the NOSORT option or ensure that the table is stored in one extent.

ORA-01410: invalid ROWID

Cause: A ROWID was entered incorrectly. ROWIDs must be entered as formatted hexadecimal strings using only numbers and the characters A through F. A typical ROWID format is '000001F8.0001.0006'.

Action: Check the format, then enter the ROWID using the correct format.
ROWID format: block ID, row in block, file ID.

ORA-01411: cannot store the length of column in the indicator

Cause: Oracle tried to fetch a column more than 64K long and could not store the length of the column in the given indicator size of 2 bytes.

Action: Use the new bind type with callbacks to fetch the long column.

ORA-01412: zero length not allowed for this datatype

Cause: The length for datatype 97 is 0.

Action: Specify the correct length for the datatype.

ORA-01413: illegal value in packed decimal number buffer

Cause: The user buffer bound by the user as a packed decimal number contained an illegal value.

Action: Use a legal value.

ORA-01414: invalid array length when trying to bind array

Cause: An attempt was made to bind an array without either a current array length pointer or a zero maximum array length.

Action: Specify a valid length.

ORA-01416: two tables cannot be outer-joined to each other

Cause: Two tables in a join operation specified an outer join with respect to each other. If an outer join is specified on one of the tables in a join condition, it may not be specified on the other table.

Action: Remove the outer join specification (+) from one of the tables, then retry the operation.

ORA-01417: a table may be outer joined to at most one other table

Cause: A table in a join operation specified an outer join to more than one other table. A table may specify an outer join to only one other table.

Action: Specify only one outer join (+) to this table, then retry the operation.

ORA-01418: specified index does not exist

Cause: An ALTER INDEX, DROP INDEX, or VALIDATE INDEX statement specified the name of an index that does not exist. Only existing indexes can be altered, dropped, or validated. Existing indexes may be listed by querying the data dictionary.

Action: Specify the name of an existing index in the ALTER INDEX, DROP INDEX, or VALIDATE INDEX statement.

ORA-01419: datdts: illegal format code

Cause: An attempt was made to use an incorrect format.

Action: Inspect the format, correct it if necessary, then retry the operation.

ORA-01420: datstd: illegal format code

Cause: An attempt was made to use an invalid format.

Action: Inspect the format, correct it if necessary, then retry the operation.

ORA-01421: datrnd/dattrn: illegal precision specifier

Cause: An attempt was made to use an invalid precision specifier.

Action: Inspect the precision specifier, correct it if necessary, then retry the operation.

ORA-01422: exact fetch returns more than requested number of rows

Cause: More rows were returned from an exact fetch than specified.

Action: Rewrite the query to return fewer rows or specify more rows in the exact fetch.

ORA-01423: error encountered while checking for extra rows in exact fetch

Cause: An error was encountered during the execution of an exact fetch. This message will be followed by more descriptive messages.

Action: See the accompanying messages and take appropriate action.

ORA-01424: missing or illegal character following the escape character

Cause: The character following the escape character in LIKE pattern is missing or not one of the wildcard characters '%' or '_ '.

Action: Remove the escape character or specify the missing character.

ORA-01425: escape character must be character string of length 1

Cause: Given escape character for LIKE is not a character string of length 1.

Action: Change it to a character string of length 1.

ORA-01426: numeric overflow

Cause: Evaluation of a value expression has caused an overflow or possibly an underflow.

Action: Rewrite the expression as a series of expressions with fewer operands than the “overloaded” expression.

ORA-01427: single-row subquery returns more than one row

Cause: The outer query must use one of the keywords ANY, ALL, IN, or NOT IN to specify values to compare because the subquery returned more than one row.

Action: Use ANY, ALL, IN, or NOT IN to specify which values to compare or reword the query so only one row is retrieved.

ORA-01428: argument *num* is out of range

Cause: An illegal value for a mathematical function argument was specified. For example

```
SELECT SQRT(-1) "Square Root" FROM DUAL;
```

Action: See *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* manual for valid input and ranges of the mathematical functions.

ORA-01429: Index-Organized Table: no data segment to store overflow row-pieces

Cause: A data segment to store the overflow has not been defined.

Action: Add an overflow segment and retry the operation.

ORA-01430: column being added already exists in table

Cause: An ALTER TABLE ADD statement specified the name of a column that is already in the table. All column names must be unique within a table.

Action: Specify a unique name for the new column, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01431: internal inconsistency in GRANT command

Cause: An internal error occurred while attempting to execute a GRANT statement.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01432: public synonym to be dropped does not exist

Cause: The synonym specified in DROP PUBLIC SYNONYM is not a valid public synonym. It may be a private synonym.

Action: Correct the synonym name or use DROP SYNONYM if the synonym is not public.

ORA-01433: synonym to be created is already defined

Cause: A CREATE SYNONYM statement specified a synonym name that is the same as an existing synonym, table, view, or cluster. Synonyms may not have the same name as any other synonym, table, view, or cluster available to the user creating the synonym.

Action: Specify a unique name for the synonym, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01434: private synonym to be dropped does not exist

Cause: A DROP SYNONYM statement specified a synonym that does not exist. Existing synonym names may be listed by querying the data dictionary.

Action: Specify the name of an existing synonym in the DROP SYNONYM statement.

ORA-01435: user does not exist

Cause: This message is caused by any reference to a non-existent user. For example, it occurs if a SELECT, GRANT, or REVOKE statement specifies a username that does not exist. Only a GRANT CONNECT statement may specify a new username. All other GRANT and REVOKE statements must specify existing usernames. If specified in a SELECT statement, usernames must already exist.

Action: Specify only existing usernames in the SELECT, GRANT, or REVOKE statement or ask the database administrator to define the new username.

ORA-01436: CONNECT BY loop in user data

Cause: The condition specified in a CONNECT BY clause caused a loop in the query, where the next record to be selected is a descendent of itself. When this happens, there can be no end to the query.

Action: Check the CONNECT BY clause and remove the circular reference.

ORA-01437: cannot have join with CONNECT BY

Cause: A join operation was specified with a CONNECT BY clause. If a CONNECT BY clause is used in a SELECT statement for a tree-structured query, only one table may be referenced in the query.

Action: Remove either the CONNECT BY clause or the join operation from the SQL statement.

ORA-01438: value larger than specified precision allows for this column

Cause: When inserting or updating records, a numeric value was entered that exceeded the precision defined for the column.

Action: Enter a value that complies with the numeric column's precision, or use the MODIFY option with the ALTER TABLE command to expand the precision.

ORA-01439: column to be modified must be empty to change datatype

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to change the datatype of a column containing data. A column whose datatype is to be altered must contain only NULL values.

Action: To alter the datatype, first set all values in the column to NULL.

ORA-01440: column to be modified must be empty to decrease precision or scale

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to decrease the scale or precision of a numeric column containing data. In order to decrease either of these values, the column must contain only NULL values. An attempt to increase the scale without also increasing the precision will also cause this message.

Action: Set all values in the column to NULL before decreasing the numeric precision or scale. If attempting to increase the scale, increase the precision in accordance with the scale or set all values in the column to NULL first.

ORA-01441: column to be modified must be empty to decrease column length

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to decrease the size of a character field containing data. A column whose maximum size is to be decreased must contain only NULL values.

Action: Set all values in column to NULL before decreasing the maximum size.

ORA-01442: column to be modified to NOT NULL is already NOT NULL

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to change a column specification unnecessarily, from NOT NULL to NOT NULL.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01443: internal inconsistency; illegal datatype in resultant view column

Cause: An internal error occurred in referencing a view.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01444: internal inconsistency; internal datatype maps to invalid external type

Cause: This is an internal error message not normally issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01445: cannot select ROWID from a join view without a key-preserved table

Cause: A SELECT statement attempted to select ROWIDs from a view derived from a join operation. Because the rows selected in the view do not correspond to underlying physical records, no ROWIDs can be returned.

Action: Remove ROWID from the view selection clause, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01446: cannot select ROWID from view with DISTINCT, GROUP BY, etc.

Cause: A SELECT statement attempted to select ROWIDs from a view containing columns derived from functions or expressions. Because the rows selected in the view do not correspond to underlying physical records, no ROWIDs can be returned.

Action: Remove ROWID from the view selection clause, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01447: ALTER TABLE does not operate on clustered columns

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement specified a column used to cluster the table. Clustered columns may not be altered.

Action: To alter the column, first recreate the table in non-clustered form. The column's size can be increased at the same time.

ORA-01448: index must be dropped before changing to desired type

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to change an indexed character column to a LONG column. Columns with the datatype LONG may not be indexed, so the index must be dropped before the modification.

Action: Drop all indexes referencing the column before changing its datatype to LONG.

ORA-01449: column contains NULL values; cannot alter to NOT NULL

Cause: An ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to change the definition of a column containing NULL values to NOT NULL. The column may not currently contain any NULL values if it is to be altered to NOT NULL.

Action: Set all NULL values in the column to values other than NULL before ALTERING the column to NOT NULL.

ORA-01450: maximum key length exceeded

Cause: The combined length of all the columns specified in a CREATE INDEX statement exceeded the maximum index length. The maximum index length varies by operating system. The total index length is computed as the sum of the width of all indexed columns plus the number of indexed columns. Date fields have a length of 7, character fields have their defined length, and numeric fields have a length of 22. Numeric length = (precision/2) + 1. If negative, add +1.

Action: Select columns to be indexed so the total index length does not exceed the maximum index length for the operating system. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01451: column to be modified to NULL cannot be modified to NULL

Cause: The column may already allow NULL values, the NOT NULL constraint is part of a primary key or check constraint, or an ALTER TABLE MODIFY statement attempted to change a column specification unnecessarily, from NULL to NULL.

Action: If a primary key or check constraint is enforcing the NOT NULL constraint, then drop that constraint.

ORA-01452: cannot CREATE UNIQUE INDEX; duplicate keys found

Cause: A CREATE UNIQUE INDEX statement specified one or more columns that currently contain duplicate values. All values in the indexed columns must be unique by row to create a UNIQUE INDEX.

Action: If the entries need not be unique, remove the keyword UNIQUE from the CREATE INDEX statement, then re-execute the statement. If the entries must be unique, as in a primary key, then remove duplicate values before creating the UNIQUE index.

ORA-01453: SET TRANSACTION must be first statement of transaction

Cause: A transaction was not processed properly because the SET TRANSACTION statement was not the first statement.

Action: Commit or roll back the current transaction before using the statement SET TRANSACTION.

ORA-01454: cannot convert column into numeric datatype

Cause: A non-numeric value could not be converted into a number value.

Action: Check the value to make sure it contains only numbers, a sign, a decimal point, and the character “E” or “e”, then retry the operation.

ORA-01455: converting column overflows integer datatype

Cause: The converted form of the specified expression was too large for the specified datatype.

Action: Define a larger datatype or correct the data.

ORA-01456: may not perform insert/delete/update operation inside a READ ONLY transaction

Cause: A non-DDL INSERT/DELETE/UPDATE or SELECT FOR UPDATE operation was attempted.

Action: Commit or roll back the current transaction, then retry the operation.

ORA-01457: converting column overflows decimal datatype

Cause: The converted form of the specified expression was too large for the specified type. The problem also occurs in COBOL programs when using COMP-3 in the picture clause, which is acceptable to the Pro*COBOL Precompiler and to COBOL but results in this error.

Action: Define a larger datatype or correct the data.

ORA-01458: invalid length inside variable character string

Cause: An attempt was made to bind or define a variable character string with a buffer length less than the two-byte minimum requirement.

Action: Increase the buffer size or use a different type.

ORA-01459: invalid length for variable character string

Cause: The buffer length was less than the minimum required (two bytes) or greater than its length at bind time minus two bytes.

Action: None. Buffer length is set correctly by Oracle at fetch time.

ORA-01460: unimplemented or unreasonable conversion requested

Cause: The requested format conversion is not supported.

Action: Remove the requested conversion from the SQL statement. Check the syntax for the TO_CHAR, TO_DATE, and TO_NUMBER functions to see which conversions are supported.

ORA-01461: can bind a LONG value only for insert into a LONG column

Cause: An attempt was made to insert a value from a LONG datatype into another datatype. This is not allowed.

Action: Do not try to insert LONG datatypes into other types of columns.

ORA-01462: cannot insert string literals longer than 2000 characters

Cause: The longest literal supported by Oracle consists of 2000 characters.

Action: Reduce the number of characters in the literal to 2000 characters or fewer or use the VARCHAR2 or LONG datatype to insert strings exceeding 2000 characters.

ORA-01463: cannot modify column datatype with current constraints

Cause: An attempt was made to modify the datatype of a column that has referential constraints or that has check constraints that only allow changing the datatype from CHAR to VARCHAR or vice versa.

Action: Remove the constraint(s) or do not perform the offending operation.

ORA-01464: circular grant (granting to grant ancestor) of table or view

Cause: The user in the TO clause of the GRANT statement has already been GRANTED privileges on this table.

Action: Do not GRANT privileges on a table to the user who originally GRANTED privileges on that table. The statement in error is probably unnecessary.

ORA-01465: invalid hex number

Cause: In an UPDATE statement following a SELECT FOR UPDATE, part of the ROWID contains invalid characters. ROWID must be expressed in the proper and expected format for ROWID and within quotes.

Action: Enter the ROWID just as it was returned in the SELECT FOR UPDATE.

ORA-01465: invalid hex number

Cause: In an UPDATE statement following a SELECT FOR UPDATE, part of the ROWID contains invalid characters. ROWID must be expressed in the proper and expected format for ROWID and within quotes.

Action: Enter the ROWID just as it was returned in the SELECT FOR UPDATE.

ORA-01466: unable to read data -- object definition has changed

Cause: This is a time-based read consistency error for a database object, such as a table or index. Either of the following may have happened:

- The query was parsed and executed with a snapshot older than the time the object was changed.
- The creation time-stamp of the object is greater than the current system time. This happens, for example, when the system time is set to a time earlier than the creation time of the object.

Action: If the cause is:

- an old snapshot, then commit or rollback the transaction and resume work.
- a creation time-stamp in the future, ensure the system time is set correctly.

If the object creation time-stamp is still greater than the system time, then export the object's data, drop the object, recreate the object so it has a new creation time-stamp, import the object's data, and resume work.

ORA-01467: sort key too long

Cause: A DISTINCT, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, or SET operation requires a sort key longer than that supported by Oracle. Either too many columns or too many group functions were specified in the SELECT statement.

Action: Reduce the number of columns or group functions involved in the operation.

ORA-01468: a predicate may reference only one outer-joined table

Cause: A predicate in the WHERE clause has two columns from different tables with "(+)".

Action: Change the WHERE clause so that each predicate has a maximum of one outer-join table.

ORA-01469: PRIOR can only be followed by a column name

Cause: An invalid column name was specified after the PRIOR keyword.

Action: Check syntax, spelling, use a valid column name, and try again.

ORA-01470: in-list iteration does not support mixed operators

Cause: Constants of different types are specified in an in-list.

Action: Use constants of same type for in-lists.

ORA-01471: cannot create a synonym with the same name as object

Cause: An attempt was made to create a private synonym with the same name as the object to which it refers. This error typically occurs when a user attempts to create a private synonym with the same name as one of their objects.

Action: Choose a different synonym name or create the synonym under a different username.

ORA-01472: cannot use CONNECT BY on view with DISTINCT, GROUP BY, etc.

Cause: CONNECT BY cannot be used on a view where there is not a correspondence between output rows and rows of the underlying table.

Action: Remove the DISTINCT or GROUP BY from the view or move the CONNECT BY clause into the view.

ORA-01473: cannot have subqueries in CONNECT BY clause

Cause: Subqueries cannot be used in a CONNECT BY clause.

Action: Remove the subquery or move it to the WHERE clause.

ORA-01474: cannot have START WITH or PRIOR without CONNECT BY

Cause: START WITH and PRIOR are meaningful only in connection with CONNECT BY.

Action: Check the syntax for the SQL statement and add a CONNECT BY clause, if necessary.

ORA-01475: must reparse cursor to change bind variable datatype

Cause: After executing a statement, an attempt was made to rebind a bind variable with a datatype different from that of the original bind.

Action: Reparse the cursor before rebinding with a different datatype.

ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero

Cause: An expression attempted to divide by zero.

Action: Correct the expression, then retry the operation.

ORA-01477: user data area descriptor is too large

Cause: This is an internal error message not normally issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01478: array bind may not include any LONG columns

Cause: An attempt was made to use array bind on a column whose maximum size is greater than 2000 bytes. This is not permitted.

Action: Do not use array bind for a LONG column. Use an ordinary bind instead.

ORA-01479: last character in the buffer is not Null

Cause: A bind variable of type 97 does not contain NULL at the last position.

Action: Make the last character a NULL.

ORA-01480: trailing null missing from STR bind value

Cause: A bind variable specified as type `SQLT_STR` is not terminated with an ASCII NULL (0) character.

Action: Check maximum lengths and contents of string bind variables.

ORA-01481: invalid number format model

Cause: An invalid format parameter was used with the `TO_CHAR` or `TO_NUMBER` function.

Action: Correct the syntax, then retry the operation.

ORA-01482: unsupported character set

Cause: The second or third parameter to the `CONVERT` function is not a supported character set.

Action: Use one of the supported character sets.

ORA-01483: invalid length for DATE or NUMBER bind variable

Cause: A bind variable of type `DATE` or `NUMBER` is too long.

Action: Check your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for the maximum allowable length.

ORA-01484: arrays can only be bound to PL/SQL statements

Cause: You tried to bind an array to a non-PL/SQL statement.

Action: Rewrite the offending code being careful to bind arrays only to PL/SQL statements.

ORA-01485: compile bind length different from execute bind length

Cause: You bound a buffer of type `DTYVCS` (`VARCHAR` with the two byte length in front) and at execute time the length in the first two bytes is more than the maximum buffer length, given in the bind call. The number of elements in the array and the current number of elements in the array cannot be more than the maximum size of the array.

Action: Ensure that the buffer size is sufficiently large to contain the array plus two bytes for the buffer length.

ORA-01486: size of array element is too large

Cause: An attempt was made to bind a data value that was either too large for the datatype, for example, `NUMBER`, or was greater than 2000 bytes, for example, `VARCHAR` or `LONG`.

Action: Find a way to convert or truncate the data value so that its length is acceptable.

ORA-01487: packed decimal number too large for supplied buffer

Cause: A conversion request cannot be performed because the buffer is too small to hold the result.

Action: Increase the size of the buffer.

ORA-01488: invalid nibble or byte in the input data

Cause: A conversion request cannot be performed because a digit was invalid.

Action: Fix the number and retry.

ORA-01489: result of string concatenation is too long

Cause: The result of a string concatenation was larger than the maximum length of a string (2000 characters).

Action: Reduce the size of one or both of the strings to be concatenated. Make certain the total length of the concatenation result is less than 2000 characters.

01490-01499: Miscellaneous, ANALYZE, SQL Parsing, Execution Messages

This section lists miscellaneous messages generated by secondary processes called by the current process, such as the ANALYZE command, the SQL parser, and during the execution of Oracle commands.

ORA-01490: invalid ANALYZE command

Cause: The syntax of the ANALYZE command was incorrect.

Action: Check the syntax and enter the command using the correct syntax.

ORA-01491: CASCADE option not valid

Cause: The CASCADE option should be used only for tables or clusters.

Action: Do not use the CASCADE option in this manner. Check the syntax of the statement and then retry.

ORA-01492: LIST option not valid

Cause: The LIST option can be used only for tables or clusters.

Action: Do not use the LIST option in this manner. Check the syntax of the statement and then retry.

ORA-01493: invalid SAMPLE size specified

Cause: The specified SAMPLE size is out of range.

Action: Specify a value within the proper range.

ORA-01494: invalid SIZE specified

Cause: The specified histogram SIZE value was out of range.

Action: Specify a value within the proper range.

For more information about histograms, see *Oracle8 Server Tuning*.

ORA-01495: specified chain row table not found

Cause: The specified table does not exist, or the user does not have the proper privileges to access it.

Action: Specify an existing table or obtain the privileges to access the desired table.

ORA-01496: specified chain row table form incorrect

Cause: The specified table does not have the proper field definitions.

Action: Check the spelling of the table name and specify the correct table to use.

ORA-01497: illegal option for ANALYZE CLUSTER

Cause: The FOR COLUMNS <column list> clause cannot be used with ANALYZE CLUSTER.

Action: Retry with a legal syntax.

For more information about ANALYZE CLUSTER, see the index entry on "ANALYZE CLUSTER" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01498: block Check Failure - see trace file

Cause: An error occurred while checking a block with the ANALYZE command.

Action: Check the trace file for more descriptive messages about the problem. Correct these errors. The name of the trace file is operating system-specific, for example, ORAxxxx.TRC. It is found in the directory specified by the initialization parameter USER_DUMP_DEST. If USER_DUMP_DEST is not set, trace files are not created. It may be necessary to recreate the object. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01499: table/Index Cross Reference Failure - see trace file

Cause: An error occurred when validating an index or a table using them ANALYZE command. One or more entries does not point to the appropriate cross-reference.

Action: Check the trace file for more descriptive messages about the problem. Correct these errors. The name of the trace file is operating system-specific, for example, ORAxxxx.TRC. It is found in the directory specified by the initialization parameter USER_DUMP_DEST. If USER_DUMP_DEST is not set, trace files are not created. It may be necessary to recreate the object. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

01500-01699: Oracle Commands Messages

This section lists messages generated when entering Oracle commands.

If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about error messages in that environment.

ORA-01500: failure in getting date/time

Cause: In executing a CREATE DATABASE or ALTER TABLESPACE statement, there was a failure in getting the date and time.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01501: CREATE DATABASE failed

Cause: An error occurred while executing the CREATE DATABASE statement.

Action: Refer to the diagnostic information in the accompanying message stack.

ORA-01502: index *str.name* is in direct load state

Cause: The specified index was marked invalid by a direct load.

Action: Drop the specified index.

ORA-01503: CREATE CONTROLFILE failed

Cause: An error occurred during CREATE CONTROLFILE.

Action: See accompanying messages.

ORA-01504: database name *name* does not match parameter DB_NAME *str*

Cause: The name in a CREATE DATABASE or START UP command does not match the name given in the initialization parameter DB_NAME.

Action: Determine which name is correct, then resubmit the command after correcting the name in the appropriate place.

ORA-01505: error in adding log files

Cause: In executing a CREATE DATABASE or ALTER DATABASE statement, an error occurred when adding new redo log files. The user issuing the command must CONNECT INTERNAL. The database must be mounted but closed in order to add redo log files.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information and ensure that the session is connected as INTERNAL with the database mounted but closed.

ORA-01506: missing or illegal database name

Cause: No database name was specified in the ALTER DATABASE statement, nor was the initialization parameter DB_NAME specified.

Action: The database name must be given either in the ALTER DATABASE statement or as the value for the initialization parameter DB_NAME. Note that the SQL*DBA command START UP issues an ALTER DATABASE statement using the database name, if any, specified as part of START UP.

ORA-01507: database not mounted

Cause: An ALTER DATABASE statement specified the name of a database to alter, but no database is currently mounted.

Action: If issuing an ALTER DATABASE command via the SQL*DBA START UP command, specify the MOUNT option. If directly issuing an ALTER DATABASE DISMOUNT command, do nothing. Otherwise, reissue the ALTER DATABASE command specifying the MOUNT option.

ORA-01508: cannot create database; error in file *name* at line *num*

Cause: A CREATE DATABASE statement was unable to process the named file because an error occurred at the given line number.

Action: Check the offending line in the specified file, correct the error, then re-execute the CREATE DATABASE statement. If the error is in an Oracle-supplied file, contact customer support.

ORA-01509: specified name *name* does not match actual *name*

Cause: The database name specified in an ALTER DATABASE statement does not match the name of the currently mounted database.

Action: Correct the database name spelling or DISMOUNT the mounted database.

ORA-01510: error in deleting log files

Cause: In executing an ALTER DATABASE statement, an error occurred while dropping redo log files.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information.

ORA-01511: error in renaming log/datafiles

Cause: In executing an ALTER DATABASE statement, an error occurred while renaming log or datafiles.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information.

ORA-01512: error renaming log file *name* - new file *name* not found

Cause: An attempt to change a redo log file's name in the control file failed because no file was found with the new name.

Action: Check that the redo log file has been properly renamed by the operating system and retry.

ORA-01513: invalid current time returned by operating system

Cause: The operating system returned a time that was not between the years 1988 and 2121.

Action: Correct the time kept by the operating system.

ORA-01514: error in log specification; no such log

Cause: A redo log filename or list of member names did not correspond to an existing redo log file.

Action: Specify the name of an existing redo log file, check the spelling and capitalization of the names, and then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01515: error dropping log group *num*: no such log

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a redo log file that does not exist.

Action: Specify the name of an existing redo log file, then issue the statement again.

ORA-01516: nonexistent log/datafile *name*

Cause: An ALTER DATABASE statement is attempting to rename a log file or a datafile that is not known to the database control file.

Action: Specify the name of an existing redo log file, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01517: log member: *str*

Cause: This message indicates the filename involved with other messages.

Action: See the accompanying messages and take appropriate action.

ORA-01518: CREATE DATABASE must specify more than one log file

Cause: Only one redo log file was specified in the CREATE DATABASE statement.

Action: Specify at least two redo log files, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01519: error while processing file *name* near line *num*

Cause: A CREATE DATABASE statement encountered a problem while processing the named file, probably because of a system installation error.

Action: Try the system installation procedure again or contact customer support. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01520: number of datafiles to add *num* exceeds limit of *num*

Cause: A CREATE TABLESPACE statement specifies more files than are permitted for this database.

Action: Use fewer files. To exceed the limit, recreate the database with a larger value of MAXDATAFILES.

ORA-01521: error in adding datafiles

Cause: During a CREATE or ALTER TABLESPACE, an error was detected while adding datafiles.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information.

ORA-01522: file *name* to be renamed does not exist

Cause: During an ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME, a file to be renamed was not found in the database control file.

Action: Specify the correct filename, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01523: cannot rename datafile to *name* - file already part of database

Cause: During an ALTER DATABASE RENAME or ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME, the new name of a file is already present in the control file.

Action: Rename the file to a name not already in use as part of the database.

ORA-01524: cannot create datafile as *name* - file already part of database

Cause: During an ALTER DATABASE CREATE DATAFILE, the new name of a file is already present in the control file.

Action: Use a name that is not already in use in the database.

ORA-01525: error in renaming datafiles

Cause: An error occurred when renaming files as part of ALTER TABLESPACE.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information. All files were renamed except those mentioned in the message stack.

ORA-01526: error in opening file *name*

Cause: A CREATE DATABASE was not able to open the file identified in the message. This is probably due to a system installation error.

Action: Try the system installation procedure again or contact customer support. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01527: error while reading file

Cause: A CREATE DATABASE statement was not able to read the specified file, probably because of a system installation error.

Action: Try the system installation procedure again or contact customer support. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01528: EOF while processing SQL statement

Cause: A CREATE DATABASE statement unexpectedly encountered an end-of-file marker while reading the specified file, probably because of a system installation error.

Action: Try the system installation procedure again or contact customer support. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01529: error closing file *name*

Cause: A CREATE DATABASE was not able to close the file identified in the message.

Action: Try the system installation procedure again or contact customer support. See also your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01530: a database already mounted by the instance

Cause: During an ALTER DATABASE MOUNT, an attempt was made to mount a database by an instance for which there is already a mounted database.

Action: To mount the database, shut down the instance, then start up the instance and try the operation again.

ORA-01531: a database already open by the instance

Cause: During an ALTER DATABASE, an attempt was made to open a database by an instance for which there was already an open database.

Action: To open a new database, shut down the instance, then start up the instance and try the operation again.

ORA-01532: cannot create database; instance being started elsewhere

Cause: During a CREATE DATABASE, another user appears to be simultaneously starting the instance.

Action: Retry the operation. If the error recurs, contact customer support.

ORA-01533: cannot rename file *name*; file does not belong to tablespace

Cause: During an ALTER TABLESPACE RENAME, a file to be renamed was not found in the named tablespace.

Action: Check syntax and spelling and correctly specify the filename and tablespace name.

ORA-01534: rollback segment *name* doesn't exist

Cause: During an ALTER or DROP ROLLBACK SEGMENT, the specified rollback segment name was not found.

Action: Correct syntax and spelling and correctly specify the rollback segment name or specify a different rollback segment.

ORA-01535: rollback segment *name* already exists

Cause: During a CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT, the specified rollback segment was found to exist already.

Action: Correct syntax and spelling and correctly specify the rollback segment name or specify a different rollback segment.

ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace "*name*"

Cause: The space quota in the tablespace is already used up and the operation attempted the creation of a new extent in the tablespace.

Action: Either

- Drop unnecessary objects in the tablespace to reclaim space.
- Ask the database administrator to increase the tablespace quota.

ORA-01537: cannot add datafile *name* - file already part of database

Cause: During a CREATE or ALTER TABLESPACE, a file being added is already part of the database.

Action: Correct spelling of the datafile name or use a different file.

ORA-01538: failed to acquire any rollback segment

Cause: An instance failed to acquire the SYSTEM rollback segment, or an instance failed to acquire one rollback segment in addition to the SYSTEM rollback segment during start up in parallel mode.

Action: Check that the SYSTEM rollback segment is available. Before starting an instance in parallel mode, either create one more public rollback segment or specify an available private rollback segment in the initialization parameter `ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS`.

ORA-01539: tablespace “*name*” is not online

Cause: An attempt was made to bring a tablespace off line normally, but it is not online.

Action: Check the status of the tablespace. Use `IMMEDIATE` or `TEMPORARY` options to force all files off line. Also, the database must be in `ARCHIVELOG` mode.

ORA-01540: tablespace “*name*” is not offline

Cause: A tablespace could not be brought online or made read-only because it is not offline.

Action: Check the status of the tablespace, then retry the operation. You can also use the options `IMMEDIATE` or `TEMPORARY` to force all files offline. If your intention is to make the file read-only, bring the tablespace online first.

ORA-01541: system tablespace cannot be brought offline; shut down if necessary

Cause: An attempt was made to bring tablespace `SYSTEM` offline.

Action: Do not attempt to take the tablespace `SYSTEM` offline because it must always be online. Shut down if necessary to do a recovery.

ORA-01542: tablespace “*name*” is offline, cannot allocate space in it

Cause: An attempt was made to allocate space in an offline tablespace.

Action: Bring the tablespace online or create the object in another tablespace.

ORA-01543: tablespace “*name*” already exists

Cause: An attempt was made to create a tablespace that already exists.

Action: Use a different name for the new tablespace.

ORA-01544: cannot drop system rollback segment

Cause: An attempt was made to drop the rollback segment SYSTEM.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01545: rollback segment “*name*” specified not available

Cause: Either:

Case 1: An attempt was made to bring a rollback segment online that is unavailable during startup. For example, the rollback segment is in an offline tablespace.

Case 2: An attempt was made to bring a rollback segment online that is already online. This is because the rollback segment is specified twice in the ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS parameter in the initialization parameter file, or the rollback segment is already online by another instance.

Case 3: An attempt was made to drop a rollback segment that is currently online.

Case 4: An attempt was made to drop a rollback segment that is currently online to use unlimited extents.

Action: Either:

If Case 1: Make the rollback segment available; for example, bring an offline tablespace online.

If Case 2: Remove the name from the ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS parameter if the name is a duplicate or if another instance has already acquired the rollback segment.

If Case 3: Bring the rollback segment offline, which may require waiting for the current transaction to finish, or, if the rollback segment needs recovery, discover which errors are holding up the rolling back of the transactions and take appropriate actions.

If Case 4: Same as for Case 3.

For more information about ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT, see the index entry on “ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01546: tablespace contains active rollback segment “*name*”

Cause: You tried to bring offline or make read-only a tablespace that contains active rollback segments.

Action: Shut down the instances that use the active rollback segments in the tablespace. Then bring it offline or make it read-only.

ORA-01547: warning: RECOVER succeeded but OPEN RESETLOGS would get error below

Cause: Media recovery with one of the incomplete recovery options ended without error. However, if the ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS command were attempted now, it would fail with the specified error. The most likely cause of this error is forgetting to restore one or more datafiles from a sufficiently old backup before executing the incomplete recovery.

Action: Rerun the incomplete media recovery using different datafile backups, a different controlfile, or different stop criteria.

ORA-01548: active rollback segment “*name*” found, terminate dropping tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a tablespace that contains active rollback segments.

Action: Shut down instances that use the active rollback segments in the tablespace and then drop the tablespace.

ORA-01549: tablespace not empty, use INCLUDING CONTENTS option

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a non-empty tablespace.

Action: To drop all the objects in the tablespace, use the INCLUDING CONTENTS option with DROP TABLESPACE.

ORA-01550: cannot drop system tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to drop the tablespace SYSTEM.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01551: extended rollback segment, pinned blocks released

Cause: This is an internal error message not normally issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01552: cannot use system rollback segment for non-system tablespace “*name*”

Cause: An attempt was made to use the SYSTEM rollback segment for operations involving a non-system tablespace.

Action: Create one or more rollback segments and then use ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT '*name*' online. It may be necessary to modify the initialization parameter ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS to acquire one of the new private rollback segments. Before creating a rollback segment outside the SYSTEM

tablespace, it is necessary to first create and activate a non-system rollback segment in the SYSTEM tablespace.

ORA-01553: MAXEXTENTS must be no smaller than the *num* extents currently allocated

Cause: The number of extents allocated is greater than the MAXEXTENTS specified.

Action: Specify a larger MAXEXTENTS value.

ORA-01554: out of transaction slots in transaction tables

Cause: There were too many concurrent transactions.

Action: Shut down Oracle, modify initialization parameters TRANSACTIONS and ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, then restart Oracle. The TRANSACTIONS parameter must be high enough to handle any possible rollbacks.

ORA-01555: snapshot too old (rollback segment too small)

Cause: One of the following:

Insufficient Rollback Segments: A long running query may not be able to reconstruct the snapshot of the blocks it is reading because the rollback data is not available. This can happen when the database has many transactions that are changing data, then committing or rolling back. The rollback data can be overwritten if the rollback segments are too small for the number and size of the changes being made.

Precompiler - Insufficient Rollback Segments: A long running query may not be able to reconstruct the snapshot of the blocks it is reading because the rollback data is not available. This can happen if your program does not CLOSE a cursor after repeated FETCH or UPDATE statements. Alternatively, if a FETCH is executed after a COMMIT, the number of rollback records created since the last CLOSE of the current cursor will fill the available rollback segments and begin to overwrite earlier records.

Action: For the above causes:

Insufficient Rollback Segments; Make a larger number of bigger rollback segments available. This will allow the rollback data for completed transactions to be kept longer.

Precompiler - Insufficient Rollback Segments: If you are not using the *fetch across commit* feature, ensure that you have CLOSED cursors appropriately. Otherwise, you must increase the number and the size of rollback segments. You can estimate the size of the rollback data that your program will produce with

the V\$ROLLSTAT view, which contains the number of bytes written for each rollback segment. Set the current transaction to a rollback segment in a single user mode and query V\$ROLLSTAT before and after the transaction. The difference in V\$ROLLSTAT gives the number of rollback data bytes written for the transaction. Estimate the total number of transactions done in the loop and, after considering other concurrent transactions, create rollback segments accordingly.

Note: *Fetch across commit* is not supported by the ANSI standard. According to the ANSI standard, a cursor is invalidated when a commit is performed and should be closed and reopened. With Oracle you can *fetch across commit*. However, you should be aware that you may get this error.

ORA-01556: MINEXTENTS for rollback segment must be greater than 1

Cause: A MINEXTENTS of less than two was specified for rollback segment.

Action: Specify a larger MINEXTENTS.

ORA-01557: rollback segment extents must be at least *num* blocks

Cause: An extent of less than *num* blocks was specified for the rollback segment.

Action: Specify extents of at least *num* blocks, then retry the operation.

For more information about rollback segments and the ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS parameter, see the index entries on “rollback segments” and “ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS parameter” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01558: out of transaction ID's in rollback segment *num*

Cause: All the available transaction IDs have been used.

Action: Shut down the instance, restart it using another rollback segment, then drop the rollback segment that has no more transaction IDs.

ORA-01559: MAXEXTENTS for rollback segment must be greater than 1

Cause: An invalid value for MAXEXTENTS was specified; the value must be greater than 1.

Action: Specify a MAXEXTENTS value of at least 2 and try again.

ORA-01560: global hash table size mismatch for GC_name (*num* != *num*)

Cause: This message is only relevant for systems running the Parallel Server and occurs at instance start up. The value of the GC_name initialization parameter does not match that of an instance already mounted.

Action: Ensure correct initialization parameter files are being used. If necessary, modify the *GC_name* parameter in the offending initialization files, then shut down and restart those instances with corrected initialization parameter files.

ORA-01561: failed to remove all objects in the tablespace specified

Cause: A user failed to remove all objects when dropping a tablespace.

Action: Repeat DROP TABLESPACE until all objects have been dropped.

ORA-01562: failed to extend rollback segment ID = *num*

Cause: A failure occurred while trying to extend the rollback segment. The problem is usually lack of space in the database to extend the rollback segment.

Action: This is usually followed by another message stating the cause of the failure. Shut down and take appropriate action for the error that caused the failure. If no other messages follow this message, the cause is probably lack of space in the database.

ORA-01563: rollback segment is PUBLIC, need to use the keyword PUBLIC

Cause: The keyword PUBLIC was not used to identify a public rollback segment.

Action: Use the keyword PUBLIC when identifying a public rollback segment.

ORA-01564: rollback segment is not PUBLIC

Cause: The identified rollback segment is not public.

Action: Do not use the keyword PUBLIC when identifying a private rollback segment.

ORA-01565: error in identifying file *name*

Cause: An error occurred while trying to identify a file.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information.

ORA-01566: file specified more than once in DROP LOGFILE

Cause: For an ALTER DATABASE, the list of files for the DROP LOGFILE option contains at least one duplicate.

Action: Remove the duplicate file specification, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01567: dropping log *name* would leave less than two log files in thread *num*

Cause: Dropping all the files specified would leave fewer than the required two redo log files. It may be possible to clear the log rather than drop it.

Action: Either drop fewer logs or disable the thread before deleting the logs.

ORA-01568: cannot set space quota on PUBLIC

Cause: An attempt was made to set a space quota for PUBLIC on a tablespace.

Action: To grant system-wide or tablespace-wide space privileges to all users, use the statement

```
GRANT UNLIMITED TABLESPACE [ON tablespace] TO PUBLIC;
```

ORA-01569: datafile too small for system dictionary tables

Cause: The datafile specified during creation of the database is too small to hold the system dictionary tables.

Action: Re-create the database specifying a larger file or more files.

ORA-01570: MINEXTENTS must be no larger than the *num* extents currently allocated

Cause: The number of extents already allocated is smaller than the MINEXTENTS specified in the command.

Action: Enter the command again specifying the number of extents given in the message as the value for MINEXTENTS.

ORA-01571: redo version *num* incompatible with Oracle Version *num*

Cause: This software version cannot read the current redo logs. Either crash recovery is required or there are offline database files that need media recovery. If a filename is listed then it needs media recovery.

Action: Shut down and start up using the compatible software. Do any required media recovery and open the database. Shut down and then start up using current software. If the file is going to be dropped, then take it offline with the DROP option to skip this check.

ORA-01572: global hash table size *num* for rollback segments is too small for rollback segment ID *num*

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. On a Parallel Server system, the maximum number of system-wide rollback segments is specified by the GC_ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS parameter. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Use fewer rollback segments or increase the initialization parameter GC_ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS to a number greater than rollback segment ID

num in every initialization parameter file of the Parallel Server. This change will not take effect until Oracle is shut down and restarted.

ORA-01573: shutting down instance, no further change allowed

Cause: A process attempted to make changes while the database was being shut down.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01574: maximum number of concurrent transactions exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of concurrent transactions is specified by the TRANSACTIONS initialization parameter. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the request again later or increase the TRANSACTIONS parameter in the initialization parameter file. This change will not take effect until Oracle is shut down and restarted.

ORA-01575: time-out waiting for space management resource

Cause: The system timed out before it could acquire the necessary resources to do space management.

Action: Wait a few minutes, then retry the operation.

ORA-01576: instance locking protocol version *num* incompatible with Oracle Version *num*

Cause: The version of Oracle is incompatible with the given locking protocol version.

Action: Upgrade the version of Oracle used to start up instances so that they use a compatible locking protocol.

ORA-01577: cannot add log file *name* - file already part of database

Cause: While executing a CREATE or ALTER DATABASE statement, a file being added was found to already exist on the database.

Action: Check syntax and spelling, specify a valid filename, and try again.

ORA-01578: Oracle data block corrupted (file # *num*, block # *num*)

Cause: The given data block was corrupted, probably due to program errors.

Action: Try to restore the segment containing the given data block. This may involve dropping the segment and recreating it. If there is a trace file, report the messages recorded in it to customer support.

ORA-01579: write error occurred during recovery

Cause: A write error occurred during media recovery.

Action: Check the trace file for the type of the write error, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01580: error creating control backup file *name*

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to create the referenced control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01581: attempt to use rollback segment *name* new extent *name* which is being allocated

Cause: Undo generated to extend a rollback segment run out of current undo block space and is attempting to write into the new extent, which has not been completely allocated.

Action: The rollback segment extending itself will be rolled back by the system. No more extension will be possible until the next extent is freed up by the rolling back or committing of other transactions.

ORA-01582: unable to open control file for backup

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open a control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01583: unable to get block size of control file to be backed up

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to get the block size of a control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01584: unable to get file size of control file to be backed up

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to get the file size of a control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01585: error identifying backup file *name*

Cause: An operating system error occurred when attempting to identify the referenced control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01586: unable to open destination file *name* for backup

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to open a control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01587: error during control file backup file copy

Cause: An operating system error occurred while attempting to copy a control file for backup.

Action: Check the accompanying message stack for detailed information, then take appropriate action.

ORA-01588: must use RESETLOGS option for database open

Cause: An earlier attempt to open the database with the RESETLOGS option did not complete, or recovery was done with a control file backup.

Action: Retry the operation making sure to specify the RESETLOGS option.

ORA-01589: must use RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS option for database open

Cause: Either cancel-based or time-based recovery has been performed. After these types of recovery, it is necessary to specify either the RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS option to open the database.

Action: Specify the appropriate option.

ORA-01590: number of segment free list *num* exceeds maximum of *num*

Cause: The value of the storage clause FREELIST GROUPS is greater than the maximum allowed for the block size.

Action: Specify a number for FREELIST GROUPS less than or equal to the maximum when creating the table or index. The block size specified in the initialization parameter DB_BLOCK_SIZE cannot be changed after the database is created.

ORA-01591: lock held by in-doubt distributed transaction *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to access a resource locked by a dead two-phase commit transaction that is in prepared state.

Action: Match the transaction number in the message with the GLOBAL_TRAN_ID column of the DBA_2PC_PENDING table to determine the database link and the state of the transaction. Attempt to repair network connections to the coordinator and commit point, if necessary. If timely repair is not possible, contact the database administrator at the commit point, if known, to resolve the pending transaction.

ORA-01592: error converting Version 6 rollback segment “*num*” to Oracle7 format

Cause: Oracle encountered an error while converting a Version 6 rollback segment into the format used by Oracle7.

Action: Investigate the accompanying internal error message. The Version 6 database may not have shut down cleanly. It may be necessary to reload the Version 6 database from backup and shut it down, ensuring it shuts down cleanly.

ORA-01593: rollback segment optimal size *num* blocks is smaller than the computed initial size *num* blocks

Cause: The specified OPTIMAL size is smaller than the cumulative size of the initial extents during create rollback segment.

Action: Specify a larger OPTIMAL size.

ORA-01594: attempt to wrap into rollback segment *name* extent *num* which is being freed

Cause: Undo generated to free a rollback segment extent is attempting to write into the same extent due to small extents or too many extents to free.

Action: Increase the optimal size of the rollback segment. The rollback segment shrinking will be rolled back by the system.

ORA-01595: error freeing extent *num* of rollback segment *name*

Cause: An error occurred while freeing inactive rollback segment extents.

Action: Check the trace file and check for prior messages.

ORA-01596: cannot specify system in *name* parameter

Cause: The system rollback segment is specified in the INIT.ORA parameter referred to in the error message.

Action: Change the INIT.ORA parameter.

ORA-01597: cannot alter system rollback segment online or offline

Cause: An attempt was made to online or offline the SYSTEM rollback segment.

Action: No action required.

ORA-01598: rollback segment “*name*” is not online

Cause: The rollback segment was taken offline either manually or by SMON.

Action: Check the status of the rollback segment in DBA_ROLLBACK_SEGS.

ORA-01599: failed to acquire rollback segment “*name*”, cache space is full (currently has *num* entries)

Cause: The amount of allocated space is not enough.

Action: Take the rollback segment offline.

ORA-01600: at most one *str* in clause *str* of GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS

Cause: The initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS was not specified properly.

Action: Refer to the proper specifications of the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter and specify it correctly in the initialization parameter file. If other instances are currently accessing the database, use the value that they are using.

ORA-01601: illegal bucket size in clause *str* of GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS

Cause: The number of locks specified in a clause of the initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is not a positive integer.

Action: Refer to the proper specifications of the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter and specify it correctly in the initialization parameter file. If other instances are currently accessing the database, use the value that they are using.

ORA-01602: more locks in GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS than reserved in GC_DB_LOCKS

Cause: The total number of PCM locks specified to all database files in the initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is greater than the number specified in GC_DB_BLOCKS.

Action: Correct the value of either the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter or the GC_DB_BLOCKS parameter before starting the instance. If other instances are currently accessing the database, use the values that they are using.

ORA-01603: illegal grouping in clause *str* of GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS

Cause: The initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is specified incorrectly; if a clause specifies more than one range of file numbers, each range must be separated with commas.

Action: Correct the value of the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter before starting the instance. If other instances are currently accessing the database, use the value they are using. Use the following syntax:

```
GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS = "{filenum[-filenum]
[,filenum[-filenum]]...= num_of_locks[EACH]}[:]..."
```

where *filenum* is a file number, as listed in V\$DBFILE, and *num_of_locks* is the number of PCM locks.

ORA-01604: illegal file number range in clause *str* of GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS

Cause: The range of file numbers specified in a clause of the initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is invalid. The first file number must be smaller than the second file number, and a hyphen must separate the numbers. All numbers in the range must be valid file numbers.

Action: Correct the value of the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter before starting the instance. If other instances are currently accessing the database, use the value that they are using.

ORA-01605: missing file numbers in clause *str* of GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS

Cause: The initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is specified incorrectly. Each clause should have one or more file numbers or ranges of file numbers, as listed in V\$DBFILE, separated by commas. Use the following syntax:

```
GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS = "{filenum[-filenum]
[,filenum[-filenum]]...= num_of_locks[EACH]}[:]..."
```

Spaces are not allowed within the double quotation marks.

Action: Correct the value of the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter before starting the instance. If other instances are currently accessing the database, use the value that they are using.

ORA-01606: GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS not identical to that of another mounted instance

Cause: The initialization parameter GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is not the same as another instance mounted in parallel mode. This parameter must be the same as that for all shared instances.

Action: Modify the parameter to be compatible with the other instances, then shut down and restart the instance.

ORA-01607: GC_LCK_PROCS *num* is not the same as other instances *num*

Cause: The initialization parameter GC_LCK_PROCS is not the same in other instances that have the database open.

Action: Modify the parameter to be compatible with the other instances, then shut down and restart the instance.

ORA-01608: cannot bring rollback segment “*name*” online, its status is *status*

Cause: The rollback segment may have been brought online previously by the database administrator or could have been left online after a process crashed. The above status can be one of the following: INVALID, IN USE, AVAILABLE, OFFLINE, NEEDS RECOVERY.

Action: Check the status of the rollback segment in the view DBA_ROLLBACK_SEGS. Take the segment offline, if necessary.

ORA-01609: log *name* is the current log for thread *num* - cannot drop members

Cause: A member of the current redo log for the given thread cannot be dropped.

Action: If the thread is opened, request a log switch by the instance that is using the thread. If the thread is not open, disable the thread manually, archive the log or clear it.

ORA-01610: recovery using the BACKUP CONTROLFILE option must be done

Cause: Either an earlier database recovery session specified BACKUP CONTROLFILE or the control file was recreated with the RESETLOGS option. Only BACKUP CONTROLFILE recovery is allowed, and it must be followed by resetting the online redo log files when the database is next opened.

Action: Perform recovery using the BACKUP CONTROLFILE option.

ORA-01611: thread number *num* is invalid - must be between 1 and *num*

Cause: A thread number in a command is greater than the number of threads supported by the control file.

Action: Use a thread number that is valid, or resize the thread record and/or checkpoint progress record sections of the controlfile.

ORA-01612: thread *num* is already enabled

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a thread that is already enabled.

Action: No action is required or enable another thread, if desired.

ORA-01613: thread *num* only has *num* logs - at least 2 logs required to enable

Cause: The thread cannot be enabled because it has less than two online redo log files associated with it.

Action: Add logs to the thread or pick another thread to enable.

ORA-01614: thread *num* is busy - cannot enable

Cause: The mount enqueue for the thread could not be acquired when attempting to enable the thread. This probably means that another process has already started enabling this thread.

Action: Wait and try again or find another thread to enable.

ORA-01615: thread *num* is mounted - cannot disable

Cause: Some instance, possibly this one, has allocated the thread for use. The thread may not be disabled while in use.

Action: To disable this thread, cleanly shut down the instance using it.

ORA-01616: thread *num* is open - cannot disable

Cause: The thread is not closed. The last instance to use the thread crashed and left the thread open. A thread cannot be disabled until it is closed. The thread is still needed for crash or instance recovery.

Action: If the database is open, instance recovery should close the thread soon. Wait a few minutes until instance recovery frees the thread. Otherwise, open the database. Crash recovery will close the thread.

ORA-01617: cannot mount: *num* is not a valid thread number

Cause: The initialization parameter `THREAD` is not between 1 and the number of threads allowed by the controlfile.

Action: Shut down the instance, change the `INIT.ORA` parameter and start up, or resize the thread record and/or checkpoint progress record sections of the controlfile.

ORA-01618: thread *num* is not enabled - cannot mount

Cause: The initialization parameter `THREAD` requests a thread that is not enabled. A thread must be enabled before it can be mounted.

Action: Shut down the instance, change the initialization parameter to an enabled thread number, then restart the instance. If the database is open in another instance, then the thread may be enabled.

ORA-01619: thread *num* is mounted by another instance

Cause: The initialization parameter `THREAD` requests a thread that has been mounted by another instance. Only one instance may use each thread.

Action: Shut down the instance, change the initialization parameter to an unused thread, then restart the instance.

ORA-01620: no public threads are available for mounting

Cause: The initialization parameter `THREAD` is zero, its default value. There are no available threads that have been publicly enabled.

Action: Shut down the instance, change the initialization parameter to a thread that is privately enabled and not mounted, then restart the instance. If the database is open in another instance, then a thread may be publicly enabled.

ORA-01621: cannot rename member of current log if database is open

Cause: This is a rename command for a member of the current log for an open thread. If the database is open anywhere, the log may be in use, so the rename cannot be done.

Action: Wait until the log is not current or mount the database exclusively.

ORA-01622: thread number must be specified - default not specific

Cause: The thread was not specified when adding a log, and the currently mounted thread was chosen by default. Because the current thread was not specified explicitly, the user cannot know to which thread the log will be added.

Action: Explicitly specify the thread number either in the initialization parameter `THREAD` or in the `ADD LOGFILE` command.

ORA-01623: log *num* is current log for thread *num* - cannot drop

Cause: A thread's current log cannot be dropped, even if the thread is closed. A disabled thread usually does not have a current log, but a half completed disable may need to be disabled again.

Action: If the database is not open, disable the thread. If the database is open and an instance has the thread open, then switch logs in the instance with the thread open.

ORA-01624: log *name* needed for crash recovery of thread *num* - cannot drop

Cause: A log cannot be dropped or cleared until the thread's checkpoint has advanced out of the log.

Action: If the database is not open, then open it. Crash recovery will advance the checkpoint. If the database is open, force a global checkpoint. If the log is

corrupted so that the database cannot be opened, it may be necessary to do an incomplete recovery until this log is cancelled.

ORA-01625: rollback segment *name* does not belong to this instance

Cause: An attempt was made to take a rollback segment offline that does not belong to this instance.

Action: Take only those rollback segments offline that belong to the current instance. To take the rollback segment offline, connect to the instance containing it.

ORA-01626: rollback segment number *num* cannot handle more transactions

Cause: There are too many transactions in this segment.

Action: Choose a different rollback segment or reduce the number of concurrent transactions.

ORA-01627: rollback segment number *num* is not online

Cause: This rollback may have been taken offline by the database administrator or cleaned up by SMON.

Action: Check the status of the rollback segment in DBA_ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS to make sure the rollback segment is actually online.

ORA-01628: max # of extents *num* reached for rollback segment *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to extend a rollback segment that already has reached its maximum size or space could not be allocated in the data dictionary to contain the definition of the object.

Action: If possible, increase the value of either the MAXEXTENTS or PCTINCREASE initialization parameters or find the data dictionary table lacking space and alter the storage parameters, as described in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-01629: max # of extents *num* reached saving undo for tablespace *name*

Cause: The maximum amount of space allowed for saving undo entries has been reached for an offline tablespace.

Action: Check the storage parameters for the SYSTEM tablespace. The tablespace named needs to be brought online so that the undo information can be applied.

ORA-01630: max # of extents *num* reached in temp segment in tablespace *name*

Cause: The maximum amount of space allowed for saving undo entries has been reached for a temporary segment in the named tablespace, or space could not be allocated in the data dictionary to contain the definition of the object.

Action: If possible, increase the value of either the MAXEXTENTS or PCTINCREASE initialization parameters or find the data dictionary table lacking space and alter the storage parameters as described in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-01631: max # of extents *num* reached in table *name*

Cause: The maximum amount of space allowed for saving undo entries has been reached for the named table.

Action: If possible, increase the value of either the MAXEXTENTS or PCTINCREASE initialization parameters.

ORA-01632: max # of extents *num* reached in index *name*

Cause: The maximum amount of space allowed for saving undo entries has been reached for the named index.

Action: If possible, increase the value of either the MAXEXTENTS or PCTINCREASE initialization parameters.

ORA-01633: Parallel Server option needed for this operation

Cause: The system is not configured to use the Parallel Server option, so the feature is not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Corporation to obtain the Parallel Server option.

ORA-01634: rollback segment number *str* is about to go offline

Cause: The rollback segment specified was marked to go offline by the DBA.

Action: Bring the rollback segment online before continuing, or choose another rollback segment. If using SET TRANSACTION, use ROLLBACK SEGMENT *name*.

ORA-01635: rollback segment #*num* specified not available

Cause: Either

- You tried to acquire an offline rollback segment during start up.
- You tried to drop a rollback segment that contains active transactions.

Action: For the above, either:

- Bring the tablespace containing the rollback segment online or do not specify the rollback segment in the initialization parameter file.
- If the rollback segment is in use, shut down the instance using the rollback segment. Otherwise, if the rollback segment needs recovery, find out the errors that are holding back the rolling back of the transactions and take appropriate actions.

ORA-01636: rollback segment “*name*” is already online

Cause: A rollback segment can only be used by one instance and an instance is trying to bring a rollback segment online that is already in use.

Action: Check that the values set in the initialization parameter file for parameters `ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS`, `ROLLBACK_SEGMENT_INITIAL`, and `ROLLBACK_SEGMENT_COUNT` are correctly set for the instance with the problem. Also check that the instance is using the correct initialization parameter file. Make sure you are not confused about the difference between private and public rollback segments. See the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for more information about using rollback segments in parallel mode.

ORA-01637: rollback segment “*name*” is being used by another instance #*name*

Cause: A rollback segment can only be used by one instance, and an instance is trying to access a rollback segment online that is already in use.

Action: Check that the values set in the initialization parameter file for parameters `ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS`, `ROLLBACK_SEGMENT_INITIAL`, and `ROLLBACK_SEGMENT_COUNT` are correctly set for the instance with the problem. Also check that the instance is using the correct initialization parameter file. Make sure you are not confused about the difference between private and public rollback segments. See *Oracle8 Parallel Server Concepts & Administration* for more information about using rollback segments in parallel mode.

ORA-01638: parameter *name* does not allow Oracle Version *num* to mount parallel

Cause: The recovery compatible initialization parameter is set too low to allow this software version to do a parallel mount.

Action: Either use an earlier software release or advance the `RECOVERY_COMPATIBLE` parameter. If this happens when no `RECOVERY_COMPATIBLE` parameter has been specified, then set it to the current software release.

ORA-01639: database cannot be mounted parallel with no lock processes

Cause: The value of GC_LCK_PROCS is 0, and the database is being mounted in parallel mode.

Action: Change GC_LCK_PROCS to a value between 1 and 10 or leave it undefined to use the default.

ORA-01640: cannot make tablespace read-only with active transactions

Cause: An attempt to make a tablespace read-only encountered active transactions in the database. All transactions must be committed or rolled back to ensure consistency. This includes any transactions that are in doubt.

Action: Put the database in restricted mode to prevent any new transactions from being started and commit and/or rollback all active transactions, resolving all in-doubt transactions.

ORA-01641: tablespace *name* is not online - cannot add datafile

Cause: An attempt was made to add a datafile to a tablespace that was set to read only or offline.

Action: Make the tablespace online, read-write, and add the datafile.

For more information about ALTER TABLESPACE, see the index entry on "ALTER TABLESPACE" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01642: begin backup not needed for read-only tablespace *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to use the BEGIN BACKUP or END BACKUP statement for a tablespace that has been made read-only.

Action: Start the backup without using the BEGIN BACKUP or END BACKUP statement. Read-only files cannot be modified and therefore will be consistent.

ORA-01643: system tablespace cannot be made read-only

Cause: An attempt was made to make the system tablespace read-only. The system tablespace must be read-write for database operations.

Action: Do not attempt this operation.

ORA-01644: tablespace *name* is already read-only

Cause: An attempt was made to make read-only a tablespace that is already read-only.

Action: This operation is unnecessary.

ORA-01645: previous attempt to make read-write is half complete

Cause: A failure while making a tablespace read-write occurred leaving the tablespace read-only, however the checkpoint was advanced. The tablespace will not be usable after a RESETLOGS if it's files are offline.

Action: Attempt to make the tablespace read-write again.

ORA-01646: tablespace *name* is not read-only - cannot make read-write

Cause: An attempt was made to make read-write a tablespace that is already read-write.

Action: This operation is unnecessary.

ORA-01647: tablespace “*name*” is read-only, cannot allocate space in it

Cause: An attempt was made to allocate space in a read-only tablespace, which is not possible.

Action: Create the object in a read-write tablespace.

ORA-01648: log *name* is the current log of disabled thread *name*

Cause: An attempt to enable the thread failed after it was half completed. This log was left as the current log even though the thread is still disabled. Because a log switch cannot be done until the thread is enabled, the log cannot be cleared or archived.

Action: Complete the thread enable by issuing the enable command again.

ORA-01649: operation not allowed with a backup control file

Cause: An attempt was made to perform a command that does not make sense when the control file is a restored backup.

Action: Wait until after the database has been opened and try again.

ORA-01650: unable to extend rollback segment *name* by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to allocate extent for the rollback segment in tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01651: unable to extend save undo segment by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to allocate extent for saving undo entries for the specified offline tablespace.

Action: Check the storage parameters for the system tablespace. The tablespace must be brought back online so the undo can be applied.

ORA-01652: unable to extend temp segment by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to allocate extent for temp segment in tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace or create the object in another tablespace.

ORA-01653: unable to extend table *name.name* by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to allocate extent for table segment in tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01654: unable to extend index *name.name* by *num* for tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to allocate extent for index segment in tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01655: unable to extend cluster *name.name* by *num* for tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to allocate extent for cluster segment in tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01656: max *num* extents *num* reached in cluster *name.name*

Cause: A cluster tried to extend past the value specified for MAXEXTENTS.

Action: If MAXEXTENTS is less than the system maximum, specify a higher value. Otherwise, you must recreate with larger INITIAL, NEXT, or PCTINCREASE parameters.

ORA-01657: invalid SHRINK option value

Cause: The specified value must be an integer.

Action: Choose an appropriate integer value.

ORA-01658: unable to create INITIAL extent for segment in tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to find sufficient contiguous space to allocate INITIAL extent for segment being created.

Action: Use ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE to add additional space to the tablespace or retry with a smaller value for INITIAL.

ORA-01659: unable to allocate MINEXTENTS beyond *size* in tablespace *name*

Cause: Failed to find sufficient contiguous space to allocate MINEXTENTS for the segment being created.

Action: Use ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE to add additional space to the tablespace or retry with smaller value for MINEXTENTS, NEXT, or PCT-INCREASE.

ORA-01660: tablespace *name* is already permanent

Cause: An attempt was made to make a tablespace permanent that was already permanent.

Action: Leave tablespace permanent.

For more information about ALTER TABLESPACE, see the index entry on “ALTER TABLESPACE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01661: tablespace *name* is already temporary

Cause: An attempt was made to make a tablespace temporary that was already temporary.

Action: Leave tablespace permanent. For more information about ALTER TABLESPACE, see the index entry on “ALTER TABLESPACE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01662: tablespace *name* is non-empty and cannot be made temporary

Cause: An attempt was made to convert a non-empty tablespace to a temporary tablespace.

Action: Drop all the objects in the tablespace.

For more information about ALTER TABLESPACE and DROP TABLESPACE, see the index entries on “ALTER TABLESPACE” and on “DROP TABLESPACE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01663: the contents of tablespace *name* is constantly changing

Cause: The contents of the tablespace always changed between PERMANENT and TEMPORARY.

Action: Decide what the tablespace contents should be and stay with it.

For more information about ALTER TABLESPACE, see the index entry on “ALTER TABLESPACE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01664: transaction which has expanded the Sort Segment has aborted

Cause: Internal Error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-01665: controlfile is not a standby controlfile

Cause: An attempt was made to mount, recover, or activate a standby database without a standby controlfile.

Action: Create a standby controlfile before attempting to use the database as a standby database.

For more information about control files and the manipulation of control files, see the index entry on “control files” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts* and the index entry on “control files, in CREATE DATABASE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01666: controlfile is for a standby database

Cause: An attempt was made to mount, recover, or open a standby database without the appropriate command option to designate a standby database.

Action: Use the standby option or appropriate commands, or mount with the primary controlfile.

For more information about control files and the manipulation of control files, see the index entry on “control files” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts* and the index entry on “control files, in CREATE DATABASE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01667: redo log is incompatible with standby database

Cause: Recovery of a standby database encountered redo in primary database that did not support the standby database option.

Action: Change the compatible initialization parameter for the primary database to be 7.3.0 or greater, open the primary database, and rebuild the standby database.

For more information about parameter files and database startles, see the index entry on “parameter files” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01668: standby database requires DROP option for offline of datafile

Cause: An attempt was made to take a datafile offline in a standby database without specifying the DROP option. Files that were offline in a standby database were not recovered, and were likely to be unusable if the standby was activated. Note that specifying DROP does not prevent bringing the file online later.

Action: Specify the DROP option or leave the file online.

For more information about the DROP clause or other DROP commands, see the index entry on “DROP” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01669: standby database control file not consistent

Cause: An attempt was made to activate a standby database with a control file that was not recovered to the same point as the datafiles. Most likely the control file was just copied in primary database and was not used for recovery.

Action: Recover the standby database until all the files are consistent.

For more information about database recovery, see the index entry on “recovery, database, overview of” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01670: new datafile *name* needed for standby database recovery

Cause: Standby database recovery noticed that a file was added to the primary database but was not available on the standby.

Action: Either copy the file in primary database or do an ALTER DATABASE CREATE DATAFILE command on the standby to create a file to recover. For more information about ALTER DATABASE CREATE DATAFILE, see the index entries on “ALTER DATABASE” and on “CREATE DATAFILE clause, of ALTER DATABASE command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01671: controlfile is a backup, cannot make a standby controlfile

Cause: The currently mounted control file was a backup control file and attempted to create a control file for a standby database.

Action: Complete any needed recovery and open the database with the RESETLOGS option. For more information about the RESETLOGS option, see the index entry on “RESETLOGS option, of ALTER DATABASE command” and on “RESETLOGS option, of CREATE CONTROLFILE command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01672: controlfile may be missing files or have extra ones

Cause: An attempt was made to create a standby control file, but the controlfile was either recently created by using CREATE CONTROLFILE or an incomplete recovery was done. Therefore, the datafiles in the controlfile and the ones in the data dictionary may not match.

Action: Open the database and retry the operation. For more information about CREATE CONTROLFILE, see the index entry on “CONTROLFILE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01673: datafile *name* has not been identified

Cause: The datafile was not in the control file after an incomplete recovery or CREATE CONTROLFILE. Since information from its header was needed for standby database recovery, a standby controlfile cannot be created.

Action: Find the file and bring it online. If desired, it may be taken offline again. If you intend to drop this file, then taking it offline with the DROP option will avoid this error.

For more information about CREATE CONTROLFILE and DROP, see the index entries on “CREATE CONTROLFILE” and on “DROP” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01674: datafile *name* is an old incarnation rather than current file

Cause: Recovery encountered redo that indicates this file was dropped in database, and another file was added using the same file number. This implies that a CREATE CONTROLFILE command was given the old file which was dropped rather than the latest file.

Action: Rebuild the controlfile using CREATE CONTROLFILE, and give the correct file.

For more information about CREATE CONTROLFILE and DROP, see the index entries on “CREATE CONTROLFILE” and on “DROP” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01675: attempting a secondary mount of a standby database

Cause: An attempt was made to mount a standby database as a secondary.

Action: The standby database is already mounted. Do a dismount first before attempting to mount the standby database.

For more information about dismounting and mounting, see the index entries on “database, dismounting” and on “database, mounting” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts* and on “mounting, databases” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01676: standby file name convert of *num* exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: When the given file name was converted to the name used for the standby database, the converted name was bigger than the maximum allowed file name.

Action: Change the initialization parameter DB_FILE_STANDBY_NAME_CONVERT or LOG_FILE_STANDBY_NAME_CONVERT to convert to a valid file name. For more information about the DB_FILES and LOG_FILES initialization parameters, see the index entries on “DB_FILES” and on “LOG_FILES” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01677: standby file name convert parameters differ from other instance

Cause: The DB_FILE_STANDBY_NAME_CONVERT or LOG_FILE_STANDBY_NAME_CONVERT initialization parameters were not the same as in other instances that already have the database mounted.

Action: Change initialization parameters DB_FILE_STANDBY_NAME_CONVERT and LOG_FILE_STANDBY_NAME_CONVERT to match other instances.

For more information about the DB_FILES and LOG_FILES initialization parameters, see the index entries on “DB_FILES” and on “LOG_FILES” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01678: parameter *name* must be two strings, a pattern and a replacement

Cause: The specialized initialization parameter did not have 2 strings for its value. The first string is a pattern to be found in file names. The second string is used to replace the pattern when found in file names.

Action: Specify two strings for the parameter, or omit the parameter.

ORA-01679: database must be mounted EXCLUSIVE and not open to activate

Cause: An attempt to activate a standby database was made when the database was not mounted EXCLUSIVE or was already open.

Action: Mount the database EXCLUSIVE and retry the ACTIVATE command.

For more information about the EXCLUSIVE option, see the index entry on “EXCLUSIVE option” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01680: gc_db_locks cannot be zero if gc_files_to_locks is used

Cause: Setting GC_DB_LOCKS to zero makes data blocks in all files releasable, so specifying GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS is redundant.

Action: Remove either GC_DB_LOCKS or GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS.

For more information about the GC_DB_LOCKS parameter and the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter, see the index entries on “GC_DB_LOCKS parameter” and “GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS parameter” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01681: max # extents *num* reached in LOB segment in tablespace *name*

Cause: A LOB segment tried to extend past the maximum number of extents.

Action: If the value of MAXEXTENTS for the tablespace is less than the system maximum, increase the parameter’s value. Otherwise, increase the value of PCTINCREASE for the tablespace.

ORA-01683: unable to extend index *name.name* partition *name* by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: An extent for an index segment was not allocated in the tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the indicated tablespace.

ORA-01684: max # extents *num* reached in table *name.name* partition *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to extend past the maximum number of extents.

Action: If the value of MAXEXTENTS is less than the system maximum, increase the parameter's value. Otherwise, recreate the table with larger INITIAL, NEXT, or PCTINCREASE parameters.

ORA-01685: max # extents *num* reached in index *name.name* partition *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to extend an index past the maximum number of extents.

Action: If the value of MAXEXTENTS is less than the system maximum, increase the parameter's value. Otherwise, recreate the index with larger INITIAL, NEXT, or PCTINCREASE parameters.

ORA-01686: max # files *num* reached for the tablespace *name*

Cause: The number of files for a given tablespace has reached its maximum value.

Action: Resize existing files in the tablespace, or partition the objects among multiple tablespaces, or move some objects to a different tablespace.

ORA-01687: specified logging attribute for tablespace *name* is same as the existing

Cause: An attempt was made to change the tablespace default logging attribute (LOGGING or NOLOGGING) to be the same as the existing logging attribute.

Action: Change the specified logging attribute.

ORA-01688: unable to extend table *name.name* partition *name* by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: An extent could not be allocated for a table segment in tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01689: syntax error in clause *name* of *name*

Cause: There was a syntax error in the specification of an initialization parameter.

Action: Fix the syntax error and restart the instance.

ORA-01690: GC_ROLLBACK_LOCKS not identical to that of another mounted instance

Cause: The value of the parameter GC_ROLLBACK_LOCKS was different on different instances.

Action: Modify the initialization parameter GC_ROLLBACK_LOCKS and restart the instance.

ORA-01691: unable to extend LOB segment *name.name* by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: An extent could not be allocated for a LOB segment in the specified tablespace.

Action: Use ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01692: unable to extend LOB segment *name.name* partition *name* by *num* in tablespace *name*

Cause: An extent could not be allocated for a LOB segment in the specified tablespace.

Action: Use the ALTER TABLESPACE ADD DATAFILE statement to add one or more files to the specified tablespace.

ORA-01693: max # extents *num* reached in LOB segment *name.name*

Cause: A LOB segment tried to extend past the value of MAXEXTENTS.

Action: If the value of MAXEXTENTS is less than the system maximum, increase the value of the parameter. Otherwise, recreate the LOB segment with larger INITIAL, NEXT, or PCTINCREASE parameters.

ORA-01694: max # extents *num* reached in LOB segment *name.name* partition *name*

Cause: A LOB segment tried to extend past the value of MAXEXTENTS.

Action: If the value of MAXEXTENTS is less than the system maximum, increase the value of the parameter. Otherwise, recreate the LOB segment with larger INITIAL, NEXT, or PCTINCREASE parameters.

ORA-01695: error converting rollback segment *name* to version 8.0.2

Cause: Version 8.0.1 database may not have shutdown cleanly.

Action: May have to reload the 8.0.1 database and shutdown cleanly.

ORA-01696: controlfile is not a clone controlfile

Cause: Attempting to mount, a database as a clone when it is already mounted by another instance not as a clone or attempting to use a current controlfile for a clone.

Action: Mount without the clone option or use a backup controlfile and shutdown the other instances before mounting as a clone.

ORA-01697: controlfile is for a clone database

Cause: An attempt was made to mount a clone database without the appropriate command option to designate a clone database.

Action: Use the clone option or appropriate commands, or mount with the primary controlfile.

ORA-01698: a clone database may only have SYSTEM rollback segment online

Cause: An attempt was made to online a rollback segment in a clone database.

Action: Do not use this command.

ORA-01699: tablespace '*name*' is being imported for point in time recovery

Cause: An attempt was made to online a tablespace or begin another point in time import while a point in time import is already in progress.

Action: Wait until the import completes.

01700-01799: SQL Parsing Messages

This section lists messages generated when SQL statements are parsed by the Oracle Server. Most, but not all, messages in this section indicate incorrect SQL syntax. For more information about SQL syntax, refer to *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01700: duplicate username in list

Cause: A username was listed twice in a GRANT or REVOKE statement. Usernames must be unique and may only be specified once in a GRANT or REVOKE statement.

Action: Remove the duplicate username and retry the statement.

ORA-01701: a cluster is not appropriate here

Cause: The name of a cluster was specified in a statement in which clusters are not permitted.

Action: Enter a valid CLUSTER statement or change the cluster name to the name of a valid object for the statement, such as table, view, index, or synonym.

ORA-01702: a view is not appropriate here

Cause: The name of a view was specified in a statement in which views are not permitted.

Action: Enter the name of a valid object for the statement, such as table, cluster, synonym, or index.

ORA-01703: missing SYNONYM keyword

Cause: The keyword SYNONYM is required in this context.

Action: Check the statement syntax and insert the keyword SYNONYM.

ORA-01704: string literal too long

Cause: A quoted string specified as a constant was too long.

Action: Quoted strings may not contain more than 2000 characters.

ORA-01705: an outer join cannot be specified on a correlation column

Cause: A correlation column, that is, a column in a subquery from a table referenced in the outer query's FROM clause, was followed by an outer-join indicator (+). This is not allowed.

Action: Revise the query. Refer to the syntax for subqueries. The outer-join indicator may follow only columns in the same query block in which their table is included in the FROM clause.

ORA-01706: user function result value was too large

Cause: The user-written SQL function has generated a result that is larger than the maximum defined in the function table.

Action: Change the maximum in the function table or correct the user-written function.

ORA-01707: missing LIST keyword

Cause: The keyword LIST is required in this context, for example, when using the ARCHIVE LOG statement to display the set of redo log files.

Action: Check the statement syntax, insert the keyword LIST where required, and retry the statement.

ORA-01708: ACCESS or SESSION expected

Cause: An AUDIT or NOAUDIT statement contained the keyword BY followed by something other than ACCESS or SESSION.

Action: Check the statement syntax and make sure to follow the keyword BY with ACCESS or SESSION.

ORA-01709: program does not exist

Cause: This feature is not currently implemented.

Action: No user action is required.

ORA-01710: missing OF keyword

Cause: The keyword OF was not specified in a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement.

Action: Check and correct the statement syntax. To specify SELECT FOR UPDATE, add the following clause to the end of the SELECT statement:

FOR UPDATE OF *column-list*

ORA-01711: duplicate privilege listed

Cause: A privilege was listed twice in a GRANT or REVOKE statement. A privilege may be specified only once in these statements.

Action: Remove the duplicate privilege from the list and retry the statement.

ORA-01712: cannot grant a privilege grantor does not have

Cause: The grantor could not grant a privilege to another user because the grantor does not have the privilege. A grantor can grant only privileges that the grantor has or is authorized to grant.

Action: Either

- Specify only authorized privileges in the GRANT statement.
- Ask the database administrator to grant the user the required privileges.
- Ask the database administrator for the required privileges and then grant the other user the privileges.

ORA-01713: GRANT OPTION does not exist for that privilege

Cause: A GRANT statement specified a privilege that the granting user has but is not authorized to grant to other users. When the user was granted the privilege, the user was not given the GRANT OPTION needed to grant those privileges to others.

Action: Change the GRANT statement to specify only authorized privileges or ask the user who granted the privileges to grant the GRANT OPTION also.

ORA-01714: error in execution of user function

Cause: The user-written SQL function indicated that an error occurred during its execution. The meaning of the message is function-dependent.

Action: Ensure proper usage of the function or correct the function.

ORA-01715: UNIQUE may not be used with a cluster index

Cause: An attempt was made to create a cluster index with the UNIQUE attribute. This is not permitted.

Action: Remove the keyword UNIQUE from the CREATE INDEX statement and retry the statement.

ORA-01716: NOSORT may not be used with a cluster index

Cause: An attempt was made to create a cluster index using the NOSORT option. This is not permitted.

Action: Check the statement syntax, remove the keyword NOSORT from the CREATE INDEX statement, and retry the statement.

ORA-01717: secsta invalid access mode token passed

Cause: This is an internal error message not normally issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01718: BY ACCESS | SESSION clause not allowed for NOAUDIT

Cause: A BY ACCESS or BY SESSION clause was used in a NOAUDIT statement. BY ACCESS and BY SESSION are valid clauses in AUDIT statements, but are not permitted in NOAUDIT statements.

Action: Remove the BY ACCESS or BY SESSION clause from the NOAUDIT statement.

ORA-01719: outer join operator (+) not allowed in operand of OR or IN

Cause: An outer join appears in an OR clause.

Action: If A and B are predicates, to get the effect of (A(+) OR B), try using the following:

```
(SELECT WHERE (A+ AND NOT B)) UNION ALL (SELECT WHERE (B));
```

ORA-01720: grant option does not exist for str

Cause: A grant was being performed on a view, and the grant option was not present for an underlying object.

Action: Obtain the grant option on all underlying objects of the view.

ORA-01721: USERENV (COMMITSCN) invoked more than once in a transaction

Cause: The USERENV function can be used only once in a transaction.

Action: Rewrite the transaction to use USERENV (COMMITSCN) only once.

ORA-01722: invalid number

Cause: The attempted conversion of a character string to a number failed because the character string was not a valid numeric literal. Only numeric fields or character fields containing numeric data may be used in arithmetic functions or expressions. Only numeric fields may be added to or subtracted from dates.

Action: Check the character strings in the function or expression. Check that they contain only numbers, a sign, a decimal point, and the character “E” or “e” and retry the operation.

ORA-01723: zero-length columns are not allowed

Cause: During CREATE TABLE, a zero-length column was specified, for example, CHAR(0).

Action: Correct the column declaration so that the length is at least 1 and try the operation again.

ORA-01724: floating point precision is out of range 1 to 126

Cause: Floating point precision is too small or large.

Action: Correct and retry.

ORA-01725: USERENV (COMMITSCN) not allowed here

Cause: The function USERENV (COMMITSCN) is allowed only as a top-level expression in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement and on the right side of an assignment in an UPDATE statement.

Action: Correct the use of this function.

ORA-01726: a table is not appropriate here

Cause: A table name was used in a statement in which tables are not permitted.

Action: Enter a valid table statement or use the current statement on the appropriate object.

ORA-01727: numeric precision specifier is out of range 1 to 38

Cause: The precision specified for a number column in a CREATE/ALTER TABLE or CREATE CLUSTER statement must be a digit between 1 and 38. If no precision is specified, a default precision of 22 digits is used.

Action: Specify numeric precision between 1 and 38 and retry the statement.

ORA-01728: numeric scale specifier is out of range -84 to 127

Cause: The scale specified for a numeric field in a CREATE/ALTER TABLE or CREATE CLUSTER statement is not in the valid range. It should be between -84 and 127.

Action: Specify a numeric scale between -84 and 127. If a number is not specified, the default scale of the column is 0 decimal places.

ORA-01729: database link name expected

Cause: A database link name does not follow the at-sign (@) in a reference to a table in a remote database.

Action: Correct the reference and retry the operation. The correct syntax for denoting a table in a remote database follows:

```
username.table_name@ database_name
```

Spaces before and after the at-sign (@) are optional.

ORA-01730: invalid number of column names specified

Cause: The number of column names specified in a CREATE VIEW statement did not correspond to the number of columns listed in the SELECT clause. If column names are specified in a CREATE VIEW statement, exactly one name must be specified for each column or expression in the SELECT clause.

Action: Specify one view column name for each column in the SELECT clause.

ORA-01731: circular view definition encountered

Cause: Through a series of CREATE and DROP VIEW statements, a view was defined that refers to itself. For example, VIEW1 might include a column from VIEW2 that is defined as a column in VIEW1. View definitions may be seen by querying the data dictionary.

Action: Check the view definitions, remove any circular references, and retry the statements.

ORA-01732: data manipulation operation not legal on this view

Cause: An attempt was made to use an UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE statement on a view that contains expressions or functions or was derived from

more than one table. If a join operation was used to create the view or the view contains virtual columns derived from functions or expressions, then the view may only be queried.

Action: UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE rows in the base tables instead and restrict the operations on the view to queries.

ORA-01733: virtual column not allowed here

Cause: An attempt was made to use an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement on an expression in a view.

Action: INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE data in the base tables, instead of the view.

ORA-01734: illegal parameters - EXTENT MIN higher than EXTENT MAX

Cause: The value of the lower parameter EXTENT MIN was higher than the value of the upper parameter EXTENT MAX.

Action: Select a value for EXTENT MIN that is smaller than EXTENT MAX.

ORA-01735: invalid ALTER TABLE option

Cause: An invalid option was specified in an ALTER TABLE statement.

Action: Check the statement syntax, specify a valid option, and retry the statement.

ORA-01736: [NOT] SUCCESSFUL expected

Cause: An AUDIT or NOAUDIT statement contained WHENEVER followed by something other than SUCCESSFUL or NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Action: Correct the WHENEVER clause and retry the statement.

ORA-01737: valid modes: [ROW] SHARE, [[SHARE] ROW] EXCLUSIVE, SHARE UPDATE

Cause: The lock mode entered was not recognized.

Action: Enter one of the following: SHARE, ROW SHARE, EXCLUSIVE, ROW EXCLUSIVE, SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE, or SHARE UPDATE.

ORA-01738: missing IN keyword

Cause: In a LOCK TABLE statement, the keyword IN was missing.

Action: Place the keyword IN and lock mode directly after the table name in the LOCK TABLE statement and retry the statement.

ORA-01739: missing MODE keyword

Cause: In a LOCK TABLE statement, the keyword MODE was missing. The keyword MODE must directly follow the specified lock mode.

Action: Check the statement syntax, insert the keyword MODE where required, and retry the statement.

ORA-01740: missing double quote in identifier

Cause: An initial double quote (") was found without a closing quote. If an identifier contains a blank or special characters other than \$, #, or _, it must be enclosed in double quotes.

Action: Add a closing double quote (") to the end of the identifier.

ORA-01741: illegal zero-length identifier

Cause: An attempt was made to use two double quotes ("") as an identifier. An identifier must be at least one character long.

Action: Insert at least one character between the double quotes in the identifier. If a blank identifier is required, specify a blank space between the double quotes (" ").

ORA-01742: comment not terminated properly

Cause: The indicated Comment or hint beginning with a /* token is not terminated with a closing */ token.

Action: Check that the Comment or hint is terminated properly.

ORA-01743: internal inconsistency; illegal user function index

Cause: This is not currently implemented.

Action: No user action is required.

ORA-01744: inappropriate INTO

Cause: The INTO clause may not be used in a subquery.

Action: Check the syntax, place the INTO clause in the top-level query, and retry the statement.

ORA-01745: invalid host/bind variable name

Cause: A colon in a bind variable or INTO specification was followed by an inappropriate name, perhaps a reserved word.

Action: Change the variable name and retry the operation.

ORA-01746: indicator variable not permitted here

Cause: An indicator variable is not permitted in this context.

Action: Remove the indicator variable and retry the operation.

ORA-01747: invalid user.table.column, table.column, or columns specification

Cause: A column name was specified improperly in the current SQL statement.

Action: Check the statement's syntax, especially references to column names, and retry the statement.

ORA-01748: only simple column names allowed here

Cause: This SQL statement does not allow a qualified column name, such as *username.table.column* or *table.column*.

Action: Remove the qualifications from the column and retry the operation.

ORA-01749: may not GRANT/REVOKE privileges to/from self

Cause: Grantor is not allowed to grant or revoke object or system privileges to self.

Action: Issue the GRANT or REVOKE of system privileges from another database administrator account.

ORA-01750: UPDATE/REFERENCES may only be revoked from the whole table, not by column

Cause: Although it is possible to GRANT update privileges on a column-by-column basis, it is only possible to REVOKE them for an entire table.

Action: Do not identify specific columns. To revoke update privileges for certain columns, use REVOKE for the entire table and GRANT the user privileges for specific columns.

ORA-01751: invalid dump undo option

Cause: An invalid option was specified in the ALTER SYSTEM DUMP UNDO command.

Action: Check the syntax for spelling errors or invalid option names and reenter the command.

For more information about ALTER SYSTEM, see the index entry on "ALTER SYSTEM" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01752: cannot delete from view without exactly one key-preserved table

Cause: The deleted table either had no key-preserved tables, had more than one key-preserved table, or the key-preserved table was an unmerged view or a table from a read-only view.

Action: Redefine the view or delete it from the underlying base tables.

For more information about join views, see the index entries under “views” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*, the index entry under “views” in the *Oracle8 Server Application Developer’s Guide*, and the index entry on “updatable join views” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01753: column definition incompatible with clustered column definition

Cause: When adding a table to a cluster, the definition of the column in the table was inconsistent with the definition of the column in the cluster.

Action: The table cannot be added to the cluster until all cluster column definitions are consistent.

ORA-01754: a table may contain only one column of type LONG

Cause: Only one column per table may be defined with datatype LONG.

Action: Remove the LONG datatype from all but one column and retry the operation.

ORA-01755: must specify an extent number or block number

Cause: An extent number or block number was not specified.

Action: Specify the proper extent number or block number.

For more information about selecting the proper extent number or block number, see the index entries on “ALLOCATE EXTENT clause, of ALTER TABLE command” and on “block size” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

Cause: A quoted string must be terminated with a single quote mark (').

Action: Insert the closing quote and retry the statement.

ORA-01757: must specify an object number

Cause: An object number was not specified.

Action: Specify the proper object number.

For more information specifying the proper object number, see the index entry on “object naming” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01758: table must be empty to add mandatory NOT NULL column

Cause: It is not possible to define a new column as NOT NULL if rows already exist in the table being modified.

Action: Retry the statement without the NOT NULL specification.

ORA-01759: user function is incorrectly defined

Cause: A user function has been improperly defined.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01760: illegal argument for function

Cause: The argument or arguments specified for the function are not valid in this context.

Action: Check the definition of the function and correct the arguments.

ORA-01761: DML operation does not map to a unique table in the join

Cause: The primary table is the base table against which the update, insert or delete operation is ultimately performed. If the operation is a delete, either there is no primary table in the join or there is more than one primary table. If the operation is an update or an insert, the specified columns map to more than one base table.

Action: Modify the join specification so that the situations described above do not occur.

ORA-01762: vopdrv: view query block not in FROM

Cause: This is an internal error message not normally issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-01763: update or delete involves outer joined table

Cause: If the operation is a delete, the table being deleted from is outer-joined to some other table. If the operation is an update, either the table being updated is outer-joined to some other table, or a table that is reachable from the primary table is being outer-joined to a table not reachable from the primary table.

Action: Modify the join specification so that the situations described above do not occur.

ORA-01764: new update value of join is not guaranteed to be unique

Cause: A row of a join query table is being updated using a row of a table that is not guaranteed to have only one value for the row being updated.

Action: Modify the join specification, so that the situation described above does not occur.

ORA-01765: specifying table's owner name is not allowed

Cause: A table or view name was specified with a period (.) or identified with an invalid prefix.

Action: Check that the object is identified correctly and if necessary remove the period from the name.

ORA-01766: dictionary table not allowed in this context

Cause: The name of a data dictionary object was used outside the FROM clause of a SELECT statement. The only operation allowed on a data dictionary object is to SELECT from it.

Action: Restrict operations on data dictionary objects to queries.

ORA-01767: UPDATE ... SET expression must be a subquery

Cause: An attempt was made to use a single expression without a subquery to update a list of columns.

Action: Check the syntax for using subqueries to update data and add the necessary subquery.

ORA-01768: number string too long

Cause: A number entered exceeds the limit of 255 characters, including digits, sign, decimal point, and exponent.

Action: Shorten the number string, perhaps by expressing it in scientific notation, for example, 1.85E9 instead of 1,850,000,000.

ORA-01769: duplicate CLUSTER option specifications

Cause: During a CREATE of a clustered table, an attempt was made to specify more than one CLUSTER option.

Action: Remove the extra CLUSTER option and retry the statement.

ORA-01770: CLUSTER option not allowed in CREATE CLUSTER command

Cause: An attempt was made to use the CLUSTER option within a CREATE CLUSTER statement.

Action: Remove the CLUSTER clause and try again.

ORA-01771: illegal option for a clustered table

Cause: CLUSTER option conflicts with MAXTRANS option.

Action: Choose one option and retry the statement.

ORA-01772: must specify a value for LEVEL

Cause: A value for LEVEL was not specified.

Action: Specify a proper value for LEVEL and reissue the command.

For more information specifying a proper value for LEVEL, see the index entries on “LEVEL pseudocolumn” and on “LEVEL pseudocolumn, in SELECT command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01773: may not specify column datatypes in this CREATE TABLE

Cause: Column datatypes were specified in a SELECT statement used to create and load a table directly.

Action: Remove column datatypes. The datatypes of the SELECT list expressions are automatically used as the column datatypes.

ORA-01774: dump undo option specified more than once

Cause: The same option was specified more than once in the ALTER SYSTEM DUMP UNDO command.

Action: Check the syntax, remove the redundant specification of the option, and reissue the command.

For more information about ALTER SYSTEM, see the index entry on “ALTER SYSTEM” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01775: looping chain of synonyms

Cause: Through a series of CREATE synonym statements, a synonym was defined that referred to itself. For example, the following definitions are circular:

```
CREATE SYNONYM s1 for s2
CREATE SYNONYM s2 for s3
CREATE SYNONYM s3 for s1
```

Action: Change one synonym definition so that it applies to a base table or view and retry the operation.

ORA-01776: cannot modify more than one base table through a join view

Cause: Columns belonging to more than one underlying table were either inserted into or updated.

Action: Phrase the statement as two or more separate statements.

For more information about join views, see the index entries under “views” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*, the index entry under “views” in the *Oracle8 Server Application Developer’s Guide*, and the index entry on “updatable join views” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01777: WITH GRANT OPTION not allowed in this system

Cause: This version of Oracle does not support the WITH GRANT OPTION.

Action: Remove the WITH GRANT option.

ORA-01778: maximum subquery nesting level exceeded

Cause: An attempt was made to use more than 255 levels of nested subqueries.

Action: Merge some of the subqueries into their containing queries, until there are less than 255 levels of nesting.

ORA-01779: cannot modify a column which maps to a non-key-preserved table

Cause: An attempt was made to insert or update columns of a join view which map to a non-key-preserved table.

Action: Modify the underlying base tables directly.

For more information about join views, see the index entries under “views” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*, the index entry under “views” in the *Oracle8 Server Application Developer’s Guide*, and the index entry on “updatable join views” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-01780: string literal required

Cause: In a COMMENT statement, the Comment following the keyword IS must be a quoted string literal.

Action: Check that the Comment is a string literal.

ORA-01781: UNRECOVERABLE cannot be specified without AS SELECT

Cause: UNRECOVERABLE was specified in a CREATE TABLE statement without also specifying a populating subquery with an AS clause.

Action: Do not specify UNRECOVERABLE.

ORA-01782: UNRECOVERABLE cannot be specified for a cluster or clustered table

Cause: A CREATE CLUSTER or clustered CREATE TABLE statement specified UNRECOVERABLE.

Action: Do not specify UNRECOVERABLE.

ORA-01783: only one RECOVERABLE or UNRECOVERABLE clause may be specified

Cause: RECOVERABLE was specified more than once, UNRECOVERABLE was specified more than once, or both RECOVERABLE and UNRECOVERABLE were specified in a CREATE TABLE or CREATE INDEX statement.

Action: Remove all but one of the RECOVERABLE or UNRECOVERABLE clauses and reissue the statement.

ORA-01784: RECOVERABLE cannot be specified with database media recovery disabled

Cause: A CREATE TABLE or CREATE INDEX statement specified RECOVERABLE when the database was running in NOARCHIVELOG mode. Since logs are not being archived, they will be overwritten and the object being created cannot be recovered from a backup taken before the object was created.

Action: Do not specify RECOVERABLE, or restart the database with media recovery enabled.

ORA-01785: ORDER BY item must be the number of a SELECT-list expression

Cause: Either an ORDER BY item for a set expression is not a column number, or the ORDER BY item is not the number of a SELECT list column.

Action: The ORDER BY item must be a number between 1 and the number of columns in the SELECT list. Check the column number and retry the statement.

ORA-01786: FOR UPDATE of this query expression is not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to use a FOR UPDATE clause on the result of a set expression involving GROUP BY, DISTINCT, UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS.

Action: Check the syntax, remove the FOR UPDATE clause, and retry the statement.

ORA-01787: only one clause allowed per query block

Cause: An attempt was made to use more than one WHERE, GROUP BY, CONNECT BY, or HAVING clause in the query.

Action: Combine the duplicate clauses into a single clause and retry the statement.

ORA-01788: CONNECT BY clause required in this query block

Cause: A START WITH clause was specified without a CONNECT BY clause.

Action: Check the syntax, specify a CONNECT BY clause, and retry the statement.

ORA-01789: query block has incorrect number of result columns

Cause: All of the queries participating in a set expression do not contain the same number of SELECT list columns.

Action: Check that all the queries in the set expression have the same number of SELECT list columns.

ORA-01790: expression must have same datatype as corresponding expression

Cause: A SELECT list item corresponds to a SELECT list item with a different datatype in another query of the same set expression.

Action: Check that all corresponding SELECT list items have the same datatypes. Use the TO_NUMBER, TO_CHAR, and TO_DATE functions to do explicit data conversions.

ORA-01791: not a SELECTed expression

Cause: There is an incorrect ORDER BY item. The query is a SELECT DISTINCT query with an ORDER BY clause. In this context, all ORDER BY items must be constants, SELECT list expressions, or expressions whose operands are constants or SELECT list expressions.

Action: Remove the inappropriate ORDER BY item from the SELECT list and retry the statement.

ORA-01792: maximum number of columns in a table or view is 254

Cause: While creating a table or view, more than 254 columns were specified.

Action: Remove some columns from the table or view definition. If all the information is required, split the columns into two tables or views and join the columns when querying.

ORA-01793: maximum number of index columns is 16

Cause: While creating an index, more than 16 columns were specified.

Action: Remove some columns from the index definition. If all the columns indexed are required, split them into two indexes.

ORA-01794: maximum number of cluster columns is 16

Cause: More than 16 columns were specified in the cluster key.

Action: Remove some of the columns from the cluster key definition. Consider concatenating multiple character strings into a single column.

ORA-01795: maximum number of expressions in a list is 254

Cause: More than 254 columns or expressions were specified in a list.

Action: Remove some of the expressions from the list.

ORA-01796: this operator cannot be used with lists

Cause: A relational operator is not allowed in this context. When comparing lists, use only an operator that tests for equivalence, such as =, !=, or IN.

Action: Rephrase the query so that it only compares lists for equivalence. For example, the following clause is invalid:

```
WHERE (A,B) > ((C,D), (E,F))
```

It may be necessary to compare individual columns separately. For example, to see if A and B are respectively greater than C and D, use WHERE A>B AND C>D instead of WHERE (A,B)>(C,D).

ORA-01797: this operator must be followed by ANY or ALL

Cause: The keyword ANY or ALL was missing.

Action: Check the statement syntax and add ANY or ALL where appropriate.

ORA-01798: missing EXCEPTION keyword

Cause: The EXCEPTION keyword is missing from the ENABLE clause.

Action: Correct the syntax.

ORA-01799: a column may not be outer-joined to a subquery

Cause: An expression is not permitted to be joined to a subquery.

Action: Either remove the join or convert the subquery to a view.

01800-01899: The Date Function Messages

This section lists messages generated when the Oracle date function is accessed.

ORA-01800: a literal in the date format was too large to process

Cause: A literal specified in a date format was too large. If a literal is entered as a date, it must be less than 220 characters long.

Action: Use only literals less than 220 characters long in the date format.

ORA-01801: date format is too long for internal buffer

Cause: The date format string was too long to process. This should occur only if several long literals are specified as part of a date.

Action: Remove long literals from the date format string.

ORA-01802: Julian date is out of range

Cause: An invalid Julian date was entered. Valid Julian dates run from 1 to 3,442,447.

Action: Enter a valid Julian date between 1 and 3,442,447.

ORA-01803: failure in getting date/time

Cause: This is an internal error message that is not likely to occur. It is usually caused by a failure in the system clock.

Action: Investigate the system clock and the process that requested the date or time. If necessary, contact customer support.

ORA-01810: format code appears twice

Cause: A format code was listed twice in a date specification. Each format code may be specified only once in the function TO_DATE.

Action: Remove the duplicate format code from the date specification, then retry the operation.

ORA-01811: Julian date precludes use of day of year

Cause: Both a Julian date and a day of the year were specified in the TO_DATE function. If a Julian date is specified, the day of the year (DDD) may not be specified, as it is contained in the Julian date.

Action: Remove the day of the year or the Julian date from the specification, then retry the operation.

ORA-01812: year may only be specified once

Cause: More than one year format code was listed in a date specification. Only one of the following year format codes may be specified in a date: YYYY, YYY, YY, Y.

Action: Remove all but one year format from the date specification.

ORA-01813: hour may only be specified once

Cause: More than one hour format code was listed in a date specification. Only one of the following hour format codes may be specified in a date: HH, HH12, HH24.

Action: Remove all but one hour format from the date specification.

ORA-01814: AM/PM conflicts with use of A.M./P.M.

Cause: Both types of meridian indicators, AM and PM, were listed in a date specification. If one of the meridian indicator format masks, such as AM or A.M., is specified in the date, the other may not be specified.

Action: Use one meridian indicator format, with or without periods, consistently.

ORA-01813: hour may only be specified once

Cause: More than one hour format code was listed in a date specification. Only one of the following hour format codes may be specified in a date: HH, HH12, HH24.

Action: Remove all but one hour format from the date specification.

ORA-01814: AM/PM conflicts with use of A.M./P.M.

Cause: Both types of meridian indicators, AM and PM, were listed in a date specification. If one of the meridian indicator format masks, such as AM or A.M., is specified in the date, the other may not be specified.

Action: Use one meridian indicator format, with or without periods, consistently.

ORA-01815: BC/AD conflicts with use of B.C./A.D.

Cause: Both types of BC/AD indicators were listed in a date specification. If one of the BC/AD indicator format masks, such as BC or B.C., is specified in the date, the other may not be specified.

Action: Use one BC/AD indicator format, with or without periods, consistently.

ORA-01816: month may only be specified once

Cause: More than one month format code was listed in a date specification. Only one of the following month format codes may be specified in a date: MM, MON, MONTH.

Action: Remove all but one month format from the date specification.

ORA-01817: day of week may only be specified once

Cause: More than one day-of-the-week format code was listed in a date specification. Only one of the following day-of-the-week format codes may be specified in a date: D, DY, DAY.

Action: Remove all but one day-of-the-week format from the date specification.

ORA-01818: HH24 precludes use of meridian indicator

Cause: A date specification contained both a 24-hour time format code and a meridian indicator code. If hours are specified using the 24-hour time format (HH24), a meridian indicator, AM or PM, may not be specified.

Action: Remove the meridian indicator format code, AM/PM or A.M./P.M., or the 24-hour time format code, HH24, from the date specification.

ORA-01819: signed year precludes use of BC/AD

Cause: A date specification contained both a signed year and a B.C./A.D. indicator. If the year is specified with a sign, such as SYYYY, then B.C. or A.D. is implicit in the date and must not be entered.

Action: Remove the B.C./A.D. indicator from the date specification.

ORA-01820: format code cannot appear in date input format

Cause: A date specification contained an invalid format code. Only the following may be specified when entering a date: year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, Julian day, A.M./P.M. and B.C./A.D.

Action: Remove the invalid format code from the date specification.

ORA-01821: date format not recognized

Cause: A date specification contained an invalid format code.

Action: Check that only valid date format codes are specified.

ORA-01822: era format code is not valid with this calendar

Cause: An era format code, E or EE, was specified with a calendar which does not use era information.

Action: Retry the operation using a date format mask which does not contain era format codes.

ORA-01830: date format picture ends before converting entire input string

Cause: A valid date format picture included extra data. The first part of the format picture was converted into a valid date, but the remaining data was not required.

Action: Check the specifications for date format pictures and correct the statement.

ORA-01831: year conflicts with Julian date

Cause: The wrong year was specified with a Julian day. If a year is specified with a Julian date, it must be the year in which the Julian date occurs.

Action: Remove the year value from the date specification or enter the correct year for the Julian date.

ORA-01832: day of year conflicts with Julian date

Cause: A Julian date was specified with the day of the year but the day did not correspond to the Julian date. If the day of the year is specified with a Julian date, it must be the same day as the Julian date.

Action: Remove the day of the year value from the date specification or enter the correct day for the Julian date.

ORA-01833: month conflicts with Julian date

Cause: The wrong month was specified with a Julian date. If a month is specified with a Julian date, it must be the month in which the Julian date occurs.

Action: Remove the month value from the date specification or enter the correct month for the Julian date.

ORA-01834: day of month conflicts with Julian date

Cause: A Julian date was specified with the day of the month, but the month day did not correspond to the Julian date. If the day of the month is specified with a Julian date, it must be the same day of the month as the Julian date.

Action: Remove the day of the month value from the date specification or enter the correct day of the month for the Julian date.

ORA-01835: day of week conflicts with Julian date

Cause: A Julian date was specified with the day of the week, but the weekday did not correspond to the Julian date. If the day of the week is specified with a Julian date, it must be the same day of the week as the Julian date.

Action: Remove the day of the week value from the date specification or enter the correct day of the week for the Julian date.

ORA-01836: hour conflicts with seconds in day

Cause: The wrong hour was specified with seconds in the day. If an hour is specified with seconds past midnight (SSSSS), it must be the hour in which the seconds value falls.

Action: Remove the hour value from the date specification or specify the correct hour for the seconds past midnight.

ORA-01837: minutes of hour conflicts with seconds in day

Cause: A date specification contained both minutes of the hour and seconds in the day but the values did not correspond. If both minutes in the hour (MI) and seconds past midnight (SSSSS) are specified, the minutes value must be the minute in which the seconds value will occur.

Action: Remove the minutes value from the date specification or enter the correct minute value for the specified seconds value.

ORA-01838: seconds of minute conflicts with seconds in day

Cause: A date specification contained both seconds of the minute and seconds in the day but the values did not correspond. If both types of seconds are specified, the seconds of the minute value (SS) must be the second in which the seconds past midnight value (SSSS) will fall.

Action: Remove the seconds of the minute value from the date specification or enter a value that corresponds to the given seconds in the day.

ORA-01839: date not valid for month specified

Cause: The day of the month specified in the date is invalid for the given month. The day of the month (DD) must be between 1 and the number of days in the month.

Action: Enter a valid day of the month for the specified month.

ORA-01840: input value not long enough for date format

Cause: The data to be converted to date format was incomplete; the date format picture was longer than the input data.

Action: Either add more input or shorten the date picture format, then retry the operation.

ORA-01841: (full) year must be between -4713 and +9999

Cause: A date specified a year that is not in the valid date range. A valid date is any date between January 1, 4712 B.C. and December 31, 4712 A.D.

Action: Enter a valid date value between 4712 B.C. and 4712 A.D.

ORA-01842: quarter must be between 1 and 4

Cause: An invalid value was specified for the quarter of the year in a date. The quarter (Q) must be between 1 and 4.

Action: Enter a value for quarter between 1 and 4.

ORA-01843: not a valid month

Cause: A date specified an invalid month. Valid months are: January-December, for format code MONTH, and Jan-Dec, for format code MON.

Action: Enter a valid month value in the correct format.

ORA-01844: week of year must be between 1 and 52

Cause: An invalid value was specified for the week of the year in a date. Week of the year (WW) must be between 1 and 52.

Action: Enter a week of the year value between 1 and 52.

ORA-01845: week of month must be between 1 and 5

Cause: An invalid value was specified for the week of the month in a date. Week of the month (W) must be between 1 and 5.

Action: Enter a week of the month value between 1 and 5.

ORA-01846: not a valid day of the week

Cause: A date specified an invalid day of the week. Valid days are

- Monday-Sunday, for format code DAY
- Mon-Sun, for format code DY
- 1-7, for format code D

Action: Enter a valid day of the week value in the correct format.

ORA-01847: day of month must be between 1 and last day of month

Cause: The day of the month listed in a date is invalid for the specified month. The day of the month (DD) must be between 1 and the number of days in that month.

Action: Enter a valid day value for the specified month.

ORA-01848: day of year must be between 1 and 365 (366 for leap year)

Cause: An invalid day of the year was specified in a date. Day of the year (DDD) must be between 1 and 365 for a non-leap year or 1 and 366 for a leap year.

Action: Enter a day of the year value between 1 and 365 (or 366).

ORA-01849: hour must be between 1 and 12

Cause: An invalid hour was specified for a date using the 12-hour time format. If a 12-hour format code (HH or HH12) is used, the specified hour must be between 1 and 12.

Action: Enter an hour value between 1 and 12.

ORA-01850: hour must be between 0 and 23

Cause: An invalid hour was specified for a date using the 24-hour time format. If the 24-hour format code (HH24) is listed, the specified hour must be between 0 and 23.

Action: Enter an hour value between 0 and 23.

ORA-01851: minutes must be between 0 and 59

Cause: An invalid minute value was specified in a date. Minutes must be between 0 and 59.

Action: Enter a minute value between 0 and 59.

ORA-01852: seconds must be between 0 and 59

Cause: An invalid seconds value was specified in a date. Seconds must be between 0 and 59 if the seconds format code (SS) is used.

Action: Enter a seconds value between 0 and 59.

ORA-01853: seconds in day must be between 0 and 86399

Cause: An invalid value for seconds in the day was specified in a date. Seconds must be between 0 and 86399 if the seconds past midnight format code (SSSSS) is used.

Action: Specify a seconds value between 0 and 86399.

ORA-01854: Julian date must be between 1 and 5373484

Cause: An invalid Julian date was entered.

Action: Correct and retry.

ORA-01855: AM/A.M. or PM/P.M. required

Cause: A date specification contained a meridian indicator format code but a valid meridian indicator was not specified. If a meridian indicator code, A.M./P.M. or AM/PM, is included in a date format, the date must include a valid meridian indicator.

Action: Specify the meridian indicator in the correct format, A.M./AM or P.M./PM.

ORA-01856: BC/B.C. or AD/A.D. required

Cause: A date specification contained a BC/AD format code but a valid BC/AD indicator was not specified. If one of the BC/AD format codes, BC/AD or B.C./A.D., is specified in a date format, the date must include BC/B.C. or AD/A.D.

Action: Specify the BC/AD indicator in the date using the correct format.

ORA-01857: not a valid time zone

Cause: An incorrect time zone code was specified for the NEW_TIME function.

Action: Correct the invalid time zone code, then retry the operation.

ORA-01858: a non-numeric character found where a digit was expected

Cause: The input data to be converted using a date format model was incorrect. The format model expected a number but found a non-numeric character.

Action: Check the input data and the date format model to make sure the elements match in number and type, then retry the operation.

ORA-01859: a non-alphabetic character was found where a letter was expected

Cause: The input data to be converted using a date format model was incorrect. The format model expected a letter but found a non-alphabetic character.

Action: Check the input data and the date format model to make sure the elements match in number and type, then retry the operation.

ORA-01860: week of year must be between 1 and 53

Cause: A week number outside the range 1 to 53 was specified.

Action: Use only a value within the valid range for the week number.

ORA-01861: literal does not match format string

Cause: Literals in the input string must be the same length as the literals in the format string, except for the leading white space characters. If the “FX” modifier is specified, the literal must match exactly, including the leading white space.

Action: Correct the format string to match the string literal.

ORA-01862: wrong number of digits for this format item

Cause: The number of digits in this format item is not equal to the number required for the format. This error usually occurs when the “FX” modifier (format exact) has been specified.

Action: Resubmit the command using the required amount of numbers for the format mask.

ORA-01863: the year is not supported for the current calendar

Cause: The year is not supported for the current calendar.

Action: Please check the documentation to find out what years are supported for the current calendar.

ORA-01864: the date is out of range for the current calendar

Cause: Your calendar does not extend to the specified date.

Action: Specify a date which is legal for this calendar.

ORA-01865: not a valid era

Cause: Era input does not match a known era.

Action: Provide a valid era on input.

ORA-01898: too many precision specifiers

Cause: While trying to truncate or round dates, extra data was found in the date format picture.

Action: Check the syntax of the date format picture and retry.

ORA-01899: bad precision specifier

Cause: An invalid precision code was specified in a date.

Action: Enter a valid precision code in the date format. Valid precision types are: century, year, month, day, Julian date, hours, minutes, and seconds.

01900-02039: SQL Parsing Messages

This section lists some of the messages generated when SQL statements are parsed by the Oracle Server. See also *00900-00999: SQL Parsing Messages* on page -53.

ORA-01900: LOGFILE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword LOGFILE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword LOGFILE where required, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-01901: ROLLBACK keyword expected

Cause: The keyword ROLLBACK is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword ROLLBACK where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01902: SEGMENT keyword expected

Cause: The keyword SEGMENT is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword SEGMENT where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01903: EVENTS keyword expected

Cause: The keyword EVENTS is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword EVENTS where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01904: DATAFILE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword DATAFILE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword DATAFILE where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01905: STORAGE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword STORAGE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword STORAGE where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01906: BACKUP keyword expected

Cause: The keyword BACKUP is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword BACKUP where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01907: TABLESPACE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword TABLESPACE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword TABLESPACE where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01908: EXISTS keyword expected

Cause: The keyword EXISTS is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword EXISTS where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01909: REUSE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword REUSE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword REUSE where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01910: TABLES keyword expected

Cause: The keyword TABLES is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword TABLES where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01911: CONTENTS keyword expected

Cause: The keyword CONTENTS is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword CONTENTS where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01912: ROW keyword expected

Cause: The keyword ROW is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword ROW where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01913: EXCLUSIVE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword EXCLUSIVE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword EXCLUSIVE where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01914: invalid auditing option for sequence numbers

Cause: AUDIT or NOAUDIT on a sequence number specifies an auditing option that is legal for tables but is not legal for sequence numbers.

Action: The following options may not be used for sequence numbers and should be removed from the statement: COMMENT, DELETE, INDEX, INSERT, LOCK, RENAME, UPDATE, REFERENCES, and EXECUTE.

ORA-01915: invalid auditing option for views

Cause: AUDIT or NOAUDIT on a view specifies an auditing option that is legal for tables but is not legal for views.

Action: The following options may not be used for views and should be removed from the statement: ALTER, INDEX, REFERENCES, and EXECUTE.

ORA-01916: ONLINE keyword or OFFLINE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword ONLINE or OFFLINE is required in this context.

Action: Check the syntax, insert the keyword ONLINE or OFFLINE where required, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01917: user or role *name* does not exist

Cause: An invalid user or role name was specified.

Action: Check that a valid user or role name is used.

ORA-01918: user *name* does not exist

Cause: The user name specified cannot be found in the system.

Action: Check that a valid user or role name is used.

ORA-01919: role *name* does not exist

Cause: An invalid role name was specified.

Action: Check that a valid role name is specified.

ORA-01920: user name *name* conflicts with another user or role name

Cause: A user or role by that name already exists.

Action: Choose a different user name.

ORA-01921: role name *name* conflicts with another user or role name

Cause: A user or role by that name already exists.

Action: Choose a different role name.

ORA-01922: CASCADE must be specified to drop *name*

Cause: The user owns objects that need to be dropped along with the user.

Action: Use the CASCADE command.

ORA-01923: CASCADE aborted, objects locked by another user

Cause: A CASCADE operation was aborted because the specified user owns objects that are locked and thus cannot be dropped.

Action: Use the lock monitor to determine who locked the objects. The objects must be unlocked before the specified user can be dropped.

ORA-01924: role *name* not granted or does not exist

Cause: The grantor attempted to use a SET ROLE command to enable a role not granted to the grantor, or to enable a subrole, or the grantor did not have the SET ROLE system privilege.

Action: To use the SET ROLE command, check that the grantor has the SET ROLE system privilege and is granted the role to be passed on.

ORA-01925: maximum of *num* enabled roles exceeded

Cause: The specified number of enabled roles exceeds the value specified in the initialization parameter MAX_ENABLED_ROLES.

Action: Increase MAX_ENABLED_ROLES and restart the instance.

ORA-01926: cannot grant WITH GRANT OPTION to a role

Cause: Privileges with GRANT OPTION cannot be granted to a role.

Action: Perform the grant without the GRANT OPTION.

ORA-01927: original grantor must REVOKE privileges

Cause: Only the original grantor of privileges can REVOKE those privileges.

Action: Ask the database administrator for the grantor of the privileges and ask that person to revoke the privileges.

ORA-01928: GRANT option not granted for all privileges

Cause: The grantor does not have the GRANT OPTION for some or all of the privileges specified. These privileges are not granted.

Action: Check that grantor has the GRANT OPTION for privileges to be granted to a user or role.

ORA-01929: no privileges to GRANT

Cause: The grantor attempted to grant privileges using the object privilege ALL, but was not granted privileges to do so via the GRANT OPTION.

Action: Check that the grantor has the necessary privileges via the GRANT OPTION and try again.

ORA-01930: no privileges to REVOKE

Cause: The REVOKE ALL command was issued against a user when there were no privileges to revoke.

Action: This action is unnecessary.

ORA-01931: cannot grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE, REFERENCES, or INDEX to a role

Cause: The UNLIMITED TABLESPACE, REFERENCES, or INDEX privileges cannot be granted to a role.

Action: Grant these privileges directly to the user.

ORA-01932: WITH ADMIN option not granted for role *name*

Cause: Grantor attempted an operation on a role, but does not have the necessary privileges via the ADMIN OPTION.

Action: Obtain the necessary privileges via the ADMIN OPTION and try again.

ORA-01933: cannot create a stored object using privileges from a role

Cause: An attempt was made to create a stored object using privileges from a role. Stored objects cannot use privileges from roles.

Action: Grant the required privileges to the user directly.

ORA-01934: circular role grant detected

Cause: A role, the primary role, cannot be granted to itself or another role that is granted via one or more roles to the primary role. This would cause a circular definition. See *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* for more detail.

Action: Analyze the role and user structure to be used and check that no attempt is made to grant roles circularly.

ORA-01935: missing user or role name

Cause: The entered statement required a user or role name, and it was not specified.

Action: Specify a user or role name in the statement.

ORA-01936: cannot specify owner when creating users or roles

Cause: An attempt was made to specify an owner while creating a user or a role. Users and roles do not have owners.

Action: Do not specify an owner when creating a user or a role.

ORA-01937: missing or invalid role name

Cause: A valid role name was expected.

Action: Specify a valid role name. For more information about specifying a valid role name, see the index entry on "CREATE ROLE" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01938: IDENTIFIED BY must be specified for CREATE USER

Cause: An attempt was made to create a user without using the IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY clause or the IDENTIFIED BY password clause.

Action: In the CREATE USER statement, either assign the user a password using the IDENTIFIED BY password clause or use the IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY clause, which allows the operating system to perform user authentication.

ORA-01939: only the ADMIN OPTION can be specified

Cause: An attempt was made to grant a system privilege or a role to a user using a GRANT statement with the GRANT OPTION (GRANT Form I). System privileges and roles must be granted using the WITH ADMIN OPTION (GRANT Form II).

Action: Use the WITH ADMIN OPTION, rather than the WITH GRANT OPTION, in the GRANT statement.

ORA-01940: cannot DROP a user that is currently logged in

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a user that was currently logged in.

Action: Make sure the user is logged out, then re-execute the command.

ORA-01941: SEQUENCE keyword expected

Cause: The keyword SEQUENCE is required in this context.

Action: Check syntax, insert keyword SEQUENCE as required, and try again.

ORA-01942: IDENTIFIED BY and EXTERNALLY cannot both be specified

Cause: A user was specified with an Oracle password and identified externally.

Action: Specify only one of these options. For details and syntax, see *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01943: IDENTIFIED BY already specified

Cause: The IDENTIFIED BY "password" clause was specified more than once in a statement.

Action: Use the clause IDENTIFIED BY only once in the statement. If desired, change the user's password later with an ALTER USER command.

ORA-01944: IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY already specified

Cause: The keyword IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY was specified more than once in a statement.

Action: Use the keyword IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY only once in the statement.

ORA-01945: DEFAULT ROLE[S] already specified

Cause: The keyword DEFAULT ROLE was used more than once in a CREATE USER or ALTER USER statement.

Action: Use the keyword DEFAULT ROLE only once in the statement. If desired, change the user's role later with an ALTER USER statement.

ORA-01946: DEFAULT TABLESPACE already specified

Cause: The keyword DEFAULT TABLESPACE was specified more than once in a CREATE USER or ALTER USER statement.

Action: Use the keyword DEFAULT TABLESPACE only once in the statement. If desired, change the user's tablespace later with an ALTER USER statement.

ORA-01947: TEMPORARY TABLESPACE already specified

Cause: The keyword TEMPORARY TABLESPACE was specified more than once in a CREATE USER or ALTER USER statement.

Action: Use the keyword TEMPORARY TABLESPACE only once in the statement. If desired, change the user's tablespace later with an ALTER USER statement.

ORA-01948: invalid DEFAULT ROLE specification

Cause: An invalid role name was specified.

Action: Check that the role name is correct.

ORA-01949: ROLE keyword expected

Cause: The context of the command or argument requires the use of the ROLE keyword; for example, DROP [ROLE], DEFAULT [ROLE], and so on.

Action: Check syntax and try again. For syntax rules, see *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01950: no privileges on tablespace "name"

Cause: The attempt to give the user a tablespace quota failed because the user does not have the necessary system privileges.

Action: Either grant the user the system privileges needed to create objects in the specified tablespace or grant the user a specific space resource in the tablespace.

ORA-01951: role not granted for ROLE: name, user: name

Cause: An attempt was made to revoke a role not granted to the user.

Action: Check that the user has the role.

ORA-01952: system privileges not granted to name

Cause: An attempt was made to revoke a system privilege not granted to the user.

Action: Check that the user has the system privilege.

ORA-01953: command no longer valid, see ALTER USER

Cause: The syntax for assigning quotas on tablespaces has changed. The ALTER USER command is now used to grant quotas on tablespaces.

Action: Use the ALTER USER command.

ORA-01954: DEFAULT ROLE clause not valid for CREATE USER

Cause: An attempt was made to grant a default role to a user in a CREATE USER statement. A DEFAULT ROLE clause cannot be used in a CREATE USER statement.

Action: Use a GRANT ROLE statement to grant an initial role to the user; then use the ALTER USER command to assign any desired default roles.

ORA-01955: user not granted DEFAULT ROLE *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to set the default role of a user to a role the user was not granted.

Note: Subroles cannot be specified in a DEFAULT ROLE clause.

Action: Check that the user is granted the role before specifying it as the default.

ORA-01956: invalid command when OS_ROLES are being used

Cause: An attempt to grant a role to a user failed because Oracle database roles are disabled and operating system roles are enabled. This occurred because the OS_ROLES parameter in the initialization parameter file is set to TRUE.

Action: Ask the database administrator or security administrator how to set roles via the operating system. See also your Oracle operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

ORA-01957: keyword MIN or MAX expected, not found

Cause: The keyword MIN or MAX was expected as an argument.

Action: Enter the keyword MIN or MAX and retry the operation.

ORA-01958: must supply an integer for the LAYER option

Cause: An item other than an integer was entered for the LAYER option.

Action: Enter an integer for the LAYER option and retry the operation.

ORA-01959: must supply an integer for the OPCODE option

Cause: An item other than an integer was entered for the OPCODE option. The *value* in ALTER SYSTEM DUMP ... OPCODE *value* must be an integer.

Action: Enter an integer for the OPCODE option and retry the operation.

For more information on the OPCODE option, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01960: invalid DUMP LOGFILE option

Cause: An invalid option was entered for the ALTER SYSTEM DUMP LOGFILE *option* command.

Action: For a list of valid options for DUMP LOGFILE, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01961: invalid DUMP option

Cause: An invalid option was entered for the ALTER SYSTEM DUMP command.

Action: Enter a valid option for ALTER SYSTEM DUMP. Examples of valid options are LOGFILE and UNDO. For more information on the DUMP option, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01962: must specify a file number or log sequence number

Cause: An invalid file number or log sequence number was specified.

Action: Enter a valid file number or log sequence number and retry the operation. For more information on valid file and log sequence numbers, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01963: must specify a block number

Cause: An invalid block number was specified.

Action: Enter a valid block number and retry the operation. For more information on valid block numbers, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01964: must specify a time for the TIME option

Cause: A value was entered for the TIME option that could not be interpreted as a date.

Action: Enter a valid date. For more information on the TIME option, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01965: must specify a period

Cause: A period is missing between the file number and the block number.

Action: Enter a period between the file number and the block number, then retry the operation. For more information on file numbers and block numbers, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01967: invalid option for CREATE CONTROLFILE

Cause: An invalid CREATE CONTROLFILE option is present.

Action: Specify only valid CREATE CONTROLFILE options.

ORA-01968: only specify RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS once

Cause: The keyword RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS has appeared more than once in the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement.

Action: Specify RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS only once.

ORA-01969: you must specify RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS

Cause: The RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS option is missing from the CREATE CONTROL FILE statement.

Action: Specify RESETLOGS or NORESETLOGS on the command line.

ORA-01970: you must specify a database name for CREATE CONTROLFILE

Cause: The CREATE CONTROLFILE statement issued is missing a database name.

Action: Issue the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement again with the appropriate database name for the DATABASE keyword.

ORA-01971: Illegal ALTER TRACING option

Cause: An invalid ALTER TRACING option is present.

Action: Specify only valid ALTER TRACING options. Examples of valid options are ENABLE and DISABLE. For more information, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01972: must specify a string for ALTER TRACING ENABLE or DISABLE

Cause: Something other than a valid identifier was specified for ALTER TRACING ENABLE or DISABLE.

Action: Specify a valid identifier for ALTER TRACING ENABLE or DISABLE and retry the operation. For more information on valid identifiers, see the *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-01973: missing change number

Cause: The keyword CHANGE was specified on the command line, but the change number was not specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry it.

ORA-01974: illegal archive option

Cause: An invalid option to the ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE command was specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry it.

ORA-01975: illegal character in change number *num*

Cause: An invalid change number was supplied.

Action: Resubmit the command with a valid change number.

ORA-01976: missing change number

Cause: A change number was required, but not supplied.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, supply a change number where needed, then retry the command.

ORA-01977: missing thread number

Cause: The keyword THREAD was specified, but a thread number was not specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry it.

ORA-01978: missing sequence number

Cause: The keyword SEQUENCE was specified, but a sequence number was not specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry it.

ORA-01979: missing or invalid password for role *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a role without giving the proper password.

Action: Use the IDENTIFIED BY clause in the SET ROLE command to specify the correct password.

ORA-01980: error during OS ROLE initialization

Cause: An operating system error occurred while loading a user's operating system roles.

Action: Check the operating system error and correct it.

ORA-01981: CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified to perform this revoke

Cause: For this revoke, some foreign key constraints must be removed. To perform this automatically, CASCADE CONSTRAINTS can be specified as an option with the REVOKE command.

Action: Remove the constraints manually or specify CASCADE CONSTRAINTS.

ORA-01982: invalid auditing option for tables

Cause: The AUDIT or NOAUDIT command specified either REFERENCES or EXECUTE as an option. Those options are not legal for tables.

Action: Do not specify those auditing options on tables.

ORA-01983: invalid auditing option for DEFAULT

Cause: An illegal option was specified with DEFAULT.

Action: Do not specify the REFERENCES option with DEFAULT.

ORA-01984: invalid auditing option for procedures/packages/functions

Cause: An illegal option was specified with DEFAULT for a procedure, package, or function.

Action: The only legal auditing option with a default for procedures, packages, and functions is EXECUTE. Do not specify any option other than EXECUTE.

ORA-01985: cannot create user as LICENSE_MAX_USERS parameter exceeded

Cause: The maximum number of database users allowed by the database license has been created.

Action: Either drop existing users or contact your Oracle Corporation sales representative to upgrade your site license.

ORA-01986: invalid option for OPTIMIZER_GOAL

Cause: An invalid OPTIMIZER_GOAL option is present.

Action: Check the syntax for OPTIMIZER_GOAL, specify a valid option, and re-execute the statement.

ORA-01987: client O/S user name is too long

Cause: A client's O/S user name is too long for the O/S logon to succeed.

Action: Use a shorter O/S user name.

ORA-01988: remote O/S logon is not allowed

Cause: A remote O/S logon was attempted when it was not allowed.

Action: Use a local client or use the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT initialization parameter to turn on remote O/S logon.

ORA-01989: role *name* not authorized by operating system

Cause: The specified operating system role does not exist, is not granted to you, or you did not provide the correct password.

Action: Retry the SET ROLE using a valid operating system role and password. See your DBA if you are not granted sufficient privileges.

ORA-01990: error opening password file *name*

Cause: An attempt to open the specified password file failed because of one of the following errors:

- An operating system error occurred.
- ORAPWD is already running, so the password file is locked.

The environment variables ORA_*sid*_PWFIL and ORA_PWFIL are not set.

Action: Check for the above causes and correct as necessary.

ORA-01991: invalid password file *name*

Cause: The specified password file name is invalid.

Action: Specify a correct password file name.

ORA-01992: error closing password file *name*

Cause: The password file could not be closed because of an operating system error or because an authentication action failed.

Action: Check for the above causes and correct as necessary.

ORA-01993: error writing password file *name*

Cause: The password file could not be written to because of an operating system error or because an authentication action failed.

Action: Check for the above causes and correct as necessary.

ORA-01994: GRANT failed: cannot add users to public password file

Cause: A grant failed because a user could not be added to the password file. This is because the value of the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter is set to PUBLIC.

Action: To add a user to the password file, shutdown the database, change the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE initialization parameter to PRIVATE, and restart the database.

ORA-01995: error reading password file *name*

Cause: An operating system error occurred when trying to read the password file.

Action: Fix the operating system error.

ORA-01996: GRANT failed: password file *name* is full

Cause: The grant failed when a user could not be added to the password file, because all available slots in it were used already.

Action: Either recreate a larger password file or free up slots in the password file by revoking the SYSOPER and SYSDBA privileges from some of the remote users. You can determine which remote users are valid and their privileges by issuing the following query in SQL*DBA:

```
SELECT * FROM V$REMOTE_USERS;
```

ORA-01997: GRANT failed: user *name* is identified externally

Cause: You cannot grant the SYSOPER or SYSDBA privilege to a user created with the IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY clause.

Action: If you wish to grant the user the SYSOPER or SYSDBA privileges, drop and recreate the user without the IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY clause.

ORA-01998: REVOKE failed: user SYS always SYSOPER and SYSDBA

Cause: You attempted to revoke one of the necessary privileges, SYSOPER or SYSDBA, from user SYS. These privileges cannot be revoked.

Action: Do not attempt this operation.

ORA-01999: password file mode has changed from *mode* to *mode*

Cause: Another instance has started with the FORCE_PASSWORD_FILEMODE initialization parameter, which is incompatible with the startup mode of your instance.

Action: Shut down your instance and start up later when the password file changes are completed for the other instance.

ORA-02000: missing *name* keyword

Cause: The statement entered requires the missing keyword.

Action: Use the specified keyword.

ORA-02001: user SYS is not permitted to create indexes with freelist groups

Cause: An attempt was made to create an index while running with SYS authorization.

Action: Indexes cannot be created with SYS authorization. Either do not create the index or switch to USER authorization.

ORA-02002: error while writing to audit trail

Cause: The auditing facility is unable to write to the AUDIT_TRAIL table. If this error occurs, SQL statements that are currently being audited may also fail. This error will occur if the SYSTEM tablespace runs out of disk space.

Action: Add space to the SYSTEM tablespace or delete rows from the AUDIT_TRAIL table. If these operations fail or do not eliminate the problem, shut down and restart Oracle with auditing disabled. This is done by setting the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL to FALSE.

ORA-02003: invalid USERENV parameter

Cause: An invalid parameter was specified for the USERENV function.

Action: Specify one of the allowable parameters TERMINAL, SESSIONID, ENTRYID, or NLS_LANG.

ORA-02004: security violation

Cause: A user is attempting to perform an operation without the proper permission, and this fact is being recorded in the AUDIT_TRAIL table. This message only appears in the AUDIT_TRAIL table's return code column.

Action: For auditing information only; no action required.

ORA-02005: implicit (-1) length not valid for this bind or define datatype

Cause: A negative length for the define variable was passed to a define function.

Action: An explicit, non-negative, length parameter must be passed.

ORA-02006: invalid packed decimal format string

Cause: A packed decimal datatype was passed to a bind or define function, and the format string parameter was either not present or invalid.

Action: A valid format string parameter must be passed for a packed decimal variable. Check the programming manual for the definition of a packed decimal format string.

ORA-02007: can't use ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE options with REBUILD

Cause: Allocate or deallocate storage and rebuild index are not compatible.

Action: Choose one or the other.

For more information about ALTER INDEX in changing future storage allocation and the STORAGE clause, see the index entries on "ALTER INDEX" and on "STORAGE clause" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02008: non-zero scale specified for non-numeric column

Cause: A scale factor was specified for a bind or define of a non-numeric variable.

Action: Set the scale factor to zero, then retry the operation.

ORA-02009: the file size specified for a file must not be zero

Cause: A file specification included a SIZE clause with a zero value.

Action: If allowed, leave out the size clause or specify a valid value.

ORA-02010: missing host connect string

Cause: A quoted character string does not follow the keyword USING in the USING clause of a CREATE DATABASE LINK statement.

Action: Specify the host connect string, then retry the operation.

ORA-02011: duplicate database link name

Cause: The database link name specified in a CREATE DATABASE LINK statement already exists.

Action: Either specify a new name or drop the existing link.

ORA-02012: missing USING keyword

Cause: The keyword USING does not follow the CONNECT TO clause in a CREATE DATABASE LINK statement.

Action: Specify the USING clause after the CONNECT TO clause.

ORA-02013: missing CONNECT keyword

Cause: The keyword CONNECT does not follow the database link name in a CREATE DATABASE LINK statement.

Action: Specify the CONNECT clause after the database link name.

ORA-02014: cannot select FOR UPDATE from view with DISTINCT, GROUP BY, etc.

Cause: An attempt was made to SELECT... FOR UPDATE from a view whose defining SELECT statement uses at least one of the following constructs in its outer block: outer join, GROUP BY clause, aggregate functions, SELECT DISTINCT, CONNECT BY clause, or set operation, UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS.

Action: Do not use SELECT... FOR UPDATE on this view.

ORA-02015: cannot select FOR UPDATE from remote table

Cause: An attempt was made to SELECT... FOR UPDATE from a table in a remote database.

Action: It is not currently possible to SELECT... FOR UPDATE from a table in a remote database. Instead, log in or connect directly to the remote database before entering a SELECT... FOR UPDATE on its tables.

ORA-02016: cannot use a subquery in a START WITH on a remote database

Cause: An attempt was made to use a subquery in a START WITH clause. Such a subquery is not currently permitted if the table in the FROM clause of the tree query is in a remote database.

Action: It is necessary to connect directly to the remote database before using a subquery in the START WITH clause.

ORA-02017: integer value required

Cause: The specified value must be an integer.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value, then retry the operation.

ORA-02018: database link of same name has an open connection

Cause: The user is currently connected to a PUBLIC database link with the same name as the database link name specified in a CREATE or DROP DATABASE LINK statement.

Action: Close the cursors that use the PUBLIC database link.

ORA-02019: connection description for remote database not found

Cause: The user attempted to connect or log in to a remote database using a connection description that could not be found.

Action: Specify an existing database link. Query the data dictionary to see all existing database links. See your operating system-specific Net8 documentation for valid connection descriptors.

ORA-02020: too many database links in use

Cause: The maximum number of active connections to remote databases per user login has been reached.

Action: If the user has no open cursors, the current SQL statement accesses more than the maximum allowed remote databases. Otherwise, the user may free remote database connections by closing all cursors that access the databases.

If this occurs often, consider increasing the value of the initialization parameter `OPEN_LINKS`, which controls the maximum number of concurrent open connections to remote databases per user process.

ORA-02021: DDL operations are not allowed on a remote database

Cause: An attempt was made to use a DDL operation on a remote database. For example, “`CREATE TABLE tablename@remotedbname...`”.

Action: To alter the remote database structure, you must connect to the remote database with the appropriate privileges.

ORA-02022: remote statement has unoptimized view with remote object

Cause: The local view is unoptimized and contains references to objects at the remote database, and the statement must be executed at the remote database.

Action: Create a similar view on the remote database and modify the violating view in the SQL statement with the new `view@remote`.

ORA-02023: START WITH or CONNECT BY predicate cannot be evaluated by remote database

Cause: The statement contains a tree query on a remote database, and the tree query’s `START WITH` or `CONNECT BY` predicate contains a term that cannot be evaluated at the remote database. Such terms include calls to user functions, calls to `USERENV`, and references to `ROWID`.

Action: Remove the disallowed term, directly connect, or log on to the remote database.

ORA-02024: database link not found

Cause: The database link to be dropped is not found in the dictionary.

Action: Correct the database link name.

ORA-02025: all tables in the SQL statement must be at the remote database

Cause: A SQL statement referenced tables from multiple databases, and one or more of the remote databases are not Oracle Servers.

Action: Remote updates can be performed only if all databases in the SQL statement are Oracle Servers. Update the earlier version databases in a separate statement.

ORA-02026: missing LINK keyword

Cause: The keyword `LINK` is required in this context.

Action: Check syntax, insert keyword `LINK` as required, and try again.

ORA-02027: multi-row UPDATE of LONG column is not supported

Cause: A bind variable whose length is greater than 2000 bytes is being used to update a column, and the UPDATE statement affects more than one row.

Action: Check that each such bind variable updates only a single row.

ORA-02028: fetching an exact number of rows is not supported by the server

Cause: The server does not support UPIALL, so the fetch of an exact number of rows cannot be emulated on the user side.

Action: Connect to a valid server or do not use an exact fetch.

ORA-02029: missing FILE keyword

Cause: The keyword FILE is required in this context.

Action: Check syntax, insert keyword FILE as required, and try again.

ORA-02030: can only select from fixed tables/views

Cause: An operation other than SELECT on a fixed dynamic performance table or view was attempted. It is only possible to select from fixed tables or views.

Action: Remove the fixed table or view name from the SELECT statement.

ORA-02031: no ROWID for fixed tables or for index-organized tables

Cause: An attempt was made to select the ROWID from a fixed or from a index-organized table.

Action: Do not select ROWID from a fixed table or from a index-organized table.

ORA-02032: clustered tables cannot be used before the cluster index is built

Cause: An attempt was made to perform a DML operation on a clustered table for which no cluster index has yet been created.

Action: Create a cluster index before referencing clustered tables in a SQL statement.

ORA-02033: a cluster index for this cluster already exists

Cause: A cluster index already exists for the cluster.

Action: No action required.

ORA-02034: speed bind not permitted

Cause: Speed bind not allowed with supplied bind variables.

Action: No action required.

ORA-02035: illegal bundled operation combination

Cause: UPI bundled execution call was requested on an illegal combination of operations.

Action: Use a legal combination of operations and retry.

ORA-02036: too many variables to describe with automatic cursor open

Cause: UPI-bundled execution call tried to perform automatic cursor open and close on a describe operation. There were too many SELECT list items or bind variables to do this.

Action: Open and close cursor explicitly.

ORA-02037: universalized speed bind storage

Cause: A user attempted to perform a speed-execution call on a SQL statement containing host variables without first performing a speed-bind call.

Action: Perform a speed-bind call before performing a speed-execution call.

ORA-02038: define is not allowed for array type

Cause: A user attempted to define a select list variable of type “array”. Arrays may serve only as host bind variables.

Action: Correct the offending code.

ORA-02039: bind by value is not allowed for array type

Cause: User attempted to bind an array host variable by value. Arrays may be bound only by reference.

Action: Correct the offending code.

02040-02099: Distributed Transactions Messages

This section lists messages generated during distributed transactions. See also *00160-00199: Distributed Transaction Messages* on page -16.

ORA-02040: remote database *name* does not support two-phase commit

Cause: A distributed update of more than one database was attempted, but the named database does not support the prepare phase of the two-phase commit, as determined by its logon transaction traits. The transaction was rolled back.

Action: Do not attempt to update the named database, unless it is the only database updated in the transaction. Distributed updates of more than one database in a single transaction can be performed only if all databases support the two-phase commit mechanism.

ORA-02041: client database did not begin a transaction

Cause: An update occurred at a coordinated database without the coordinator beginning a distributed transaction. This may happen if a stored procedure commits and then performs updates, and the stored procedure is invoked remotely. It could also happen if an external transaction monitor violates the XA protocol.

Action: If the cause is the former, check that any commit is not followed by an update.

ORA-02042: too many distributed transactions

Cause: The distributed transaction table is full because too many distributed transactions are active.

Action: Increase the DISTRIBUTED_TRANSACTIONS parameter in the initialization parameter file, shut down and restart Oracle, or run fewer transactions. If it is certain there are not too many concurrent distributed transactions, this may be an internal error. In this case, contact customer support. Shutting down and restarting the instance could be a work-around.

ORA-02043: must end current transaction before executing *command*

Cause: A transaction is in progress and one of the following commands is issued: COMMIT FORCE, ROLLBACK FORCE, or ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE DISTRIBUTED RECOVERY in single process mode.

Action: COMMIT or ROLLBACK the current transaction and retry the command.

ORA-02044: transaction manager login denied: transaction in progress

Cause: A remote transaction manager tried to log in while a distributed transaction is in progress. A protocol error occurred in the remote transaction manager.

Action: End the current transaction.

ORA-02045: too many local sessions participating in global transactions

Cause: There are too many sessions at this site to accommodate this transaction.

Action: Use an existing database link so that another session need not be created at the remote site.

ORA-02046: distributed transaction already begun

Cause: This is an internal error not normally encountered. A server session received a BEGIN_TRAN remote procedure call before finishing with a previous distributed transaction.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-02047: cannot join the distributed transaction in progress

Cause: This can happen only when attempting to update an Oracle Version 6 and an Oracle7 database in the same transaction, because either

- A transaction is in progress against a remote database that does not support two-phase commit.
- Updates are pending and an attempt was made to update a different database that does not support two-phase commit.

Action: Complete the current transaction before attempting the action that caused the error.

ORA-02048: attempt to begin distributed transaction without logging on

Cause: The client program did not issue a distributed transaction login.

Action: This is an internal error, contact customer support.

ORA-02049: time-out: distributed transaction waiting for lock

Cause: The time to wait on a lock in a distributed transaction has been exceeded. This time is specified in the initialization parameter DISTRIBUTED_LOCK_TIMEOUT.

Action: This situation is treated as a deadlock and the statement was rolled back. To set the time-out interval to a longer interval, adjust the initialization parameter DISTRIBUTED_LOCK_TIMEOUT, then shut down and restart the instance.

ORA-02050: transaction *num* rolled back, some remote DBs may be in-doubt

Cause: There was a network failure or a remote failure during the two-phase commit.

Action: Notify the database administrator. The remote databases will automatically resynchronize when the failure is repaired.

ORA-02051: another session in same transaction failed

Cause: A session at the same site with the same global transaction identification failed.

Action: No action is necessary; the transaction will automatically recover.

ORA-02052: remote transaction failure at *name*

Cause: There was some error in a remote transaction at the named database link.

Action: More descriptive messages will follow. Correct the problem specified in the following messages and retry the operation.

ORA-02053: transaction *num* committed, some remote DBs may be in-doubt

Cause: There was a network failure or a remote failure during the two-phase commit.

Action: Notify the database administrator. The remote databases will resynchronize automatically when the failure is repaired.

ORA-02054: transaction *num* in-doubt

Cause: There was a network failure or a remote failure in the two-phase commit.

Action: Notify the database administrator. The remote databases will resynchronize automatically when the failure is repaired. Monitor the DBA_2PC_INDOUBT and DBA_2PC_INCONSISTENT tables for the outcome and resubmit the transaction, if necessary.

ORA-02055: distributed update operation failed; rollback required

Cause: A failure during a distributed update operation may not have rolled back all effects of the operation. Since some sites may be inconsistent with others, the transaction must roll back to a savepoint or roll back entirely.

Action: Roll back to a savepoint or roll back the entire transaction and resubmit the rolled-back statements.

ORA-02056: 2PC: *str*: bad two-phase command number *num* from *name*

Cause: There was a two-phase commit protocol error.

Action: The transaction may automatically recover. Monitor the DBA_2PC_INDOUBT and DBA_2PC_INCONSISTENT tables to determine the resolution. Enter the transaction again, if necessary. Contact customer support, if necessary.

ORA-02057: 2PC: *str*: bad two-phase recovery state number *num* from *name*

Cause: An internal error in the two-phase recovery protocol occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-02058: no prepared transaction found with ID *num*

Cause: A COMMIT FORCE was attempted on a transaction, but the transaction with LOCAL_TRAN_ID or GLOBAL_TRAN_ID was not found in the DBA_2PC_INDOUBT table in prepared state.

Action: Check the DBA_2PC_INDOUBT table to ensure the proper transaction ID is used and attempt the commit again.

ORA-02059: ORA-CRASH-TEST-n in commit Comment : This is a special Comment used to test the two-phase commit.

Action: Do not use this special Comment unless working with customer support.

ORA-02060: SELECT FOR UPDATE specified a join of non-located tables

Cause: An attempt was made to join tables in different remote databases in a SELECT... FOR UPDATE statement.

Action: Joined tables in a SELECT statement with the FOR UPDATE clause must reside at the same database. Simplify the SELECT... FOR UPDATE statement so that it joins only tables in the same database.

ORA-02061: lock table specified list of non-located tables

Cause: An attempt was made to lock more than one table in different remote databases in a LOCK TABLE statement. Tables in a LOCK TABLE statement must reside at the same database.

Action: Issue multiple LOCK TABLE commands.

ORA-02062: distributed recovery received DBID *num*, expected *num*

Cause: A database link at the coordinator point no longer points to the expected database. The database link may have been redefined, or a different database may have been mounted.

Action: Check the database link at the coordinator point to see if it was redefined. If so, contact the database administrator for the remote database to check whether the link still references a valid database. If the link changed, recreate it to reference a valid database at the remote site.

ORA-02063: preceding *str* from *name*

Cause: An Oracle error message was received from a remote database link.

Action: Refer to the preceding messages. Correct the problem mentioned in the preceding messages and try the operation again.

ORA-02064: iterated or long remote update with subquery not supported

Cause: One of the following unsupported operations was attempted:

- an array execute of a remote update with a subquery that references a database link
- an update of a long column with bind variable and an update of a second column with a subquery that references both a database link and a bind variable
- a commit in a coordinated session issued from a remote procedural call with OUT parameters

Action: Simplify the remote update statement.

ORA-02065: illegal option for ALTER SYSTEM

Cause: The option specified for ALTER SYSTEM is not supported.

Action: Refer to *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* for the proper syntax of the ALTER SYSTEM command.

ORA-02066: missing or invalid MTS_DISPATCHERS text

Cause: A character string literal was expected, but not found, in the ALTER SYSTEM SET MTS_DISPATCHERS command.

Action: Place the string literal containing the dispatcher's specification in the ALTER SYSTEM SET MTS_DISPATCHERS command.

ORA-02067: transaction or savepoint rollback required

Cause: A failure occurred, probably in a trigger or stored procedure with multiple remote updates. Some sites in the transaction may be inconsistent, so the previous Oracle call cannot be executed, and the transaction cannot be committed.

Action: Roll back to a previous savepoint or to the beginning of the transaction. Then resubmit the rolled-back statements.

ORA-02068: following severe error from *name*

Cause: A severe error, a disconnect or fatal Oracle error, was received from the given database link. See the accompanying messages for a more detailed description of the problem.

Action: Contact the remote system administrator to determine the cause of the remote problem and the estimated time of the problem's resolution.

ORA-02069: global_names parameter must be set to TRUE for this operation

Cause: A remote mapping of the statement is required but cannot be done because the parameter GLOBAL_NAMES is not set to TRUE.

Action: Issue the statement ALTER SESSION SET GLOBAL_NAMES = TRUE, if possible.

ORA-02070: database “name” does not support capability name in this context

Cause: The remote database does not support the named capability in the context in which it was used.

Action: Simplify the SQL statement.

ORA-02071: error initializing capabilities for remote database name

Cause: Oracle could not load the capability table from the named remote database.

Action: Contact customer support concerning the remote SQL*Connect product.

ORA-02072: distributed database network protocol mismatch

Cause: This error should never occur between different PRODUCTION releases of ORACLE, but may happen between alpha and beta releases, for example.

Action: Upgrade the older release.

ORA-02073: sequence numbers not supported in remote updates

Cause: Sequence numbers may not be used in INSERTS, UPDATES, or DELETES on remote tables.

Action: Perform the operation without specifying a sequence number.

ORA-02074: cannot COMMIT or ROLLBACK in a distributed transaction

Cause: A COMMIT or ROLLBACK was attempted from a session other than the parent of a distributed transaction.

Action: Only the parent session can issue a COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

ORA-02076: sequence not co-located with updated or long column

Cause: All referenced sequences must be located on the same node as the updated table or the long column.

Action: Correct the problem and then reissue the statement.

ORA-02077: selects of long columns must be from co-located tables

Cause: All tables returning values of long columns in a SELECT statement must be located at the same node.

Action: Correct the problem, then reissue the statement.

ORA-02078: invalid setting for ALTER SYSTEM FIXED_DATE

Cause: An invalid value was used.

Action: Use a correct value.

ORA-02079: no new sessions may join a committing distributed transaction

Cause: A call to UPI2BG was issued in a session for a transaction that has begun to commit in a different branch. That is, a call to UPI2EN was issued for a branch of the same transaction in another session. This can only happen when using an external transaction manager.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-02080: database link is in use

Cause: A transaction is active or a cursor is open on the database link.

Action: Before closing a database link, you must first close all cursors and then end all transactions that use it.

ORA-02081: database link is not open

Cause: An attempt was made to use a database link that is not currently open.

Action: Resolve network problems or contact the remote database administrator to determine if the remote database's problem has been fixed. Contact the local database administrator to determine if network problems have been resolved. Wait until the link is open and try the operation again.

ORA-02082: a loop-back database link must have a connection qualifier

Cause: An attempt was made to create a database link with the same name as the current database.

Action: This database link needs a trailing qualifier to make the name unique. These qualifiers are operating system-specific. See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for more information about creating database links.

ORA-02083: database name has illegal character *str*

Cause: The database name supplied contains an invalid character. For example, there can be no periods, semicolons, single quotes, double quotes, blanks, or non-printable characters in the database name. See *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* for naming rules.

Action: Specify a valid database name.

ORA-02084: database name is missing a component

Cause: The complete database name was not given

Action: Specify the full database name.

ORA-02085: database link *name* connects to *name*

Cause: The database link attempted to connect to a database with a different name. The name of the database link must be the same name as the name of the database.

Action: Create a database link with the same name as the database to which it connects.

ORA-02086: database link name is too long

Cause: The name of the database or database link is too long. Database and database link names can be no longer than 128 characters.

Action: Specify the correct database or database link name or specify a name with fewer characters.

ORA-02087: object locked by another process in same transaction

Cause: In a Parallel Server environment, a database link that loops back to the same instance is being used, and one session is trying to convert a lock that was obtained by the other session.

Action: Obtain a more restrictive lock first. For example if session 1 needs a SHARE lock, and session 2 needs an EXCLUSIVE lock, make sure that the EXCLUSIVE lock is obtained first. Otherwise, use the same session to access the object.

ORA-02088: distributed database option not installed

Cause: The distributed database option is not installed at this site, so the requested operation is not possible.

Action: Contact Oracle Corporation about obtaining the distributed database option.

ORA-02089: COMMIT is not allowed in a subordinate session

Cause: COMMIT was issued in a session that is not the two-phase commit global coordinator.

Action: Issue commits only at the global coordinator.

ORA-02090: network error: attempted callback+passthru

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-02091: transaction rolled back

Cause: The distributed transaction is assigned to the system rollback segment and is trying to get into the prepared state, but the required number of non-`PREPARED` slots are not available, so the transaction is rolled back.

If the transaction aborted at a remote site, only ORA-02091 will be seen. If the transaction aborted at the host site, then both ORA-02091 and ORA-02092 will be seen.

Action: Complete the current transaction and then do the operation required.

ORA-02092: out of transaction table slots for distributed transaction

Cause: The distributed transaction is assigned to the system rollback segment and is trying to get into the prepared state, but the required number of non-`PREPARED` slots are not available, so the transaction is rolled back.

If the transaction aborted at a remote site, only ORA-02091 will be seen. If the transaction aborted at the host site, then both ORA-2091 and ORA-2092 will be seen.

Action: Add a rollback segment and do the operation again.

ORA-02093: TRANSACTIONS_PER_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT *name* more than maximum possible.

Cause: The value of the initialization parameter specified is greater than allowed on this port.

Action: Use the default value or reduce it to less than the maximum.

ORA-02094: replication option not installed

Cause: The replication option was not installed at this site. Updatable snapshots, deferred remote procedure calls, and other replication features were, therefore, unavailable.

Action: Install the replication option. The replication option is not part of the Oracle Server product and must be purchased separately. Contact an Oracle sales representative if the replication option needs to be purchased.

ORA-02095: specified initialization parameter cannot be modified

Cause: Specified initialization parameter is not modifiable with this option.

Action: Check the DBA guide for information about under what scope the parameter may be modified.

For more information about modifying an initialization parameter, see the index entry on “initialization parameters, altering” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02096: specified initialization parameter is not modifiable with this option

Cause: Though the initialization parameter is modifiable, it cannot be modified using the specified command.

Action: Check the DBA guide for information about under what scope the parameter may be modified. For more information about modifying an initialization parameter, see the index entry on “initialization parameters, altering” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02097: parameter cannot be modified because specified value is invalid

Cause: Though the initialization parameter is modifiable, an invalid value was assigned to the parameter.

Action: Check the DBA guide for the range of acceptable values for this parameter.

ORA-02098: error parsing index-table reference (:I)

Cause: An incorrect index-table (:I) syntax was encountered.

Action: This syntax is for Oracle internal use only.

02100-02139: Precompiler Runtime SQLLIB Messages

The messages in this range have the same cause and action as those listed in Volume III, . For example, ORA-2100 is the same as SQL-2100.

02140-02299: SQL Parsing Messages

This section lists some of the messages generated when SQL statements are parsed by the Oracle Server.

ORA-02140: invalid tablespace name

Cause: A valid tablespace name does not follow ALTER TABLESPACE.

Action: Specify a valid tablespace name following ALTER TABLESPACE.

ORA-02141: invalid OFFLINE option

Cause: An option other than NORMAL or IMMEDIATE follows OFFLINE in an ALTER TABLESPACE statement.

Action: The user must either specify no option following OFFLINE or one of these options: NORMAL or IMMEDIATE.

ORA-02142: missing or invalid ALTER TABLESPACE option

Cause: An invalid option was specified after ALTER TABLESPACE.

Action: Use one of the valid options, such as ADD DATAFILE, RENAME DATAFILE, DEFAULT STORAGE, ONLINE, OFFLINE, BEGIN BACKUP, or END BACKUP.

ORA-02143: invalid STORAGE option

Cause: An option other than INITIAL, NEXT, MINEXTENTS, MAXEXTENTS, FREELISTS, FREELIST GROUPS, or PCTINCREASE was specified in an ALTER INDEX statement or in the USING INDEX clause of an ALTER SNAPSHOT statement.

Action: Check syntax, specify only valid options, and try again.

ORA-02144: no option specified for ALTER CLUSTER

Cause: No valid ALTER CLUSTER options were specified.

Action: Specify one or more valid options, such as PCTFREE, PCTUSED, SIZE, INITRANS, MAXTRANS, or STORAGE.

ORA-02145: missing STORAGE option

Cause: No STORAGE options were specified following the keyword STORAGE.

Action: Check syntax, specify one or more valid STORAGE options, and try again.

ORA-02146: SHARED specified multiple times

Cause: The SHARED option was specified more than once in a CREATE DATABASE statement.

Action: Only specify the SHARED option once.

ORA-02147: conflicting SHARED/EXCLUSIVE options

Cause: Both the SHARED and EXCLUSIVE options were specified in a CREATE DATABASE statement.

Action: Specify SHARED or EXCLUSIVE, but not both.

ORA-02148: EXCLUSIVE specified multiple times

Cause: The EXCLUSIVE option was specified in a CREATE DATABASE statement more than once.

Action: Only specify the EXCLUSIVE option once.

ORA-02149: specified partition does not exist

Cause: Partition not found the base object.

Action: Enter the correct partition specification and retry the operation.

ORA-02153: invalid VALUES password string

Cause: An encoded password string does not follow the VALUES clause.

Action: Place a proper encoded password string after the VALUES clause.

ORA-02155: invalid DEFAULT tablespace identifier

Cause: A valid tablespace name does not follow DEFAULT TABLESPACE.

Action: Place a valid tablespace name after DEFAULT TABLESPACE and try again.

ORA-02156: invalid TEMPORARY tablespace identifier

Cause: A valid tablespace name does not follow TEMPORARY TABLESPACE.

Action: Place a valid tablespace name after TEMPORARY TABLESPACE and try again.

ORA-02157: no options specified for ALTER USER

Cause: No options were specified.

Action: Specify at least one ALTER USER option and try again.

ORA-02158: invalid CREATE INDEX option

Cause: An option other than PCTFREE, INITRANS, MAXTRANS, NOSORT, STORAGE, or TABLESPACE was specified.

Action: Specify one of the valid CREATE INDEX options and try again.

ORA-02159: installed DLM does not support releasable locking mode

Cause: The parameter file specified GC_*PARAMETERS that allow locks to be released by the LCK process when not in use. This mode required additional support in DLM that was not available.

Action: Specify configuration parameters that do not require the additional function.

For more information about the distributed lock manager(DLM), see the index entry on “LCK” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts* and the index entries on “distributed lock manager” and on “distributed lock manager, LCKn process” in *Oracle8 Parallel Server Concepts & Administration*.

ORA-02160: index-organized table can not contain columns of type LONG

Cause: A column of type LONG defined for index-organized table.

Action: Do not use columns of type LONG in index-organized tables.

ORA-02161: invalid value for MAXLOGFILES

Cause: A number does not follow MAXLOGFILES.

Action: Specify a number after MAXLOGFILES and try again.

ORA-02162: invalid value for MAXDATAFILES

Cause: A number does not follow MAXDATAFILES.

Action: Specify a number after MAXDATAFILES and try again.

ORA-02163: invalid value for FREELIST GROUPS

Cause: A number does not follow FREELIST GROUPS.

Action: Specify a number after FREELIST GROUPS and try again.

ORA-02164: DATAFILE clause specified more than once

Cause: The CREATE DATABASE statement contains more than one DATAFILE clause.

Action: Specify at most one DATAFILE clause and try again.

ORA-02165: invalid option for CREATE DATABASE

Cause: An invalid CREATE DATABASE option is present.

Action: Specify only valid CREATE DATABASE options and try again.

ORA-02166: ARCHIVELOG and NOARCHIVELOG specified

Cause: Both ARCHIVELOG and NOARCHIVELOG are specified in a CREATE DATABASE statement.

Action: Specify either of these two options, but not both, and try again.

ORA-02167: LOGFILE clause specified more than once

Cause: The CREATE DATABASE statement contains more than one LOGFILE clause.

Action: Specify at most one LOGFILE clause and try again.

ORA-02168: invalid value for FREELISTS

Cause: A number does not follow the FREELISTS storage option of the CREATE TABLE or CREATE INDEX statement.

Action: Specify a number after FREELISTS and try again.

ORA-02169: FREELISTS storage option not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to specify the FREELISTS storage option when performing an operation other than CREATE TABLE or CREATE INDEX.

Action: Check the syntax of the statement, remove this option, then re-execute the statement.

ORA-02170: FREELIST GROUPS storage option not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to specify the FREELIST GROUPS storage option. This option may be specified only when using the CREATE TABLE command and when the ALLOW_FREELIST_GROUPS parameter is specified in the initialization parameter file.

Action: Retry the statement without the FREELIST GROUPS storage option or set the ALLOW_FREELIST_GROUPS parameter in the initialization parameter file.

ORA-02171: invalid value for MAXLOGHISTORY

Cause: A number does not follow MAXLOGHISTORY.

Action: Specify a number after MAXLOGHISTORY.

ORA-02172: the PUBLIC keyword is not appropriate for a disable thread

Cause: The PUBLIC keyword was specified when disabling a thread.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry.

ORA-02173: invalid option for DROP TABLESPACE

Cause: Something other than INCLUDING CONTENTS was found following the tablespace name, or text other than CASCADE CONSTRAINTS was found following INCLUDING CONTENTS.

Action: Place either nothing or only INCLUDING CONTENTS after the tablespace name, or place either nothing or only CASCADE CONSTRAINTS after INCLUDING CONTENTS and try again.

ORA-02174: missing required thread number

Cause: A thread number must be specified after THREAD keyword.

Action: Use correct syntax.

ORA-02175: invalid rollback segment name

Cause: In the CREATE or DROP ROLLBACK SEGMENT statements, a valid rollback segment name does not follow ROLLBACK SEGMENT.

Action: Place a valid rollback segment name after ROLLBACK SEGMENT and try again.

ORA-02176: invalid option for CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT

Cause: An invalid option was specified in a CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT statement.

Action: Specify one of the valid options, TABLESPACE or STORAGE, and try again.

ORA-02177: missing required group number

Cause: A group number must be specified after GROUP keyword.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, specify a group number after GROUP, and retry it.

ORA-02178: correct syntax is: SET TRANSACTION READ {ONLY | WRITE}

Cause: There is a syntax error in the user's statement.

Action: Correct the syntax as indicated and try again.

ORA-02179: valid options: ISOLATION LEVEL {SERIALIZABLE | READ COMMITTED}

Cause: There was a syntax error in the user's statement.

Action: Correct the syntax as indicated.

ORA-02180: invalid option for CREATE TABLESPACE

Cause: An invalid option follows CREATE TABLESPACE.

Action: Specify one of the valid options: DATAFILE, DEFAULT STORAGE, ONLINE, or OFFLINE, and try again.

ORA-02181: invalid option to ROLLBACK WORK

Cause: A word other than TO follows ROLLBACK [WORK].

Action: Place either nothing or TO SAVEPOINT after ROLLBACK [WORK] and try again.

ORA-02182: savepoint name expected

Cause: A valid savepoint name does not follow ROLLBACK [WORK] TO [SAVEPOINT].

Action: Place a savepoint name following TO [SAVEPOINT] and try again.

ORA-02183: valid options: ISOLATION_LEVEL {SERIALIZABLE | READ COMMITTED}

Cause: There was a syntax error in the user's statement.

Action: Correct the syntax as indicated.

ORA-02184: resource quotas are not allowed in REVOKE

Cause: In a revoke statement, a resource quota was specified.

Action: Specify the resource privilege without the quota and try again.

ORA-02185: a token other than WORK follows COMMIT

Cause: A token other than WORK follows COMMIT.

Action: Place either nothing or WORK after COMMIT and try again.

ORA-02186: tablespace resource privilege may not appear with other privileges

Cause: An attempt was made to grant or revoke a resource quota in the same statement in which other privileges are granted or revoked.

Action: Use a separate GRANT or REVOKE statement for the resource quota privilege and try again.

ORA-02187: invalid quota specification

Cause: In a GRANT or REVOKE statement, an attempt was made to grant a tablespace quota above the upper limit.

Action: Grant a smaller tablespace quota and try again.

ORA-02189: required clause: ON tablespace

Cause: The GRANT or REVOKE statement specifying a tablespace quota requires the ON tablespace clause.

Action: Correct the syntax and try again.

ORA-02190: keyword TABLES expected

Cause: The keyword TABLES is expected following DROP CLUSTER *cluster name* INCLUDING.

Action: Place the keyword TABLES after INCLUDING and try again.

ORA-02191: correct syntax is: SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT name

Cause: There is a syntax error in the SET TRANSACTION statement.

Action: Correct the syntax error and retry the statement.

ORA-02192: PCTINCREASE not allowed for rollback segment storage clauses

Cause: The storage parameter PCTINCREASE was specified in a CREATE or ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT command.

Action: Retry the command without the PCTINCREASE clause.

ORA-02194: event specification syntax error *num* minor error *num* near *name*

Cause: There is a syntax error in an event specification.

Action: Check syntax and spelling and try again.

ORA-02195: attempt to create *name* object in a *name* tablespace

Cause: The object type was inconsistent with tablespace contents.

Action: Create the object in a different tablespace, or change the user defaults.

For more information about auditing schema objects, see the index entry on “AUDIT command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02196: PERMANENT/TEMPORARY option already specified

Cause: In CREATE TABLESPACE, the PERMANENT and/or TEMPORARY options were specified more than once.

Action: Specify at least one of REBUILD, INTRANS, MAXTRANS, or STORAGE.

For more information about the parameters of CREATE TABLESPACE, see the index entry on “CREATE TABLESPACE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02197: file list already specified

Cause: In a CREATE TABLESPACE statement, more than one DATAFILE clause was specified.

Action: Merge the DATAFILE clauses into a single clause specifying multiple files and try again.

ORA-02198: ONLINE/OFFLINE option already specified

Cause: In a CREATE TABLESPACE statement, the ONLINE and/or OFFLINE options were specified more than once.

Action: Specify either ONLINE or OFFLINE, but not both, and try again.

ORA-02199: missing DATAFILE clause

Cause: A CREATE TABLESPACE statement has no DATAFILE clause.

Action: Specify the missing DATAFILE clause and try again.

ORA-02200: WITH GRANT OPTION not allowed for PUBLIC

Cause: An attempt was made to GRANT to PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION.

Action: Remove either the PUBLIC or the WITH GRANT OPTION clause and try again.

ORA-02201: sequence not allowed here

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a sequence in a FROM list. This is not permitted. A sequence can only be referenced in a SELECT list.

Action: Check the statement syntax, correct the reference, and try again.

ORA-02202: no more tables permitted in this cluster

Cause: An attempt was made to create a table in a cluster that already contains 32 tables. No more than 32 tables may be stored in a cluster.

Action: Do not try to cluster more than 32 tables.

ORA-02203: INITIAL storage options not allowed

Cause: The user attempted to alter the INITIAL storage option of a table, cluster, index, or rollback segment. This option may be specified only when the object is created.

Action: Remove the INITIAL option and try again.

ORA-02204: ALTER, INDEX, REFERENCE, and EXECUTE not allowed for views

Cause: An attempt was made to grant or revoke an invalid privilege on a view.

Action: Do not attempt to grant or revoke the privileges ALTER, INDEX, or REFERENCES on views.

ORA-02205: only SELECT and ALTER privileges are valid for sequences

Cause: An attempt was made to grant or revoke an invalid privilege on a sequence.

Action: Do not attempt to grant or revoke the privileges DELETE, INDEX, INSERT, UPDATE, REFERENCES, or EXECUTE on sequences.

ORA-02206: duplicate INITRANS option specification

Cause: INITRANS is specified more than once.

Action: Specify INITRANS only once and try again.

ORA-02207: invalid INITRANS option value

Cause: The INITRANS value is not an integer between 2 and 255, or it is not less than or equal to the MAXTRANS value.

Action: Specify a valid INITRANS value and try again.

ORA-02208: duplicate MAXTRANS option specification

Cause: The MAXTRANS option is specified more than once.

Action: Specify MAXTRANS only once and try again.

ORA-02209: invalid MAXTRANS option value

Cause: The MAXTRANS value is not an integer between 2 and 255, or it is not greater than or equal to the INITRANS value.

Action: Specify a valid MAXTRANS value and try again.

ORA-02210: no options specified for ALTER TABLE

Cause: No ALTER TABLE option was specified.

Action: Specify at least one ALTER TABLE option and try again.

ORA-02211: invalid value for PCTFREE or PCTUSED

Cause: The specified value for PCTFREE or PCTUSED is not an integer between 0 and 100.

Action: Specify an appropriate value for the option and try again.

ORA-02212: duplicate PCTFREE option specification

Cause: The PCTFREE option was specified more than once.

Action: Specify the PCTFREE option only once and try again.

ORA-02213: duplicate PCTUSED option specification

Cause: The PCTUSED option was specified more than once.

Action: Specify the PCTUSED option only once and try again.

ORA-02214: duplicate BACKUP option specification

Cause: The BACKUP option to ALTER TABLE was specified more than once.

Action: Specify the BACKUP option only once and try again.

ORA-02215: duplicate tablespace name clause

Cause: There is more than one TABLESPACE clause in one of the following statements: GRANT/REVOKE RESOURCE, CREATE TABLE, CREATE

INDEX, CREATE/DROP TABLESPACE, CREATE CLUSTER, and CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT.

Action: Check the statement syntax, specify only one TABLESPACE clause, and try again.

ORA-02216: tablespace name expected

Cause: A valid tablespace name is not present where required in one of the following statements: CREATE TABLE, CREATE INDEX, CREATE/DROP TABLESPACE, CREATE CLUSTER, and CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT.

Action: Check the statement syntax, specify a valid tablespace name where required, and try again.

ORA-02217: duplicate storage option specification

Cause: A storage option, such as INITIAL, NEXT, MINEXTENTS, MAXEXTENTS, or PCTINCREASE, was specified more than once.

Action: Specify storage options only once and try again.

ORA-02218: invalid INITIAL storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be an integer.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value and try again.

ORA-02219: invalid NEXT storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be an integer.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value and try again.

ORA-02220: invalid MINEXTENTS storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be a positive integer that is less than or equal to MAXEXTENTS.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value and try again.

ORA-02221: invalid MAXEXTENTS storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be a positive integer greater than or equal to MINEXTENTS.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value and try again.

ORA-02222: invalid PCTINCREASE storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be a positive integer.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value and try again.

ORA-02223: invalid OPTIMAL storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be an integer.

Action: Chose an appropriate integer value for the OPTIMAL storage option.

ORA-02224: EXECUTE privilege not allowed for tables

Cause: An attempt was made to GRANT or REVOKE an invalid privilege on a table.

Action: Do not attempt to GRANT or REVOKE the EXECUTE privilege on tables.

ORA-02225: only EXECUTE privilege is valid for procedures

Cause: An attempt was made to GRANT or REVOKE an invalid privilege on a procedure, function, or package.

Action: Do not attempt to GRANT or REVOKE any privilege other than EXECUTE on procedures, functions, or packages.

ORA-02226: invalid MAXEXTENTS value max allowed: *num*

Cause: The value specified for MAXEXTENTS is too large for the database block.

Action: Specify a value for MAXEXTENTS that is smaller than the number given in the message.

ORA-02227: invalid cluster name

Cause: A cluster name was not properly formed.

Action: Check the rules for forming object names and enter an appropriate cluster name.

ORA-02228: duplicate SIZE specification

Cause: The SIZE option is specified more than once.

Action: Specify the SIZE option only once and try again.

ORA-02229: invalid SIZE option value

Cause: The specified value must be an integer number of bytes.

Action: Specify an appropriate integer value and try again.

ORA-02230: invalid ALTER CLUSTER option

Cause: An option other than PCTFREE, PCTUSED, INITRANS, MAXTRANS, STORAGE, or SIZE was specified in an ALTER CLUSTER statement.

Action: Specify only valid options in the ALTER CLUSTER statement and try again.

ORA-02231: missing or invalid option to ALTER DATABASE

Cause: An invalid option was specified in the statement.

Action: Check the syntax of the ALTER DATABASE command. Specify only valid options in the ALTER DATABASE statement and try again.

ORA-02232: invalid MOUNT mode

Cause: A mode other than SHARED or EXCLUSIVE follows the keyword MOUNT in an ALTER DATABASE statement.

Action: Specify either SHARED, EXCLUSIVE, or nothing following the keyword MOUNT in the ALTER DATABASE statement and try again.

ORA-02233: invalid CLOSE mode

Cause: A mode other than NORMAL or IMMEDIATE follows the keyword CLOSE in an ALTER DATABASE statement.

Action: Specify either NORMAL, IMMEDIATE, or nothing following the keyword CLOSE in the ALTER DATABASE statement and try again.

ORA-02234: changes to this table are already logged

Cause: The log table to be added is a duplicate of another.

Action: Do not add this change log to the system; check that the replication product's system tables are consistent.

ORA-02235: this table logs changes to another table already

Cause: The table to be altered is already a change log for another table.

Action: Do not log changes to the specified base table to this table; check that the replication product's system tables are consistent.

ORA-02236: invalid filename

Cause: In a LOGFILE, DATAFILE, or RENAME clause, a character string literal was expected, but not found, in a filename list.

Action: Specify filenames using character string literals and try again.

ORA-02237: invalid file size

Cause: An integer file size does not follow SIZE in a LOGFILE or DATAFILE file list.

Action: Specify an appropriate file size following the keyword `SIZE` and try again.

ORA-02238: filename lists have different numbers of files

Cause: In a `RENAME` clause in `ALTER DATABASE` or `TABLESPACE`, the number of existing filenames does not equal the number of new filenames.

Action: Make sure a new filename corresponds to each existing filename and try again.

ORA-02239: there are objects that reference this sequence

Cause: The sequence to be dropped is still referenced by other objects.

Action: Make sure the sequence name is correct or drop the constraint or object that references the sequence.

ORA-02240: invalid value for OBJNO or TABNO

Cause: A number does not follow `OBJNO` or `TABNO`.

Action: Specify a number after `OBJNO` or `TABNO`.

ORA-02241: must be of form EXTENTS FILE *num* BLOCK *num* SIZE *num*,...

Cause: There was an error in the extent storage clause.

Action: Respecify the storage clause using the correct syntax and retry the command.

ORA-02242: no options specified for ALTER INDEX

Cause: No options were specified after `ALTER INDEX`.

Action: Specify the `INTRANS`, `MAXTRANS`, or `STORAGE` option in the `ALTER INDEX` statement and try again.

ORA-02243: invalid ALTER INDEX or ALTER SNAPSHOT option

Cause: An option other than `INTRANS`, `MAXTRANS`, or `STORAGE` was specified in an `ALTER INDEX` statement or in the `USING INDEX` clause of an `ALTER SNAPSHOT` statement.

Action: Specify only valid options and try again.

ORA-02244: invalid ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT option

Cause: An option other than `STORAGE` was found.

Action: Specify the `STORAGE` option and try again.

ORA-02245: invalid ROLLBACK SEGMENT name

Cause: A rollback segment name was expected, but not found, following ALTER [PUBLIC] ROLLBACK SEGMENT.

Action: Place a rollback segment name after SEGMENT and try again.

ORA-02246: missing EVENTS text

Cause: A character string literal was expected, but not found, following the ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS command.

Action: Place the string literal containing the EVENTS text after the keyword EVENTS and try again.

ORA-02247: no option specified for ALTER SESSION

Cause: The option SET EVENTS was expected, but not found, following the ALTER SESSION command.

Action: Place the SET EVENTS option after the ALTER SESSION command and try again.

ORA-02248: invalid option for ALTER SESSION

Cause: An option other than SET EVENTS was found following the ALTER SESSION command.

Action: Specify the SET EVENTS option after the ALTER SESSION command and try again.

ORA-02249: missing or invalid value for MAXLOGMEMBERS

Cause: A valid number does not follow MAXLOGMEMBERS. The value specified must be between 1 and the operating system-specific maximum number of log file members.

Action: Specify a valid number after MAXLOGMEMBERS.

ORA-02250: missing or invalid constraint name

Cause: The constraint name is missing or invalid.

Action: Specify a valid constraint name and try again.

ORA-02251: subquery not allowed here

Cause: A subquery is not allowed at this point in the statement.

Action: Remove or relocate the subquery and try again.

ORA-02252: check constraint condition not properly ended

Cause: The specified search condition for the check constraint is not properly ended.

Action: Check and correct the search condition's syntax. Then retry the operation.

ORA-02253: constraint specification not allowed here

Cause: A constraint specification is not allowed at this point in the statement.

Action: Remove or relocate the constraint specification and try again.

ORA-02254: DEFAULT <expression> not allowed here

Cause: A default-value expression is not allowed for the column at this point in the statement.

Action: Remove or relocate the default-value expression and try again.

ORA-02255: NOT NULL not allowed after DEFAULT NULL

Cause: A NOT NULL specification conflicts with the NULL default value.

Action: Remove either the NOT NULL or the DEFAULT NULL specification and try again.

ORA-02256: number of referencing columns must match referenced columns

Cause: The number of columns in the foreign-key referencing list is not equal to the number of columns in the referenced list.

Action: Ensure that the referencing columns match the referenced columns.

ORA-02257: maximum number of columns exceeded

Cause: The number of columns in the key list exceeds the maximum number.

Action: Reduce the number of columns in the list.

ORA-02258: duplicate or conflicting NULL and/or NOT NULL specifications

Cause: A duplicate or conflicting NULL and/or NOT NULL was specified.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting specifications and try again.

ORA-02259: duplicate UNIQUE/PRIMARY KEY specifications

Cause: A duplicate unique or primary key was specified.

Action: Remove the duplicate specification and try again.

ORA-02260: table can have only one primary key

Cause: Two or more primary keys were specified for the same table.

Action: Remove the extra primary keys and try again.

ORA-02261: such unique or primary key already exists in the table

Cause: A unique or primary key was specified that already exists for the table.

Action: Remove the extra key and try again.

ORA-02262: ORA-: num occurs while type-checking column default value expression

Cause: An attempt to alter a column's datatype caused a type-checking error because the new datatype conflicted with the existing column's default value expression.

Action: Remove the default value expression or do not alter the column's datatype, and try again.

ORA-02263: need to specify the datatype for this column

Cause: The required datatype for the column is missing.

Action: Specify the required datatype and try again.

ORA-02264: name already used by an existing constraint

Cause: The specified constraint name is not unique.

Action: Specify a unique constraint name for the constraint and try again.

ORA-02265: cannot derive the datatype of the referencing column

Cause: The datatype of the referenced column is not defined as yet.

Action: Make sure that the datatype of the referenced column is defined before referencing it.

ORA-02266: unique/primary keys in table referenced by enabled foreign keys

Cause: An attempt was made to drop or truncate a table with unique or primary keys referenced by foreign keys enabled in another table.

Action: Before dropping or truncating the table, disable the foreign key constraints in other tables. You can see what constraints are referencing a table by issuing the following command:

```
select constraint_name, table_name, status
from user_constraints
where r_constraint_name in (
    select constraint_name from user_constraints where table_name
    = 'tabnam');
```

ORA-02267: column type incompatible with referenced column type

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an operation on a pair of columns with incompatible datatypes.

Action: Specify a compatible datatype for the referencing column.

ORA-02268: referenced table does not have a primary key

Cause: The referenced table does not have a primary key.

Action: Do not attempt to reference the table using a unique key, or create a unique key for the table.

ORA-02269: key column cannot be of LONG datatype

Cause: An attempt was made to define a key column of datatype LONG. This is not allowed.

Action: Change the datatype of the column or remove the LONG column from the key, and try again.

ORA-02270: no matching unique or primary key for this column-list

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a unique or primary key in a table with a CREATE or ALTER TABLE statement when no such key exists in the referenced table.

Action: Add the unique or primary key to the table or find the correct names of the columns with the primary or unique key, and try again.

ORA-02271: table does not have such a constraint

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a table using a constraint that does not exist.

Action: Check the spelling of the constraint name or add the constraint to the table, and try again.

ORA-02272: constrained column cannot be of LONG datatype

Cause: A constrained column cannot be defined as datatype LONG. This is not allowed.

Action: Change the datatype of the column or remove the constraint on the column, and try again.

ORA-02273: this unique/primary key is referenced by some foreign keys

Cause: A unique or primary key referenced by foreign keys cannot be dropped.

Action: Remove all references to the key before dropping it.

ORA-02274: duplicate referential constraint specifications

Cause: A referential constraint was specified more than once. This is not allowed.

Action: Remove the duplicate specification.

ORA-02275: such a referential constraint already exists in the table

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a referential constraint that already exists. This would result in duplicate specifications and so is not allowed.

Action: Be sure to specify a constraint only once.

ORA-02276: default value type incompatible with column type

Cause: The type of the evaluated default expression is incompatible with the datatype of the column.

Action: Modify the default expression or change the column's datatype, and try again.

ORA-02277: invalid sequence name

Cause: An invalid sequence name was specified.

Action: Check syntax and spelling, specify a valid sequence name, and try again.

ORA-02278: duplicate or conflicting MAXVALUE/NOMAXVALUE specifications

Cause: Duplicate or conflicting MAXVALUE and/or NOMAXVALUE specifications.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting specifications and try again.

ORA-02279: duplicate or conflicting MINVALUE/NOMINVALUE specifications

Cause: Duplicate or conflicting MINVALUE and/or NOMINVALUE clauses were specified.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting specifications and try again.

ORA-02280: duplicate or conflicting CYCLE/NOCYCLE specifications

Cause: Duplicate or conflicting CYCLE and/or NOCYCLE clauses were specified.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting specifications and try again.

ORA-02281: duplicate or conflicting CACHE/NOCACHE specifications

Cause: Duplicate or conflicting CACHE and/or NOCACHE clauses were specified.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting specifications and try again.

ORA-02282: duplicate or conflicting ORDER/NOORDER specifications

Cause: Duplicate or conflicting ORDER and/or NOORDER clauses were specified.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting specifications and try again.

ORA-02283: cannot alter starting sequence number

Cause: An attempt was made to alter a starting sequence number. This is not allowed.

Action: Do not try to alter a starting sequence number.

ORA-02284: duplicate INCREMENT BY specifications

Cause: A duplicate INCREMENT BY clause was specified.

Action: Remove the duplicate specification and try again.

ORA-02285: duplicate START WITH specifications

Cause: A duplicate START WITH clause was specified.

Action: Remove the duplicate specification and try again.

ORA-02286: no options specified for ALTER SEQUENCE

Cause: No ALTER SEQUENCE option was specified.

Action: Check the syntax. Then specify at least one ALTER SEQUENCE option.

ORA-02287: sequence number not allowed here

Cause: The specified sequence number reference, CURRVAL or NEXTVAL, is inappropriate at this point in the statement.

Action: Check the syntax. Then remove or relocate the sequence number.

ORA-02288: invalid OPEN mode

Cause: A mode other than RESETLOGS was specified in an ALTER DATABASE OPEN statement. RESETLOGS is the only valid OPEN mode.

Action: Remove the invalid mode from the statement or replace it with the keyword RESETLOGS, and try again.

ORA-02289: sequence does not exist

Cause: The specified sequence does not exist, or access privilege is required for this operation. Also, this error can occur if attempting to access a remote sequence through an invalid or non-existent database link.

Action: Check spelling of the sequence name or obtain the required access privilege. If necessary, create the sequence. All remote sequences accessed in a distributed transaction must be on the same node.

ORA-02290: check constraint *str.name* violated

Cause: The value or values attempted to be entered in a field or fields violate a defined check constraint.

Action: Enter values that satisfy the constraint.

ORA-02291: integrity constraint *str.name* violated - parent key not found

Cause: An attempt was made to INSERT or UPDATE a foreign key value. The result was a value that is not in the parent key.

Action: UPDATE to or INSERT a value that is in the parent key.

ORA-02292: integrity constraint *str.name* violated - child record found

Cause: An attempt was made to delete a row that is referenced by a foreign key.

Action: It is necessary to DELETE or UPDATE the foreign key before changing this row.

ORA-02293: cannot enable *name* - check constraint violated

Cause: An attempt was made via an ALTER TABLE statement to add a check constraint to a populated table that had no complying values.

Action: Retry the ALTER TABLE statement, specifying a check constraint on a table containing complying values. For more information about ALTER TABLE, see the index entry on “ALTER TABLE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02294: cannot add referential constraint - parent keys not found

Cause: An attempt was made via an ALTER TABLE statement to add a referential constraint to a populated table that had no matching parent values.

Action: Retry the ALTER TABLE statement, specifying a valid primary key in a parent table.

ORA-02295: found more than one enable/disable clause for constraint

Cause: An attempt was made via a CREATE or ALTER TABLE statement to specify more than one ENABLE and/or DISABLE clause for a given constraint.

Action: Only one ENABLE or DISABLE clause may be specified for a given constraint.

ORA-02296: cannot enable *name* - null values found

Cause: An ALTER TABLE command with an ENABLE CONSTRAINT clause failed because the table contains values that do not satisfy the constraint.

Action: Make sure that all values in the table satisfy the constraint before issuing an ALTER TABLE command with an ENABLE CONSTRAINT clause. For more information about ALTER TABLE and ENABLE CONSTRAINT, see the index entries on “ALTER TABLE” and on “ENABLE clause” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02297: cannot disable constraint *name.name* - dependencies exist

Cause: An alter table disable constraint failed because the table has foreign keys that are dependent on the constraint.

Action: Either disable the foreign key constraints or use a DISABLE CASCADE command.

ORA-02298: cannot enable *name* - parent keys not found

Cause: An ALTER TABLE ENABLE CONSTRAINT command failed because the table has orphaned child records.

Action: Make sure that the table has no orphaned child records before issuing an ALTER TABLE ENABLE CONSTRAINT command. For more information about ALTER TABLE and ENABLE CONSTRAINT, see the index entries on “ALTER TABLE” and on “ENABLE clause” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02299: cannot enable *name* - duplicate keys found

Cause: An ALTER TABLE ENABLE CONSTRAINT command failed because the table has duplicate key values.

Action: Make sure that the table has no duplicate key values before issuing an ALTER TABLE ENABLE CONSTRAINT command. For more information about ALTER TABLE and ENABLE CONSTRAINT, see the index entries on “ALTER TABLE” and on “ENABLE clause” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

02300-02350: Object Extensions to SQL Messages

ORA-02300: invalid value for OIDGENERATORS

Cause: A number was not specified for the value of OIDGENERATORS.

Action: Specify a number after OIDGENERATORS.

ORA-02301: maximum number of OIDGENERATORS is 255

Cause: A number greater than 255 was specified for the value of OIDGENERATORS.

Action: Make sure the number specified for OIDGENERATORS does not exceed 255.

ORA-02302: invalid or missing type name

Cause: An invalid or missing type name was entered in a statement.

Action: Enter a valid type name in the statement and retry the operation.

ORA-02303: cannot drop or replace a type with type or table dependent(s)

Cause: An attempt was made to drop or replace a type that has dependents.

Action: Drop all type(s) and table(s) depending on the type, then retry the operation or use the FORCE option.

ORA-02304: invalid object identifier literal

Cause: An attempt was made to enter an object identifier literal for CREATE TYPE that is either:

- not a string of 32 hexadecimal characters
- an object identifier that already identifies an existing object
- an object identifier different from the original object identifier already assigned to the type

Action: Do not specify the object identifier clause or specify a 32 hexadecimal-character object identifier literal that is unique or identical to the originally assigned object identifier. Then retry the operation.

ORA-02305: only EXECUTE privilege is valid for types

Cause: An attempt was made to GRANT or REVOKE an invalid privilege (not EXECUTE) on a type.

Action: GRANT or REVOKE only the EXECUTE privilege on types.

ORA-02306: cannot create a type that already has valid dependent(s)

Cause: An attempt was made to create a type that already has some valid dependent(s) (these dependents depend on the fact that the type does not exist).

Action: Drop the dependents first before creating the type, or do not create the type.

ORA-02307: cannot ALTER with REPLACE option a type that is not valid

Cause: An attempt was made to ALTER with REPLACE option a type that is not valid.

Action: Use the CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE command to modify the type.

ORA-02308: invalid option *name* for object type column

Cause: An attempt was made to specify an invalid option, such as PACKED or UNPACKED, for the object type column.

Action: Remove the invalid option from column specification and retry the operation.

ORA-02309: atomic NULL violation

Cause: An attempt was made to access the attributes of a NULL object instance.

Action: Ensure that the object instance is non-NULL before accessing.

ORA-02310: exceeded maximum number of allowable columns in table

Cause: The attributes in the object type column exceeded the maximum number of columns allowed in a table.

Action: Specify fewer attributes for the object type and retry the operation.

ORA-02311: cannot alter with COMPILE option a valid type with type or table dependents”

Cause: An attempt was made to ALTER with COMPILE option a type that is valid and has type or table dependents.

Action: No need to perform this operation.

ORA-02312: cannot create extent table for VALUE ADT

Cause: An attempt was made to create extent table for VALUE Object Type.

Action: Specify object type when creating extent table.

ORA-02313: object type contains non-queryable type *name* attribute

Cause: The specified object type contains a nested attribute whose type is non-queryable.

Action: Use an object type with queryable attribute types.

ORA-02315: incorrect number of arguments for default constructor

Cause: The number of arguments specified for the default constructor does not match the number of attributes of the object type.

Action: Specify the correct number of arguments for the default constructor and retry the operation.

ORA-02320: failure in creating storage table for nested table column *name*

Cause: An error occurred while creating the storage table for the specified nested table column.

Action: See the messages that follow for more details. If the situation they describe can be corrected, do so; otherwise contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02322: failure in accessing storage table of the nested table column

Cause: An error occurred while performing DML on the storage table of the nested table column.

Action: If the situation described in the following messages can be corrected, do so; otherwise contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02324: more than one column in the SELECT list of the THE subquery

Cause: More than one column was selected in the THE subquery.

Action: Specify only one column in the SELECT list of the THE subquery and retry the operation.

ORA-02327: cannot create index on column with datatype *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to create an index on a non-indexable column.

Action: Change the column datatype or do not create the index on a column whose datatype is one of VARRAY, nested table, object, LOB, or REF.

ORA-02329: column of datatype *name* cannot be unique or a primary key

Cause: An attempt was made to place a UNIQUE or a PRIMARY KEY constraint on a column of datatype VARRAY, nested table, object, LOB, FILE or REF.

Action: Change the column datatype or remove the constraint. Then retry the operation.

ORA-02330: datatype specification not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to specify the data type in the column constraint specification of an object table.

Action: Remove data type specification and retry the operation.

ORA-02331: cannot create constraint on column of datatype *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to create a constraint on a column possessing a non-constrainable datatype -- VARRAY, nested table, object, LOB, FILE, or REF.

Action: Change the column datatype, or remove the constraint.

ORA-02332: cannot create index on attributes of this column

Cause: An attempt was made to create an index on an attributes of an object type column.

Action: Do not specify the index on the attribute.

ORA-02333: cannot create constraints on attributes of this column

Cause: An attempt was made to create a constraint on an attribute of an object type column.

Action: Remove the constraint or change the object type.

ORA-02334: cannot infer type for column

Cause: A datatype was not declared for this column (in the CREATE TABLE) and an attempt was made to create a constraint on an attribute of this column.

Action: Declare a datatype for the column.

ORA-02335: invalid datatype for CLUSTER column

Cause: An attempt was made to declare a CLUSTER column of datatype object, REF, nested table, VARRAY, LOB, or FILE.

Action: Remove the CLUSTER column or change the datatype of the column.

ORA-02336: column attribute cannot be accessed

Cause: An attempt was made to extract an attribute of an object type column.

Action: Change the object type for the column and retry the operation.

ORA-02337: not an object type column

Cause: An attempt was made to use dotted notation on a non-object type column; that is, "a.b.c" where "a" is not an object type.

Action: Either change the column type to an object type or do not perform this operation.

ORA-02338: missing or invalid column constraint specification

Cause: A column constraint was not specified.

Action: Remove the column specification or specify a column constraint. Then retry the operation.

ORA-02339: invalid column specification

Cause: An attempt was made to specify the PACKED or UNPACKED keyword for a non-object type column.

Action: Remove the PACKED or UNPACKED keyword in the column specification and retry the operation.

ORA-02340: invalid column specification

Cause: An attempt was made to specify an UNPACKED column within a packed table.

Action: Remove the UNPACKED keyword in the column specification.

ORA-02341: cannot refer to non-queryable type *name* in SQL

Cause: Attempt to refer to an object type attribute that is of a non-queryable type in SQL.

Action: Change attribute type to a SQL-queryable type, or reference the attribute through a 3GL.

ORA-02342: replacement type causes compilation error

Cause: The use of the ALTER...REPLACE statement on a valid type caused a compilation error.

Action: Use the ALTER...REPLACE statement to replace the type with a valid type which does not cause compilation errors.

ORA-02343: CASCADE aborted, type(s) have dependent(s) in other schemas

Cause: An attempt was made to cascade drop a user whose type(s) have dependent(s) in other schemas.

Action: The dependent(s) in the other schema must first be dropped before the user can be dropped.

ORA-02344: cannot revoke execute on a type with table dependents

Cause: An attempt was made to revoke execute on a type that has dependents.

Action: Drop all table(s) depending on the type, then retry the operation, or use the FORCE option.

ORA-02345: cannot create a view with column based on CURSOR operator

Cause: A CURSOR operator was used as one of the SELECT elements in the subquery of a CREATE VIEW or CREATE TABLE ... AS SELECT statement.

Action: Remove the CURSOR operator and replace it with the CAST operator.

ORA-02347: cannot grant privileges on columns of an object table

Cause: An attempt was made to grant privileges on the columns of an object table.

Action: Choose another table. Privileges cannot be granted on columns of an object table.

ORA-02349: invalid user-defined type - type is incomplete

Cause: An attempt was made to use an incomplete type definition as a column or table datatype.

Action: Complete the type definition and retry the operation.

Server Messages: ORA-02351 to ORA-29799

02351-02375: SQL*Loader in Direct Path Mode Messages

This section lists messages generated when the direct path mode is used to load data into the database. See also range ORA-02476 to ORA-02479 in *02476-02479: Parallel Direct Loader Messages* on page -16 for parallel direct path loader messages.

ORA-02351: record *num*: Rejected - Error on table *name*, column *name*

Cause: The indicated record caused an error on insert.

Action: Determine the error and correct the record.

ORA-02352: direct path connection must be homogeneous

Cause: The user-side to kernel-side connection is heterogeneous.

Action: Check that the connection is between identical hardware and operating systems.

ORA-02353: multi-byte character error

Cause: The text specified by POSITION or terminated by new lines is invalid.

Action: Edit the control file or the datafile to fix the alignment of the column.

ORA-02354: conversion initialization error occurred on field *name*

Cause: An error occurred during conversion initialization for a field.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

ORA-02355: conversion error occurred on CONSTANT field *str*

Cause: A CONSTANT field caused an error. All rows will be rejected.

Action: Determine the Oracle error and correct the record.

ORA-02356: the database is out of space. The load cannot continue

Cause: The load was discontinued due to space exhaustion in the database.

Action: Add space for the specified table.

ORA-02357: packed decimal conversion error

Cause: The column could not be converted from packed decimal to character.

Action: Check the column and make it conform to packed decimal format.

ORA-02358: zoned decimal conversion error

Cause: The column could not be converted from packed decimal to character.

Action: Check the column and make it conform to packed decimal format.

ORA-02359: field in datafile exceeded maximum specified length

Cause: The field is too long for the specified column.

Action: Shorten the field so that the length of the field equals or is less than the column length.

ORA-02360: column not found before end of logical record (use TRAILING NULLCOLS)

Cause: A column started after the end of the logical record had been reached.

Action: Use the TRAILING NULLCOLS option or supply data for the column.

ORA-02361: initial enclosing character not found

Cause: The initial enclosing character of an enclosed field was not found.

Action: Supply the character before the start of the field.

ORA-02362: logical record ended - second enclosing character not present

Cause: The second enclosing character of an enclosed field was not found.

Action: Supply the character after the end of the field.

ORA-02363: no terminator found after TERMINATED and ENCLOSED field

Cause: No terminator was found after a terminated and enclosed field.

Action: Supply the terminator after the end of the field.

ORA-02364: record *num*: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses

Cause: The record was not loaded because it failed the WHEN clauses of all the tables.

Action: No action required.

ORA-02365: index *name* was left in Direct Load State due to

Cause: The index was not loaded. The cause of the error is stated after the message.

Action: Correct the cause of the error, then reload.

ORA-02366: the following index or indexes on table *name* were processed

Cause: The indexes listed for the named table were loaded.

Action: No action required.

ORA-02367: index *name* was loaded

Cause: The index specified in the message was loaded.

Action: No action required.

ORA-02368: record *num*: Discarded - all columns null.

Cause: The record was not loaded because all of the columns in the table were null for that record.

Action: No action required.

ORA-02369: warning: Variable-length field was truncated

Cause: A variable-length field was truncated by the end of the logical record.

Action: Although this is a warning, a variable length field has the length embedded in the data for each row, so check the data.

ORA-02370: record *num* - Warning on table *name*, column *num*

Cause: The record indicated caused a warning.

Action: Determine the warning and correct the record, if necessary.

ORA-02371: loader must be at least version *num* for direct path

Cause: The version of SQL*Loader being used is incompatible with this version of Oracle.

Action: Upgrade the version of SQL*Loader to at least the specified version or use the conventional path.

ORA-02372: relative start position > absolute field end position

Cause: The relative start of a field specified as POSITION(*+*n*.*y*) occurred after the absolute position *y*.

Action: Check that the values of *n* and *y* are correct and that the statement was entered correctly. Also check that all opening delimiters have matching closing delimiters.

ORA-02373: error parsing insert statement for table *name*

Cause: A parsing error occurred.

Action: Check the message following this parsing error message.

ORA-02374: no more slots for read buffer queue

Cause: There are no free read buffers.

Action: Use the READBUFFERS keyword in the loader to increase the number of read buffers.

ORA-02375: record *num*: Rejected - Error on table *name*

Cause: The record indicated caused an ORACLE error on insert.

Action: Determine the ORACLE error and correct the record. The offending column(s) are not known.

02376-02399: Oracle Resources Messages

This section lists messages generated when resources within the Oracle Server are altered.

ORA-02376: invalid or redundant resource

Cause: A resource that is not defined or that is specified twice appears in the CREATE or ALTER PROFILE statement.

Action: Define the resource before issuing a CREATE or ALTER PROFILE command. Also check the statement to see that each resource is listed only once.

ORA-02377: invalid resource limit

Cause: An invalid resource limit of 0 was specified.

Action: Specify a resource limit greater than 0.

ORA-02378: duplicate resource name *name*

Cause: The same resource was specified twice in a CREATE or ALTER PROFILE statement.

Action: Issue the statement again, carefully checking that each resource is used only once.

ORA-02379: profile *name* already exists

Cause: An attempt was made to create a profile that already exists.

Action: Create the profile with a name not already used by another profile.

ORA-02380: profile *name* does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to assign a user to a non-existent profile.

Action: Assign the user to an existing profile.

ORA-02381: cannot drop PUBLIC_DEFAULT profile

Cause: An attempt was made to drop the PUBLIC_DEFAULT profile.

Action: The PUBLIC_DEFAULT profile cannot be dropped.

ORA-02382: profile *name* has users assigned, cannot drop without CASCADE

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a profile that had users assigned to it without using the CASCADE option of the DROP PROFILE statement. A profile that has users assigned to it cannot be dropped, unless the CASCADE option is specified. CASCADE reassigns users to the PUBLIC_DEFAULT profile before dropping the profile.

Action: To reassign all users to the PUBLIC_DEFAULT profile, issue the DROP PROFILE statement with the CASCADE option.

ORA-02383: illegal cost factor

Cause: A negative value or UNLIMITED cost was specified for this resource in the ALTER RESOURCE COST statement.

Action: Only positive integer values can be specified for resources in the ALTER RESOURCE COST statement. Issue the statement again, using a positive integer value for each resource specified.

ORA-02390: exceeded COMPOSITE_LIMIT, logoff in progress

Cause: The COMPOSITE_LIMIT for the profile is exceeded. That is, the weighted sum of the connection time, logical reads per session, CPU usage per session, and private SGA space used during the session exceeded the limit set by the COMPOSITE_LIMIT clause set in the user profile.

Action: If this happens often, ask the database administrator to raise the COMPOSITE_LIMIT of the user profile, or determine which resource is used the most and raise the limit on that resource.

ORA-02391: exceeded simultaneous SESSIONS_PER_USER limit

Cause: An attempt was made to exceed the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed by the SESSIONS_PER_USER clause of the user profile.

Action: End one or more concurrent sessions or ask the database administrator to increase the SESSIONS_PER_USER limit of the user profile. For more information about SESSIONS_PER_USER and the database administrator's specific tasks of adjusting concurrent sessions, see the index entries on "SESSIONS_PER_USER of CREATE PROFILE" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* and on "LICENSE_MAX_SESSIONS parameter" in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-02392: exceeded session limit on CPU usage, logging off

Cause: An attempt was made to exceed the maximum CPU usage allowed by the CPU_PER_SESSION clause of the user profile.

Action: If this happens often, ask the database administrator to increase the CPU_PER_SESSION limit of the user profile.

ORA-02393: exceeded call limit on CPU usage

Cause: An attempt was made to exceed the maximum CPU time for a call, a parse, execute, or fetch, allowed by the CPU_PER_CALL clause of the user profile.

Action: If this happens often, ask the database administrator to increase the CPU_PER_CALL limit of the user profile.

ORA-02394: exceeded session limit on I/O usage, logging off

Cause: An attempt was made to exceed the maximum I/O allowed by the LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION clause of the user profile.

Action: If this happens often, ask the database administrator to increase the LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION limit of the user profile.

ORA-02395: exceeded call limit on I/O usage

Cause: An attempt was made to exceed the maximum I/O for a call, a parse, execute, or fetch, allowed by the LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL clause of the user profile.

Action: If this happens often, ask the database administrator to increase the LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL limit of the user profile.

ORA-02396: exceeded max Idle Time, please connect again

Cause: A user has exceeded the maximum time allowed to remain idle.

Action: The user must reconnect to the database.

ORA-02397: exceeded PRIVATE_SGA Limit, logging off

Cause: This error occurs only when using a multi-threaded server.

Action: Contact the database administrator to expand the PRIVATE_SGA limit.

ORA-02398: exceeded procedure space usage

Cause: Stored procedures used up too much space in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Action: Use fewer stored procedures or add an additional file to the system tablespace.

ORA-02399: exceeded maximum connect time, logging off

Cause: A user has exceeded the maximum time allowed to be connected to the database.

Action: The user must reconnect to the database.

02401-02419: EXPLAIN PLAN Command Messages

This sections lists messages generated when using the SQL EXPLAIN PLAN command.

ORA-02401: cannot EXPLAIN view owned by another user

Cause: The view specified in the user's SQL statement belongs to another user and cannot be explained.

Action: Create a view that has the same definition but belongs to the current user.

ORA-02402: PLAN_TABLE not found

Cause: The PLAN_TABLE used by EXPLAIN to describe the SQL statement does not exist in the current schema.

Action: Create a PLAN_TABLE in the current schema or use the INTO clause to store the EXPLAIN results in a plan table with a different name.

ORA-02403: plan table does not have correct format

Cause: The plan table does not have the appropriate columns.

Action: Redefine the plan table with the appropriate columns.

ORA-02404: specified plan table not found

Cause: The specified plan table cannot be found.

Action: Create the specified plan table or use an existing one.

02420-02429: Schema Messages

This section lists messages generated when commands are used that alter schemas or schema objects.

ORA-02420: missing schema authorization clause

Cause: The schema AUTHORIZATION clause is missing in a CREATE SCHEMA statement.

Action: Check the syntax of the statement, provide a valid schema AUTHORIZATION clause, and retry the statement.

ORA-02421: missing or invalid schema authorization identifier

Cause: Either:

- The schema authorization identifier is not recognized.
- An attempt was made to use a schema authorization identifier for a user while not connected as that user.

Action: If the cause is

- an unrecognized identifier, then use an existing identifier.
- connected with a different user name, then disconnect and connect to the correct user name.

ORA-02422: missing or invalid schema element

Cause: A statement other than a CREATE TABLE, CREATE VIEW, or GRANT appears in a CREATE SCHEMA statement.

Action: See *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* for the valid elements of the CREATE SCHEMA statement.

ORA-02423: schema name does not match schema authorization identifier

Cause: A table definition with a schema name prepended to the table name does not match the schema name provided in the AUTHORIZATION clause of a CREATE SCHEMA STATEMENT.

Action: Check that the schema names match the one given in the CREATE SCHEMA statement.

ORA-02424: potential circular view references or unknown referenced tables

Cause: The CREATE SCHEMA statement contains a view that depends on other views contained in the CREATE SCHEMA statement, or they contain references to non-existing tables.

Action: Create the dependent views in a separate CREATE SCHEMA statement and ensure that all referenced tables are either defined in the CREATE SCHEMA statement or exist outside the statement.

ORA-02425: create table failed

Cause: A CREATE TABLE statement failed in the CREATE SCHEMA statement.

Action: The cause for failure will be presented below this message. Follow the appropriate actions as suggested by the subsequent messages.

ORA-02426: privilege grant failed

Cause: A GRANT statement failed in the CREATE SCHEMA statement.

Action: The cause for failure will be presented below this message. Follow appropriate actions, as suggested by the subsequent messages.

ORA-02427: create view failed

Cause: A CREATE VIEW statement failed in the CREATE SCHEMA statement.

Action: The cause for failure will be presented below this message. Follow appropriate actions, as suggested by the subsequent messages.

ORA-02428: could not add foreign key reference

Cause: Oracle could not add a foreign key reference because of an error in the declaration. Either the referenced table does not exist or the table does not have a unique key.

Action: Check that the referenced table exists and/or has a unique key.

ORA-02429: cannot drop index used for enforcement of unique/primary key

Cause: An attempt was made to drop an index that is being used as the enforcement mechanism for a unique or primary key.

Action: Drop the integrity constraint instead of dropping the index.

02430-02449: Constraint Enabling & Disabling Messages

This section lists messages generated when commands are used that affect constraints on a table.

ORA-02430: cannot enable constraint *name* - no such constraint

Cause: The named constraint does not exist for this table.

Action: Check that a constraint exists before trying to enable it.

ORA-02431: cannot disable constraint *name* - no such constraint

Cause: The named constraint does not exist for this table.

Action: Check that a constraint exists before trying to disable it.

ORA-02432: cannot enable primary key - primary key not defined for table

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a primary key that is not defined for the table.

Action: Add a primary key definition for the table.

ORA-02433: cannot disable primary key - primary key not defined for table

Cause: An attempt was made to disable a primary key that is not defined for the table.

Action: Check that a primary key exists before trying to disable it.

ORA-02434: cannot enable unique(*str*) - unique key not defined for table

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a unique key that is not defined for the table.

Action: Check that a unique key exists before trying to enable it.

ORA-02435: cannot disable unique *str* - unique key not defined for table

Cause: An attempt was made to disable a unique key that is not defined for the table.

Action: Check that a unique key exists before trying to disable it.

ORA-02436: date or system variable wrongly specified in CHECK constraint

Cause: An attempt was made to use a date constant or system variable, such as USER, in a check constraint that was not completely specified in a CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. For example, a date was specified without the century.

Action: Completely specify the date constant or system variable.

ORA-02437: cannot enable *name* - primary key violated

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a primary key constraint on a column that contains either duplicate values or null.

Action: Remove the duplicate values or null before enabling the primary key constraint.

For more information about removing integrity constraints from columns, see the index entry on “integrity constraints, removing from columns” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02438: column check constraint cannot reference other columns

Cause: An attempt was made to define a column check constraint that references another column.

Action: This is not permitted for column check constraints. Create this constraint as a table check constraint.

ORA-02439: non-unique index exists on unique/primary key constraint

Cause: An attempt was made to enable a primary key or unique constraint on a column that has an existing non-unique index.

Action: Drop the non-unique index on the column or do not attempt to enable this constraint.

ORA-02440: create as select with referential constraints not allowed

Cause: Integrity constraints on a table cannot be created when creating the table using the CREATE TABLE... AS SELECT... form.

Action: First, create the table, and then alter the table to add the desired integrity constraints.

ORA-02441: cannot drop non-existent primary key

Cause: An attempt was made to drop the primary key constraint on a table, but there is no primary key constraint on this table.

Action: Ensure the correct table name is entered in the statement. Otherwise, no action required.

ORA-02442: cannot drop non-existent unique key

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a unique key constraint for a column that does not have a unique key constraint.

Action: Make certain the correct column name was entered. Otherwise, no action required.

ORA-02443: cannot drop constraint - non-existent constraint

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a constraint that does not exist.

Action: Make certain the constraint and table name are correct and attempt the procedure again.

ORA-02444: cannot resolve referenced object in referential constraints

Cause: An attempt was made to define a foreign key with a reference to a schema object that cannot be resolved to a base table reference.

Action: Define referential constraints only with schema objects resolving to a base table.

ORA-02445: exceptions table not found

Cause: The explicitly or implicitly declared exceptions table does not exist.

Action: If the correct exceptions table name was used, then create the table and retry the enable command.

ORA-02446: CREATE TABLE ... AS SELECT failed - check constraint violated

Cause: An attempt was made to use a CREATE TABLE... AS SELECT statement when some rows violated one or more CHECK constraints.

Action: Do not select rows that violate constraints.

ORA-02447: cannot defer a constraint that is not deferrable

Cause: An attempt was made to defer a nondeferrable constraint.

Action: Drop the constraint and create a new one that is deferrable.

ORA-02448: constraint does not exist

Cause: The named constraint does not exist.

Action: Stop trying to use a nonexistent constraint.

ORA-02449: unique/primary keys in table referenced by foreign keys

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a table with unique or primary keys referenced by foreign keys in another table.

Action: Before performing the above operations on the table, drop the foreign key constraints in other tables. You can see what constraints are referencing a table by issuing the following command: `SELECT * FROM USER_CONSTRAINTS WHERE TABLE_NAME = "tabnam";`

02450-02475: Hash Cluster Command Messages

This section lists messages that occur when commands are used that affect hash clusters.

ORA-02450: invalid hash option - missing keyword IS

Cause: The IS keyword is missing from the CREATE CLUSTER command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry the statement.

ORA-02451: duplicate HASHKEYS specification

Cause: The HASHKEYS option of the CREATE CLUSTER command is specified more than once.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, make certain to specify the HASHKEYS option only once, then retry the command.

ORA-02452: invalid HASHKEYS option value

Cause: The value specified for HASHKEYS must be an integer.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, make certain to specify an integer for the HASHKEYS option, then retry the command.

ORA-02453: duplicate HASH IS specification

Cause: The HASH IS option is specified more than once.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, make certain to specify the HASH IS option only once, then retry the command.

ORA-02454: number of hash keys per block *num* exceeds maximum of *num*

Cause: The SIZE option specified for this hashed cluster is too small.

Action: Retry the statement using a larger value for the SIZE option.

ORA-02455: the number of cluster key column must be 1

Cause: An attempt was made to create a cluster using the HASH IS option with a number of key columns other than 1. Specify only one key column when using the HASH IS option.

Action: Check the syntax of the command. Either specify only one key column or do not specify the HASH IS option, then retry the command.

ORA-02456: the HASH IS column specification must be NUMBER(*,0)

Cause: The column specification in the command must specify an integer.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, make certain to specify an integer for the column specification, then retry the command.

ORA-02457: the HASH IS option must specify a valid column

Cause: An attempt was made to create a cluster with the HASH IS option without specifying a valid column name.

Action: Check the syntax of the command. Specify a valid column name in the statement, then retry the statement.

ORA-02458: HASHKEYS must be specified for a HASH CLUSTER

Cause: An attempt was made to create a hash cluster without specifying the HASHKEYS option in the statement.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, specify the HASHKEYS option, and retry the command.

ORA-02459: hashkey value must be a positive integer

Cause: The value specified for HASHKEYS was not a positive integer.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, specify only positive integers for the HASHKEYS option, then retry the command.

ORA-02460: inappropriate index operation on a hash cluster

Cause: An attempt was made to create a cluster index on a hash cluster.

Action: Creation of cluster indexes on hash clusters is not allowed. Do not attempt to create this index.

ORA-02461: inappropriate use of the INDEX option

Cause: The INDEX option cannot be specified for hash clusters.

Action: Check the syntax of the command. Do not specify the INDEX option with hash clusters.

ORA-02462: duplicate INDEX option specified

Cause: The INDEX option is specified more than once.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, correct the problem, then retry the statement.

ORA-02463: duplicate HASH IS option specified

Cause: The HASH IS option is specified more than once.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, correct the problem, then retry the statement.

ORA-02464: cluster definition cannot be both HASH and INDEX

Cause: Both the HASH IS and INDEX option were specified. Clusters can be hash or indexed, but not both.

Action: Decide on which type of cluster is to be created, check the syntax of the command, then retry the statement.

ORA-02465: inappropriate use of the HASH IS option

Cause: The HASH IS option is valid only for clusters.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, use the HASH IS option only for clusters, then retry the command.

ORA-02466: the SIZE option is not allowed to be altered for HASH CLUSTERS

Cause: An attempt was made to change the SIZE option of a hash cluster after the cluster was created.

Action: The SIZE option can be specified only when creating the hash cluster. Do not attempt to alter the SIZE of the cluster.

ORA-02467: column referenced in hash expression not present in cluster

Cause: A column referenced in a hash expression is not present in the cluster definition.

Action: Recreate the cluster and correct the error in the hash expression.

ORA-02468: constant or system variable wrongly specified in expression

Cause: A constant or system variable is specified in the hash expression.

Action: Recreate the cluster and correct the error in the hash expression.

ORA-02469: hash expression does not return an Oracle Number

Cause: The result of evaluating a hash expression is not an Oracle Number.

Action: Recreate the cluster and correct the error in the hash expression.

ORA-02470: TO_DATE, USERENV, or SYSDATE incorrectly used in hash expression

Cause: TO_DATE, USERENV, and SYSDATE are not allowed in hash expressions.

Action: Recreate the cluster and correct the error in the hash expression.

ORA-02471: SYSDATE, UID, USER, ROWNUM, OR LEVEL incorrectly used in hash expression

Cause: SYSDATE, UID, USER, ROWNUM, OR LEVEL are not allowed in hash expression(s).

Action: Recreate the cluster and correct the error in the hash expression.

ORA-02472: PL/SQL functions not allowed in hash expressions

Cause: A PL/SQL function is used in a hash expression.

Action: Recreate the cluster and remove the PL/SQL function.

ORA-02473: error while evaluating the cluster's hash expressions

Cause: An error occurred while evaluating the cluster's hash expression.

Action: Correct the query and retry.

ORA-02474: fixed hash area extents used *num* exceeds maximum allowed *num*

Cause: The number of extents required for creating the fixed hash area exceeded the maximum number allowed.

Action: Reduce the number of extents required by increasing the extent allocation sizes within the STORAGE clause. For more information about hashing and the STORAGE clause, see the index entries on “hash cluster” and on “hashing” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts* and on “STORAGE clause, of ALTER CLUSTER” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-02475: maximum cluster chain block count of *num* has been exceeded

Cause: The number of blocks in a cluster chain exceeds the maximum number allowed.

Action: Increase SIZE parameter in CREATE CLUSTER statement or reconsider suitability of cluster key.

02476-02479: Parallel Direct Loader Messages

This section lists messages generated when the parallel direct path mode is used to load data into the database. See also range ORA-02351 to ORA-02375 in *02351-02375: SQL*Loader in Direct Path Mode Messages* on page -1 for direct path loader messages.

ORA-02476: cannot create index due to parallel direct load on table

Cause: A parallel direct load is occurring to the specified table.

Action: Retry the statement after the load is complete.

ORA-02477: cannot perform parallel direct load on object “name”

Cause: A parallel direct load is not possible because an index is being created on the table.

Action: Retry the load after the index creation is complete.

ORA-02478: merge into base segment would overflow MAXEXTENTS limit

Cause: Merge of temporary segment into base segment failed because MAXEXTENTS was larger than the total in the temporary and base segments.

Action: Use a larger value for MAXEXTENTS on the base segment or make the extents in the temporary segments larger.

ORA-02479: error while translating file name for parallel load

Cause: The specified name of the database file to load with data was invalid.

Action: Specify a valid database filename.

02480-02489: Trace Facility Messages

This section lists messages generated by the Trace Facility.

ORA-02480: too many event classes specified for events

Cause: Illegal trace enable string.

Action: Enter a legal trace enable control string.

ORA-02481: too many id ranges specified for events

Cause: Illegal trace enable string.

Action: Enter a legal trace enable control string.

ORA-02482: specified an event class but gave no events

Cause: Illegal trace enable string.

Action: Enter a legal trace enable control string.

ORA-02483: illegal ID value specified for events

Cause: Illegal trace enable string.

Action: Enter a legal trace enable control string.

ORA-02485: low ID value is greater than high ID value

Cause: Bad file name given in TRACE_DEST INIT.ORA parameter.

Action: Specify a valid name in the TRACE_DEST INIT.ORA parameter.

ORA-02486: error in file *name*. Check trace_dest_init.ora parm

Cause: Bad file name given in TRACE_DEST INIT.ORA parameter.

Action: Specify a valid name in the TRACE_DEST INIT.ORA parameter.

ORA-02487: error in writing file name *name*. Check trace_dest_init.ora parm

Cause: Bad file name given in TRACE_DEST INIT.ORA parameter.

Action: Specify a valid name in the TRACE_DEST INIT.ORA parameter.

ORA-02489: trace_block_size (*num*) must be divisible by *num*

Cause: The INIT.ORA parameter TRACE_BLOCK_SIZE was incorrectly set.

Action: Change the INIT.ORA parameter and restart.

02490-02499: Resizeable Datafile Messages

This section lists messages returned by resizeable datafiles. For more resizeable datafile messages, see *03296-03299: Resizeable Datafiles* on page -46.

ORA-02490: missing required file size in RESIZE clause

Cause: No value was specified for the RESIZE clause.

Action: Use correct syntax.

ORA-02491: missing required keyword ON or OFF in AUTOEXTEND clause

Cause: The keyword ON or OFF was not specified for the AUTOEXTEND clause.

Action: Use correct syntax.

ORA-02492: missing required file block increment size in NEXT clause

Cause: No value was specified for the NEXT clause.

Action: Use correct syntax.

ORA-02493: invalid file increment size in NEXT clause

Cause: A non-integer value was used for the NEXT clause of the DATAFILE list.

Action: Use correct syntax.

ORA-02494: invalid or missing maximum file size in MAXSIZE clause

Cause: UNLIMITED was not specified, or an invalid integer value was specified, for the MAXSIZE clause in the DATAFILE file list. The MAXSIZE value cannot be smaller than the SIZE value.

Action: Use correct syntax.

ORA-02495: cannot resize file *name*, tablespace *name* is read only

Cause: An attempt was made to resize a data file in a tablespace that is read only.

Action: Change the tablespace to read/write and retry the resize operation.

02500-02699: CTOS Messages

See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for information on error messages in this range.

02700-02874: UNIX Two-Task Messages

ORA-02700: osnoraenv: error translating ORACLE_SID

Cause: Two-task driver failed to find the value of ORACLE_SID in the environment.

Action: Verify that the ORACLE_SID environment variable has been properly set and exported.

ORA-02701: osnoraenv: error translating oracle image name

Cause: \$ORACLE_HOME environment variable is not set.

Action: Verify that the \$ORACLE_HOME environment variable has been properly set and exported.

ORA-02702: osnoraenv: error translating orapop image name

Cause: \$ORACLE_HOME environment variable is not set.

Action: Verify that the \$ORACLE_HOME environment variable has been properly set and exported.

ORA-02703: osnpipe: pipe creation failed

Cause: The pipe driver failed to create pipes for communications with the orapop process.

Action: Either the maximum number of open file descriptors per user has been exceeded, or the system file table is full. Examine the operating system error code, and contact system administrator.

ORA-02704: osndopop: fork failed

Cause: The two-task driver failed to fork orapop.

Action: Verify that there are enough system resources to support another process. Either the user or system process limit has been exceeded, or the amount of free memory or swap space is temporarily insufficient.

ORA-02705: osnpol: polling of communication channel failed

Cause: The pipe driver failed while polling the communications channel.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02706: osnshs: host name too long

Cause: The length of the host-string specified by the two-task environment variable exceeds the Oracle system-imposed limit.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02707: osnaxc: cannot allocate context area

Cause: The invoked UNIX two-task driver failed to allocate heap space for the context area.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02708: osnrntab: connect to host failed, unknown ORACLE_SID

Cause: The invoked UNIX two-task driver failed to find an entry in oratab for the sid supplied.

Action: Verify that there is read access to oratab, and verify that the desired sid is there. If necessary, add an entry to oratab for the desired sid.

ORA-02709: osnpop: pipe creation failed

Cause: The pipe driver failed to create pipes for two-task communications with the oracle shadow process.

Action: Either the maximum number of open file descriptors per user has been exceeded, or the system file table is full. Examine the operating system error code, and contact system administrator.

ORA-02710: osnpop: fork failed

Cause: The pipe driver failed to fork the oracle shadow process.

Action: Verify that there are enough system resources to support another process. Either the user or system process limit has been exceeded, or the amount of free memory or swap space is temporarily insufficient.

ORA-02711: osnpvalid: write to validation channel failed

Cause: The pipe driver failed to write to the orapop process.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02712: osnpop: malloc failed

Cause: The pipe driver failed to allocate enough heap space for its context area buffers.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02713: osnprd: message receive failure

Cause: The pipe driver failed to read a message from the communications channel.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02714: osnpwr: message send failure

Cause: The pipe driver failed to write a message to the communications channel.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02715: osnpgetbrkmsg: message from host had incorrect message type

Cause: The pipe driver received a message with an unrecognizable message type.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02716: osnpgetdatmsg: message from host had incorrect message type

Cause: The pipe driver received a message with an unrecognizable message type.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02717: osnpfs: incorrect number of bytes written

Cause: The pipe driver sent a message that was apparently successful, but the number of bytes transmitted did not match the number of bytes furnished to the driver.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02718: osnprs: reset protocol error

Cause: The two-task driver failed to reset the connection.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02719: osnfop: fork failed

Cause: The fast driver failed to fork the oracle shadow process.

Action: Verify that there are enough system resources to support another process. Either the user or system process limit has been exceeded, or the amount of free memory or swap space is temporarily insufficient.

ORA-02720: osnfop: shmat failed

Cause: When the fast driver was invoked, processes failed to attach to the shared memory buffer. Either an illegal shared memory attach address was supplied, or the system ran out of data space to accommodate the buffer.

Action: Invoke the fast driver later, or use the default attach address.

ORA-02721: osnsemnit: cannot create semaphore set

Cause: The fast driver failed to get a semaphore set. The system-imposed limit on semaphores or semaphore identifiers may have been exceeded.

Action: Examine the operating system error code, and contact system administrator.

ORA-02722: osnpui: cannot send break message to orapop

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send a break message to orapop.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02723: osnpui: cannot send break signal

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send a break message to the oracle shadow process.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02724: osnpbr: cannot send break message to orapop

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send a break message to orapop.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02725: osnpbr: cannot send break signal

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send a break message to the oracle shadow process. Kill system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02726: osnpop: access error on oracle executable

Cause: The pipe driver failed to access the oracle executable.

Action: Verify the permissions on the oracle executable and each component of the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin path.

ORA-02727: osnpop: access error on orapop executable

Cause: The pipe driver failed to access the orapop executable.

Action: Verify the permissions on the orapop executable and each component of the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin path.

ORA-02728: osnfop: access error on oracle executable

Cause: The fast driver failed to access the oracle executable.

Action: Verify the permissions on the oracle executable and each component of the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin path.

ORA-02729: osncon: driver not in osntab

Cause: The driver specified is not supported.

Action: Verify with database administrator which drivers are supported.

ORA-02730: osnrnf: cannot find user logon directory

Cause: The driver specified failed to find the logon directory while searching for the local .sqlnet file.

Action: Set and export the HOME environment variable to identify the home directory. Verify with system administrator that the uid and home directory are correct in the /etc/passwd file.

ORA-02731: osnrnf: malloc of buffer failed

Cause: The specified driver failed to find enough heap space to malloc a buffer.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02732: osnrnf: cannot find a matching database alias

Cause: Database alias specified was not identified in either \$HOME/.sqlnet or /etc/sqlnet.

Action: Create the alias in a file called .sqlnet in the home directory for personal use, or have system administrator create the alias in /etc/sqlnet for system-wide use.

ORA-02733: osnsnf: database string too long

Cause: While converting a database alias to a database ID, the resulting database ID string exceeded the Oracle system-imposed limit.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02734: osnfft: cannot reset shared memory permission

Cause: The fast driver failed to reset shared memory permissions.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02735: osnfpm: cannot create shared memory segment

Cause: The fast driver failed to create a shared memory segment for two-task communication.

Action: Verify whether the system-imposed limit on shared memory identifiers has been reached for system.

ORA-02736: osnfpm: illegal default shared memory address

Cause: The fast driver failed to establish a default shared memory address.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02737: osnpcl: cannot tell orapop to exit

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send orapop the command to exit.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02738: osnpwrtbrkmsg: incorrect number of bytes written

Cause: The pipe driver apparently sent an incomplete break message.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02739: osncon: host alias is too long

Cause: The alias used for a sqlnet host is longer than 161 characters.

Action: Use a shorter alias.

ORA-02750: osnfs mmap: cannot open shared memory file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/ftt_.dbf

Cause: The fast driver failed to create a shared memory file for two-task communication.

Action: Verify the permissions on the directory \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs.

ORA-02751: osnfs mmap: cannot map shared memory file

Cause: The fast driver failed to map a shared memory file for two-task communication.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02752: osnfs mmap: illegal shared memory address

Cause: The fast driver failed to attach shared memory at the expected location.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02753: osnfs mmap: cannot close shared memory file

Cause: The fast driver failed to close the shared memory file.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02754: osnfs mmap: cannot change shared memory inheritance

Cause: The fast driver failed to alter the inheritance attributes of the shared memory.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02755: osnfs mcre: cannot create shared memory file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/ftt_.dbf

Cause: The fast driver failed to create a file for shared memory.

Action: Verify the permissions on the directory \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs.

ORA-02756: osnfsmnam: name translation failure

Cause: The fast driver encountered an error translating the shared memory filename \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/ftt_.dbf.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02757: osnfop: fork_and_bind failed

Cause: The fast driver failed to fork a process onto the desired cluster and node number.

Action: Verify that the desired node number in sercose[0] and cluster ID in sercose[1]. If these are valid, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02758: allocation of internal array failed

Cause: The package failed to allocate memory for an array because the system ran out of memory.

Action: Either reclaim memory by killing other processes, or reboot the machine with more memory.

ORA-02759: not enough request descriptors available

Cause: All of the package's request descriptors are in use performing other requests.

Action: Either wait until enough requests are done, or shut the package down and re-initialize it with more request descriptors.

ORA-02760: client close of file failed

Cause: The client failed to close a file after forking the servers. This is a system problem.

Action: Contact system administrator.

ORA-02761: file number to be canceled is negative

Cause: The file number contained with the sfiov structure is less than zero. This may be a programming error.

Action: If this is not a programming error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02762: file number to be cancelled is greater than the maximum

Cause: The file number contained with the sfiov structure is greater than the maximum.

Action: If this is not a programming error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02763: unable to cancel at least one request

Cause: No requests were found that could be cancelled.

Action: This error occurs when all the requests with that file number have already been filled.

ORA-02764: invalid package mode

Cause: The mode of the package can only be parallel or duplex.

Action: Examine sfa.h for the correct values.

ORA-02765: invalid maximum number of servers

Cause: The number of servers given was less than or equal to zero.

Action: Use a number greater than zero.

ORA-02766: invalid maximum of request descriptors

Cause: The number of request descriptors was less than or equal to zero.

Action: Use a number greater than zero.

ORA-02767: less than one request descriptor was allocated per server

Cause: The package requires that the number of request descriptors be greater than or equal to the number of servers used.

Action: Use a higher number.

ORA-02768: maximum number of files is invalid

Cause: The maximum number of files to be used by the package was less than or equal to zero.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02769: setting of handler for SIGTERM failed

Cause: The package failed to set up handling by the server for the termination signal. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02770: total number of blocks is invalid

Cause: The total number of blocks to be allocated for use by the package was not greater than zero.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02771: illegal request time out value

Cause: The number was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02772: invalid maximum server idle time

Cause: The time given was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02773: invalid maximum client wait time

Cause: The time given was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02774: invalid request list latch time out value

Cause: The time given was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02775: invalid request done signal

Cause: The signal number was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02776: value for request done signal exceeds maximum

Cause: The value sent to the package for use as the "request done" signal exceeds the maximum allowed by the operating system.

Action: Contact system administrator.

ORA-02777: stat failed on log directory

Cause: The package failed to get information about the directory where the log files are to reside.

Action: Verify the permissions on the directory, or use a different directory name.

ORA-02778: name given for the log directory is invalid

Cause: The name given for the directory where the logs will be kept does not correspond to a directory.

Action: Use a different name.

ORA-02779: stat failed on core dump directory

Cause: The package failed to get information about the directory where the servers are to dump core in the event of an exception.

Action: Verify the permissions on the directory, or use a different directory name.

ORA-02780: name given for the core dump directory is invalid

Cause: The name given for the directory where the server processes will dump core in the event of an exception does not correspond to a directory.

Action: Use a different name.

ORA-02781: invalid value given for the timing wanted flag

Cause: The value given was not TRUE or FALSE.

ORA-02782: both read and write functions were not specified

Cause: To ensure that the functions act symmetrically, pointers to both the read and write functions must be given.

Action: Either specify both functions, or specify neither. The package will supply its own functions.

ORA-02783: both post and wait functions were not specified

Cause: To ensure that the functions act symmetrically, pointers to both the posting and waiting functions must be given.

Action: Either specify both functions, or specify neither. The package will supply its own functions.

ORA-02784: invalid shared memory ID specified

Cause: The ID of the segment specified for use as the shared buffer region was invalid.

Action: Use a different ID, or let the package specify its own.

ORA-02785: invalid shared memory buffer size

Cause: The size given for the shared memory segment to be used as the shared buffer region was less than or equal to zero.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02786: size needed for shared region is greater than segment size

Cause: The size of the shared segment that was specified for the shared buffer region is less than the number of bytes required.

Action: The first field of the "additional information" field is the size needed. The second is the size of the segment. Use a larger size segment or let the package allocate its own.

ORA-02787: unable to allocate memory for segment list

Cause: The package failed to allocate memory for an internal segment list, because the system has run out of memory. The "additional information" field is the amount of memory that the package attempted to allocate.

ORA-02788: unable to find kernel process pointer in async process array

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02789: maximum number of files reached

Cause: The maximum number of files that can be used for asynchronous I/O has been reached.

Action: Shut down the servers, and re-initialize the package with a higher number.

ORA-02790: file name is too long

Cause: The length of the name of a file that is being opened for asynchronous I/O is longer than the maximum. The "additional information" field is the maximum length.

Action: Use a shorter name.

ORA-02791: unable to open file for use with asynchronous I/O

Cause: The package failed to open file.

Action: Verify the file name.

ORA-02792: unable to fstat() a file being used for asynchronous I/O

Cause: The fstat(2) call on a file being used for asynchronous I/O failed.

Action: Verify the file name.

ORA-02793: close of asynchronous I/O failed

Cause: The client failed to close a file being used for asynchronous I/O.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02794: client unable to get key for shared memory

Cause: The client failed to get a key to obtain shared memory for use with shared memory. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02795: request list is empty

Cause: The client was signalled by a server that it was done with a request, but the "done" list was empty. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02796: done request is not in correct state

Cause: A request is not in the right state. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02797: no requests available

Cause: No free request descriptors are available.

Action: Wait until some requests are filled and then retry the request, or shut-down the servers and initialize the package with a higher number of requests.

ORA-02798: invalid number of requests

Cause: The number of operations sent to either `sfard()` or `sfawrite()` is less than zero.

Action: This is a user programming error.

ORA-02799: unable to arm signal handler

Cause: The arming of a signal handler for the "done" signal failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02800: requests timed out

Cause: Some of the requests for asynchronous input or output were not serviced in the required amount of time.

Action: If the load on the system is high, it is possible that the timeout limit is too low. Reset it with `sfainit()`. If the server processes are dying due to unexpected signals, this is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02801: operations timed out

Cause: Some asynchronous operations timed out in kernel mode. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02802: no idle servers available in parallel mode

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02803: retrieval of current time failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02804: allocation of memory failed for log file name

Cause: The client failed to allocated a buffer for the name of the log file.

Action: Contact system administrator.

ORA-02805: unable to set handler for SIGTPA

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02806: unable to set handler for SIGALRM

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02807: allocation of memory for I/O vectors failed

Cause: The client failed to allocate memory for the array of I/O vectors that the servers will use.

Action: Contact system administrator.

ORA-02808: allocation of memory of open files array failed

Cause: The client failed to allocate memory for an array of flags that the servers will use.

Action: Contact system administrator.

ORA-02809: jump buffer not valid

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02810: unable to make temporary file name for memory mapped file**ORA-02811: unable to attach shared memory segment****ORA-02812: bad attach address****ORA-02813: unable to make temporary file name in order to get key**

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02814: unable to get shared memory

Cause: shmget(2) failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX number. If you are unsure what it means, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02815: unable to attach shared memory

Cause: shmat(2) failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX number. If you are unsure what it means, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02816: unable to kill a process

Cause: A server failed to die after being sent a kill signal. The process may be a runaway.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02817: read failed

Cause: A server failed to read a requested amount of data. An incorrect file descriptor may have been sent to sfard(). The number in the "additional information" field is the starting block number of the data segment being read in.

Action: Verify the call to sfard().

ORA-02818: less than the number of blocks requested was read in

Cause: A server failed to read in the request amount of data. The first number in the "additional information" field is the block number being read in. The second is the actual number of bytes that was read in.

Action: This is a programming error.

ORA-02819: write failed

Cause: A server failed to perform a write. The number in the "additional information" field is the starting block number of the data segment being written out. The first number in the "additional information" field is the block number being written out. The second is the actual number of bytes that was written out. The disk may be full.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number.

ORA-02820: unable to write the requested number of blocks

Cause: A server failed to write the requested amount of data out to disk. The disk may be out of space.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number.

ORA-02821: unable to read the requested number of blocks

Cause: A server failed to read the number of blocks that was requested. The end of the file may have been read.

Action: Verify the file on disk.

ORA-02822: invalid block offset

Cause: A server failed to seek to the designated block.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number.

ORA-02823: buffer is not aligned

Cause: The buffer on which an I/O is being done is not on the correct boundary.

Action: Verify the calling program.

ORA-02824: request free list is empty

Cause: The list from which the package allocates request descriptors is empty, because all the descriptors are in use.

Action: Wait until some become free, or initialize the package with a higher number of request descriptors.

ORA-02825: request on free list was not free

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02826: illegal block size

Cause: A negative number was given for the I/O block size to be used by the asynchronous I/O package. This is a programming error.

Action: Use either a positive number or zero to get the default value.

ORA-02827: invalid file number

Cause: The file number where an operation will be done is either less than zero or is greater than the maximum number of files than can be open.

Action: Since the calling program should not touch this number, this is a programming error.

ORA-02828: segment free list is empty

Cause: No segments are available to allocated.

Action: Free some segments, or shut down the package and re-initialize it with a higher number of segments.

ORA-02829: no segment of the proper size is available

Cause: No segment of the proper size is ready for use by the caller.

Action: Free some segments and try again.

ORA-02830: segment could not be split - no free segments available

Cause: A segment that is larger than that desired failed to split, because no free segment was available.

Action: Free some segments and try again.

ORA-02831: segment deallocation failed - empty segment list

Cause: The caller attempted to deallocate a segment, but the "in use" list was empty. This is a programming error.

Action: Verify the calling program.

ORA-02832: segment deallocation failed - segment not on list

Cause: The caller attempted to deallocate a segment that was not on the "in use" list. This is a programming error.

Action: Verify the calling program.

ORA-02833: server was unable to close file

Cause: A server failed to close a file being used for asynchronous I/O.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for more information.

ORA-02834: server unable to open file

Cause: The server failed to open a file for use with asynchronous I/O.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for more information.

ORA-02835: server unable to send signal to client

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02836: unable to create temporary key file

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02837: unable to unlink temporary file

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02838: unable to arm signal handler for the alarm signal

Cause: The arming of a signal handler for the alarm signal failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02839: sync of blocks to disk failed

Cause: The server failed to flush its writes out to disk.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number.

ORA-02840: open of log file by client failed

Cause: The client process failed to open its log file.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for more information.

ORA-02841: server died on start up

Cause: A server exited during its initialization process.

Action: Examine the server logs for more information.

ORA-02842: client unable to fork a server

Cause: The client failed to spawn a server. Possibly, the operating system reached its limit on the number of processes that it can spawn.

Action: Either reduce the number of servers that are to be used, or reconfigure the operating system so that it can handle more processes.

ORA-02843: invalid value for kernel flag

Cause: An illegal value was given for the kernel flag in the information structure. Only TRUE and FALSE are permitted. This is a programming error.

Action: Verify the calling routine.

ORA-02844: invalid value for the leave open flag

Cause: A value was given for the flag that determines whether a file is to be left open after the client verifies if the servers can use it. Only TRUE and FALSE are supported. This is a programming error.

Action: Verify the calling routine.

ORA-02845: invalid value for the timing wanted flag

Cause: A value was given for the flag that indicates that operations are to be timed out. Only TRUE and FALSE are supported. This is a programming error.

Action: Verify the calling routine.

ORA-02846: unkillable server

Cause: A server failed to respond to the termination signal. The first number is the number of the server. The second is its UNIX process number. This is an internal problem.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02847: server did not terminate when posted

Cause: A server did not respond to a posted request to shutdown. The first number is the number of the server. The second is its UNIX process number. This is an internal problem.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02848: asynchronous I/O package is not running

Cause: An operation using the asynchronous I/O package was attempted without first initializing the package using sfainit().

Action: Call sfainit() before using the package.

ORA-02849: read failed because of an error

Cause: A server failed to read the requested amount of data from disk.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number.

ORA-02850: file is closed

Cause: A file where an asynchronous I/O operation will be performed has already been closed by the package. This is a programming error.

ORA-02851: request list is empty when it should not be

Cause: This is an internal problem.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-02852: invalid critical-section time out value

Cause: The time given was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02853: invalid server list latch time out value

Cause: The time given was not a positive number.

Action: Use a positive number.

ORA-02854: Invalid number of request buffers

Cause: The value given for DB_SLAVE_BUFFERS in the init.ora file is less than 0.

Action: Use a number that is greater than or equal to 0.

02875-02899: IBM RS/6000 Messages

See the Oracle8 for IBM RISC System/6000 Installation and Configuration Guide, Oracle8 for MVS Messages Guide, and Oracle8 for VM Messages Guide.

03000-03099: Features Not Implemented Messages

This section lists messages generated when a user tries to access a feature that is not implemented in Oracle.

ORA-03001: unimplemented feature

Cause: An attempt was made to use a feature that is not currently implemented.

Action: Do not attempt to use the feature at this time.

ORA-03002: operator not implemented

Cause: An attempt was made to use an operator that is not currently implemented.

Action: Do not attempt to use the operator at this time.

ORA-03007: obsolete feature

Cause: An attempt was made to use a feature that is no longer supported.

Action: No action required.

ORA-03008: parameter COMPATIBLE >= val needed for feature_name

Cause: An attempt was made to use a feature for a later Oracle version than the setting of the initialization parameter, COMPATIBLE.

Action: Set COMPATIBLE to the value in the message, or higher, and retry the command, but be aware that this will limit your downgrade options.

03100-03199: Two-Task Interface Messages

This sections lists messages generated when the two-task interface to Oracle is used.

ORA-03100: communication area cannot be allocated; insufficient memory

Cause: An attempt to allocate stack space for communication purposes failed. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03106: fatal two-task communication protocol error

Cause: The communication path between Oracle and the user task has stopped. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03107: oranet buffer underflow

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03108: oranet: Oracle does not support this interface version

Cause: The version of Oracle connected to via Net8 does not support this version of the Net8 protocol.

Action: Upgrade the older version of Oracle and try again.

ORA-03109: oranet buffer overflow

Cause: Data being transferred between the user program and Oracle overflowed the buffer space available. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03110: oranet: Oracle does not support this SQL version

Cause: The version of Oracle connected to via Net8 does not support the version of the Net8 protocol.

Action: Upgrade the older version of Oracle and try again.

ORA-03111: break received on communication channel

Cause: A break was processed on the communications channel, but was not properly handled by Net8 software. This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03112: a server linked as single-task cannot use Net8

Cause: A statement containing a Net8 connect string was issued to the single-task server. For example, a database link was used in a SQL statement.

Action: Do not use Net8 connect strings in a single-task environment. For more information about Net8 connect strings, see the index entries on “Net8 connect strings” and on “Net8” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-03113: end-of-file on communication channel

Cause: An unexpected end-of-file was processed on the communication channel. The problem could not be handled by the Net8, two task, software. This message could occur if the shadow two-task process associated with a Net8 connect has terminated abnormally, or if there is a physical failure of the inter-process communication vehicle, that is, the network or server machine went down.

Action: If this message occurs during a connection attempt, check the setup files for the appropriate Net8 driver and confirm Net8 software is correctly installed on the server. If the message occurs after a connection is well established, and the error is not due to a physical failure, check if a trace file was generated on the server at failure time. Existence of a trace file may suggest an Oracle internal error that requires the assistance of customer support.

ORA-03114: not connected to Oracle

Cause: A call to Oracle was attempted when no connection was established. Usually this happens because a user-written program has not logged on. It may also happen if communication trouble causes a disconnection.

Action: Try again. If the message recurs and the program is user-written, check the program.

ORA-03115: unsupported network datatype or representation

Cause: A user bind or define, or an Oracle function, is not supported by this heterogeneous Net8 connection.

Action: Upgrade the older version of Oracle and try again.

ORA-03116: invalid buffer length passed to a conversion routine

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03117: two-task save area overflow

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03118: two-task coroutine has invalid state

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03120: two-task conversion routine: integer overflow

Cause: An integer value in an internal Oracle structure overflowed when being sent or received over a heterogeneous connection. This can happen when an invalid buffer length or too great a row count is specified. It usually indicates a bug in the user application.

Action: Check parameters to Oracle calls. If the problem recurs, reduce all integer parameters, column values *not* included, to less than 32767.

ORA-03121: no interface driver connected - function not performed

Cause: This message occurs usually because the Net8 driver is not loaded into memory or there is a mismatch of the version of the driver. A user program linked with an obsolete library may also cause this message. Only programs provided by Oracle Corporation should use this interface.

Action: If the message occurred during use of a program provided by Oracle Corporation, contact customer support. If a user program caused the message, relink the program with current versions of the Oracle libraries.

ORA-03122: attempt to close Oracle-side window on user side

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03123: operation would block

Cause: The attempted operation cannot complete now.

Action: Retry the operation later.

ORA-03124: two-task internal error

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-03125: client-server protocol violation

Cause: The application received a bad escape sequence from the server which may indicate a problem with the client application user code.

Action: Contact your customer support representative.

ORA-03126: network drive does not support non-blocking operations

Cause: A non-block operation was attempted and the network driver does not support non-block operations.

Action: Use the default blocking operations or use a driver supporting non-blocking operations.

ORA-03127: no new operations allowed until the active operation ends

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a new operation before the active, non-blocking operation completed or a new operation was attempted before all the pieces of a column were inserted or fetched.

Action: Execute the new operation after the non-blocking operation completes. If piecewise binds/defines were done, execute the new operation after all the pieces have been inserted or fetched.

For more information about inserting and fetching and the non-blocking mode, see the index entries on “non-blocking mode” and on “developing an OCI program” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-03128: connection is in blocking mode

Cause: The OCI test for non-blocking mode on a connection indicates that the connection is in blocking mode.

Action: If non-blocking mode is required, use appropriate OCI calls to change the mode.

ORA-03129: the next piece to be inserted is required

Cause: The application performed a piecewise bind on a column.

Action: Provide the next piece of this bind variable.

For more information about binding variables, see the index entries on “bind operation” and on “input variables, binding address” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-03130: the buffer for the next piece to be fetched is required

Cause: The application performed a piecewise define on the column.

Action: Provide the next buffer for the next piece to be retrieved.

For more information about define and fetching operations, see the index entries on “define operation” and on “rows, fetching” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-03131: an invalid buffer was provided for the next piece

Cause: The application either provided the length of the buffer for the next piece to be zero or provided a null pointer.

Action: Verify if the buffer pointer for the next piece is null or if the length is zero.

For more information about fetching operations, see the index entries on “rows, fetching” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

03200-03289: Extent Allocation and Other Space Management Messages

This section lists messages generated during extent allocation.

ORA-03200: the segment type specification is invalid

Cause: The segment type is not TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER.

Action: Use a correct segment type.

ORA-03201: the group number specification is invalid

Cause: The freelist group number is either negative or larger than the number of freelist groups in the segment.

Action: Use a correct group number.

ORA-03202: the scan limit specification is invalid

Cause: The scan limit does not have a positive integer value greater than the number of freelist groups in the segment.

Action: Use a correct scan limit.

ORA-03203: concurrent update activity makes space analysis impossible

Cause: High volume of user updates interfere with the space analysis.

Action: Retry the command or lock the underlying objects.

ORA-03204: the segment type specification should indicate partitioning

Cause: A partition name was specified for the space analysis, but the object type does not indicate partitioning.

Action: Specify PARTITION in the segment type if the object is partitioned, Otherwise, omit the partition name.

ORA-03205: partition name is required when partitioned type is specified

Cause: A partition name was not specified for the space analysis, but the object type indicates partitioning.

Action: Specify a partition name if the object is partitioned. Otherwise, specify a non-partitioned type.

ORA-03230: segment only contains *num* blocks of unused space above high water mark

Cause: An attempt was made to preserve too many blocks.

Action: Reduce the KEEP amount.

ORA-03231: the INITIAL extent may not be deallocated

Cause: An attempt was made to deallocate space in segment which was truncated prior to the 7.3 release.

Action: Increase the KEEP amount, or truncate the segment, and reissue the command.

For more information about the TRUNCATE command, see the index entry on “TRUNCATE command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-03232: unable to allocate an extent of *num* blocks from tablespace *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a HASH_MULTIBLOCK_IO_COUNT value that is greater than the tablespace’s NEXT value.

Action: Increase the value of NEXT for the tablespace using ALTER TABLESPACE DEFAULT STORAGE or decrease the value of HASH_MULTIBLOCK_IO_COUNT.

ORA-03274: both ALLOCATE EXTENT and DEALLOCATE UNUSED options are specified

Cause: The DEALLOCATE option and the ALLOCATE option were specified in the same command.

Action: Choose one of the options or issue two separate commands.

For more information about the ALLOCATE option, see the index entries on “ALLOCATE EXTENT clause, of ALTER CLUSTER command” and on “ALLOCATE EXTENT clause, of ALTER TABLE command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-03275: duplicate DEALLOCATE option specification

Cause: The DEALLOCATE UNUSED option to ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX was specified more than once.

Action: Specify the option at most once.

For more information about the DEALLOCATE UNUSED option, see the index entries on “ALTER TABLE” and on “ALTER INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-03276: duplicate ALLOCATE EXTENT option specification

Cause: The ALLOCATE EXTENT option to ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX is specified more than once.

Action: Specify the option at most once.

ORA-03277: invalid SIZE specified

Cause: The value specified for the SIZE option of the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement must be a positive integer.

Action: Choose an appropriate integer value.

ORA-03278: duplicate option specified for ALLOCATE EXTENT

Cause: An option, datafile, SIZE, or INSTANCE, was specified more than once in the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement.

Action: Specify each option at most once.

ORA-03279: invalid INSTANCE specified

Cause: The value specified for the INSTANCE option of the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement is not valid.

Action: Choose an appropriate INSTANCE specification.

ORA-03280: invalid datafile filename specified

Cause: A character-string literal is expected but not found for the DATAFILE option of the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement.

Action: Specify the filename using a character-string literal enclosed in single quotes. Query the data dictionary view DBA_DATA_FILES to find the correct names of the datafiles.

ORA-03281: invalid ALLOCATE EXTENT option

Cause: An option other than DATAFILE, SIZE, or INSTANCE was specified in the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement.

Action: Remove the invalid option and retry the command.

ORA-03282: missing ALLOCATE EXTENT option

Cause: No ALLOCATE EXTENT options were specified inside the parentheses of the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement.

Action: If no options are required, do not use parentheses. Otherwise, specify one or more of the following options within parentheses: datafile, SIZE, or INSTANCE.

ORA-03283: specified datafile *name* does not exist

Cause: The datafile specified for the DATAFILE option in the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement does not exist.

Action: Retry the option with the correct filename for the database file. Query the data dictionary view DBA_DATA_FILES to find the correct names of the datafiles.

ORA-03284: specified datafile *name* is not a member of tablespace *name*

Cause: The datafile specified in the ALTER TABLE... ALLOCATE EXTENT statement does not belong to the tablespace in which the table resides.

Action: Retry the option with the correct datafile or the correct table. Query the data dictionary view DBA_DATA_FILES to find the correct names of the datafiles in that tablespace or query DBA_TABLES to find the correct table name.

ORA-03286: ALLOCATE EXTENT not valid for HASH CLUSTERS

Cause: The cluster cannot use the allocate extent option because it is a hash cluster.

Action: Do not use this command on a hash cluster.

ORA-03287: invalid FREELIST GROUP specified

Cause: The specified FREELIST GROUP number is invalid.

Action: Choose a number between 1 and the number of freelist groups for this object.

ORA-03288: both FREELIST GROUP and INSTANCE parameters may not be specified

Cause: Both FREELIST GROUP and INSTANCE were specified in clause.

Action: Remove one of the two parameters.

03290-03295: TRUNCATE Command Messages

This section lists messages generated when the TRUNCATE command is used.

ORA-03290: invalid truncate command - missing CLUSTER or TABLE keyword

Cause: An invalid object specification was given for the TRUNCATE command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry the operation specifying either TRUNCATE CLUSTER or TRUNCATE TABLE.

ORA-03291: invalid truncate option - missing STORAGE keyword

Cause: The STORAGE keyword was not specified with the DROP or REUSE options of the TRUNCATE command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and retry the operation.

ORA-03292: table to be truncated is a member of a cluster

Cause: An attempt was made to truncate a table that is a member of a cluster.

Action: Either truncate the entire cluster or drop and re-create the individual table.

ORA-03293: cluster to be truncated is a HASH CLUSTER

Cause: An attempt was made to truncate a hash cluster. This is not permitted; only index clusters can be truncated.

Action: Drop and re-create the cluster instead of using the TRUNCATE command.

03296-03299: Resizeable Datafiles

For more resizeable datafile messages, see *02490-02499: Resizeable Datafile Messages* on page -18.

ORA-03296: cannot resize datafile - file *name* not found

Cause: The specified datafile was not available for resizing.

Action: Ensure that the datafile name is valid and, if so, ensure that the files is accessible. For more information about specifying a valid datafile, see the index entry on “filespec” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-03297: file contains *num* blocks of data beyond requested RESIZE value

Cause: Some portion of the file in the region to be trimmed is currently in use by a database segment.

Action: Drop or move segments containing extents in this region prior to resizing the file, or choose a resize value such that only free space is in the trimmed region.

ORA-03298: cannot shrink datafile - file *name* is under hot backup

Cause: An attempt was made to shrink a datafile while it was under hot backup. This is not allowed.

Action: Retry shrinking the file after the hot backup completes.

For more information about resizing datafiles, see the index entry “datafiles, automatic extension” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* and the index entry “resizeable datafiles” in *Oracle8 Server Migration*.

ORA-03299: cannot create dictionary table *name*

Cause: A dictionary table is created upon the first execution of the command ALTER DATABASE AUTOEXTEND ON for a database. This operation did not succeed. The most probable cause for this is insufficient space in the system tablespace.

Action: See the accompanying messages and take appropriate action.

03300-03499: Meiko Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

03500-03699: Macintosh Messages

See *Oracle8 Server for Macintosh: Error Messages and Codes*.

03700-03999: AOS/VS Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

04000-04019: Invalid Command Parameter Messages

This section lists some of the messages generated when inconsistent values are used in a command.

ORA-04000: the sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE cannot exceed 100

Cause: The sum of the PCTUSED and PCTFREE values specified for a cluster or table exceeds 100.

Action: Create the table or cluster specifying values for PCTUSED and PCTFREE. The sum of these values cannot exceed 100.

ORA-04001: sequence parameter *str* must be an integer

Cause: The specified sequence parameter was not an integer.

Action: Create the sequence, giving the specified parameter an integer value.

ORA-04002: INCREMENT must be a non-zero integer

Cause: A sequence increment was specified as zero.

Action: Specify the increment as a non-zero value.

ORA-04003: sequence parameter *num* exceeds the maximum size allowed *num* digits

Cause: The specified sequence parameter has too many digits.

Action: Specify the parameter with the allowed number of digits and try again.

ORA-04004: MINVALUE must be less than MAXVALUE

Cause: MINVALUE was specified to be greater than or equal to MAXVALUE.

Action: Specify a MINVALUE that is less than MAXVALUE and try again.

ORA-04005: INCREMENT must be less than MAXVALUE minus MINVALUE

Cause: INCREMENT was specified as equal to or greater than MAXVALUE minus MINVALUE. This is not permitted.

Action: Specify INCREMENT as less than MAXVALUE minus MINVALUE and try again.

ORA-04006: START WITH cannot be less than MINVALUE

Cause: The given starting value is less than MINVALUE.

Action: Check that the starting value is not less than MINVALUE and try again.

ORA-04007: MINVALUE cannot be made to exceed the current value

Cause: The given MINVALUE is greater than the current value.

Action: Check that MINVALUE is not greater than the current value and try again.

ORA-04008: START WITH cannot be more than MAXVALUE

Cause: The starting value is larger than MAXVALUE.

Action: Check that the starting value is less than MAXVALUE and try again.

ORA-04009: MAXVALUE cannot be made to be less than the current value

Cause: The current value exceeds the given MAXVALUE.

Action: Check that the new MAXVALUE is larger than the current value and try again.

ORA-04010: the number of values to CACHE must be greater than 1

Cause: The value specified in the CACHE clause of a CREATE SEQUENCE statement is 1. The default value is 20.

Action: Specify NOCACHE or a value greater than 1 and try again.

ORA-04011: sequence *name* must range between *num* and *num*

Cause: The value specified for one of the sequence parameters exceeds limits.

Action: Specify a parameter within these limits.

For more information about CREATE SEQUENCE, see the index entry on "CREATE SEQUENCE" in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-04012: object is not a sequence

Cause: The object specified cannot have sequence operations performed on it.

Action: Re-enter the statement, making sure to spell the sequence name correctly.

ORA-04013: number to CACHE must be less than one cycle

Cause: The number to CACHE specified in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement exceeds the number of values in a cycle.

Action: Enlarge the cycle or cache fewer values, and try again.

ORA-04014: descending sequences that CYCLE must specify MIN VALUE

Cause: A value was not specified in the CREATE SEQUENCE statement. Sequences that cycle must specify a value at which to begin again.

Action: Re-create the sequence, specifying the value at which it is to begin.

ORA-04015: ascending sequences that CYCLE must specify MAX VALUE

Cause: A value was not specified in the CREATE SEQUENCE statement. Sequences that cycle must specify a value at which to begin again.

Action: Recreate the sequence, specifying the value at which it is to begin.

ORA-04016: sequence *name* no longer exists

Cause: Sequence was dropped while processing its next value.

Action: Recreate the sequence.

For more information about CREATE SEQUENCE, see the index entry on “CREATE SEQUENCE” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-04017: invalid value *num* (length = *num*) for parameter MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE

Cause: Neither did the string supplied for MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE parameter match the UNLIMITED string value nor did it represent a base 10 integer.

Action: Assign a valid value to this parameter.

04020-04029: Library Object Lock Messages

This section lists messages generated when a library object is locked and cannot be accessed.

ORA-04020: deadlock detected while trying to lock object *name*

Cause: While trying to lock a library object, a deadlock is detected.

Action: Retry the operation later.

ORA-04021: time-out occurred while waiting to lock object *name*

Cause: While trying to lock a library object, a time-out occurred.

Action: Retry the operation later.

ORA-04022: no wait requested, but had to wait to lock dictionary object

Cause: Had to wait to lock a library object during a nowait request.

Action: Retry the operation later.

ORA-04028: cannot generate diana for object *name*

Cause: A lock conflict prevented the generation of diana for an object.

Action: Check the syntax. If no syntax errors are found, report this error to Oracle World Wide Support.

For more information about locks, see the index entry on “lock” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-04029: error ORA-*num* occurred when querying *name*

Cause: The table or view being queried might be missing. Look up the ORA-*num* indicated in the message.

Action: Fix the error.

04030-04039: System Memory Messages

This section lists messages generated by an Oracle Server when the operating system cannot allocate sufficient memory during an Oracle session.

ORA-04030: out of process memory when trying to allocate *num* bytes *str*,*str*

Cause: Operating system process private memory has been exhausted.

Action: See the database administrator or operating system administrator to increase process memory quota. There may be a bug in the application that causes excessive allocations of process memory space.

ORA-04031: unable to allocate *num* bytes of shared memory *num*, *num*, *num*

Cause: More shared memory is needed than was allocated in the operating system process. SGA private memory has been exhausted.

Action: Either use the DBMS_SHARED_POOL package to pin large packages, reduce your use of shared memory, or increase the amount of available shared memory by increasing the value set for the SHARED_POOL_SIZE initialization parameter.

04040-04059: Stored Procedure Messages

This section lists some of the messages generated when stored procedures are accessed.

If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about error messages in that environment.

ORA-04041: package specification must be created first before creating package body

Cause: An attempt was made to create a package body before creating its package specification.

Action: Create the package specification before trying to create the package body.

ORA-04042: procedure, function, package, or package body does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to access a procedure, function, package, or package body that does not exist.

Action: Ensure the name specified is correct.

ORA-04043: object *name* does not exist

Cause: An object name was specified that was not recognized by the system. There are several possible causes:

- An invalid name for a table, view, sequence, procedure, function, package, or package body was entered. Since the system did not recognize the invalid name, it responded with the message that the named object did not exist.
- An attempt was made to rename an index or a cluster or some other object that cannot be renamed.

Action: Check the spelling of the renamed object and rerun the code. Valid names of tables, views, functions, and so forth can be listed by querying the data dictionary.

ORA-04044: procedure, function, or package is not allowed here

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a procedure, function, or package in an inappropriate place in a statement.

Action: Refer to *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* for the correct placement of procedures, functions, and packages in statements.

ORA-04045: errors during recompilation/revalidation of *name.name*

Cause: Errors occurred during the implicit recompilation/revalidation of the object named in the message.

Action: More descriptive messages follow this one. Check the causes mentioned in the messages that follow and take the appropriate actions.

ORA-04046: results of compilation are too large to support

Cause: An attempt to compile and store a large stored procedure resulted in compilation data that is too large for the system to support or store.

Action: Reduce the size of the stored procedure by splitting it into smaller stored procedures.

ORA-04050: invalid or missing procedure, function, or package name

Cause: The required procedure, function, or package name is invalid or missing.

Action: Specify a valid name.

ORA-04051: user *name* cannot use database link *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to access a non-existent database link, or a link not owned by the user logging in or PUBLIC, while attempting to access a remote object.

Action: Change the database link structure, so all indirect remote access requests are done from the same user originating the request or PUBLIC.

ORA-04052: error occurred when looking up remote object *name*

Cause: An error occurred looking up a remote object.

Action: Fix the error. Check that the remote database system has run the script to create necessary views used for querying/looking up objects stored in the database. See the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-04053: error occurred when validating remote object *name*

Cause: An error occurred trying to validate a remote object.

Action: Fix the error. Check that the remote database system has run the script to create necessary views used for querying/looking up objects stored in the database. See the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-04054: database link *name* does not exist

Cause: During compilation of a PL/SQL block, an attempt was made to use a non-existent database link.

Action: Use a different database link or create the database link.

ORA-04055: aborted: *name* formed a non-REF mutually-dependent cycle with *name*

Cause: This compilation was aborted because the library unit that was compiled would have formed a non-REF mutually-dependent cycle with some other library units. This happens when an attempt is made to compile types that have attributes of other types that may participate in a cycle with this type. For example:

```
create type t1;  
create type t2 (a t1);  
create type t1 (a t2);
```

Action: Break the cycle (possibly by adding a REF or by using another type).

04060-04069: Stored Procedure Execution Messages

ORA-04060: insufficient privileges to execute *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a stored procedure without sufficient privileges.

Action: Obtain the necessary privileges through direct grants of the privileges, not through roles.

ORA-04061: existing state of *name* has been invalidated

Cause: An attempt was made to resume the execution of a stored procedure using the existing state, which has become invalid or inconsistent because the stored procedure has been altered or dropped.

Action: Attempt the action again. This action should cause the existing state of all packages to be reinitialized.

ORA-04062: name of *name* has been changed

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a stored procedure to service a remote procedure call stub that specifies a timestamp or signature that is different from the current timestamp or signature of the procedure.

Action: Recompile the caller to obtain the new timestamp.

For more information about obtaining a timestamp, see the index entry on “timestamp conflict resolution method” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-04063: name has errors

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a stored procedure that has errors. For stored procedures, the problem could be syntax or references to other, non-existent procedures. For views, the problem could be a reference in the view’s defining query to a non-existent table.

Can also be a table which has references to non-existent or inaccessible types.

Action: Fix the errors and create referenced objects as necessary.

ORA-04064: not executed, invalidated *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a stored procedure that has been invalidated.

Action: Recompile the procedure and its dependents.

ORA-04065: not executed, altered, or dropped *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a stored procedure that has been altered or dropped.

Action: Recompile the procedure’s dependents.

ORA-04066: non-executable object, *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to execute an object that is not a package, procedure, or function.

Action: Check that a correct name is used.

ORA-04067: not executed, name does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to execute a package, procedure, or function that does not exist.

Action: Check the name in the command.

ORA-04068: existing state of packages has been discarded

Cause: An error occurred when attempting to execute a stored procedure.

Action: Refer to the accompanying messages and fix the error mentioned. Try the procedure again after proper reinitialization of any application's state.

04070-04099: Trigger Messages

This section lists messages generated when triggers are accessed. For more trigger messages, see *25000-25099: Trigger Messages* on page -358.

ORA-04070: invalid trigger name

Cause: An invalid trigger name was specified.

Action: Check that the trigger name is not a reserved keyword.

ORA-04071: missing BEFORE or AFTER keyword

Cause: The trigger statement is missing the BEFORE/AFTER clause.

Action: Specify either BEFORE or AFTER.

ORA-04072: invalid trigger type

Cause: An invalid trigger type was given.

Action: Specify either INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE as the trigger type.

ORA-04073: column list not valid for this trigger type

Cause: A column list was specified for a trigger type other than UPDATE.

Action: Remove the column list from the trigger.

ORA-04074: invalid REFERENCING name

Cause: An invalid name was given in the REFERENCING clause.

Action: Check that the REFERENCING name is not a reserved word.

ORA-04075: invalid trigger action

Cause: A statement was given for the trigger action.

Action: Specify another trigger action that is not a statement.

ORA-04076: invalid NEW or OLD specification

Cause: An invalid NEW or OLD specification was given for a column.

Action: Respecify the column using a correct NEW or OLD specification.

ORA-04077: WHEN clause cannot be used with table level triggers

Cause: The WHEN clause can only be specified for row-level triggers.

Action: Remove the WHEN clause or specify it for each row.

ORA-04078: OLD and NEW values cannot be identical

Cause: The REFERENCING clause specifies identical values for NEW and OLD.

Action: Specify the REFERENCING clause again with a different value for either NEW or OLD.

ORA-04079: invalid trigger specification

Cause: The CREATE TRIGGER statement is invalid.

Action: Refer to *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* for the correct syntax of the CREATE TRIGGER statement.

ORA-04080: trigger name does not exist

Cause: The trigger name specified is invalid, or the trigger does not exist.

Action: Check the trigger name.

ORA-04081: trigger name already exists

Cause: The trigger name or type already exists.

Action: Use a different trigger name or drop the trigger that is of the same type.

ORA-04082: NEW or OLD references not allowed in table level triggers

Cause: The trigger is accessing NEW or OLD values in a table trigger.

Action: Remove any new or old references.

ORA-04083: invalid trigger variable name

Cause: The variable referenced in the trigger body is invalid.

Action: See *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference* for valid trigger variable types.

ORA-04084: cannot change trigger NEW values in after row triggers

Cause: New trigger variables can only be changed in before-row triggers.

Action: Change trigger type or remove the variable reference.

ORA-04085: cannot change the value of an OLD reference variable

Cause: OLD values can only be read and not changed.

Action: Do not attempt to change an OLD variable.

ORA-04086: trigger description too long, move Comments into triggering code

Cause: The trigger description is limited to 2000 characters, for dictionary storage reasons. The description does not include the text of the “when” clause or the text of the PL/SQL code executed for the trigger.

Action: If the trigger description contains a large Comment, move that Comment into the PL/SQL code for the trigger.

ORA-04087: cannot change the value of ROWID reference variable

Cause: ROWIDs can only be read and not changed.

Action: Do not attempt to change a ROWID value.

ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger *name.name*

Cause: A runtime error occurred during execution of a trigger.

Action: Check the triggers that were involved in the operation.

ORA-04089: cannot create triggers on objects owned by SYS

Cause: An attempt was made to create a trigger on an object owned by SYS.

Action: Do not create triggers on objects owned by SYS.

ORA-04090: name specifies same table, event and trigger time as *name*

Cause: The named trigger has a duplicate event and trigger time as another trigger.

Action: Combine both triggers into one trigger.

ORA-04091: table *name* is mutating, trigger/function may not see it

Cause: A trigger or a user-defined PL/SQL function that is referenced in the statement attempted to query or modify a table that was in the middle of being modified by the statement that fired the trigger.

Action: Rewrite the trigger or function so it does not read the table.

ORA-04092: cannot COMMIT or ROLLBACK in a trigger

Cause: A trigger attempted to COMMIT or ROLLBACK. This is not permitted.

Action: Rewrite the trigger so that COMMIT or ROLLBACK statements are not used.

ORA-04093: references to columns of type LONG are not allowed in triggers

Cause: A trigger attempted to reference a LONG column in the triggering table.

Action: Do not reference the LONG column.

ORA-04094: table *name* is constraining, trigger may not modify it

Cause: A trigger attempted to modify a table that was constraining for some referential constraint of a parent SQL statement.

Action: Rewrite the trigger so that it does not modify that table.

ORA-04095: trigger *name* already exists on another table, cannot replace

Cause: An attempt was made to replace a trigger that exists on another table.

Action: Re-create the trigger on the other table using the CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER statement.

ORA-04096: trigger *name* has a WHEN clause that is larger than 2K

Cause: A trigger's WHEN clause is limited to 2K for dictionary storage reasons.

Action: Use a smaller WHEN clause. Note, the trigger body could perform the same limiting action as the WHEN clause.

ORA-04097: DDL conflict while trying to drop or alter a trigger

Cause: An attempt was made to concurrently perform two DDL operations on a trigger or trigger table.

Action: Investigate the new state of the trigger and retry the DDL operation, if still appropriate.

ORA-04098: trigger *name* is invalid and failed re-validation

Cause: A trigger was attempted to be retrieved for execution and was found to be invalid. This also means that compilation/authorization failed for the trigger.

Action: The options are to resolve the compilation/authorization errors, disable the trigger, or drop the trigger.

For more information about enabling and disabling triggers, see the index entries on “enabling, triggers,” “disabling, triggers,” and “DROP TRIGGER command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-04099: trigger *name* is valid but not stored in compiled form

Cause: A trigger was attempted to be retrieved for execution and was found to be valid, but not stored. This may mean the an upgrade was done improperly from a non-stored trigger release.

Action: Execute the ALTER <triggername> COMPILE command to compile the trigger. The trigger will then be in stored form. Also, you may want to review that a proper upgrade was done.

For more information about ALTER TRIGGER, see the index entry on “ALTER TRIGGER” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

06000-06429: SQL*Net Messages**ORA-06165: datafile *name* is too old to recover, restore a more recent copy**

Cause: The archived logs and/or incremental backup sets required to recover the datafile do not exist, but a more recent backup of the datafile exists which can be recovered.

Action: Issue a RESTORE for the datafile, then reissue the RECOVER command.

ORA-06166: datafile *name* cannot be recovered

Cause: Incremental backups or archived redo logs needed to recover the datafile cannot be found, and no recoverable full backup or datafile copy exists.

Action: Use the LIST command to see if there is a backup set or datafile copy that can be made AVAILABLE. If not, then the datafile is unrecoverable. If a full or datafile copy exists, then a point-in-time recovery may be possible.

ORA-06167: already connected

Cause: A CONNECT command was issued, but RMAN is already connected to the specified database.

Action: RMAN has no DISCONNECT command, so to connect to a different instance, exit RMAN and start it again.

ORA-06168: no backup pieces with this tag found: *name*

Cause: A tag was used to specify a list of backup pieces, but no backup pieces with this tag could be found.

Action: Make sure the tag is specified correctly.

ORA-06169: could not read file header for datafile %s error reason %s

Cause: The specified datafile could not be accessed. The reason codes are:

- 1 - filename is MISSINGxx in the controlfile
- 2 - file is offline
- 3 - file is not verified
- 4 - DBWR could not find the file
- 5 - unable to open file
- 6 - I/O error during read
- 7 - file header is corrupt
- 8 - file is not a datafile
- 9 - file does not belong to this database
- 10 - file number is incorrect
- 12 - wrong file version
- 15 - controlfile is not current

Action: If the error can be corrected, do so and retry the operation. The SKIP option can be used to ignore this error during a backup.

ORA-06170: no controlfile copy found with offline range recid *num* stamp *name* datafile *name*

Cause: This offline range is needed for recovering the specified datafile, but the offline range record has aged out of the current controlfile and no controlfile copy with the record could be accessed. At least 1 controlfile copy containing the offline range was found in the recovery catalog and was in AVAILABLE status.

Action: Query the RC_CONTROLFILE_COPY view for the names of all controlfile copies, then issue a CHANGE CONTROLFILECOPY ... VALIDATE; command for them. Then reissue the RECOVER command.

ORA-06171: not connected to target database

Cause: A command was issued but no connection to the target database has been established.

Action: Issue a CONNECT TARGET command to connect to the target database.

ORA-06172: not connected to recovery catalog database

Cause: A command was issued but no connection to the recovery catalog database has been established.

Action: Issue a CONNECT RVCAT command to connect to the recovery catalog database. If you do not have a recovery catalog, then you must use the NOCATALOG option when starting RMAN.

ORA-06173: no set newname command has been issued for datafile *name* when restore clone

Cause: Clone type was specified for the controlfile, but no SET NEWNAME command has been previously issued for a datafile.

Issue SET NEWNAME command for every datafile in the recovery set.

06430-06449: NCR System 3000 Messages

ORA-06430: ssaio: seals do not match

Cause: A function was called with an invalid argument.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-06431: ssaio: invalid block number

Cause: The file block number is out of range of the file. The additional information returns the block number.

Action: Verify that the block number is correct. Run dbfsize, and verify that the block number is in that range. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-06432: ssaio: buffer not aligned

Cause: The I/O buffer is not aligned on a 2K boundary.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-06433: ssaio: LSEEK error, unable to seek to requested block

Cause: The additional information returns the block number.

Action: Look up the additional information returned in operating system reference manual. Verify that the block number is correct.

ORA-06434: ssaio: read error, unable to read requested block from database file

Cause: The read system call returned an error.

Action: The additional information indicates the block number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06435: ssaio: write error, unable to write requested block to database file

Cause: The write system call returned an error.

Action: The additional information indicates the block number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06436: ssaio: asynchronous I/O failed due to incorrect parameters

Cause: The asynchronous I/O system call returned an error.

Action: The additional information indicates the block number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06437: ssaio: the asynchronous write was unable to write to the database file

Cause: The asynchronous I/O system call returned an error.

Action: The additional information indicates the block number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06438: ssaio: the asynchronous read was unable to read from the database file

Cause: The asynchronous I/O system call returned an error.

Action: The additional information indicates the block number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06439: ssaio: the asynchronous write returned incorrect number of bytes

Cause: This write call may have been truncated.

Action: The additional information returns the block number and number of bytes. Verify that the block number and the number of bytes written are correct.

ORA-06440: ssaio: the asynchronous read returned incorrect number of bytes

Cause: This read call may have been truncated.

Action: The additional information returns the block number and number of bytes. Verify that the block number and the number of bytes read are correct.

ORA-06441: ssvwatev: incorrect parameter passed to function call

Cause: Either the oracle process ID, the wait time, or the event ID is invalid.

Action: The additional information indicates the process ID, time, and event ID.

ORA-06442: ssvwatev: failed with unexpected error number

Cause: System problems may exist on system. Examine error logs.

Action: The additional information indicates the error number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06443: ssvpstev: incorrect parameter passed to function call

Cause: An invalid event ID is passed in to this routine.

Action: The additional information indicates the event ID.

ORA-06444: ssvpstev: failed with unexpected error number

Cause: System problems may exist on system. Examine error logs.

Action: The additional information indicates the error number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06445: ssvpstevrg: incorrect parameters passed to function call

Cause: An invalid event ID, or the low and high event ID, do not exist.

Action: The additional information indicates the error number. It also contains the event ID, low boundary, and high boundary.

ORA-06446: ssvpstevrg: failed with unexpected error number

Cause: System problems may exist on system.

Action: Examine error logs. The additional information indicates the error number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06447: ssvpstp: incorrect parameter passed to function call

Cause: Invalid oracle process ID is passed in to this routine.

Action: The additional information indicates the process ID.

ORA-06448: ssvpstp: failed with unexpected error number

Cause: System problems may exist on system.

Action: Examine error logs. The additional information indicates the error number. Look up the additional information returned in operating system manual.

ORA-06449: the list I/O or the sysvvendor is not installed

Cause: The oracle executable tries to use the sysvvendor interface (init.ora PARAMETER USE_SYSVENDOR=TRUE), but the UNIX kernel does not have the oracle executable sysvvendor interface linked in.

Action: Set USE_SYSTVENDOR=FLASE in init.ora if you don't want to use this interface or you don't want to link the UNIX kernel with this interface for the

06500-06580: PL/SQL Messages

This section lists messages generated when Oracle detects a problem with PL/SQL code. These ORA-*nnnnn* messages are usually followed by PL-*nnnnn* messages, which are listed in Chapter 17, "PL/SQL and FIPS Messages".

ORA-06500: PL/SQL: storage error

Cause: This is a rare internal error message. Memory has been exhausted or corrupted.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-06501: PL/SQL: program error

Cause: This is an internal error message. An error has been detected in a PL/SQL program.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-06502, "PL/SQL: numeric or value error"

Cause: The valid range for the threshold argument to the Similar() function is from 0.0 to 100.0.

Action: Correct the statement and try again.

ORA-06503: PL/SQL: Function returned without value

Cause: A call to a PL/SQL function completed, but no RETURN statement was executed.

Action: Rewrite the PL/SQL function, making sure that it always returns a value of a proper type.

ORA-06504: PL/SQL: Return types of Result Set variables or query do not match

Cause: Number and/or types of columns in a query do not match the declared return type of a Result Set variable, or the declared types of two Result Set variables do not match.

Action: Change the program statement or declaration. Identify the query to which the variable, during execution, actually refers.

ORA-06505: PL/SQL: variable requires more than 32767 bytes of contiguous memory

Cause: A PL/SQL variable was declared with a constraint which required more than 32767 bytes of memory. PL/SQL does not currently support allocations of contiguous memory greater than 32767 bytes.

Action: Consider reducing the constraint in the variable declaration. If that is not possible, try changing the database or national character set to such, that requires less memory for the same constraint. Note: changing the character set will impact execution of all PL/SQL code.

ORA-06508: PL/SQL: could not find program unit being called

Cause: An attempt was made to call a stored program that could not be found. The program may have been dropped or incompatibly modified, or have compiled with errors.

Action: Check that all referenced programs, including their package bodies, exist and are compatible.

ORA-06509: PL/SQL: ICD vector missing for this package

Cause: This indicates a version clash between some package distributed with an Oracle product and the product executable.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-06510: PL/SQL: unhandled user-defined exception *str*

Cause: A user-defined exception was raised by PL/SQL code, but not handled.

Action: Fix the problem causing the exception or write an exception handler for this condition. It may be necessary to contact the application or database administrator.

ORA-06511: PL/SQL: cursor already open

Cause: An attempt was made to open a cursor that was already open.

Action: Close the cursor before attempting to reopen it.

ORA-06512: at *str line num*

Cause: This is usually the last of a message stack and indicates where a problem occurred in the PL/SQL code.

Action: Fix the problem causing the exception or write an exception handler for this condition. It may be necessary to contact the application or database administrator.

ORA-06513: PL/SQL: index for PL/SQL table out of range for host language array

Cause: An attempt was made to copy a PL/SQL table to a host language array, but an index in the table is either less than one or greater than the maximum size of the host language array. When copying PL/SQL tables to host language arrays, the table entry at index 1 is placed in the first element of the array, the entry at index 2 is placed in the second element of the array, and so on. If a table entry was not assigned, then the corresponding element in the host language array is set to NULL.

Action: Increase the size of the host language arrays or decrease the size of the PL/SQL table. Also make sure that you do not use index values less than 1.

ORA-06514: PL/SQL: The remote call cannot be handled by the server

Cause: The remote call had parameters that were cursor variables. This cannot be handled by stored procedures on your server.

Action: Avoid using cursor variables as parameters for stored procedures on this server or upgrade your server to a version that supports this.

For more information about using cursor variables, see the index entry on “cursor variable” in the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference*.

ORA-06515: PL/SQL: unhandled exception error

Cause: An exception was raised by PL/SQL code, but not handled. The exception number is outside the legal range of Oracle errors.

Action: Fix the problem causing the exception or write an exception handler for this condition. Or you may need to contact your application administrator or DBA.

ORA-06516: PL/SQL: the Probe packages do not exist or are invalid

Cause: A Probe operation, probably an attempt to initialize the ORACLE server to debug PL/SQL, could not be completed because the Probe packages were not loaded or have become invalid.

Action: DBA should load the Probe packages. This can be done by running the PBLOAD.SQL script supplied with the RDBMS.

ORA-06517: PL/SQL: Probe error - error

Cause: An error occurred while passing a Probe operation to the server for execution.

Action: Refer to the entry for the embedded error message.

ORA-06518: PL/SQL: Probe version *num* incompatible with version *num*

Cause: The current version of Probe is incompatible with the version on the ORACLE server.

Action: Refer to the documentation to ensure that this degree of compatibility is supported.

ORA-06520: PL/SQL: Error loading external library

Cause: An error was detected by PL/SQL trying to load the external library dynamically.

Action: Check the following messages (if any) for more details.

ORA-06521: PL/SQL: Error mapping function

Cause: An error was detected by PL/SQL trying to map the specified function dynamically.

Action: Check the following messages (if any) for more details about the error.

ORA-06522: *num*

Cause: ORA-06520 or ORA-0652: 1 could provide more messages with a system specific error string.

Action: This message should give the cause for errors ORA-06520 or ORA-06521.

ORA-06523: Maximum number of arguments exceeded

Cause: There is an upper limit on the number of arguments that one can pass to the external function.

Action: Check the port specific documentation on how to calculate the upper limit.

ORA-06524: unsupported option: *name*

Cause: The option specified is an unsupported feature for external procedures.

Action: Correct the syntax in the external specification.

ORA-06525: length mismatch for CHAR or RAW data

Cause: The length specified in the length variable has an illegal value. This can happen if you have requested a PL/SQL INOUT, OUT or RETURN raw variable to be passed as a RAW with no corresponding length variable. This error can also happen if there is a mismatch in the length value set in the length variable and the length in the orlvstr or orlraw.

Action: Correct the external procedure code and set the length variable correctly.

ORA-06526: unable to load PL/SQL library

Cause: PL/SQL was unable to instantiate the library referenced by this referenced in the EXTERNAL syntax. This is a serious error and should normally not happen.

Action: Report this problem to customer support.

ORA-06530: reference to uninitialized composite

Cause: An object, LOB, or other composite was referenced as a left hand side without having been initialized.

Action: Initialize the composite with an appropriate constructor or whole-object assignment.

ORA-06531: reference to uninitialized collection

Cause: An element or member function of a nested table or VARRAY was referenced (where an initialized collection is needed) without the collection having been initialized.

Action: Initialize the collection with an appropriate constructor or whole-object assignment.

ORA-06532: subscript outside of limit

Cause: A subscript was greater than the limit of a VARRAY or non-positive for a varray or nested table.

Action: Check the program logic and increase the varray limit if necessary.

ORA-06533: subscript beyond count

Cause: An in-limit subscript was greater than the count of a varray or too large for a nested table.

Action: Check the program logic and explicitly extend if necessary.

ORA-06534: cannot access Serially Reusable package *name* in the context of a trigger

Cause: The program attempted to access a Serially Reusable package in the context of a trigger. Such an access is currently unsupported.

Action: Check the program logic and remove any references to Serially Reusable packages (procedure, function or variable references) which might happen in the context of a trigger.

ORA-06540: PL/SQL compilation error

Cause: A PL/SQL compilation error occurred. However, the user generally will not see this error message. Instead, there will be accompanying PLS-nnnnn error messages.

Action: See accompanying PLS-nnnnn error messages.

ORA-06541: PL/SQL: compilation error - compilation aborted

Cause: A PL/SQL compilation error occurred and the compilation was aborted. However, the user generally will not see this error message. Instead, there will be accompanying PLS-nnnnn error messages.

Action: See accompanying PLS-nnnnn error messages.

ORA-06544: PL/SQL: internal error, arguments:arg1, arg2, arg3, arg4, arg5, arg6, arg7, arg8

Cause: A PL/SQL internal error occurred.

Action: Report this as a bug; the first argument is the internal error number.

ORA-06545: PL/SQL: compilation error - compilation aborted

Cause: A PL/SQL compilation error occurred and the compilation was aborted completely without the compilation unit being written out to the backing store. Unlike ORA-06541, the user will always see this error along with the accompanying PLS-nnnnn error messages.

Action: See accompanying PLS-nnnnn error messages.

ORA-06550: line num, column num: str

Cause: A PL/SQL compilation error has occurred. The numbers given for line and column are the location in the PL/SQL block where the error occurred.

Action: Refer to the following PL/SQL messages for more information about the error.

ORA-06554: package DBMS_STANDARD must be created before using PL/SQL

Cause: The data dictionary script required by PL/SQL has not yet been run.

Action: See the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* and your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for more information.

ORA-06555: this name is currently reserved for use by user SYS

Cause: An attempt was made to create a user-owned package named STANDARD, DBMS_STANDARD, or DBMS_OUTPUT. This is not allowed.

Action: Choose another name for the package.

ORA-06556: the pipe is empty, cannot fulfill the UNPACK_MESSAGE request

Cause: There are no more items in the pipe.

Action: Check that the sender and receiver agree on the number and types of items placed on the pipe.

ORA-06557: null values are not allowed for any parameters to pipe ICD's

Cause: Internal error from the DBMS_PIPE package.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-06558: buffer in DBMS_PIPE package is full. No more items allowed

Cause: The pipe buffer size has been exceeded.

Action: Inspect the program to analyze the rate of input and output to the pipe. You might need to take items out of the pipe by executing `RECEIVE_MESSAGE`, or empty the entire pipe by executing `PURGE` on the pipe.

ORA-06559: wrong datatype requested, *type*, actual datatype is *type*

Cause: The sender put a different datatype on the pipe than that being requested, package `DBMS_PIPE`. The recognized datatypes and the corresponding numbers are: 6 - number, 9 - char, 12 - date.

Action: Check that the sender and receiver agree on the number and types of items placed on the pipe.

ORA-06560: pos, *num*, is negative or larger than the buffer size, *num*

Cause: Internal error from the `DBMS_PIPE` package.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

ORA-06561: given statement is not supported by package `DBMS_SQL`

Cause: Attempting to parse an unsupported statement using procedure `PARSE` provided by package `DBMS_SQL`.

Action: Only statements which begin with `SELECT`, `DELETE`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, `LOCK`, `BEGIN`, `DECLARE` or `<=` (PL/SQL label delimiter) are supported.

ORA-06562: type of OUT argument must match type of column or bind variable

Cause: An attempt was made to get the value of a column or a bind variable by calling procedure `COLUMN_VALUE` or `VARIABLE_VALUE` of package `DBMS_SQL`. However, the type of the given out argument was different from the type of the column or bind variable that was previously defined by calling procedure `DEFINE_COLUMN`, for defining a column, or `BIND_VARIABLE`, for binding a bind variable, of package `DBMS_SQL`.

Action: Pass in an OUT argument of the correct type when calling procedure `COLUMN_VALUE` or `VARIABLE_VALUE`. The right type is the type that was provided when defining the column or binding the bind variable.

ORA-06563: specified object cannot have subparts

Cause: The name to be resolved was specified with three parts (a.b.c) but the a.b part resolves to an object that does not have nested attributes. This can also happen with a two-part name, a.b.

Action: Specify a valid object.

ORA-06564: object *name* does not exist

Cause: The named object could not be found. Either it does not exist or you do not have permission to access it.

Action: Create the object or get permission to access it.

ORA-06565: cannot execute *name* from within stored procedure

Cause: The named procedure cannot be executed from within a stored procedure, function, or package. This function can only be used from PL/SQL anonymous blocks.

Action: Remove the procedure from the calling stored procedure.

ORA-06566: invalid number of rows specified

Cause: An invalid number of rows was specified in a call to the procedure DEFINE_COLUMN in the package DBMS_SQL. For a given parsed statement in a given cursor, all columns must be defined to have the same number of rows, so all the calls to DEFINE_COLUMN must specify the same number of rows.

Action: Specify a number that matches the number for previously defined columns.

ORA-06567: invalid number of values specified

Cause: An invalid number of values to be bound was specified in a call to the procedure BIND_VARIABLE in the package DBMS_SQL. For a given parsed statement in a given cursor, the same number of values must be bound for all bind variables, so all the calls to BIND_VARIABLE must specify the same number of values.

Action: Make sure that the same number of values are given for each of the bind variables.

ORA-06568: obsolete ICD procedure called

Cause: An obsolete ICD procedure was called by a PL/SQL program. The PL/SQL program was probably written for an earlier release of Oracle.

Action: Ensure that all PL/SQL packages are upgraded to the latest release of Oracle by following the upgrade instructions noted in the README document or by running the CATPROC.SQL script.

ORA-06569: collection bound by bind_array contains no elements

Cause: A collection with zero elements was bound to a bind variable in a call to procedure BIND_ARRAY in the package DBMS_SQL. In order to execute a

bind of a collection, the collection must contain at least one element. If no elements are present then at execute time there will be no value for this bind and the statement is meaningless.

Action: Fill the collection with the elements you want to bind and try the bind call again.

ORA-06570: shared pool object does not exist, cannot be pinned

Cause: The specified shared pool shared cursor could not be found. Therefore, it cannot be pinned.

Action: Make sure that a correct shared cursor name is given. Names are a string of the form “HHHHHHHHH,SDDDDDDDDDD” where the Hs are an 8-digit hex number from the “address” column of V\$SQLAREA, and the Ds are a 1- to 10-digit decimal number with an optional leading sign from the “hash_value” column.

ORA-06571: function *name* does not guarantee not to update database

Cause: There are two possible causes for this message:

- A SQL statement references a packaged PL/SQL function that does not contain a pragma that prevents the database from being updated.
- A SQL statement references a stand-alone, PL/SQL function that contains an instruction to update the database.

Action: If the referenced function is a packaged PL/SQL function: Recreate the PL/SQL function with the required pragma; be certain to include the “Write No Database State” (WNDS) argument in the argument list of the pragma.

If the referenced function is a stand-alone PL/SQL function: Do not use the function.

ORA-06572: function *name* has out arguments

Cause: A SQL statement references either a packaged or a stand-alone PL/SQL function that contains an OUT parameter in its argument list. PL/SQL functions referenced by SQL statements must not contain the OUT parameter.

Action: Recreate the PL/SQL function without the OUT parameter in the argument list.

ORA-06573: function *name* modifies package state, cannot be used here

Cause: There are two possible causes for this message:

- A SQL statement references a packaged PL/SQL function that does not contain a pragma containing the “Write no PackageState” (WNPS).

- A SQL statement references a stand-alone PL/SQL function that modifies a package state. A stand-alone PL/SQL function referenced by a SQL statement cannot modify a package state.

Action: If the function is a packaged PL/SQL function: recreate the function and include a pragma containing the “Write no Package State” (WNPS).

If the function is a stand-alone PL/SQL function: delete the function from the SQL statement.

ORA-06574: function *name* references package state, cannot execute remotely

Cause: There are two possible causes for this message:

- A remote packaged function or a remote-mapped, local packaged function that does not contain a pragma with the “Write no Package State” (WNPS) and “Read no Package State” (RNPS) arguments references a package state.
- A remote stand-alone function or a remote-mapped, local stand-alone function contains a reference to a package state that reads or writes a package variable.

Only local functions that are referenced in a SELECT list, VALUES clause of an INSERT statement, or SET clause of an UPDATE statement can modify a package state.

Action: If the function is a packaged function: Recreate the function and include a pragma containing the “Write no Package State” (WNPS) and “Read no Package State” (RNPS) arguments.

If the function is a stand-alone function: Do not call the function.

ORA-06575: function *name* is in an invalid state

Cause: A SQL statement references a PL/SQL function that is in an invalid state. Oracle attempted to compile the function, but detected errors.

Action: Check the SQL statement and the PL/SQL function for syntax errors or incorrectly assigned, or missing, privileges for a referenced object.

ORA-06580: Hash Join ran out of memory while keeping large rows in memory

Cause: Hash Join reserved 3 slots (each slot size = DB_BLOCK_SIZE * HASH_JOIN_MULTIBLOCK_IO_COUNT) for a row. If a row is larger than that, this error will be raised.

Action: Increase HASH_JOIN_MULTIBLOCK_IO_COUNT so that each joined row fits in a slot. HASH_AREA_SIZE may also need to be increased.

For more information about hashing and managing hash clusters, see the index entries on “hash clusters” in the *Oracle8 Server Application Developer’s Guide* and on “hashing, how to use” in *Oracle8 Server Tuning*.

06581-06591: European OEM Ports Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

06600-06699: SQL*Net Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

06700-06899: SQL*Net TLI Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

06900-06939: CMX Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

06950-06999: SQL*Net AppleTalk Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

07000-07099: SQL*Connect for DB2 Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

07100-07199: SQL*Connect for IMS Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

07200-07499: UNIX Messages

ORA-07200: slsid: ORACLE_SID not set

Cause: The environment variable (ORACLE_SID) is not set.

Action: Set ORACLE_SID environment variable.

ORA-07201: slhom: \$ORACLE_HOME variable not set in environment

Cause: \$(ORACLE_HOME) environment variable not set.

Action: Set \$ORACLE_HOME.

ORA-07202: sltn: invalid parameter to sltn

Cause: The sltn name translation routine was called with invalid arguments. The input or output strings were either NULL or 0 length. This is probably an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07203: sltn: attempt to translate a long environment variable

Cause: A string was passed to sltn containing a long environment variable. sltn accepts environment names of 30 or less characters.

Action: Shorten environment variable name to less than 30 characters.

ORA-07204: sltn: name translation failed due to lack of output buffer space

Cause: The sltn routine is given a maximum length buffer to expand the name into. An overflow of this buffer occurred. This is possibly an internal error.

Action: Verify output buffer length stored in sercose[0]. Path names are limited to 255 characters.

ORA-07205: slgtd: time error, unable to obtain time

Cause: Time() system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07206: slgtd: gettimeofday error, unable to obtain time

Cause: gettimeofday() system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07207: sigpidu: process ID string overflows internal buffer

Cause: The sigpidu routine is given a maximum length buffer to hold process ID string. An overflow of this buffer occurred. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07208: sfwfb: failed to flush dirty buffers to disk

Cause: The fsync system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07209: sfofi: file size limit was exceeded

Cause: The size of the file to be opened exceeded the OS limit imposed on this process.

Action: Run osh to increase the file size limit.

ORA-07210: slcpu: getrusage error, unable to get cpu time

Cause: Getrusage system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07211: slgcs: gettimeofday error, unable to get wall clock

Cause: gettimeofday system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned in OS reference manual. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07212: slcpu: times error, unable to get cpu time

Cause: Times system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07213: slgcs: times error, unable to get wall clock

Cause: Times system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned in OS reference manual. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07214: slgunm: uname error, unable to get system information

Cause: uname system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned in OS reference manual. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07215: slsget: getrusage error

Cause: Getrusage system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Look for information in OS reference. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07216: slghst: gethostname error, unable to get name of current host

Cause: Gethostname system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned in OS reference manual. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07217: sltln: environment variable cannot be evaluated

Cause: Getenv call returned a null pointer.

Action: Set the environment variable and try again.

ORA-07218: slkhst: could not perform host operation

Cause: UNIX system() call failed.

Action: Examine system error message.

ORA-07219: slspool: unable to allocate spooler argument buffer

Cause: Malloc failed to allocate space to hold spooler arguments. The process may have run out of heap space.

Action: Examine additional information returned in OS reference manual. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07220: slspool: wait error

Cause: Wait returned an error when waiting for spool job to complete. This is possibly a spooler program error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Refer to the OS reference manual. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07221: slspool: exec error, unable to start spooler program

Cause: Exec failed when starting line printer spooler command. It is likely that either the default line printer command, or ORACLE_LPPROG, is incorrectly set.

Action: Verify that the default line printer command and ORACLE_LPPROG are set correctly. Set ORACLE_LPPROG to working line printer spooler.

ORA-07222: slspool: line printer spooler command exited with an error

Cause: The line printer spooler exited with a non-zero return value. This probably indicates an error in spooling file.

Action: Verify that line printer spooler is up. Verify that ORACLE_LPPROG, and ORACLE_LPARG are set properly. Examine exit value returned for additional information.

ORA-07223: slspool: fork error, unable to spawn spool process

Cause: Fork system call failed to create additional process. It is probable that the resource limit has been reached.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Retry operation. Contact system administrator.

ORA-07224: sfnfy: failed to obtain file size limit; errno = numbers

Cause: The ulimit system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07225: sldext: translation error, unable to expand file name

Cause: Additional information returned is error returned from sltln.

Action: Examine additional information.

ORA-07226: rtneco: unable to get terminal mode

Cause: The ioctl call returned an error. The process may have run out of heap space.

Action: Examine additional information for errno. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07227: rtneco: unable to set noecho mode

Cause: The ioctl call returned an error. The process may have run out of heap space.

Action: Examine additional information for errno. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07228: rtecho: unable to restore terminal to echo mode

Cause: The ioctl call returned an error. The process may have run out of heap space.

Action: Examine additional information for errno. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07229: slcpuc: error in getting number of CPUs

Cause: Error in mpcntl system call.

Action: Examine errno. Contact system administrator.

ORA-07230: slemcr: fopen error, unable to open error file

Cause: Fopen failed to open file.

Action: Try to determine which file was not opened. Verify that the file exists and is accessible.

ORA-07231: slemcc: invalid file handle, seals do not match

Cause: Function was called with an invalid argument. The file handle used was not obtained by `slemcr`. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07232: slemcc: fclose error

Cause: An error was encountered when closing the file. The process may have run out of heap space.

Action: Contact system administrator.

ORA-07233: slemcw: invalid file handle, seals do not match

Cause: Function was called with an invalid file handle. File handle was not obtained by `slemcr`. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07234: slemcw: fseek error

Cause: Failure to seek to desired position in file. The process may have run out of heap space. This is possibly an internal error.

Action: Verify that the error message file is intact. Try to regenerate error message file. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07235: slemcw: fwrite error

Cause: Failure to write item to file. The process may have run out of heap space. This is possibly a permissions problem.

Action: Retry operation.

ORA-07236: slemop: open error

Cause: Failure to open error file. This is possibly a permissions problem.

Action: Verify permission on error message file. Examine additional information for `errno`.

ORA-07237: slemcl: invalid file handle, seals do not match

Cause: Function was called with an invalid file handle. Handle was not obtained by previous call to `slemop`. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07238: slemcl: close error

Cause: Failure to close file. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Contact system administrator. Examine additional information for errno.

ORA-07239: slemrd: invalid file handle, seals do not match

Cause: Function was called with invalid file handle. Handle was not obtained by call to slemop. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07240: slemrd: seek error

Cause: Failure to seek to desired position in file. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Verify that error file is still intact. Verify space on device. Contact system administrator. Examine additional information for errno.

ORA-07241: slemrd: read error

Cause: Failure to read file. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Verify that error file is intact. Regenerate error message file. Contact Oracle Support. Examine additional information for errno.

ORA-07242: slembfn: translation error, unable to translate error file name

Cause: Additional information indicates error returned from sltln.

Action: Examine additional information.

ORA-07243: sftget: supplied buffer not big enough to hold entire line

Cause: The fgets call read only part of the line, because the supplied buffer was not big enough. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support. Additional information indicates how big the supplied buffer was.

ORA-07244: ssfccf: create file failed, file size limit reached

Cause: An attempt was made to create a file that exceeds the process's file size limit.

Action: Run osh to raise the file size limit.

ORA-07245: sfccf: unable to lseek and write the last block

Cause: An attempt was made to move and write to a bad device address.

Action: Examine errno. There may be a lack of space on device.

ORA-07246: sfofi: open error, unable to open database file

Cause: sfofi returns an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07247: sfrfb: read error, unable to read requested block from database file

Cause: sfrfb returns an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07248: sfwfb: write error, unable to write database block

Cause: sfwfb returns an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07249: slsget: open error, unable to open /proc/pid

Cause: Open() returns an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Verify that /proc has the correct permissions.

ORA-07250: spcre: semget error, unable to get first semaphore set

Cause: An error occurred when trying to get first semaphore set.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that system is configured to have semaphores. Verify that enough semaphores are available. Additional information indicates how many semaphores were requested.

ORA-07251: spcre: semget error, could not allocate any semaphores

Cause: Semget failed to even allocate a single semaphore. Either they are all in use, or the system is not configured to have any semaphores.

Action: Verify that all semaphores are in use. Verify that system is configured to have semaphores. Examine errno.

ORA-07252: spcre: semget error, could not allocate semaphores

Cause: semget system call returned an error. There is possibly a resource limit problem.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that enough semaphores are available in system. If additional errors occur in destroying the semaphore sets, then sercose[0] will be non-zero. If this occurs, remove the semaphore sets using ipcrm.

ORA-07253: spdes: semctl error, unable to destroy semaphore set

Cause: semctl system call returned an error.

Action: Verify semaphore sets. This may require manual cleanup. Examine additional information returned. Consult OS reference manual.

ORA-07254: spdcr: translation error while expanding \$ORACLE_HOME/bin/oracle

Cause: An error occurred while translating the name of the oracle executable.

Action: Examine sercose[0] for error returned from sltln. Perhaps \$(ORACLE_HOME) is not set correctly.

ORA-07255: spini: cannot set up signal handler

Cause: System failed to set up signal handler.

Action: Examine errno and sercose[0] for the signal number that failed.

ORA-07256: sptrap: cannot set up signal handler to catch exceptions

Cause: System failed to set up signal handler to catch exceptions.

Action: Examine errno and sercose[0] for the signal number that failed.

ORA-07257: spdcr: translation error expanding program name

Cause: Error occurred when expanding program name ora_PNAME_sid. The result of this translation is put in argv[0] of oracle process.

Action: Examine error returned by sltln returned in sercose[0].

ORA-07258: spdcr: fork error, unable to create process

Cause: An error occurred when creating a new process.

Action: Examine errno. Perhaps a system limit on the number of processes has been exceeded.

ORA-07259: spdcr: exec error, detached process failed in startup

Cause: An oracle detached process died shortly after startup. Wait() indicates that a child process terminated.

Action: Examine \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory for trace or core files. Examine errno.

ORA-07260: spdcr: wait error

Cause: Wait system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07261: spdde: kill error, unable to send signal to process

Cause: Kill system call returned an error. This is possibly an attempt to destroy an already gone process.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07262: sptpa: sptpa called with invalid process ID

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07263: sptpa: kill error

Cause: Kill system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine errno. Additional information indicates the process ID tested.

ORA-07264: spwat: semop error, unable to decrement semaphore

Cause: Semop system call returned an error. Semaphore set may not exist.

Action: Examine errno. Semaphore ID is returned in sercose[0]. Verify semaphore set exists. A possible cause for this error is that a "shutdown abort" was done while this process was running.

ORA-07265: sppst: semop error, unable to increment semaphore

Cause: Semop system call returned an error. Semaphore set may not exist.

Action: Examine errno. Semaphore ID is returned in sercose[0]. Verify semaphore set existence. A possible cause for this error is that a "shutdown abort" was done while this process was running.

ORA-07266: sppst: invalid process number passed to sppst

Cause: Function was passed an invalid oracle process ID. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07267: spwat: invalid process number

Cause: Function was passed an invalid oracle process ID. This is an internal error.

Action: Additional information indicates the invalid process ID.

ORA-07268: szguns: getpwuid error

Cause: Getpwuid() failed to find an entry in the passwd file for a user.

Action: Add an entry for the user in the passwd file.

ORA-07269: spdcr: detached process died after exec

Cause: Detached process successfully execed, but died shortly thereafter.

Action: Examine termination code for information about why process exited. Look for core dump or trace file. Additional information indicates exit code and termination status.

ORA-07270: spalck: setitimer error, unable to set interval timer

Cause: An error occurred while trying to set an interval timer. This is probably a porting problem.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07271: spwat: invalid oracle process number

Cause: Function was called with an invalid oracle process number (0). This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07272: spwat: invalid semaphore set ID

Cause: Semaphore ID fetched from SGA was not initialized to valid value. Additional information returned is semaphore set index, and oracle process number. This is an internal error.

Action: Verify semaphore set index. Verify oracle process number.

ORA-07273: sppst: invalid semaphore ID

Cause: Semaphore ID fetched from SGA contained an invalid value. Additional information returned is semaphore set index and oracle process number. This is an internal error.

Action: Verify semaphore set index. Verify oracle process number.

ORA-07274: spdcr: access error, access to oracle denied

Cause: Failure to access oracle program. Verify that \$ORACLE_HOME/bin/oracle or \$ORABCKPRG exist and are executable.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07275: unable to send signal to process

Cause: The kill system call returned an error. This is possibly an attempt to signal a process which does not exist.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07276: no dba group in /etc/group

Cause: A group has not been set up for dba users.

Action: Contact system administrator. Set up dba group in /etc/group.

ORA-07277: spdde: illegal pid passed as argument

Cause: A 0 pid was passed to spdde. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07278: splon: ops\$username exceeds buffer length

Cause: Splon constructed an ops\$username logon which exceeded the allotted buffer space.

Action: Use a shorter UNIX username or use an Oracle username. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07279: spcre: semget error, unable to get first semaphore set

Cause: An error occurred when trying to get first semaphore set.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that system is configured to have semaphores. Verify that enough semaphores are available. Additional information indicates how many semaphores were requested.

ORA-07280: slsget: unable to get process information

Cause: The ioctl call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information for errno. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07281: slsget: times error, unable to get cpu time

Cause: Times system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07282: sksaprd: string overflow

Cause: The internal buffer is not big enough to hold the archive control string. This is an internal restriction.

Action: Try a shorter archive control string.

ORA-07283: sksaprd: invalid volume size for archive destination

Cause: An invalid volume size was specified.

Action: Specify a valid volume size in the archive control string.

ORA-07284: sksaprd: volume size specification not terminated properly

Cause: Some non-numeric text follows the volume size specification.

Action: Enter a correct archive control string.

ORA-07285: sksaprd: volume size should not be specified for a disk file

Cause: Volume size was specified for a disk file.

Action: If archiving to a disk file, do not specify its volume size.

ORA-07286: sksagdi: cannot obtain device information

Cause: Stat on the log archiving device failed.

Action: Examine the returned OSD error for the reason of failure.

ORA-07287: sksagdi: unsupported device for log archiving

Cause: Log archiving to this device is unsupported.

Action: Try log archiving to a supported device.

ORA-07290: sksagdi: specified directory for archiving does not exist

Cause: The specified path name is not a directory.

Action: Verify that the archive destination directory exists.

**ORA-07300: smscre: translation error while expanding \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
sgade fsid.dbf**

Cause: Failure of sltln(\$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf) in smscre.

Action: Examine additional return error for more information.

**ORA-07301: smscre: \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf file already exists
when creating sga**

Cause: The sgade f file should not exist when trying to create the SGA. Otherwise a running instance could be clobbered. The error from sltln is stored in sercose[0].

Action: Verify that database is really down, and delete the sgade f file. This should only happen when system has crashed with the database up. Cleaning up sgade f files can be done out of /etc/rc.

**ORA-07302: smscre: create failure in creating \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade f-
sid.dbf**

Cause: Create() failed when trying to create the sgade f file.

Action: Verify permissions on \$(ORACLE_HOME)/dbs directory.

ORA-07303: smscre: illegal database buffer size

Cause: The database buffer size must be a multiple of the database block size and less than the maximum block size.

Action: DB_BLOCK_SIZE parameter is correct in init.ora.

ORA-07304: smscre: illegal redo buffer size

Cause: The redo buffer size must be a multiple of machine block size.

Action: Verify that the LOG_BUFFER init.ora parameter is correct.

ORA-07305: sms1sg: ftok error in creating sga

Cause: The ftok() library call failed in sms1sg().

Action: Verify that the \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf file exists. If it does, then this is a possible system failure. Perhaps System V compatibility is not enabled.

ORA-07306: sms1sg: shmget error, unable to get a shared memory segment

Cause: Error in shmget. The code fails to find a single segment large enough for the entire SGA, but cannot continue to the next allocation model because of a fatal error.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that enough shared memory is available on the system to fit the entire SGA.

ORA-07307: sms1sg: shmat error, unable to attach sga

Cause: Failed to attach shared memory segment, after having gotten it.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that the SGA attach address is valid.

ORA-07308: smscre: write error when writing \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf file

Cause: Write call failed in smscre. Possibly, the device is out of space.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07309: smscre: close error, unable to close \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf file

Cause: Close system call returned an error. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07310: smscre: unable to create sga

Cause: All SGA allocation models have been tried, but none succeeded. This is possibly an Oracle system error.

Action: Try reconfiguring the UNIX kernel to fit the entire SGA into one segment.

ORA-07311: smsdes: name translation failure of sgade fsid.dbf file name

Cause: Failure to expand out \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf file name.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are properly set. Examine error number from sltln returned for additional error.

ORA-07312: smsdes: open error, unable to open sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Open failed when trying to open sgadef.dbf file. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Verify errno. Verify that sgadef.dbf file exists.

ORA-07313: smsdes: read error, unable to read sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Read system call returned an error when attempting to read \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf.

Action: Examine errno. Sgadef file may be corrupted or incompatible with Oracle version.

ORA-07314: smsdes: shmctl error when trying to destroy shared memory segment

Cause: Shmctl(IPC_RMID) called failed when trying to destroy shared memory segment. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that shared exist. It may be necessary to manually remove segments.

ORA-07315: smsdes: close error, unable to close sgadef.dbf file

Cause: An error occurred in close(), when closing sgadef.dbf file. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Verify that sgadef.dbf file has been deleted.

ORA-07316: smsdes: unlink error, unable to destroy sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Unlink() error occurred when attempting to destroy sgadef.dbf file.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that sgadef.dbf file has been destroyed. This may require manual cleanup.

ORA-07317: smsget: translation error when expanding sgadef.dbf filename

Cause: Error occurred translating \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are set correctly. Examine error returned from sltln for additional error.

ORA-07318: smsget: open error when opening sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Failure to open sgadef.dbf file. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that sgadef.dbf file exists.

ORA-07319: smsget: read error when trying to read sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Read had an error when reading sgadef.dbf file.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that the file exists and is correct size.

ORA-07320: smsget: shmat error when trying to attach sga

Cause: Failure to attach segment. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Examine errno. Sercose[0] returns segment ID. Verify that segment exists and that permissions are correct.

ORA-07321: smsget: shmat error, unable to attach segment at requested address

Cause: sercose[0] returns segment ID.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07322: smsget: close error, unable to close sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Failure to close sgadef.dbf file. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Retry.

ORA-07323: smsfre: shmdt error, unable to delete sga

Cause: Problem deleting shared segments.

Action: Retry. Examine errno. This may require manual cleanup of shared memory segments.

ORA-07324: smpall: malloc error while allocating pga

Cause: Malloc library routine returned an error. Possibly, it is out of swap space.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07325: smsacx: malloc error when allocating context area

Cause: Malloc library routine returned an error. Possibly, it is out of swap space.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07326: smsfre: attempt to free un-mapped sga

Cause: Smsfre was called when the SGA was not mapped. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07327: smpdal: attempt to destroy pga when it was not mapped

Cause: smpdal was called when the PGA had not been previously created. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07328: smsmax: cannot guess the maximum size for a segment

Cause: shmget system call returned a fatal error.

Action: Examine errno. Additional information indicates the SGA model attempted.

ORA-07329: smscsg: too many shared memory segments

Cause: The internal data structure which holds segment information is full.

Action: Reconfigure the UNIX kernel to have bigger segments.

ORA-07330: smsnsg: unable to allocate the fixed portion of the SGA

Cause: The fixed portion of the SGA is too big to fit contiguously into one segment.

Action: Reconfigure the UNIX kernel to have bigger segments.

ORA-07331: smsnsg: unable to allocate the variable portion of the SGA

Cause: The variable portion of the SGA is too big to fit contiguously into one segment.

Action: Reconfigure the UNIX kernel to have bigger segments.

ORA-07332: smsnsg: unable to allocate redo buffers

Cause: Redo block size is too big, preventing each buffer from being allocated contiguously.

Action: Reconfigure the UNIX kernel to have bigger segments, or reduce the value of LOG_BUFFER parameter in init.ora.

ORA-07333: smsnsg: unable to allocate database buffers

Cause: Database block size is too big, preventing each buffer from being allocated contiguously.

Action: Reconfigure the UNIX kernel to have bigger segments, or reduce the value of DB_BLOCK_SIZE parameter in init.ora.

ORA-07334: smsnsg: too many shared memory segments

Cause: The internal data structure which holds segment information is full.

Action: Reconfigure the UNIX kernel to have bigger segments.

ORA-07335: smsmat: ftok error in creating sga

Cause: The ftok() library call failed in smsmat().

Action: Verify that sgadef.dbf file exists. If it does, then this is a possible system failure. Perhaps System V compatibility is not enabled. Additional information indicates the SGA model attempted.

ORA-07336: smsmat: shmget error, unable to get a shared memory segment

Cause: Error in shmget.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that enough shared memory is available on the system to fit the entire SGA. Additional information indicates the SGA model attempted.

ORA-07337: smsmat: shmat error, unable to attach sga

Cause: Failed to attach shared memory segment, after having gotten it.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that SGA attach address is valid. Additional information indicates the SGA model attempted.

ORA-07338: smscre: cannot test for existence of the sga file

Cause: The access system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine errno returned and verify the permission on the sga file.

ORA-07339: spcre: maximum number of semaphore sets exceeded

Cause: The internal buffer is not big enough to hold the number of semaphore set identifiers requested.

Action: Reconfigure OS to have more semaphores per set.

ORA-07390: sftopn: translate error, unable to translate file name

Cause: An error occurred while expanding the file name to open. Additional information returns error generated in translation routine.

Action: Lookup additional error code for further information.

ORA-07391: sftopn: fopen error, unable to open text file

Cause: fopen library routine returned an error.

Action: Verify existence and permissions.

ORA-07392: sftcls: fclose error, unable to close text file

Cause: fclose library routine returned an error. This is possibly an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07400: slemtr: translated name for the message file is too long

Cause: The name for the message file overflows internal buffer.

Action: Try making the complete path-name of the message file shorter by reorganizing the directory hierarchy.

ORA-07401: spttrap: cannot restore user exception handlers

Cause: The system failed to restore user exception handlers.

Action: Examine errno and sercose[0] for the signal number that failed.

ORA-07402: sprst: cannot restore user signal handler

Cause: The system failed to restore user signal handlers.

Action: Examine errno and sercose[0] for the signal number that failed.

ORA-07403: sfanfy: db_writers parameter not valid

Cause: The DB_WRITERS parameter in init.ora exceeds the system-dependent maximum, or is less than 0.

Action: Change the DB_WRITERS parameter in init.ora.

ORA-07404: sfareq: Timeout occurred waiting for request to complete

Cause: The master database writer timed out waiting for a write or close to complete. One of the database writers may have stopped running.

Action: Examine all database writer trace files. Shut down the database and try to warm start.

ORA-07406: slbtpd: invalid number

Cause: An impossible request for binary to decimal conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07407: slbtpd: invalid exponent

Cause: An impossible request for binary to decimal conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07408: slbtpd: overflow while converting to packed decimal

Cause: An impossible request for binary to decimal conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07409: slpdtb: invalid packed decimal nibble

Cause: An impossible request for decimal to binary conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07410: slpdtb: number too large for supplied buffer

Cause: An impossible request for decimal to binary conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07411: slgfn: full path name too big for supplied buffer

Cause: The supplied buffer is not big enough to hold the full path name.

Action: The construction of the full path name cannot be performed.

ORA-07412: sfaslvr: error getting entry in asynchronous write array

Cause: One of the database writer processes failed to locate its entry in the SGA.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07415: slpath: allocation of memory buffer failed

Cause: Malloc() failed to allocate buffer for storing ORACLE_PATH. System has run out of heap space.

Action: Additional information indicates errno.

ORA-07416: slpath: pathname construction failed; lack of output buffer space

Cause: The slpath routine is given a maximum length buffer to expand the name into. An overflow of this buffer occurred. This is possibly an internal error.

Action: Examine output buffer length stored in sercose[0] and constructed pathname length in sercose[1].

ORA-07417: sfareq: One or more database writers not active

Cause: One or more of the database writer processes is no longer running.

Action: Examine the trace files for the database writers. Shut down the database and try to warm start.

ORA-07418: sfareq: database writer got error in timing function

Cause: An error occurred when the database writer called the system timing function.

Action: Examine the database writer trace file. Shut down database and try to warm start.

ORA-07419: sfareq: database writer got error in timing function

Cause: An error occurred when the database writer called the system timing function.

Action: Examine the database writer trace file. Shut down database and try to warm start.

ORA-07425: sdpri: error names in translating dump file location

Cause: An oracle error occurred when translating the location of the dump file.

Action: Examine the error code.

ORA-07426: spstp: cannot obtain the location of dbs directory

Cause: An oracle error occurred when translating the location of the dbs directory.

Action: Examine additional information for the error returned from sltn.

ORA-07427: spstp: cannot change directory to dbs

Cause: chdir system call returned an error. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Examine additional information for the OS error code.

ORA-07428: smsgsg: ftok() returned error in calculating key for sga

Cause: The ftok() library call failed in smsgsg().

Action: Verify that the \$ORACLE_HOME/sgadefsid.dbf file exists. If it does, this is a possible system failure. Perhaps System V compatibility is not enabled. The additional information indicates the segment where the error occurred.

ORA-07429: smsgsg: shmget() failed to get segment

Cause: A shared memory segment used for all or part of the SGA failed to be retrieved.

Action: Use the system error number in the error message to determine why the segment failed to be retrieved. If it does not exist, shutdown the database using the "abort" option, and then restart it. If the get failed because the permissions are incorrect, verify that the ownership of the oracle executable is the same as that on the shared memory segment.

ORA-07430: smsgsg: calculated and stored keys do not match

Cause: When `smsgsg()` gets a segment, it re-calculates the key for the segment. It then compares the value against the value stored in the `sgadef` file. If they do not match, then the file is probably corrupt.

Action: Shutdown the database and restart it.

ORA-07431: fork failed

Cause: The server process failed to fork a child process.

Action: Verify that there are enough system resources to support another process. The user or system process limit may have been exceeded, or the amount of free memory or swap space may be temporarily insufficient.

ORA-07432: unable to perform nested sleep

Cause: An attempt was made to make a process sleep when it was already sleeping. This platform does not support this capability.

Action: Try the `SLEEP` command when the process is not sleeping.

ORA-07440: WMON process terminated with error

Cause: The wakeup monitor process died.

Action: Warm start instance.

ORA-07441: function address must be aligned on address byte boundary

Cause: An improperly aligned function address was specified.

Action: Use a properly aligned function address.

ORA-07442: function address must be in the range number to number

Cause: An invalid function address was specified.

Action: Use a valid function address.

ORA-07443: function function not found

Cause: An invalid function name was specified.

Action: Use a valid function name.

ORA-07444: function address address is not readable

Cause: An invalid function name/address was specified.

Action: Use a valid function name/address.

ORA-07445: exception encountered: core dump [exception]

Cause: An OS exception occurred which should result in the creation of a core file. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07446: sdnfy: bad value 'value' for parameter name

Cause: The directory specified as the value for the stated parameter failed to be used.

Action: Verify that the directory specified is a valid directory/file specification.

ORA-07447: ssarena: usinit failed

Cause: oracle failed to create a shared arena file.

Action: Use sercerno field to determine cause of failure.

ORA-07448: ssarena: maximum number of shared arenas exceeded

Cause: oracle attempted to create more shared arena files than permitted.

Action: Raise the value for MAX_ARENA in init.ora.

ORA-07449: sc: usnewlock failed

Cause: oracle failed to acquire a shared arena lock.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno to determine the cause of failure.

ORA-07450: sms1sg: vm_mapmem error, unable to create shared memory

Cause: Error in vm_mapmem. Failed to create SGA as a single shared memory segment.

Action: Examine result code returned in sercose[0].

ORA-07451: sms1sg: shared memory attach address incorrect

Cause: The vm_mapmem system call attached the SGA at an incorrect location.

Action: Verify that the SGA attach address is valid.

ORA-07452: sms1sg: failed to change SGA inheritance

Cause: The vm_inherit system called failed to change the inheritance of the SGA. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code returned in sercose[0].

ORA-07453: smsmat: vm_mapmem error, unable to create shared memory

Cause: Error in vm_mapmem. Failure to create a segment of the SGA.

Action: Examine result code returned in sercerno.

ORA-07454: smsmat: shared memory attach address incorrect

Cause: The vm_mapmem system call attached an SGA segment at an incorrect location.

Action: Verify that the SGA attach address is valid.

ORA-07455: smsmat: failed to change SGA segment inheritance

Cause: The vm_inherit system call failed to change the inheritance of a segment of the SGA. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code returned in sercerrno.

ORA-07456: smsmax: cannot get cluster size

Cause: The cluster_stat system call failed to return status for the cluster. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercose[0].

ORA-07457: smsdes: name translation failure of sgadef.dbf file name

Cause: Failure to expand out \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf file name.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are properly set. Examine error number returned from sltn in sercose[0].

ORA-07458: smsdes: close error, unable to close sgadef.dbf

Cause: An error occurred in close while closing the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Verify that the sgadef.dbf file has been deleted.

ORA-07459: smsvmfcrc: name translation failure of sgadef.dbf file name

Cause: Failure to expand out \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf file name.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are properly set. Examine error number returned from sltn in sercose[0].

ORA-07460: smsvmfcrc: sgadef.dbf already exists when creating SGA

Cause: The file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf should not exist when trying to create the SGA; otherwise, a running instance could be clobbered.

Action: Verify that the database is down, and delete the sgadef.dbf file. This should only happen when the machine crashed with the database up.

ORA-07461: smsvmfcrc: create failure in creating sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Open failed when trying to create the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf.

Action: Verify permissions on the \$(ORACLE_HOME)/dbs directory.

ORA-07462: smsget: name translation error of sgadef.dbf file name

Cause: Failure to expand out \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf file name.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are properly set. Examine error number returned from sltn in sercose[0].

ORA-07463: smsget: open error when opening sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Open failed when opening the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf exists.

ORA-07464: smsget: vm_mapmem or vm_allocate error when trying to attach SGA

Cause: The vm_mapmem or vm_allocate system call failed when attempting to attach a segment of the SGA.

Action: Examine result code returned in sercerrno. SGA segment number returned in sercose[1].

ORA-07465: smsget: shared memory attach address incorrect

Cause: The vm_mapmem system call attached an SGA segment at an incorrect location.

Action: Verify that the segment exists and that the SGA attach address is valid.

ORA-07466: smsget: failed to change SGA segment inheritance

Cause: The vm_inherit system call failed to change the inheritance of a segment of the SGA. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code returned in sercerrno.

ORA-07467: smsget: close error, unable to close sgadef.dbf file

Cause: An error occurred in close while closing the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07468: spwat: mset error, unable to set semaphore

Cause: The mset routine returned an error. Semaphore may not exist.

Action: Examine result code in sercerrno. Semaphore number returned in sercose[0].

ORA-07469: sppst: mclear error, unable to clear semaphore

Cause: The mclear routine returned an error. Semaphore may not exist.

Action: Examine result code in sercerrno. Semaphore number returned in sercose[0].

ORA-07470: snclget: cannot get cluster number

Cause: The cluster_status system call failed to get status information for the current cluster. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercose[0].

ORA-07471: snclrd: name translation error of sgadef.dbf file name

Cause: Failure to expand out \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf file name.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are properly set. Examine error number returned from sltn in sercose[0].

ORA-07472: snclrd: open error when opening sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Open failed when opening the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf exists.

ORA-07473: snclrd: read error when trying to read sgadef.dbf file

Cause: Read had an error when reading sgadef.dbf file.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that file exists and is correct size.

ORA-07474: snclrd: close error, unable to close sgadef.dbf file

Cause: An error occurred in close, while closing the file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-07475: slsget: cannot get vm statistics

Cause: The vm_statistics system call failed to get virtual memory statistics. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerrno.

ORA-07476: slsget: cannot get mapped memory statistics

Cause: The vm_mapmem system call failed to get mapped memory statistics. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07477: scgcmn: lock manager not initialized

Cause: Lock manager must be initialized before converting locks. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07478: scgcmn: cannot get lock status

Cause: lm_stat_lock failed. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07479: scgcmn: cannot open or convert lock

Cause: lm_open or lm_open_convert failed. Possible lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

**ORA-07480: snchmod: cannot change permissions on \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
sgalm.dbf**

Cause: When creating an instance, snlmini failed to change the permissions on \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgalm.dbf.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07481: snlmatt: cannot attach to lock manager instance

Cause: lm_attach failed to attach to lock manager instance. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07482: snlmini: cannot create lock manager instance

Cause: lm_create failed to create lock manager instance.

Action: Verify permissions on \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs, and remove \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgalm.dbf if it exists, then retry.

ORA-07483: snlkget: cannot convert(get) lock

Cause: lm_convert failed to convert(get) lock. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07484: snlkput: cannot convert(put) lock

Cause: lm_convert failed to put lock value. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07485: `scg_get_inst`: cannot open instance number lock

Cause: `lm_open` failed. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07486: `scg_get_inst`: cannot convert(get) instance number lock

Cause: `lm_convert` failed to get lock value. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07487: `scg_init_lm`: cannot create lock manager instance

Cause: `lm_create` failed. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07488: `scgrcl`: lock manager not initialized

Cause: Lock manager must be initialized before releasing locks. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07489: `scgrcl`: cannot get lock status

Cause: `lm_stat_lock` failed during lock release/cancel. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07490: `scgrcl`: cannot convert lock

Cause: `lm_convert` failed during lock release/cancel. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07491: `scgrcl`: cannot cancel lock request

Cause: `lm_cancel` failed during lock release/cancel. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in `sercerno`.

ORA-07492: `scgrcl`: cannot close lock

Cause: `lm_close` failed during lock release/cancel. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07493: scgrcl: lock manager error

Cause: An error was encountered releasing the lock. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07494: scgcm: unexpected error

Cause: Unknown or unexpected error code. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07495: spwat: lm_wait failed

Cause: lm_wait failed. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07496: sppst: lm_post failed

Cause: lm_post failed. This is possibly a lock manager failure.

Action: Examine result code in sercerno.

ORA-07497: sdpri: cannot create trace file 'file'; errno = error

Cause: The trace file cannot be created for writing.

Action: Verify if the dump directory exists, and whether it is writable.

ORA-07498: spstp: unable to open /dev/resched

Cause: The rescheduling driver /dev/resched is not found or is not working properly.

Action: Examine installation of the Oracle rescheduling driver in the AIX kernel.

ORA-07499: spglk: cannot reschedule

Cause: The rescheduling driver /dev/resched is not open. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

07500-07999: VAX/VMS Messages

ORA-07500: scglaa: \$cantim unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$CANTIM returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07501: scgtoa: \$deq unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$DEQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07502: scgcmn: \$enq unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$ENQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07503: scgcmn: \$setimr unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$SETIMR returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07504: scgcmn: \$hiber unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$HIBER returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07505: scggt: \$enq parent lock unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$ENQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07506: scgrl: \$deq unexpected return on lockid name

Cause: VMS system service \$DEQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07507: scgcm: unexpected lock status condition

Cause: A global locking system service returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message (if any), and refer to VMS documentation, or contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07508: scgfal: \$deq all unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$DEQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07509: scgfal: \$deq parent lock unexpected return

Cause: VMS system service \$DEQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07510: scgbrm: \$getlki unexpected return on lockid name

Cause: VMS system service \$GETLKI returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07511: sscggtl: \$enq unexpected return for master termination lock

Cause: VMS system service \$ENQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07512: sscggtl: \$enq unexpected return for client termination lock

Cause: VMS system service \$ENQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07513: sscgctl: \$deq unexpected return on cancel of term. lock

Cause: VMS system service \$DEQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07514: scgcan: \$deq unexpected return while canceling lock

Cause: VMS system service \$DEQ returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07534: scginq: \$getlki unexpected return on lockid name

Cause: VMS system service \$GETLKI returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07548: sftopn: Maximum number of files already open

Cause: Too many test files open. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07549: sftopn: \$OPEN failure

Cause: VMS system service \$OPEN failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07550: sftopn: \$CONNECT failure

Cause: VMS system service \$OPEN failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07551: sftcls: \$CLOSE failure

Cause: VMS system service \$CLOSE failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07552: sftget: \$GET failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GET failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07561: szprv: \$IDTOASC failure

Cause: VMS system service \$IDTOASC failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07562: sldext: extension must be 3 characters

Cause: An extension was found, but it is of improper length. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07563: sldext: \$PARSE failure

Cause: VMS system service \$PARSE failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07564: sldext: wildcard in filename or extension

Cause: A wildcard was used in the file name.

Action: Reenter the file name completely.

ORA-07565: sldext: \$SEARCH failure

Cause: VMS system service \$SEARCH failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07568: slspool: \$OPEN failure

Cause: VMS system service \$OPEN failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07569: slspool: \$CLOSE failure

Cause: VMS system service \$CLOSE failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07570: szrfc: \$IDTOASC failure

Cause: VMS system service \$IDTOASC failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07571: szrfc: \$FIND_HELD failure

Cause: VMS system service \$FIND_HELD failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07572: szrfc: insufficient rolename buffer space

Cause: An OS role name was too long.

Action: Re-define the role name to be of correct length.

ORA-07573: slkhst: could not perform host operation

Cause: VMS system service LIB\$SPAWN failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07574: szrfc: \$GETUAI failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETUAI failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07576: sspexst: \$GETJPIW failure on process ID number

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07577: no such user in authorization file

Cause: An attempt was made to set an INTERNAL password (for either DBA or OPER privilege), but the corresponding VMS account (either ORA__DBA or ORA__OPER) hasn't been created yet.

Action: Add a VMS account for ORA__DBA and/or ORA__OPER before trying to set a password for them.

ORA-07578: szprv: \$FIND_HELD failure

Cause: VMS system service \$FIND_HELD failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07579: spini: \$DCLEXH failure

Cause: VMS system service \$PARSE failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07580: spstp: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07581: spstp: cannot derive SID from unexpected process name

Cause: A background process did not have name of correct form.

Action: If the job name was changed, restore it. Otherwise, this is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07582: spstp: ORA_SID has illegal value

Cause: The ORA_SID must exist and be less than 6 characters.

Action: Consult the VMS Installation Guide for information on setting the SID.

ORA-07584: spdcr: invalid value for ORA_sid_(proc_)PQLS_item

Cause: A logical name used to set a detached process quota value has an invalid value (probably non-numeric).

Action: Examine the values of these logical names. Correct the one in error and retry.

ORA-07585: spdcr: \$PARSE failure

Cause: VMS system service \$PARSE failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07586: spdcr: \$SEARCH failure

Cause: VMS system service \$SEARCH failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07587: spdcr: \$CREPRC failure

Cause: VMS system service \$CREPRC failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07588: spdcr: \$GETJPIW get image name failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07589: spdde: system ID not set

Cause: The logical name ORA_SID doesn't translate to a valid value.

Action: Examine the value of ORA_SID in the process that gets the error, and correct the installation or command procedures that caused ORA_SID to be set incorrectly.

ORA-07590: spdde: \$DELPRC failure

Cause: VMS system service \$DELPRC failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07591: spdde: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07592: sspgprv: Error obtaining required privileges

Cause: While obtaining needed privileges, an error was returned from SYSSSETPRV. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07593: ssprprv: Error release privileges

Cause: While releasing privileges, an error was returned from SYSSSETPRV. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07594: spiip: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07595: sppid: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07596: sptpa: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07597: spguns: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07598: spwat: \$SETIMR failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07599: spwat: \$SCHDWK failure

Cause: VMS system service \$\$SCHDWK failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07600: slkmm: \$GETSYIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETSYIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07601: spguno: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07602: spgto: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07605: szprv: \$ASCTOID failure

Cause: VMS system service \$ASCTOID failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07606: szprv: \$CHKPRO failure

Cause: VMS system service \$CHKPRO failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07607: szaud: \$\$SNDOPR failure

Cause: VMS system service \$\$SNDOPR failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07608: szprv: \$GETUAI failure

Cause: VMS system service \$GETUAI failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07609: szprv: \$HASH_PASSWORD failure

Cause: VMS system service \$HASH_PASSWORD failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07610: \$GETJPIW failed in retrieving the user's MAC privileges

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07612: \$GETUAI failed in retrieving the user's clearance level

Cause: VMS system service \$GETUAI failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07613: \$GETJPIW failed in retrieving the user's process label

Cause: VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07614: \$CHANGE_CLASS failed in retrieving the user's process label

Cause: VMS system service \$CHANGE_CLASS failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to SEVMS documentation.

ORA-07615: \$CHANGE_CLASS failed in retrieving the specified file label

Cause: VMS system service \$CHANGE_CLASS failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to SEVMS documentation.

ORA-07616: \$CHANGE_CLASS failed in retrieving the specified device label

Cause: VMS system service \$CHANGE_CLASS failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to SEVMS documentation.

ORA-07617: \$FORMAT_CLASS failed translating the binary label to a string

Cause: VMS system service \$FORMAT_CLASS failed because the given binary classification was not valid.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to SEVMS documentation.

ORA-07618: \$IDTOASC failed translating a secrecy level

Cause: VMS system service \$IDTOASC failed while looking up the string representation in the rights database of a secrecy level.

Action: Define the entry in the rights database which the binary label specified references.

ORA-07619: \$IDTOASC failed translating an integrity level

Cause: VMS system service \$IDTOASC failed while looking up the string representation in the rights database of an integrity level.

Action: Define the entry in the rights database which the binary label specified references.

ORA-07620: smscre: illegal database block size

Cause: An illegal database block size was specified in the parameter file. It must be positive, a multiple of 512, and less than the maximum physical I/O data size.

Action: Change db_block_size in the parameter file to conform to these limits.

ORA-07621: smscre: illegal redo block size

Cause: An illegal redo log buffer size was specified in the parameter file. It must be positive and a multiple of 512.

Action: Change log_buffer in the parameter file to conform to these limits.

ORA-07622: smscre: \$CREATE failure

Cause: While creating the system global area (SGA) backing file, VMS system service \$CREATE failed.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07623: smscre: \$CRMPSC failure

Cause: While creating the system global area (SGA), VMS system service \$CRMPSC failed.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07624: smsdes: \$DGBLSC failure

Cause: While deleting the system global area (SGA), VMS system service \$DGBLSC failed.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07625: smsget: \$MGBLSC failure

Cause: While mapping the system global area (SGA) during logon, VMS system service \$MGBLSC failed. Probably, oracle has not been started up.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation. Start up oracle if it is not already started.

ORA-07626: smsget: sga already mapped

Cause: An attempt to map the SGA during logon failed, because it was already mapped. This is an internal error.

Action: Exit program and try again. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07627: smsfre: \$CRETVA failure

Cause: While unmapping the system global area (SGA) during logoff, VMS system service \$CRETVA failed.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07628: smsfre: sga not mapped

Cause: An attempt to unmap the SGA during logoff failed, because it was not mapped. This is an internal error.

Action: Exit program and try again. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07629: smpall: \$EXPREG failure

Cause: While extending the program global area (PGA), VMS system service \$EXPREG failed. This often happens when the virtual memory page count quota is exceeded.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07630: smpdal: \$DELTVA failure

Cause: While deleting the program global area (PGA) during logoff, VMS system service \$DELTVA failed.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07631: smcacx: \$EXPREG failure

Cause: While creating or extending a context area, VMS system service \$EXPREG failed. This often happens when the virtual memory page count quota is exceeded.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07632: smsrcx: \$DELTVA failure

Cause: While deleting a context area, VMS system service \$DELTVA failed.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07633: smsdbp: illegal protection value

Cause: The buffer debug function was called with an illegal value. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07634: smsdbp: \$CRETVA failure

Cause: While attempting to set protection in the database buffer debug mechanism, VMS system service \$CRETVA failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07635: smsdbp: \$SETPRT failure

Cause: While attempting to set protection in the database buffer debug mechanism, VMS system service \$SETPRT failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07636: smsdbp: \$MGBLSC failure

Cause: While attempting to set protection in the database buffer debug mechanism, VMS system service \$MGBLSC failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07637: smsdbp: buffer protect option not specified when sga created

Cause: An attempt was made to change the buffer protect mode, when the SGA was not created with buffer protect debug option. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07638: smsget: SGA pad area not large enough for created SGA

Cause: An attempt was made to map an SGA with software in which the SGA pad area isn't large enough.

Action: Create a smaller SGA, or relink the software with a larger pad.

ORA-07639: smscre: SGA pad area not large enough (number bytes required)

Cause: An attempt was made to create an SGA with software where the SGA pad area isn't large enough.

Action: Create a smaller SGA, or relink the software with a larger pad.

ORA-07640: smsget: SGA not yet valid. initialization in progress

Cause: An attempt was made to map to the SGA while it was being initialized.

Action: Wait until initialization is complete, and try again.

ORA-07641: smscre: unable to use the system pagefile for the SGA

Cause: The system global area (SGA) backing file failed to allocate using the system pagefile, because the system-wide limit on global pages has been exceeded.

Action: Either increase the VMS system parameter GBLPAGFIL, or use a disk file as the SGA backing file.

ORA-07642: smprtset: \$CMKRNL failure

Cause: While attempting to set the protection of a region of memory, an error was returned from the \$CMKRNL system service.

Action: Examine the system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07643: smsalo: SMSVAR is invalid

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Report this error to Oracle Support; provide the init.ora file.

ORA-07645: sszfs!: \$CHANGE_CLASS failure

Cause: While attempting to set the label on a file, SEVMS service \$CHANGE_CLASS failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to SEVMS system documentation.

ORA-07646: sszfck: \$CREATE failure

Cause: While attempting to create a file, VMS system service \$CREATE failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS system documentation.

ORA-07647: sszfck: \$OPEN failure

Cause: While attempting to reopen a file, VMS system service \$OPEN failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS system documentation.

ORA-07650: sigunc: \$GETJPIW failure

Cause: While attempting to get the user's terminal device name, user name, user program name, or process name during logon, VMS system service \$GETJPIW failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07655: slsprom:\$STRNLOG failure

Cause: While attempting to translate SYSS\$INPUT during a prompt for a password, VMS system service \$STRNLOG failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07656: slsprom:\$GETDVI failure

Cause: While attempting to get device characteristics during a prompt for a password, VMS system service \$GETDVI failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07657: slsprom:\$ASSIGN failure

Cause: While prompting for a password, VMS system service \$ASSIGN failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07658: slsprom:\$QIOW read failure

Cause: While prompting for a password, VMS system service \$QIOW failed.

Action: Examine the system message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07665: ssrexhd: recursive exception encountered exception

Cause: A VMS exception occurred while executing in the oracle exception handler. The message includes the signal number, first and second signal arguments, and exception PC, PSL and R0. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07670: \$IDTOASC failed translating a secrecy category

Cause: VMS system service \$IDTOASC failed while looking up the string representation in the rights database of a secrecy category.

Action: Define the entry in the rights database which the binary label specified references.

ORA-07671: \$IDTOASC failed translating an integrity category

Cause: VMS system service \$IDTOASC failed while looking up the string representation in the rights database of an integrity category.

Action: Define the entry in the rights database which the binary label specified references.

ORA-07672: \$PARSE_CLASS failed translating the string into a binary label

Cause: SEVMS system service \$PARSE_CLASS failed because the given string did not represent a valid classification.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to SEVMS documentation.

ORA-07680: sou2os: another call to oracle currently executing

Cause: A call to the oracle shared image entry point occurred from within the shared image. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07681: sou2os: An error occurred while initializing oracle

Cause: While attempting to set up the dispatch vectors for the shared image, an error occurred. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07682: sou2os: set kernel dispatch fail err

Cause: During oracle shared image entry, a dispatch to kernel mode failed.

Action: Verify that the shared image is installed with the CMKRNL privilege, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07683: sou2os: \$SETPRV reset error

Cause: During an attempt to restore user privileges at oracle shared image exit, VMS system service \$SETPRV failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07684: sou2os: supervisor stack reset error

Cause: During an attempt to restore the supervisor-mode stack at oracle shared image exit, VMS system service \$SETSTK failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07685: sou2os: supervisor stack set error

Cause: During an attempt to set the oracle supervisor-mode stack at oracle shared image entry, VMS system service \$SETSTK failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07700: sksarch: interrupt received

Cause: An interrupt was received while archiving the logs.

Action: Retry operation.

ORA-07701: sksatln: internal exception: output buffer too small

Cause: Overflow of buffer for parsing archive control text string. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07702: unrecognized device type in archive text

Cause: Unrecognized device type in archive text. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07703: error in archive text: need '/' after device type

Cause: The archive control text in the ARCHIVE command is invalid. The device type (to indicate a file or tape) must be followed by a '/'.

Action: Refer to the SQLDBA Guide for the proper syntax of the text.

ORA-07704: error in archive text: need ':' after device name

Cause: The archive control text in the ARCHIVE command is invalid. The device name must be followed by a ':'.

Action: Refer to the SQLDBA Guide for the proper syntax of the text.

ORA-07705: sksaprs: device name buffer too small

Cause: The buffer supplied for the device name is too small. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07706: error in archive text: need disk file name

Cause: The archive control text in the ARCHIVE command is invalid. The disk file name is missing.

Action: Refer to the SQLDBA Guide for the proper syntax of the text.

ORA-07707: error in archive text: need tape label name

Cause: The archive control text in the ARCHIVE command is invalid. The tape label name is missing.

Action: Refer to the SQLDBA Guide for the proper syntax of the text.

ORA-07708: sksaprs: tape label name buffer too small

Cause: The buffer supplied for the tape label is too small. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07709: sksaprs: archiving to a remote host is not allowed

Cause: The user specified a remote disk for archiving via DECnet.

Action: Archive to a disk on the local host.

ORA-07710: sksaprs: file name buffer too small

Cause: The buffer supplied for the file name is too small. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07713: sksamtd: could not mount archival device (SYSSMOUNT failure)

Cause: VMS system service SYSSMOUNT failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07715: sksadtd: could not dismount archival device (SYSSDISMNT failure)

Cause: VMS system service SYSSDISMNT failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07716: sksachk: invalid device specification for ARCHIVE

Cause: VMS system service SYSSGETDVI failed.

Action: Specify a valid device in ARCHIVE control string.

ORA-07717: sksaalo: error allocating memory

Cause: VMS system service LIB\$GET_VM failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07718: sksafre: error freeing memory

Cause: VMS system service LIB\$FREE_VM failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07721: scgcm: not enough OS resource to obtain system enqueue

Cause: A call to sys\$enq returned an error indicating that the operating system lacked the resources necessary to create a lock. This is caused by the messages SSS_EXENQLM or SSS_INSFMEM.

Action: Free up some of the required resource to allow the creation of the required lock.

ORA-07740: slemop: incorrect handle size (programming error)

Cause: Structures used for reading error message files do not match. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07741: slemop: \$OPEN failure

Cause: VMS system service \$OPEN failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07742: slemop: \$CONNECT failure

Cause: VMS system service \$CONNECT failed.

Action: Examine system error message, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07743: slemop: incorrect error file attributes

Cause: An error message file has incorrect format.

Action: Unless an error file has been changed, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07744: slemcl: invalid error message file handle

Cause: Seal in passed in handle does not match correct value. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07745: slemcl: \$CLOSE failure

Cause: VMS system service \$CLOSE failed.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07746: slemrd: invalid error message file handle

Cause: Seal in passed in handle does not match correct value. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07747: slemrd: \$READ failure

Cause: VMS system service \$READ failed.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07750: slemcr: fopen failure

Cause: An attempt to create a message file failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07751: slemcr: malloc failure

Cause: An attempt to allocate a cache for a newly-created message file failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07753: slemcf: fseek before write failure

Cause: An attempt to seek before writing a message file cache element failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07754: slemcf: fwrite failure

Cause: An attempt to write a message file cache element failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07755: slemcf: fseek before read failure

Cause: An attempt to seek before reading a message file cache element failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07756: slemcf: fread failure

Cause: An attempt to read a message file cache element failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07757: slemcc: invalid handle

Cause: The seal in a passed-in handle does not match correct value. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07758: slemcw: invalid handle

Cause: The seal in a passed-in handle does not match correct value. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07759: slemtr: invalid destination

Cause: The destination string provided to the function is too short. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07760: slemtr: \$open failure

Cause: the \$open service failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07800: slbtpd: invalid number

Cause: An impossible request for binary to decimal conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07801: slbtpd: invalid exponent

Cause: An impossible request for binary to decimal conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07802: slbtpd: overflow while converting to packed decimal

Cause: An impossible request for binary to decimal conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07803: slpdtb: invalid packed decimal nibble

Cause: An impossible request for decimal to binary conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07804: slpdtb: number too large for supplied buffer

Cause: An impossible request for decimal to binary conversion was made.

Action: This conversion cannot be performed.

ORA-07820: sspscn: SYSSCRELNM failure

Cause: An error was returned from the SYSSCRELNM function.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07821: sspsdn: SYSSDELLNM failure

Cause: An error was returned from the SYSSDELLNM function.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07822: sspscm: SYSSCREMBX failure

Cause: An error was returned from the SYSSCREMBX function while trying to create the process dump mailbox.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07823: sspsqr: \$QIO failure

Cause: An error was returned from \$QIO while trying to queue a read to the process dump mailbox.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07824: sspain: \$SETIMR failure

Cause: An error was returned from SYSSSETIMR while trying to queue a process spin-watch timer.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07825: sspsck: \$QIO failure at AST level

Cause: An error was returned from SYSSQIO while trying to read the process dump mailbox.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07826: sspscm: SYSSGETDVIW failure

Cause: An error was returned from SYSSGETDVIW while trying to get information about the process dump mailbox.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07840: sllfop: LIB\$GET_VM failure

Cause: An error was returned from LIB\$GET_VM while attempting to allocate memory for an I/O vector.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07841: sllfop: SYSSOPEN failure

Cause: An error was returned from SYSSOPEN while attempting to open the data file for reading.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07842: sllfcl: SYSSCLOSE failure

Cause: An error was returned from SYSSCLOSE while attempting to close the input data file.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07843: sllfcl: LIB\$FREE_VM failure

Cause: An error was returned from LIB\$FREE_VM while attempting to free the memory for the I/O vector.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07844: sllfop: LIB\$GET_VM failure

Cause: An error was returned from LIB\$GET_VM while attempting to allocate memory for data and index buffers.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07845: sllfcl: LIB\$FREE_VM failure

Cause: An error was returned from LIB\$FREE_VM while attempting to free memory used by data and index buffers.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07846: sllfop: number byte record too big for number byte user buffer

Cause: The longest record in the file will not fit into the largest data buffer that can be allocated.

Action: Modify the RMS file to have smaller records.

ORA-07847: sllfop: \$CONNECT failure

Cause: An error was returned by SYSS\$CONNECT while attempting to open the data file.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07848: sllfrb: \$GET failure

Cause: An error was returned by SYSS\$GET while attempting to read the data file.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07849: sllfsk: \$GET failure

Cause: An error was returned by SYSS\$GET while attempting to skip records in the input file.

Action: Examine system error, and refer to VMS documentation.

ORA-07850: sllfop: bad option

Cause: A bad option to loader Fixed= is one legal option.

Action: Examine documentation.

ORA-07860: osnsoi: error setting up interrupt handler

Cause: An error occurred while setting up the control interrupt handler. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-07880: sdopnf: internal error

Cause: A list of all files open by this process failed to be obtained. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

08000-08174: Data Accessing Messages

This section lists messages generated when Oracle is accessing data or database objects.

ORA-08000: maximum number of session sequence lists exceeded

Cause: This is an internal error message not normally issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-08001: maximum number of sequences per session exceeded

Cause: An operation requested a resource that was unavailable. The maximum number of user sequences per session is specified by the initialization parameter `DC_SEQUENCES`. When this maximum is reached, no more requests are processed.

Action: Try the operation again in a few minutes. If this error occurs often, shut down Oracle, increase the `DC_SEQUENCES` parameter in the initialization parameter file, and restart Oracle.

ORA-08002: name.CURRVAL is not yet defined in this session

Cause: Sequence `CURRVAL` was selected before sequence `NEXTVAL` was referenced.

Action: Select `NEXTVAL` from the sequence before selecting `CURRVAL`.

ORA-08003: sequence name.NEXTVAL exceeds internal limits

Cause: The sequence was created with unsafe values for some of the parameters. The calculation of `NEXTVAL` cannot be made because it exceeds the legal representation size.

Action: Alter or recreate the sequence number with legal limits.

ORA-08004: name.NEXTVAL str [MIN][MAX]VALUE and cannot be instantiated

Cause: The requested value of `NEXTVAL` is greater than `MAXVALUE` or less than `MINVALUE`.

Action: Alter the sequence so that a new value can be requested and try again.

ORA-08005: specified row does not exist

Cause: A row with the given `ROWID` does not exist in any of the specified tables.

Action: Check the query for a misspelled `ROWID` or table name and try again.

ORA-08006: specified row no longer exists

Cause: The row has been deleted by another user since the operation began.

Action: No action required.

ORA-08008: another instance is mounted with USE_ROW_ENQUEUEES = num

Cause: The shared instance being started does not have the same value for the `USE_ROW_ENQUEUEES` initialization parameter as already-running instances.

Action: Make sure all instances' initialization parameter files specify the same value for the `USE_ROW_ENQUEUEES` parameter and try again.

ORA-08100: index is not valid - see trace file for diagnostics

Cause: There is an error in the index validated by `VALIDATE INDEX`.

Action: Check the relevant trace file. If the problem is not resolvable, contact customer support.

ORA-08101: index key does not exist root dba num, dba num num

Cause: The system detected a possible inconsistency in an index. This is an internal error message that is not normally issued.

Action: Send the trace file to customer support, along with a description of the circumstances that produced the error. Customer support will need the numbers given in the message.

ORA-08102: index key not found, obj# num, dba num num

Cause: The system detected a possible inconsistency in an index. This is an internal error message that is not normally issued.

Action: Send the trace file to customer support, along with a description of the circumstances that produced the error. Customer support will need the numbers given in the message.

ORA-08103: object no longer exists

Cause: The object has been deleted by another user since the operation began.

Action: Remove references to the object.

08175-08190: Discrete Transaction Messages

ORA-08175: discrete transaction restriction violated name

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an action that is not currently supported in a discrete transaction.

Action: Rollback the transaction and retry it as a normal transaction.

ORA-08176: cannot continue consistent read for the table/index - no undo records

Cause: Oracle encountered an operation that does not generate undo records. For example, the operation might have been an attempt to create an index by performing a direct load or executing a discrete mode transaction.

Action: Retry the operation with a different snapshot time. If using an index, retry the operation without using the index.

ORA-08177: cannot serialize access for this transaction

Cause: Oracle encountered data changed by an operation that occurred after the start of this serializable transaction.

Action: In read/write transactions, retry the intended operation or transaction.

ORA-08178: illegal SERIALIZABLE clause specified for user INTERNAL

Cause: An attempt was made to specify the SERIALIZABLE mode for user INTERNAL. Serializable mode is not supported for user INTERNAL.

Action: Reconnect as another user and retry the SET TRANSACTION command.

08200-08399: nCUBE Messages

ORA-08200: scggc: failed to open lock

Cause: The lock manager failed to open a lock.

Action: Verify that enough memory is available, and retry the operation.

ORA-08201: scggc: failed to convert lock

Cause: The lock manager failed to convert a lock.

Action: Retry the operation.

ORA-08202: scgcc: failed to close lock

Cause: The lock manager encountered an error closing a lock.

Action: Examine the lock manager status returned for additional information.

ORA-08203: scgcan: failed to cancel a pending convert request

Cause: The lock manager encountered an error cancelling a convert request.

Action: Examine the lock manager status returned for additional information.

ORA-08204: scgcm: unexpected lock manager return code

Cause: The lock manager returned an unexpected value.

Action: Examine the lock manager status returned for additional information.

ORA-08205: ora_addr: ORACLE_SID not set in environment

Cause: The environment variable ORACLE_SID is not set.

Action: Set the ORACLE_SID environment variable.

ORA-08206: ora_addr: cannot translate address file name

Cause: Failure to translate \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadefsid.dbf.

Action: Ensure that \$ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID are properly set.

ORA-08207: ora_addr: cannot open address file

Cause: The address file failed to open.

Action: Verify that ORACLE is up. Verify that the file \$(ORACLE_HOME)/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf exists and has correct permissions.

ORA-08208: ora_addr: cannot read from address file

Cause: The address file could not be read.

Action: Verify that the file \$(ORACLE_HOME)/dbs/sgade fsid.dbf exists and contains a single line of text.

ORA-08209: scngrs: SCN not yet initialized

Cause: The System Commit Number has not yet been initialized.

Action: Contact Oracle Support

ORA-08210: requested I/O error

Cause: The oracle executable requested that an I/O error be returned for this operation.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08230: smscre: failed to allocate SGA

Cause: The n_core system call failed. This is possibly due to insufficient memory.

Action: Specify a smaller number of buffers. Verify init.ora parameters.

ORA-08231: smscre: unable to attach to SGA

Cause: The process cannot attach to the SGA. This happens if either the listener cannot attach, or if the process cannot communicate with the listener.

Action: Verify that the instance is up and running. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08232: smsdes: cannot detach from SGA

Cause: Probably, the listener process has died.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08233: smsdes: cannot unmap SGA

Cause: The n_core system call failed while detaching from the SGA.

Action: Note nCX error. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08234: smsget: cannot get instance listener address

Cause: The instance listener address failed to be read from the sgadef file.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are set correctly. Additional information gives error return from ora_addr.

ORA-08235: smsget: listener not on this node

Cause: A process is wishing to attach to the SGA is on a different node from its instance's listener.

Action: Verify that \$(ORACLE_HOME) and (ORACLE_SID) are set correctly. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08236: smsget: cannot share subcube with listener

Cause: The n_share call failed. This is possibly because the listener has died.

Action: Verify that the listener is running, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08237: smsget: SGA region not yet created

Cause: Attempting to attach to an SGA which has not yet been created.

Action: Verify that the instance is running. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08238: smsfre: cannot detach from SGA

Cause: The n_core system call failed while detaching from the SGA.

Action: Examine nCX error, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08240: snlmatt: parallel server name too long

Cause: The file name of the lock manager address file is too long.

Action: Use a shorter parallel server name.

ORA-08241: snlmatt: cannot attach to lock manager

Cause: Failure to attach to lock manager. This is possibly because it is not running.

Action: Additional information is lock manager return code. Verify that lock manager is running.

ORA-08242: snlmdet: cannot detach from lock manager

Cause: An error was encountered detaching from the lock manager.

Action: Additional information is lock manager return code. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08260: ora_addr: cannot open nameserver

Cause: A process failed to connect to the nameserver.

Action: Verify that the nameserver is up and running. Additional information gives nameserver's returned status.

ORA-08261: ora_addr: cannot find name in nameserver

Cause: The listener nameserver entry for an instance failed to be found.

Action: Verify that the nameserver is up and running. Additional information gives nameserver's returned status.

ORA-08262: ora_addr: ORACLE_PSRV undefined

Cause: The parallel server name ORACLE_PSRV was undefined.

Action: Set the environment variable ORACLE_PSRV, and try again.

ORA-08263: ora_addr: cannot free listener address

Cause: The listener nameserver entry failed to free.

Action: Additional information gives nameserver's returned status. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08264: ora_addr: cannot close nameserver

Cause: The connection to the nameserver failed to close.

Action: Additional information gives nameserver's returned status. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08265: create_ora_addr: cannot open nameserver

Cause: A process failed to connect to the nameserver.

Action: Verify that the nameserver is up and running. Additional information gives nameserver's returned status.

ORA-08266: create_ora_addr: cannot register name in nameserver

Cause: The listener's addressing information failed to register.

Action: Verify that the nameserver is up and running. Additional information gives nameserver's returned status.

ORA-08267: destroy_ora_addr: cannot close nameserver

Cause: The connection to the nameserver failed to close.

Action: Additional information gives nameserver's returned status. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08268: create_ora_addr: cannot close nameserver

Cause: The connection to the nameserver failed to close.

Action: Additional information gives nameserver's returned status. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08269: destroy_ora_addr: cannot destroy name

Cause: The listener's addressing information failed to be removed.

Action: Additional information gives nameserver's returned status. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08270: sksachk: Illegal archival control string

Cause: Archive files failed to be created with the given archival control string.

Action: Verify that the volume exists.

ORA-08271: sksabl: buffer size not large enough for archive control string

Cause: The given archival control string expands into too many characters.

Action: Reduce archive control string length.

ORA-08274: out of memory for environment variable

Cause: There is insufficient memory to return the requested value.

Action: Reduce memory usage and retry.

ORA-08275: environment variable unset

Cause: The requested environment variable is not set.

Action: Ensure that the variable name requested is correct.

ORA-08276: no room in nameserver for pid

Cause: There is no room to record the pid for a background process.

Action: Shutdown abort, and restart the database.

ORA-08277: cannot set environment variable

Cause: There is insufficient memory to expand the environment.

Action: Reduce memory usage and retry.

ORA-08278: cannot get CPU statistics

Cause: Failure to retrieve CPU times, because n_stat failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08308: sllfop: cannot open file

Cause: Oracle failed to open a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08309: sllfop: cannot fstat file

Cause: Oracle failed to obtain information about an open file.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08310: sllfop: bad value for recsize

Cause: An illegal value for the record size was specified.

Action: Specify a value for the recsize option that is greater than 0.

ORA-08311: sllfop: bad value for maxrecsize

Cause: An illegal value for the maximum record size was specified.

Action: Specify a value for the maxrecsize option that is greater than 0.

ORA-08312: sllfop: unrecognized processing option

Cause: An unrecognized processing option was specified.

Action: Examine the Oracle for nCUBE 2 User's Guide for valid options.

ORA-08313: sllfop: could not allocate buffers

Cause: Memory for the load buffers failed to allocate.

Action: Reduce the maximum record size. Eliminate any unnecessary processes on the current node before running SQL*Loader again.

ORA-08314: sllfcf: error closing file

Cause: An error occurred trying to close a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08315: sllfrb: error reading file

Cause: An error occurred trying to read from a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08316: sllfsk: error seeking in file

Cause: The lseek system call returned an error.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08317: sllfsk: error seeking in file

Cause: The lseek system call returned an error.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08318: sllfsk: error reading file

Cause: An error occurred trying to read from a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08319: sllfsk: error reading file

Cause: An error occurred trying to read from a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX errno returned for additional information.

ORA-08320: scnget: call to scnget before scnset or scnfnfnd

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08321: scnmin: NOT IMPLEMENTED YET

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08322: scnmin: open/convert of bias lock failed

Cause: A call to the lkmgr failed to open and convert the bias lock.

Action: Verify that the lkmgr is up.

ORA-08323: scnmin: close of bias lock failed

Cause: A call to the lkmgr failed to close the bias lock.

Action: Verify that the lkmgr is up.

ORA-08330: printing not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to automatically spool a file to the printer.

Action: None.

ORA-08331: wait operation timed out

Cause: The oracle executable timed out waiting for an event.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-08332: rollback segment number specified not available

Cause: (same as 1545)

Action: (same as 1545). Also, verify that enough rollback segments have been created for the number of instances you are trying to start.

ORA-08340: this command not allowed on nCUBE, only one thread is ever used

Cause: An illegal command was executed for the nCUBE platform.

Action: There is no need to issue this command.

ORA-08341: on nCUBE, this command can only be executed from instance 1

Cause: A command that can only be issued on instance 1 was issued elsewhere.

Action: Log on to instance 1 and repeat the command.

ORA-08342: srope: failed to open a redo server connection

Cause: An error occurred trying to connect to the redo server.

Action: The OS specific error message should tell you what to do.

ORA-08343: srclose: failed to close a redo server connection

Cause: An error occurred trying to close the redo server connection.

Action: The OS specific error message should tell you what to do.

ORA-08344: srapp: failed to send redo data to the redo server

Cause: An error occurred trying to send redo to the redo server.

Action: The OS specific error message should tell you what to do.

ORA-08362: scgcm: out of memory in lock manager

Cause: The lock manager ran out of memory.

Action: Reduce the number of locks specified in the GC_FILES_TO_LOCKS and GC_ROLLBACK_LOCKS init.ora parameters, or increase the number of lock manager processes.

08401-08499: PL/SQL Utility Packages for Procedural Gateway Messages

ORA-08401: invalid compiler name: *name*

Cause: An invalid compiler name was passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine.

Action: Correct the compiler name parameter in the PL/SQL code that called the conversion routine.

ORA-08412: error encountered in WMSGBSIZ, size for WMSGBLK is not big enough for warning message

Cause: The WMSGBSIZ is the maximum size for warning message block, it is recommended to be 1024 bytes to 8 kbytes.

Action: Defined WMSGBLK of size between 1k to 8k bytes and update the WMSGBSIZ to the size of WMSGBLK.

ORA-08413: invalid compiler type in FORMAT parameter at *name*

Cause: An invalid compiler type was defined in the format control block. The format control block is invalid.

Action: Check to be sure that the format parameter was built by MAKE_RAW_TO_NUMBER_FORMAT or MAKE_NUMBER_TO_RAW_FORMAT and that it was not accidentally overwritten or modified by the PL/SQL procedure.

ORA-08414: error encountered in *name*

Cause: The function <routine> returned an error. Where <routine> may be:
RAW_TO_NUMBER
NUMBER_TO_RAW
RAW_TO_NUMBER_FORMAT
NUMBER_TO_RAW_FORMAT
MAKE_NUMBER_TO_RAW_FORMAT
MAKE_RAW_TO_NUMBER_FORMAT

Action: This message will be preceded by messages providing details about the error. Check those messages to determine what action to take.

ORA-08429: raw data has invalid digit in display type data

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine contained invalid data. The picture mask parameter specified a digit, but the corresponding input from the raw data did not contain a valid digit.

Action: Either the input data is incorrect, or the picture mask is incorrect. Correct the appropriate item.

ORA-08430: raw data missing leading sign

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine had no leading sign, but the mask options parameter specified a leading sign.

Action: Correct the input raw data or the mask options so that they match.

ORA-08431: raw data missing zero as defined in picture

Cause: The picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine contained a zero, but the corresponding input from the raw data was not a zero.

Action: Either the input data is incorrect, or the picture mask is incorrect. Correct the appropriate item.

ORA-08432: raw data has invalid floating point data

Cause: The input raw data passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine contained invalid floating point data.

Action: Correct the input raw data.

ORA-08433: invalid picture type in convert raw to number

Cause: The picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine contained non-numeric characters, but the conversion was to a numeric data type.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08434: raw data has invalid trailing sign

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine had no trailing sign, but the mask options parameter specified a trailing sign.

Action: Correct the input raw data or the mask options so that they match.

ORA-08435: PICTURE MASK missing the leading sign when SIGN IS LEADING specified

Cause: The input MASK passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine had no leading sign, but the mask options parameter specified a leading sign.

Action: Correct the input raw data or the mask options so that they match.

ORA-08436: raw data has invalid sign digit

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine had an invalid sign digit in the position where the picture mask specified a sign.

Action: Correct the input raw data or the picture mask so that they match.

ORA-08437: invalid picture type in picture mask

Cause: The picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG NUMBER_TO_RAW conversion routine contained non-numeric characters, but the conversion was to a numeric data type.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08440: raw buffer is too short to hold converted data

Cause: The output raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG NUMBER_TO_RAW conversion routine was not large enough to contain the results of the conversion based on the picture mask.

Action: Increase the raw buffer size to the size necessary to hold the entire result of the conversion.

ORA-08441: closed parenthesis missing in picture mask

Cause: A closed parenthesis was missing from the picture mask passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine.

Action: Correct the picture mask.

ORA-08443: syntax error in BLANK WHEN ZERO clause in mask options

Cause: A syntax error was found in the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause in the mask options parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: BLANK ZERO, BLANK ZEROS, BLANK ZEROES, BLANK WHEN ZERO, BLANK WHEN ZEROS, and BLANK WHEN ZEROES.

Action: Correct the mask options parameter.

ORA-08444: syntax error in JUSTIFIED clause in mask options

Cause: A syntax error was found in the JUSTIFIED clause in the mask options parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: JUST, JUST RIGHT, JUSTIFIED, and JUSTIFIED RIGHT.

Action: Correct the mask options parameter.

ORA-08445: syntax error in SIGN clause in mask options

Cause: A syntax error was found in the SIGN clause in the mask options parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: SIGN, LEADING SIGN, LEADING SEPARATE SIGN, LEADING SEPARATE CHARACTER SIGN, TRAILING SIGN, TRAILING SEPARATE SIGN, TRAILING SEPARATE CHARACTER SIGN IS LEADING, SIGN IS LEADING, SEPARATE SIGN IS LEADING, SEPARATE CHARACTER SIGN IS TRAILING, SIGN IS TRAILING, SEPARATE SIGN IS TRAILING, and SEPARATE CHARACTER.

Action: Correct the mask options parameter.

ORA-08446: syntax error in SYNCHRONIZED clause in mask options

Cause: A syntax error was found in the SYNCHRONIZED clause in the mask options parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications

are: SYNC, SYNC LEFT, SYNC RIGHT, SYNCHRONIZED, SYNCHRONIZED LEFT, and SYNCHRONIZED RIGHT.

Action: Correct the mask options parameter.

ORA-08447: syntax error in USAGE clause in mask options

Cause: A syntax error was found in the USAGE clause in the mask options parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: USAGE, DISPLAY USAGE, COMP USAGE, COMP-3 USAGE, COMP-4 USAGE, COMPUTATIONAL USAGE, COMPUTATIONAL-3 USAGE, COMPUTATIONAL-4 USAGE IS, DISPLAY USAGE IS, COMP USAGE IS, COMP-3 USAGE IS, COMP-4 USAGE IS, COMPUTATIONAL USAGE IS, COMPUTATIONAL-3 USAGE IS, and COMPUTATIONAL-4.

Action: Correct the mask options parameter.

ORA-08448: syntax error in DECIMAL-POINT environment clause

Cause: A syntax error was found in the DECIMAL-POINT environment clause parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: DECIMAL-POINT IS COMMA.

Action: Correct the environment clause parameter.

ORA-08449: invalid numeric symbol found in picture mask

Cause: An invalid numeric symbol was found in the picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08450: invalid specification of CR in picture mask

Cause: The CR suffix was incorrectly specified in the picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. The CR suffix can only appear at the end of a picture mask.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08451: invalid specification of DB in picture mask

Cause: The DB suffix was incorrectly specified in the picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. The DB suffix can only appear at the end of a picture mask.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08452: specification of E in picture mask is unsupported

Cause: The floating point exponent symbol “E” was specified in the picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. The floating point data type is currently not supported by the UTL_PG conversion routines.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter, and the data, if necessary.

ORA-08453: more than one V symbol specified in picture mask

Cause: The picture mask passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine contained more than one decimal point indicator “V”. Only one decimal point indicator is allowed in the picture mask.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08454: more than one S symbol specified in picture mask

Cause: The picture mask passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine contained more than one operational sign indicator “S”. Only one operational sign indicator is allowed in the picture mask.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter.

ORA-08455: syntax error in CURRENCY SIGN environment clause

Cause: A syntax error was found in the CURRENCY SIGN environment clause parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: CURRENCY SIGN IS x, where x is a valid currency sign.

Action: Correct the environment clause parameter.

ORA-08456: no sign in picture mask but SIGN clause in mask options

Cause: The picture mask parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine contained no sign symbol, “S”, “+”, or “-”, but the mask options parameter contained a SIGN clause. A sign symbol is required in the picture mask parameter when the mask options parameter contains a SIGN clause.

Action: Correct the picture mask parameter or the mask options parameter.

ORA-08457: syntax error in SEPARATE CHARACTER option of SIGN clause

Cause: A syntax error was found in the SEPARATE CHARACTER option of the SIGN clause in the mask options parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine. Valid specifications are: SEPARATE and SEPARATE CHARACTER.

Action: Correct the mask options parameter.

ORA-08458: invalid format parameter

Cause: The format parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine was invalid. The format parameter should have been built by a prior call to either MAKE_RAW_TO_NUMBER_FORMAT or MAKE_NUMBER_TO_RAW_FORMAT.

Action: Check to be sure that the format parameter was built by MAKE_RAW_TO_NUMBER_FORMAT or MAKE_NUMBER_TO_RAW_FORMAT and that it was not accidentally overwritten or modified by the PL/SQL procedure.

ORA-08459: invalid format parameter length

Cause: The format parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine was not the correct length. Format parameters must be 2048 bytes in length.

Action: Check to be sure that the format parameter was built by MAKE_RAW_TO_NUMBER_FORMAT or MAKE_NUMBER_TO_RAW_FORMAT and that it was not accidentally overwritten or modified by the PL/SQL procedure.

ORA-08460: invalid environment clause in environment parameter

Cause: The environment parameter passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine contained an unsupported or invalid environment clause. Only the CURRENCY SIGN and the DECIMAL-POINT IS COMMA environment clauses are supported.

Action: Correct the environment parameter.

ORA-08462: raw buffer contains invalid decimal data

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine contains invalid decimal data.

Action: Correct the input data.

ORA-08463: overflow converting decimal number to Oracle number

Cause: The output variable passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER was not large enough to hold the Oracle number resulting from the input decimal number.

Action: Be sure that the input decimal number is valid, and be sure that the output variable is large enough to hold the Oracle number value.

ORA-08464: input raw decimal data contains more than 42 digits

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine contained more than 42 digits. This exceeds the maximum size of an Oracle number.

Action: Correct the raw input buffer.

ORA-08465: input mask contains more than 32 characters

Cause: The input mask passed to UTL_PG numeric conversion routine contained more the 32 characters.

Action: Correct the mask input buffer.

ORA-08466: raw buffer length *num* is too short for *name*

Cause: The input raw buffer passed to a UTL_PG RAW_TO_NUMBER conversion routine was less than *num* bytes long, but the picture mask parameter specified that *num* bytes of input data were to be converted.

Action: Either the input data is incorrect, or the picture mask is incorrect. Correct the appropriate item.

ORA-08467: error converting Oracle number to *num*

Cause: An error occurred when converting an Oracle number to a COBOL <type> of:
DISPLAY
COMP-3
or character variable.

The Oracle number was not in the correct format.

Action: Correct the call to the conversion routine. The input must be a valid Oracle number variable.

ORA-08468: mask option *name* is not supported

Cause: The mask option <clause> was passed to a UTL_PG conversion routine, but is not supported by UTL_PG. The <clause> can be:
USAGE IS POINTER
USAGE IS INDEX
USAGE IS COMP-1
USAGE IS COMP-2
POINTER

Action: Remove the <clause> from the mask options parameter in the PL/SQL call to UTL_PG.

ORA-08498: Warning: picture mask *name* overrides picture mask option USAGE IS *name* to USAGE IS DISPLAY

Cause: Picture mask option is overridden by Picture mask.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

ORA-08499: Warning: picture mask options *name* ignored by UTL_PG

Cause: Picture mask options such as OCCUR, SYNC and others are not processed by the UTL_PG numeric conversion routines.

Action: This is an informational message only. The message may be eliminated by removing the unnecessary picture mask options from the parameter list passed to the UTL_PG routine.

08500-08599: Protocol Procedural Gateway for MQ Series Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

08600-09099: SQL*Connect Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

09100-09199: Oracle Gateways Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

09200-09499: DOS, OS/2, and Novell Messages**ORA-09200: sfccf: error creating file**

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of disk space.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09201: sfcopy: error copying file

Cause: Block sizes may not match.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09202: sfifi: error identifying file

Cause: DB_BLOCK_SIZE specified in init.ora could be incorrect.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09203: sfofi: error opening file

Cause: File attributes may have changed.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09204: sfoftf: error opening temporary file

Cause: Incorrect path may have been specified for the file.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09205: sfqio: error reading or writing to disk

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09206: sfrfb: error reading from file

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09207: sfsrd: error reading from file

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09208: sftcls: error closing file

Cause: File may have been corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09209: sftget: error reading from file

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09210: sftopn: error opening file

Cause: Incorrect path may have been specified for the file.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09211: sfwfb: error writing to file

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09212: sfwfbmt: error writing to file

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09213: slgfn: error fabricating file name

Cause: Filename may be too long.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09214: sfdone: I/O error detected

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09215: sfqio: error detected in I/O completion routine

Cause: File may have been truncated or corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09216: sdnfy: bad value 'value' for parameter name

Cause: The directory specified as the value for the stated parameter failed to be used.

Action: Verify that the directory specified is a valid directory/file specification.

ORA-09217: sfsfs: failed to resize file

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of disk space.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09218: sfrfs: failed to refresh file size

Cause: File may be corrupted or truncated.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message. Memory allocation errors: 9240 - 9259.

ORA-09240: smpalo: error allocating PGA memory

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of memory.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09241: smsalo: error allocating SGA memory

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of memory.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09242: smscre: error creating SGA

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09243: smsget: error attaching to SGA

Cause: SGA may not have been created (database not started).

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09244: smprset: error setting memory protections

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09245: smcstk: error switching stacks

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09246: sfsmap: unable to map SGA

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09247: smsdes: error destroying the SGA

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message Process control errors: 9260 - 9269.

ORA-09260: sigpidu: error obtaining process ID

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09261: spdcr: error creating detached (background) process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09262: spdde: error terminating detached (background) process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09263: spini: error initializing process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of memory.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09264: sptpa: error flagging process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09265: spwat: error temporarily suspending process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09266: spawn: error starting an oracle process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of memory.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message Security errors: 9270 - 9279.

ORA-09270: szalloc: error allocating memory for security

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of memory.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09271: szlon: error verifying user name

Cause: Username may be too long.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09272: remote os logon is not allowed

Cause: Remote OS login attempted when not allowed.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09273: szrfc: error verifying role name

Cause: An OS error was returned when verifying the role name.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09274: szrfc: insufficient role name buffer space

Cause: An OS role name was too long.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message Direct loader errors: 9280 - 9289.

ORA-09280: sllfcf: error closing file

Cause: File may be corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09281: sllfop: error opening file

Cause: Possibly, incorrect path specified to the file.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09282: sllfrb: error reading records

Cause: File could be corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09283: sllfsk: error skipping records

Cause: File could be corrupted.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message. Archiving errors: 9290 - 9299.

ORA-09290: sksaalo: error allocating memory for archival

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of memory.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09291: sksachk: invalid device specified for archive destination

Cause: Failure to access directory.

Action: Specify a valid device in ARCHIVE control string.

ORA-09292: sksabl: unable to build archive file name

Cause: Bad directory or format specified.

Action: Specify a valid directory in LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT and a valid format string in LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT in init.ora.

ORA-09293: sksasmo: unable to send message to console

Cause: An error was returned while attempting to send a message to the console operator.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message. Windows specific errors: 9300 - 9309.

ORA-09300: osncon: unable to connect, DPMI not available

Cause: Failure to detect the presence of DPMI.

Action: Restart Windows and retry.

ORA-09301: osncon: local kernel only supported in standard mode

Cause: An attempt was made to connect to S: while in enhanced mode.

Action: Restart Windows in standard mode. Miscellaneous errors: 9310 - 9339.

ORA-09310: sclgt: error freeing latch

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09311: slsleep: error temporarily suspending process

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09312: slspool: error spooling file to printer

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09313: slsprom: error prompting user

Cause: Possibly, there is a shortage of resources.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09314: sltln: error translating logical name

Cause: Internal buffer may have overflowed.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09315: sql2tt: two-task error translating ORACLE_EXECUTABLE

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09316: szrpc: unable to verify password for role

Cause: OS roles may not be supported for this platform.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09317: szprv: insufficient privileges

Cause: The password specified is invalid.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09318: slkhst: unable to host out to operating system

Cause: There might not be enough memory for the command, or hosting out may not be supported on this platform.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09319: slgtd: unable to obtain the current date and time

Cause: The system time might be set incorrectly.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09320: szrfc: unable to obtain the list of valid OS roles

Cause: OS roles may not be supported on this platform.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09321: slzdtb: unable to convert zoned decimal to binary

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09322: slpdtb: unable to convert packed decimal to binary

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09330: Session terminated internally by oracle or by an Oracle DBA

Cause: A client workstation that is abnormally disconnected would cause oracle to terminate that session after about a minute. This message also appears in the trace file if a shutdown abort is performed.

ORA-09331: scggcan: unable to process lk_sync_cancel return code

Cause: An invalid lock status was returned by the lock manager, and the locks may no longer be consistent.

ORA-09332: scgcc: unable to process lk_close return code

Cause: An invalid lock status was returned by the lock manager, and the locks may no longer be consistent.

ORA-09333: scggc: unable to process lk_open_convert return code

Cause: An invalid lock status was returned by the lock manager, and the locks may no longer be consistent.

ORA-09334: scggc: unable to process lk_convert return code

Cause: An invalid lock status was returned by the lock manager, and the locks may no longer be consistent.

ORA-09335: scgcm: unable to process return code in completion procedure

Cause: An invalid lock status was returned by the lock manager, and the locks may no longer be consistent.

ORA-09340: Specified ORACLE_SID is either invalid or too long

Cause: ORACLE_SID must be at the most 4 alphanumeric characters.

ORA-09341: scumnt: unable to mount database

Cause: Another instance is currently mounting the database.

ORA-09342: detached process terminated by oracle during shutdown abort

Cause: The user performed a shutdown abort. Windows 32-bit two-task driver: 9350 - 9359.

ORA-09350: Windows 32-bit Two-Task driver unable to allocate context area

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09351: Windows 32-bit two-task driver unable to allocate shared memory

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09352: Windows 32-bit two-task driver unable to spawn new oracle task

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09353: Windows 32-bit two-task driver unable to open event semaphore

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09354: Windows 32-bit two-task driver: oracle task unexpectedly died

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message. Windows 3.1 two-task driver: 9360 - 9379.

ORA-09360: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to allocate context area

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09361: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to lock context area

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09362: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to deallocate context area

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09363: Windows 3.1 two-task driver invalid context area

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09364: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to create hidden window

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09365: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to destroy hidden window

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09366: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to allocate shared memory

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09367: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to deallocate shared memory

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09368: Windows 3.1 two-task driver unable to spawn oracle

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09369: Windows 3.1 two-task driver bad instance handle

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

ORA-09370: Windows 3.1 two-task driver oracle task timed out

Cause: Examine the OSD error accompanying this message.

09500-09699: MPE/XL Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

09700-09999: UNIX Messages

ORA-09700: sclin: maximum number of latches exceeded

Cause: oracle wants to use more latches than are available.

Action: Increase init.ora parameter LATCH_PAGES, or decrease the amount of shared memory you are using.

ORA-09701: scnfy: maximum number of processes exceeded

Cause: PROCESSES init.ora parameter exceeded.

Action: Decrease the PROCESSES parameter and restart.

ORA-09702: sem_acquire: cannot acquire latch semaphore

Cause: The semaphore used for accessing latches failed to be seized.

Action: Send trace file to your customer support representative, along with information on reproducing the error.

ORA-09703: sem_release: cannot release latch semaphore

Cause: The semaphore used for accessing latches failed to release.

Action: Send trace file to your customer support representative, along with information on reproducing the error.

ORA-09704: sstascre: ftok error in creating test and set pages

Cause: the ftok() library call failed in sstastcre().

Action: Verify that the tasdefsid.dbf file exists. If it does, then this is a possible system failure. Perhaps System V compatibility is not enabled.

ORA-09705: spcre: cannot initialize latch semaphore

Cause: The semaphore used for accessing latches failed to initialize.

Action: Send trace file to your customer support representative, along with information on reproducing the error.

ORA-09706: slsget: get_process_stats error

Cause: get_process_stats system call returned an error. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Examine additional information returned. Look for information in OS reference. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09708: soacon: failed to bind socket to port

Cause: The bind system call failed on the socket.

Action: Examine additional information for OS error. Try connecting again.

ORA-09709: soacon: failed to accept a connection

Cause: The accept system call failed on the socket.

Action: Examine additional information for OS error. Try connecting again.

ORA-09710: soarcv: buffer overflow

Cause: The internal buffer is not big enough to hold the message read. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09712: orasrv: log archiver already connected

Cause: An existing connection has already been made from log archiver to orasrv.

Action: Stop trying to connect.

ORA-09714: two task interface: cannot obtain puname

Cause: The TXIPC driver cannot obtain the name of the PU. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Verify that the PUs are named (consistent).

ORA-09715: orasrv: cannot obtain puname

Cause: Orasrv cannot obtain the name of the PU. This is possibly an OS error.

Action: Verify that the PUs are named (consistent).

ORA-09716: kslcll: unable to fix in-flux lamport latch

Cause: One oracle process died while still holding a lamport latch.

Action: Exit (kill) all oracle user processes. Shutdown (abort) and restart Oracle RDBMS kernel.

ORA-09717: osnsui: maximum number of user interrupt handlers exceeded

Cause: The internal limit on the number of user interrupt handlers has been exceeded.

Action: Reduce the number of simultaneous logons, or reduce the number of user interrupt handlers.

ORA-09718: osnsui: cannot set up user interrupt handler

Cause: Malloc() failed to allocate space to hold user interrupt handler.

Action: Possibly, there is a memory resource shortage.

ORA-09719: osncui: invalid handle

Cause: The handle passed to osncui is out of the valid range.

Action: Use a valid handle.

ORA-09740: slsget: cannot get virtual memory region statistics

Cause: The vm_region system call failed to get virtual memory region statistics.

Action: Examine return code in sercerno. Possible operating system failure.

ORA-09741: spwat: error waiting for a post

Cause: Msg_receive system call returned an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Examine return code in sercerno. Port name is returned in sercose[0].

ORA-09742: sppst: error during a post

Cause: Msg_send system call returned an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Examine return code in sercerno. Port name is returned in sercose[0].

ORA-09743: smscre: could not attach shared memory

Cause: The mmap or write system call returned an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09744: smsget: mmap returned an error

Cause: The mmap system call returned an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09745: smscre: vm_allocate error, unable to create shared memory

Cause: Error in system call `vm_allocate`. Failed to create SGA as a single shared memory segment.

Action: Examine result code returned in `sercerno`. Verify that the SGA attach address is valid.

ORA-09746: smscre: shared memory attach address incorrect

Cause: The `vm_allocate` system call attached the SGA at an incorrect location.

Action: Verify that the SGA attach address is valid.

ORA-09747: pw_detachPorts: server call pws_detach failed

Cause: The call `pws_detach` to (Oracle helper) failed.

Action: Verify that the server is still active. Examine the error code returned in `sercerno`, and look for error messages in the server log file.

ORA-09748: pws_look_up: fork failed

Cause: The `pws_look_up` call failed to fork the (Oracle helper) process.

Action: Verify that there are enough system resources to support another process. The user or system process limit may have been exceeded, or the amount of free memory or swap space may be temporarily insufficient.

ORA-09749: pws_look_up: port lookup failure

Cause: The `pws_look_up` failed to find a port (to Oracle helper).

Action: Verify that the (Oracle helper) server has been started correctly by `pws_look_up`, and that the network name server is still running.

ORA-09750: pw_attachPorts: port_rename failed

Cause: The `port_rename` system call failed. This is possibly an internal error.

Action: Examine return code in `sercerno`. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09751: pw_attachPorts: server call pws_attach failed

Cause: The call `pws_attach` to (Oracle helper) failed.

Action: Verify that the server is still active. Examine the error code returned in `sercerno`, and look for error messages in the server log file.

ORA-09752: pw_attachPorts: port_allocate failed

Cause: The `port_allocate` system call failed. This is possibly due to resource exhaustion.

Action: Examine return code in `sercerno`. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09753: spwat: invalid process number

Cause: Function was passed an invalid oracle process ID. This is an internal error.

Action: Additional information indicates the invalid process ID.

ORA-09754: sppst: invalid process number passed to sppst

Cause: Function was passed an invalid oracle process ID. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09755: osngpn: port allocation failure

Cause: The port_allocate system call failed. This is possibly due to a system resource shortage.

Action: Examine the error code in sercerno.

ORA-09756: osnpns: no port in the name server

Cause: Osnpns failed to find the given named port in the name server.

Action: Examine the error code in sercerno. Verify that the shadow process and network name server are still running.

ORA-09757: osnipn: port allocation failure

Cause: The port_allocate system call failed. This is possibly due to a system resource shortage.

Action: Examine the error code in sercerno.

ORA-09758: osnipn: could not check port in name server

Cause: The netname_check_in call failed.

Action: Examine the error code in sercerno. Verify that the network name server is running.

ORA-09759: osnsbt: bad message received

Cause: The msg_receive system call failed or received a bad message. This is an internal error.

Action: Report the error code returned in sercerno.

ORA-09760: osnpui: cannot send break message

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send a break message to the oracle shadow process break thread.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09761: pw_destroyPorts: server call pws_stop_instance failed

Cause: The call pws_stop_instance to (Oracle helper) failed.

Action: Verify that the server is still active. Examine the error code returned in sercerno, and look for error messages in the server log file.

ORA-09762: sNeXT_instanceName: translation error

Cause: A failure was detected while translating the value of ORACLE_SID.

Action: Verify that ORACLE_SID is defined and that it is of legal length.

ORA-09763: osnmpx: send/receive error exchanging mach ports

Cause: The mach driver failed to exchange port information with the other side of the connection. Either msg_send (sercose[0] == 1) or msg_receive (sercose[0] == 2) failed.

Action: Examine return code in sercerno. Verify that both sides of the connection are still running.

ORA-09764: osnmop: access error on oracle executable

Cause: The mach driver failed to access the oracle executable.

Action: Verify the permissions on the oracle executable and each component of the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin path.

ORA-09765: osnmop: fork failed

Cause: The mach driver failed to fork the oracle shadow process.

Action: Verify that there are enough system resources to support another process. The user or system process limit may have been exceeded, or the amount of free memory or swap space may be temporarily insufficient.

ORA-09766: osnmop: buffer allocation failure

Cause: The mach driver failed to allocate enough vm space for its I/O buffers.

Action: Decrease the value of buffer_size parameter in the two-task driver hoststring.

ORA-09767: osnmfs: bad return code from msg_send

Cause: The msg_send system call failed while flushing the mach driver's send buffer. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09768: osnmgetmsg: could not read a message

Cause: The msg_receive system call returned a failure code while waiting for a message in the mach driver. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09769: osnmbr: cannot send break message

Cause: The mach driver failed to send a break message to the oracle shadow process break thread. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09770: pws_look_up: translation failure

Cause: The pws_look_up routine failed to translate the name of the (Oracle helper) executable.

Action: Verify that ORACLE_SID and \$ORACLE_HOME are set and correct. Additional information gives the translation error code.

ORA-09771: osnmwrtbrkmsg: bad return code from msg_send

Cause: The msg_send system call failed while sending a mach driver break. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09772: osnpmatbrkmsg: message from host had incorrect message type

Cause: The mach driver received a message having an unrecognizable message type. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09773: osnmgetdatmsg: message from host had incorrect message type

Cause: The mach driver received a message having an unrecognizable message type. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09774: osnmui: cannot send break message

Cause: The mach driver failed to send a break message to the oracle shadow process break thread. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09775: osnmrs: reset protocol error

Cause: The mach two-task driver failed to reset the connection. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09776: pws_look_up: access error on (Oracle helper) executable

Cause: The pws_look_up call failed to access the (Oracle helper) executable.

Action: Verify the permissions on the (Oracle helper) executable and each component of the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin path.

ORA-09777: osnpbr: cannot send break message

Cause: The pipe driver failed to send a break message to the oracle shadow process break thread. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09778: snyfyport: failure allocating the notify port

Cause: The routine failed to allocate or set the task's notify port.

Action: Possible operating system error. Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09779: snyGetPort: failure to allocate a port

Cause: The port_allocate system call failed; system resources might be exhausted. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09786: sllfop: open error, unable to open file

Cause: Open system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09787: sllfop: unrecognizable processing option, incorrect format

Cause: Processing option passed is of incorrect format.

Action: Consult IUG for permissible formats.

ORA-09788: sllfrb: unable to read file

Cause: Read system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that file exists.

ORA-09789: sllfsk: unable to read file

Cause: Read system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that file exists.

ORA-09790: sllfcf: unable to close file

Cause: Close system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09791: slembdf: translation error, unable to translate error file name

Cause: Additional information indicates error returned from sltln.

Action: Examine additional information.

ORA-09792: sllfop: cannot allocate read buffer

Cause: Malloc system call returned an error. The system might have run out of heap space.

Action: Examine additional information for the OS error.

ORA-09793: szguns: length of user name is greater than buffer

Cause: The length of the name of the user being looked up is longer than size of the buffer provided by the calling routine. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09794: szrbuid: length of role name is greater than buffer

Cause: The length of the name of the role being looked up is longer than size of the buffer provided by the calling routine. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09795: szrbuid: malloc of role structure failed

Cause: The allocation of memory for an internal structure used to hold a role descriptor failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure.

ORA-09796: szrbuid: malloc of role name failed

Cause: The allocation of memory for an internal buffer used to hold the name of a role failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure.

ORA-09797: failed to get O/S MAC privileges

Cause: The operating system would not allow the retrieval of this process' privileges.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09798: label comparison failed

Cause: The comparison of two binary labels failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09799: file label retrieval failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to get a label attached to a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09800: process sensitivity label retrieval failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to get the sensitivity label for a process.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09801: unable to get user ID from connection

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's ID number from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09802: conversion of binary label to string failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to convert a binary label to a string.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09803: allocation of string buffer failed

Cause: A buffer used to hold the name of the file for which a label was to be obtained failed to allocate.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support. The number of bytes that oracle attempted to allocate is in the "additional information" field.

ORA-09804: class conversion from binary to oracle failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to convert a class component from binary format to Oracle format.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09805: conversion of category number to string failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to translate a category number to its corresponding string representation failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support. The category number is contained in the "additional information" field.

ORA-09806: allocation of label string buffer failed

Cause: A temporary buffer used to hold a label failed to allocate.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support. The number of bytes that oracle attempted to allocate is in the "additional information" field.

ORA-09807: conversion of label from string to binary failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to convert the string representation of a label to binary format.

Action: Re-enter a valid label.

ORA-09808: could not obtain user clearance

Cause: The oracle executable failed to get a user's clearance level.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09809: unable to get user's group ID from connection

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's group ID number from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09810: unable to get process ID from connection

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's process ID number from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09811: unable to initialize package

Cause: The oracle executable failed to initialize the library used to obtain security information. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09812: unable to get user clearance from connection

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's operating system session clearance from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09813: unable to get directory status

Cause: The oracle executable failed to determine if a directory is multilevel.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09814: unable to expand file name

Cause: The oracle executable failed to expand the name of a file that resides in multilevel directory.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support. This is an internal error.

ORA-09815: file name buffer overflow

Cause: The buffer that oracle uses to hold the expanded name of a too small.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09816: unable to set effective privileges

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09817: write to audit file failed.

Cause: The oracle executable failed to write an entry to the file used for the audit trail.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09818: number is too large

Cause: The oracle executable failed to convert a component string to a number, because the number is larger than the largest possible value for an integer. The additional information field specifies the maximum.

Action: Correct the string and repeat the conversion.

ORA-09819: number exceeds maximum legal value

Cause: The number specified for a component was greater than the maximum value allowed for that component.

Action: Change the component to a value less than the maximum and repeat the conversion. The maximum component number is contained in the "additional information" field.

ORA-09820: conversion of class string to numeric representation failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to convert a class string to a number because all of the characters in the string were not numeric.

Action: Change the string to be either all numbers or all non-numeric characters, and repeat the conversion.

ORA-09821: numeric label is not valid

Cause: A label specified in Oracle numeric format was found not to be valid.

Action: Re-enter a valid label. Consult system's encodings for valid numeric component values.

ORA-09822: translation of audit file name failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to translate the value of the AUDIT_TRAIL_DEST initialization parameter.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. If there is no error, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09823: device name is too long

Cause: The name of a device was too long to fit into an internal buffer. The additional information field contains the length of the device name. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09824: unable to enable allowmacaccess privilege

Cause: The oracle executable failed to turn on allowmacaccess privilege, so that it could do a label comparison.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number. If it indicates that Oracle does not have the allowmacaccess privilege, then add the allowmacaccess privilege to the potential privilege set of \$ORACLE_HOME/bin/oracle using chpriv (1M). If the executable already has the allowmacaccess privilege, then contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09825: unable to disable allowmacaccess privilege

Cause: The oracle executable failed to turn off the allowmacaccess privilege after doing a label comparison. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09826: SCLIN: cannot initialize atomic latch

Cause: System call atomic_op() return error.

Action: Examine additional information in the trace file.

ORA-09827: SCLGT: atomic latch return unknown error

Cause: System call atomic_op() return unexpected error.

Action: Examine additional information in the trace file.

ORA-09828: SCLFR: atomic latch return error

Cause: System call atomic_op() return unexpected error.

Action: Examine additional information in the trace file.

ORA-09829: pw_createPorts: server call pws_start_instance failed

Cause: The call pws_start_instance to (Oracle helper) failed. System resources might be exhausted.

Action: Verify that the server is still active. Examine the error code returned in sercerrno, and look for error messages in the server log file.

ORA-09830: snyAddPort: failed to perform a remote procedure call

Cause: The msg_rpc system call returned an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09831: snyStartThread: failed to build the server port set

Cause: The routine failed to build a port set on which to listen for requests. This is possibly an operating system failure.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09832: infoCallback: bad message format

Cause: The routine received an incorrectly formatted request. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09833: addCallback: bad message format

Cause: The routine received an incorrectly formatted request. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09834: snyGetPortSet: failed to collect info on a port

Cause: The port_status system called failed. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09835: addCallback: callback port is already in a set

Cause: The port to be added to the callback list is already in a port set. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09836: addCallback: could not add a port to the callback set

Cause: The port_set_add system called failed. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09837: addCallback: could not add allocate a callback link

Cause: The malloc library call failed to allocate space for a callback link. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09838: removeCallback: failure removing the callback port

Cause: The port port_set_remove system call failed. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09839: removeCallback: callback port is not in the callback set

Cause: The port to be removed to the callback list is not in the callback port set. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09840: soacon: name translation failure

Cause: sltln() failed to translate the named pipe \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/mon2arch_sid.

Action: Verify that the \$ORACLE_HOME specified for this ORACLE_SID in oratab is correct.

ORA-09841: soacon: name translation failure

Cause: sltln() failed to translate the named pipe \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/arch2mon_sid.

Action: Verify that the \$ORACLE_HOME specified for this ORACLE_SID in oratab is correct.

ORA-09846: soacon: ARCH unable to open named pipe

Cause: Open() failed to open named pipe \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/mon2arch_sid. The max number of open files may have been exceeded.

Action: Verify that the OS userid of the currently running database has search permission for the \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory.

ORA-09847: soacon: ARCH unable to open named pipe

Cause: Open() failed to open named pipe \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/arch2mon_sid. The max number of open files may have been exceeded.

Action: Verify that the OS userid of the currently running database has search permission for the \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory.

ORA-09848: soawrt: unable to write to named pipe**ORA-09849: soarcv: unable to read from named pipe****ORA-09853: snyRemovePort: bad return code from request**

Cause: The request to remove a port from the callback set returned a failure code. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09854: snyPortInfo: bad return code from request

Cause: The request to collect info on a port in the callback set returned a failure code. This is possibly an operating system error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09855: removeCallback: bad message format

Cause: The routine received an incorrectly formatted request. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09856: smpalo: vm_allocate error while allocating pga

Cause: The vm_allocate system call returned an error. Possibly, there is a shortage of system resources.

Action: Examine error.

ORA-09857: smprset: vm_protect error while protecting pga

Cause: The vm_protect system call returned an error. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09870: spini: failure initializing maximum number of open files

Cause: ulimit system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

**ORA-09871: TASDEF_NAME: translation error while expanding
\$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/tasdefsid.dbf**

Cause: Failure of sltln(\$ORACLE_HOME/tasdefsid.dbf) while creating test and set pages.

Action: Examine additional return error for more information.

**ORA-09872: TASDEF_CREATE: create failure in creating \$ORACLE_HOME/
dbs/tasdefsid.dbf**

Cause: Create() failed when trying to create the tasdef file.

Action: Verify permissions on \$(ORACLE_HOME)/dbs directory.

ORA-09873: TASDEF_OPEN: open error when opening tasdefsid.dbf file

Cause: Failure to open tasdefsid.dbf file. This is possibly a permission problem.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that tasdefsid.dbf file exists.

ORA-09874: TASDEF_READ: read error, unable to read tasdefsid.dbf file

Cause: Read system call returned an error when attempting to read \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/tasdefsid.dbf.

Action: Examine errno. sgadef file may be corrupted or incompatible with Oracle version.

**ORA-09875: TASDEF_WRITE: write error when writing \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/
tasdefsid.dbf file**

Cause: Write call failed. Possibly, there is a shortage of space on device.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09876: TASDEF_CLOSE: unable to close \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/tasdef-sid.dbf file

Cause: Close system call returned an error. Possibly this is an operating system failure.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09877: sstascre: shmget error, unable to get a shared memory segment

Cause: Error in shmget.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that enough shared memory is available on the system.

ORA-09878: sstascre/sstasat: shmat error, unable to attach tas write page

Cause: Error in shmat.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that enough shared memory is available on the system.

ORA-09879: sstascre/sstasat: shmat error, unable to attach tas read page

Cause: Error in shmat.

Action: Examine errno. Verify that enough shared memory is available on the system.

ORA-09880: sstasfre/sstasdel: shmdt error, unable to detach tas write page

Cause: Error in shmdt.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09881: sstasfre/sstasdel: shmdt error, unable to detach tas read page

Cause: Error in shmdt.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09882: sstasfre/sstasdel: shmctl error, unable to remove tas shm page

Cause: Error in shmctl.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09883: two task interface: oratab file does not exist

Cause: The oratab file does not exist.

Action: Install Oracle before using it, or recreate the oratab file.

ORA-09884: two task interface: SID doesn't match current PU

Cause: The oracle executable is being started on another PU than oracle was configured on, or there is no entry for this SID in oratab file.

Action: Start oracle with this SID on its designated PU (see oratab file). Or install the new database with SID.

ORA-09885: osnTXtt: cannot create TXIPC channel

Cause: The TXIPC driver failed to create pipes for two-task communications with the oracle shadow process.

Action: Probably, the maximum number of open file descriptors per user has been exceeded, or the system file table is full. Examine the operating system error code, and contact system administrator.

ORA-09886: osnTXtt: translation error while expanding txipcsid.trc

Cause: Failure of sltln(txipcsid.trc) while creating debug channel.

Action: Examine additional return error for more information.

ORA-09887: osnTXtt: failed to create/open debug channel

ORA-09888: osnTXtt: txipc channel creation failed

Cause: The txipc driver failed to create channels for two-task communications with the oracle shadow process.

Action: Probably, the maximum number of open file descriptors per user has been exceeded. Examine the system file table operating system error code, and contact system administrator.

ORA-09889: osnTXtt: access error on oracle executable

Cause: The txipc driver failed to access the oracle executable.

Action: Verify the permissions on the oracle executable and each component of the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin path.

ORA-09890: osnTXtt: malloc failed

Cause: The txipx driver failed to allocate enough heap space for its context area buffers.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09908: slkmmn: gethostname returned error code

Cause: The system call gethostname returned an error. This is most likely an internal error.

Action: Verify that gethostname is successful in other contexts, and if so contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09909: malloc of scratch buffer failed

Cause: Memory needed for a temporary buffer failed to allocate. The additional information field contains the number of bytes that oracle attempted to allocate. It is probable that the system has run out of memory.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09910: unable to find oracle password file entry for user

Cause: No entry exists for the user in the oracle password file.

Action: Have the database administrator install a password entry by running orapasswd.

ORA-09911: incorrect user password

Cause: The password entered by the user was incorrect.

Action: Enter the correct password.

ORA-09912: malloc of name buffer(s) failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to allocate memory for one or both of the buffers that are used to hold the name of DBA and the operator users. It is probable that the system has run out of memory.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09913: malloc of dummy name failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to allocate memory for the user name that is to be used in the encryption of the user's password. It is probable that the system has run out of memory.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09914: unable to open the oracle password file

Cause: The oracle executable failed to open the password file for reading.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number. If the error number indicates that the file does not exist, have the database administrator create the file by running orapasswd. If the error number indicates insufficient permissions, ask the

database administrator to change the permissions. Otherwise, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09915: password encryption failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to encrypt a password. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09916: required password was not specified

Cause: A user attempted to connect as "internal", but did not specify a password.

Action: Connect as internal again and specify a password.

ORA-09918: unable to get user privileges from Oracle Net

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's privilege set from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09919: unable to set label of dedicated server

Cause: The oracle executable failed to set the label of the dedicated to server to the required value.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also, verify the privileges on the oracle executable. It should have at least "allowmacaccess" privilege.

ORA-09920: unable to get sensitivity label from connection

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's sensitivity label from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09921: unable to get information label from connection

Cause: The oracle executable failed to retrieve the user's information label from the Oracle Net connection.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. Also examine the "additional information" field for the Oracle Net error. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09922: can't spawn process - background log directory not created properly

Cause: The oracle executable failed to spawn a background process because the directory that will hold trace files of the background processes was not created properly.

Action: Examine the directory pointed to by the initialization parameter BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST. Verify that all of the following is true: 1) The directory exists. 2) The name indeed points to a directory, and is not a file. 3) The directory is accessible and writable to the Oracle user.

ORA-09923: can't spawn process - user log directory not created properly

Cause: The oracle executable failed to spawn a background process because the directory that holds the trace files of the dedicated server processes was not created properly.

Action: Examine the directory pointed to by the initialization parameter USER_DUMP_DEST. Verify that all of the following is true: 1) The directory exists. 2) The name indeed points to a directory, and is not a file. 3) The directory is accessible and writable to the Oracle user.

ORA-09924: can't spawn process - core dump directory not created properly

Cause: The oracle executable failed to spawn a background process because the directory that holds the core dumps produced by oracle processes in the event of exceptions was not created properly.

Action: Examine the directory pointed to by the initialization parameter CORE_DUMP_DEST. Verify that all of the following is true: 1) The directory exists. 2) The name indeed points to a directory, and is not a file. 3) The directory is accessible and writable to the Oracle user.

ORA-09925: unable to create audit trail file

Cause: The oracle executable failed to create the file being used to hold audit trail records.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09926: unable to set effective privilege set of the server

Cause: A dedicated server failed to set its own privilege set.

Action: Verify that the privileges granted to the oracle executable. It must have at least "allowmacaccess" privilege.

ORA-09927: Unable to set label of server

Cause: The oracle executable failed to set the label of a server to a new value.

Action: Verify that the privileges on \$ORACLE_HOME/bin/oracle. Verify that it has "allowmacaccess" privilege.

ORA-09928: unable to restore the label of server

Cause: The oracle executable failed to restore the label of the server to the value that it had before raising it to database high. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09929: GLB of two labels is invalid

Cause: The result of a greatest lower bound operation on two labels was not valid.

Action: Repeat the operation with two different labels. Consult the system encoding file for the values of valid labels.

ORA-09930: LUB of two labels is invalid

Cause: The result of a least upper bound operation on two labels was not valid.

Action: Repeat the operation with two different labels. Consult the system encoding file for the values of valid labels.

ORA-09931: unable to open oracle password file for reading

Cause: An attempt to open a password file for reading failed.

Action: Verify that the permissions on the file have not been changed so that the Oracle user cannot open it.

ORA-09932: close of oracle password file failed

Cause: An attempt to close a password file failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for the specific reason.

ORA-09933: deletion of old password file failed

Cause: The removal of the old password file failed.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for the specific reason.

ORA-09934: link of current password file to old failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to create a link so that the old password file could be saved.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for the specific reason.

ORA-09935: unlink of current password file failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to complete the saving of the current password file.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for the specific reason.

ORA-09936: open of oracle password file for write failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to create a password file.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for the specific reason.

ORA-09937: chmod of oracle password file failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to change a password file to be read only.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for the specific reason.

ORA-09938: save of signal handlers failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to save the previous values of selected signal handlers. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09939: restoration of signal handlers failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to restore the previous values of selected signal handlers. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09940: oracle password file header is corrupt

Cause: The header of one of the password files was not in the format that the oracle executable expected.

Action: Examine the headers of both files. The header should be in the format FILE VERSION: N.N.N.N.N EXECUTABLE VERSION: N.N.N.N.N where N is a number. Remove the corrupt file(s) and re-run "orapasswd".

ORA-09941: version of orapasswd or installer is older than file

Cause: The version of orapasswd or installer that is being run is older than that of the oracle password file. Since the file version is only changed when the format is changed, this error means that the executable is using a different format than that with which the file was created.

Action: Run a version of the installer or orapasswd whose version is the same or later than that of the file.

ORA-09942: write of oracle password file header failed

Cause: The attempt to write out the header of the oracle password file failed.

Action: Examine the operating system error number. It is possible that the file system became full.

ORA-09943: allocation of memory for password list component failed

Cause: When it is building a list of password file entries, the oracle executable allocates memory for various components. One of the allocations failed. The system has probably run out of memory.

Action: Examine the operating system error number.

ORA-09944: password entry is corrupt

Cause: An entry in an oracle password file was not in the format that the oracle executable expected.

Action: Removed the corrupt file(s) and re-run "orapasswd."

ORA-09945: unable to initialize the audit trail file

Cause: The oracle executable failed to write header information to the file being used for the audit trail.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system error. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09946: file name too long for buffer

Cause: The buffer that was to be used to hold a file name was determined to be too short for the generated name. This will happen if the translated name for either a trace file or an audit file is longer than the maximum allowed, which on many ports is 256 characters.

Action: Use a shorter file name.

ORA-09947: unable to allocate connection attributes structure

Cause: The oracle executable failed to allocate the memory needed to hold the attributes of the Oracle Net connection. The "additional information" field holds the number of bytes that oracle attempted to allocate. It is probable that the system has run out of memory.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09948: process information label retrieval failed

Cause: The oracle executable failed to get the information label for a process.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09949: unable to get client operating system privileges

Cause: The oracle executable failed to get the operating system privileges for the client process.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09950: unable to get server operating system privileges

Cause: The oracle executable failed to get its privileges from the operating system.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09951: unable to create file

Cause: The oracle executable failed to create a file.

Action: Examine the UNIX error number for a possible operating system failure. If there is no error, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09952: scgcmn: lk_open_convert unexpected return: open failed

Cause: The distributed lock manager returned an unexpected value.

Action: Examine for system error message and refer to the distributed lock manager documentation, or contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09953: scggc: unexpected return of a lock convert

Cause: The distributed lock manager returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for lock manager error message and refer to DLM documentation. Refer to the distributed lock manager documentation, or contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09954: scgcc: unexpected return status to callback of lock close

Cause: The distributed lock manager returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for lock manager error message and refer to DLM documentation. Refer to the distributed lock manager documentation, or contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09955: scgcan: unexpected return status when canceling a lock

Cause: DLM system service x returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message and refer to DLM documentation refer to the distributed lock manager documentation, or contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09956: scgcm: unexpected lock status condition

Cause: A global locking system service returned an unexpected value.

Action: Look for system error message (if any) and refer to refer to the distributed lock manager documentation, or contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09957: unable to send termination request to IMON

Cause: The attempt to send a termination signal to IMON failed. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09958: IMON: two processes with the same oracle pid are active

Cause: The IMON process failed to add an entry for a server process, because another active process occupies the slot. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09959: IMON: deletion of a process failed

Cause: The IMON process failed to delete a server process from its process ID array, because no entry for the process could be found. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09960: unable to establish signal handler for termination signal

Cause: The oracle executable failed to set up a handler for the signal used to notify it that the instance was shutting down. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09961: unable to restore termination signal handler

Cause: The oracle executable failed to set the handler for the termination signal to its previous value. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-09962: lk_group_create error in scggrc

ORA-09963: lk_group_attach error in scggra

ORA-09964: lk_group_detach error in scggrd

ORA-09965: scumnt: db lock name space parameter is null

ORA-09966: scumnt: translation error while expanding \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/lk

Cause: Failure of sltln in scumnt.

Action: Examine additional return error for more information.

ORA-09967: scumnt: unable to create or open file

Cause: Open system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno

ORA-09968: scumnt: unable to lock file

Cause: Lock file operating system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-09974: skxfidini: error initializing SDI channel

Cause: The process failed to initialize the SDI channel properly.

Action: Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09975: kxfspini: error initializing SDI process

Cause: The process failed to attach to the SDI channel.

Action: Verify that the SDI process specific limits correctly configured. Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09976: skxfq dini: error creating port

Cause: The process failed to create a communications endpoint.

Action: Verify that the SDI port specific limits correctly configured. Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09977: skxfqhini: error connecting

Cause: The process failed to connect to another endpoint.

Action: Verify that the SDI port specific limits correctly configured. Verify that the other node(s) is part of the cluster and operating properly. Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09978: skxfqhdel: error disconnecting from another endpoint

Cause: The process failed to disconnect cleanly from another endpoint.

Action: Verify that the other node(s) are part of the cluster and operating properly. Verify the instance and processes on the other node(s). Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09979: skxfqhsnd: error sending a message to another endpoint

Cause: The process failed to send a message to an existing endpoint.

Action: Verify that the other node(s) are part of the cluster and operating properly. Verify the instance and processes on the other node(s). Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09980: skxfqdrvc: error receiving a message from another endpoint

Cause: The process encountered an error while trying to receive a message.

Action: Verify that the other node(s) are part of the cluster and operating properly. Verify the instance and processes on the other node(s). Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09981: skxfqdrig: error adding a page to the SDI buffer pool

Cause: The process failed to add a page to the SDI buffer pool.

Action: Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09982: skxfqddrg: error removing a page from the SDI buffer pool

Cause: The process failed to remove a page to the SDI buffer pool.

Action: Correct the operating system error and retry the operation.

ORA-09983: skxfidsht: error shutting down SDI channel

Cause: The process failed shut down the SDI channel

Action: Examine the SDI persistent resources using SDI tools. Verify that all processes exited cleanly and the instance is safely shut down. Delete any remaining SDI channel IDs associated with the current instance.

ORA-09984: SGA file \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/sgadeffsid.dbf does not exist

Cause: File does not exist or is not accessible.

Action: Restart the instance to create the SGA definition file.

ORA-09985: SGA definition file could not be read

Cause: Read() operation failed.

Action: Examine errno, and take appropriate action.

ORA-09986: wrong number of bytes read from SGA definition file

Cause: Struct skgmsdef size differs from number of bytes read from SGA file.

Action: Compare the two struct definitions and ensure that they are identical in size and structure.

ORA-09987: unable to attach to SGA in READ-ONLY mode

Cause: The instance is not up, or SGA segments are not read-accessible.

Action: Verify that the instance is up and read permissions for the SGA segments are set.

ORA-09988: error while detaching SGA

Cause: skgmsdef struct is corrupted and/or segment addresses are modified.

Action: Safely shut down instance and mount SGA segments again.

ORA-09989: attempt to use invalid skgmsdef struct pointer

Cause: Pointer to skgmsdef struct used without validating it.

Action: Assign a valid address to the skgmsdef struct pointer before using it.

10000-10999: Internal Messages

This range is for internal error messages which should not normally occur. Internal messages are not documented in this manual.

11000-11999: Net8 MVS Messages

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

12000-12099: Table Snapshot Messages

This section lists messages generated when table snapshots are accessed.

ORA-12000: a snapshot log already exists on table *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to create a snapshot log on a table that already has a snapshot log. Each master table can have only one snapshot log.

Action: All snapshots on a table can use the same snapshot log for that table. To make changes to the existing log, use the ALTER SNAPSHOT LOG command or drop the snapshot log and create it again.

ORA-12001: cannot create log: table *name* already has a trigger

Cause: An attempt was made to create a snapshot log on a table when the table already had an AFTER ROW trigger. Snapshot logs are filled by an AFTER ROW trigger on the master table, so the trigger cannot be created.

Action: If it is necessary to create a snapshot log, drop the current trigger on the master table.

ORA-12002: there is no snapshot log on table *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a snapshot that does not exist.

Action: Check spelling, syntax, and use an existing snapshot name.

ORA-12003: snapshot *name* does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a snapshot that does not exist.

Action: Check the name of the snapshot in the statement for typing errors. Retry the statement with an existing snapshot name.

ORA-12004: REFRESH FAST cannot be used

Cause: An attempt to fast refresh a snapshot was made when the master table for the snapshot has no snapshot log, or the snapshot log cannot be used.

Action: To REFRESH FAST, first create a snapshot log on the master table. Otherwise, use the REFRESH COMPLETE option of the ALTER SNAPSHOT command. If these options are omitted, Oracle decides the appropriate method for refreshing.

ORA-12005: may not schedule automatic refresh for times in the past

Cause: An attempt was made to schedule an automated snapshot refresh for a time in the past.

Action: Choose a time in the future instead.

ORA-12006: a snapshot with the same user.name already exists

Cause: An attempt was made to create a snapshot with the name of an existing snapshot.

Action: Create the snapshot using a different name or drop the existing snapshot.

ORA-12007: snapshot reuse parameters are inconsistent

Cause: During Import or Export, the CREATE SNAPSHOT or CREATE SNAPSHOT LOG.. REUSE command was given inconsistent parameters immediately after the REUSE.

Action: Other messages will accompany this message. Examine the other messages for a more complete description of the problem.

ORA-12008: error in snapshot refresh path

Cause: Table SNAP\$_<snapshot_name> reads rows from the view MVIEW\$_<snapshot_name>, which is a view on the master table (the master may be at a remote site). Any error in this path will cause this error at refresh time. For fast refreshes, the table <master_owner>.MLOG\$_<master> is also referenced.

Action: Examine the other returned messages to find the problem. See if the objects SNAP\$_<snapshot_name>, MVIEW\$_<snapshot_name>, <owner>.<master>@<dblink>, <owner>.MLOG\$_<master>@<dblink> still exist.

ORA-12009: snapshots may not contain long columns

Cause: An attempt was made to create a snapshot with a long column.

Action: Do not attempt to create snapshot logs with long columns.

ORA-12010: cannot create snapshot log on table owned by SYS

Cause: CREATE SNAPSHOT LOG attempts to create a trigger on the table, but triggers can not be created on SYS tables.

Action: Do not create snapshot logs on SYS tables.

ORA-12011: execution of *name* jobs failed

Cause: Some kind of error was caught in DBMS_IJOB.RUN. One or more jobs that were due to be run produced errors that they could not handle.

Action: Look at the alert log for details on which jobs failed and why.

ORA-12012: error on auto execute of job *name*

Cause: Some kind of error was caught while doing an automatic execute of a job.

Action: Look at the accompanying errors for details on why the execute failed.

ORA-12013: updatable snapshots must be simple enough to do fast refresh

Cause: The updatable snapshot query statement is specified with a join, subquery, union, CONNECT BY, ORDER BY, or GROUP BY.

Action: Specify a simpler snapshot statement. If a join is needed, create multiple simple snapshots, and then create a view on top of the multiple snapshots.

ORA-12014: table *name* does not contain a primary key constraint

Cause: The CREATE SNAPSHOT LOG command was issued with the WITH PRIMARY KEY option and the master table does not contain a primary key constraint or the constraint is disabled.

Action: Reissue the command using only the WITH ROWID option, create a primary key constraint on the master table, or enable an existing primary key constraint.

ORA-12015: cannot create a fast refresh snapshot from a complex query

Cause: Neither ROWIDs and nor primary key constraints are supported for complex queries.

Action: Reissue the command with the REFRESH FORCE or REFRESH COMPLETE option or create a simple snapshot.

ORA-12016: snapshot does not include all primary key columns

Cause: The query that instantiates the snapshot does not include all of the columns in the master's primary key constraint.

Action: Include all of the master's primary key columns in the snapshot query or create a ROWID snapshot.

ORA-12017: cannot alter primary key snapshot *name* to a ROWID snapshot

Cause: Conversion of a primary key snapshot to a ROWID snapshot is not supported.

Action: Create a new snapshot or drop and recreate the snapshot.

ORA-12018: following error encountered during code generation for *name.name*

Cause: The refresh operations for the indicated snapshot could not be regenerated due to errors. See following error text.

Action: Correct the indicated problem and repeat the operation.

ORA-12019: master table is a synonym to a remote object

Cause: Snapshot of remote synonyms or snapshot logs on remote synonym are not supported.

Action: Do not create the snapshot or snapshot log on a remote synonym.

ORA-12020: snapshot *name* is not registered

Cause: Attempt to unregister a snapshot that is not registered.

Action: Nothing needs to be done.

ORA-12021: snapshot *name.name* is corrupt

Cause: The snapshot indicated is no longer valid.

Action: Contact your customer support representative.

ORA-12022: snapshot log on *name.name* already has ROWID

Cause: Snapshot log on the indicated table already has ROWID information.

Action: No action required.

ORA-12023: missing index on snapshot *name.name*

Cause: The specified ROWID snapshot does not have the required index on the ROWID column of its underlying table.

Action: The snapshot is corrupted. Drop and recreate the snapshot.

ORA-12024: snapshot log on *name.name* does not have primary key columns

Cause: Snapshot log on the indicated table does not have primary key information.

Action: Add primary keys to snapshot log using the ALTER SNAPSHOT command.

ORA-12025: snapshot log on *name.name* already has primary keys

Cause: Snapshot log on the indicated table already has primary key columns.

Action: No action required.

ORA-12026: invalid filter column detected

Cause: One or more of the specified filter columns does not exist or is a primary key column.

Action: Ensure that all specified filter columns exist in the master table and ensure that primary key columns are not included in the list of filter columns.

ORA-12027: duplicate filter column

Cause: One or more of the specified filter columns is already recorded in the snapshot log.

Action: Describe the snapshot log table and reissue the SQL command specifying the filter columns that are already recorded in the snapshot log.

ORA-12028: snapshot type is not support by master site *name*.

Cause: Pre-Oracle8 master sites are not able to support primary key or sub-query snapshots that are able to perform a fast refresh.

Action: Create a ROWID snapshot or use a master table from an Oracle8 site.

ORA-12029: LOB columns may not be used as filter columns

Cause: LOB columns may not be used as filter columns.

Action: Remove LOB columns from the filter columns list and retry the command.

ORA-12030: cannot create a fast refresh snapshot

Cause: The snapshot log does not exist or does not log the information needed by the snapshot to perform a fast refresh.

Action: Ensure that the snapshot log exists and logs the necessary information. For ROWID snapshots, the master table's ROWID must be logged. For primary key, snapshots the master table's primary key columns must be logged. For subquery snapshots filter, primary key, and ROWID values must all be logged.

ORA-12031: cannot use primary key columns from snapshot log on *name.name*

Cause: The snapshot log either does not have primary columns logged, or the timestamp associated with the primary key columns is more recent than the last refresh time.

Action: A complete refresh is required before the next fast refresh.

ORA-12032: cannot use ROWID column from snapshot log on *name.name*

Cause: The snapshot log either does not have primary columns logged, or the timestamp associated with the primary key columns is more recent than the last refresh time.

Action: A complete refresh is required before the next fast refresh.

ORA-12033: cannot use filter columns from snapshot log on *name.name*

Cause: The snapshot log either does not have primary columns logged, or the timestamp associated with the primary key columns is more recent than the last refresh time.

Action: A complete refresh is required before the next fast refresh.

ORA-12034: snapshot log on *name.name* more recent than last refresh

Cause: The snapshot log is more recent than the last refresh and cannot be used for fast refresh. The snapshot log is more recent than the last refresh.

Action: Perform a complete refresh of the snapshot before attempting another fast refresh.

ORA-12035: could not use snapshot log on *name.name*

Cause: The snapshot log does not exist or cannot be used for fast refresh.

Action: Perform a complete refresh of the snapshot before attempting another fast refresh. If a snapshot log does exist and the snapshot is capable of fast

refresh, then the snapshot will be fast refreshable once the complete refresh is performed.

ORA-12036: updatable snapshot log is not empty, refresh snapshot

Cause: The updatable snapshot log must be empty before an updatable ROWID snapshot can be altered to a primary key snapshot.

Action: Ensure that updatable snapshot log is empty by refreshing the snapshot before converting the updatable ROWID snapshot to a primary key snapshot.

ORA-12037: unknown export format

Cause: An attempt was made to import a snapshot exported by an unknown export version (e.g., from a newer release than the importing site).

Action: Re-export the file using a version of export known by the importing site.

ORA-12038: string literal has unexpected length

Cause: Corrupt or invalid information was detected during import of a snapshot.

Action: Ensure that the export log file has not been corrupted and that no errors were raised during export. Contact customer support if the problem persists.

ORA-12039: unable to use local rollback segment *name*

Cause: A local rollback segment was specified in the CREATE SNAPSHOT command, but automatic refresh parameters were not specified. Therefore, a refresh group was not created to automatically refresh the snapshot and the local rollback segment cannot be registered for future use.

Action: Either supply the automatic refresh parameters so that a refresh group will be created or do not specify a local rollback segment.

ORA-12040: master rollback segment option not support by master site *name*

Cause: The master site of the current snapshot does not allow users to specify a rollback segment to be used for snapshot operations. This feature is only supported by Oracle8 or later master sites.

Action: Do not specify a master rollback segment in the current operation or choose a new master site.

ORA-12041: cannot record ROWIDs for index-organized table *name.name*

Cause: Index-organized tables do not have ROWIDs. Therefore a snapshot log that records the ROWIDs of an index-organized table cannot be created.

Action: Do not include the WITH ROWID option when using the CREATE SNAPSHOT command and do not include the ADD ROWID option when using the ALTER SNAPSHOT command if the master table is index-organized.

ORA-12042: cannot alter JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES in single process mode

Cause: An attempt was made to alter the value of JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES. This is not allowed in single process mode since there is no concept of detached processes.

Action: Do not attempt to set JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES in single process mode.

12150-12195: OSN Error Messages

ORA-12150: TNS:unable to send data

Cause: Unable to send data. Connection probably disconnected.

Action: Re-establish connection. If the error is persistent, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

ORA-12151: TNS:received bad packet type from network layer

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12152: TNS:unable to send break message

Cause: Unable to send break message. Connection probably disconnected.

Action: Re-establish connection. If the error is persistent, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

ORA-12153: TNS:not connected

Cause: Not currently connected to a remote host.

Action: Re-establish connection.

ORA-12154: TNS:could not resolve service name

Cause: The service name specified is not defined correctly in the TNSNAMES.ORA file.

Action: Make the following checks and correct the error:

- Verify that a TNSNAMES.ORA file exists and is in the proper place and accessible. See the operating system specific manual for details on the required name and location.
- Check to see that the service name exists in one of the TNSNAMES.ORA files and add it if necessary.
- Make sure there are no syntax errors anywhere in the file. Particularly look for unmatched parentheses or stray characters. Any error in a TNSNAMES.ORA file makes it unusable. See Chapter 4 in the SQL*Net V2 Administrator's Guide. If possible, regenerate the configuration files using the Oracle Network Manager.

ORA-12155: TNS:received bad datatype in NSWMARKER packet

Cause: Internal error during break handling.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12156: TNS:tried to reset line from incorrect state

Cause: Internal error during break handling.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12157: TNS:internal network communication error

Cause: Internal error during network communication.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12158: TNS:could not initialize parameter subsystem

Cause: Unable to locate parameter file.

Action: Verify that a valid parameter file exists, and is readable.

ORA-12159: TNS:trace file not writeable

Cause: The trace file to be generated is not writeable by this user.

Action: If the user does not have write permissions in the directory to which the trace file will be written, contact the DBA to get the proper permissions or

use TRACE_DIRECTORY_CLIENT in SQLNET.ORA to specify a directory the user can write to.

ORA-12160: TNS:internal error: Bad error number

Cause: Corrupt error reporting subsystem.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12161: TNS:internal error: partial data received

Cause: The connection may be terminated.

Action: Reconnect and try again. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12162: TNS:service name is incorrectly specified

Cause: The connect descriptor corresponding to the service name in TNSNAMES.ORA is incorrectly specified.

Action: Make sure there are no syntax errors in the connect descriptor. Particularly look for unmatched parentheses or stray characters. Any error in a TNSNAMES.ORA file makes it unusable. See Chapter 4 in the SQL*Net V2 Administrator's Guide.

ORA-12163: TNS:connect descriptor is too long

Cause: The connect descriptor corresponding to the service name in TNSNAMES.ORA is too long.

Action: The maximum length for a connect descriptor is 512 bytes and this limit has been exceeded. Use a smaller connect descriptor. If this is not possible, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12164: TNS:Sqlnet.fdf file not present

Cause: The sqlnet.fdf file doesn't exist in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin.

Action: The sqlnet.fdf file is required for Oracle Tracing to occur. Either install the sqlnet.fdf file in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin or turn off tracing in your ORA file.

ORA-12165: TNS:Trying to write trace file into swap space.

Cause: Oracle Trace doesn't allow writing trace information into your swap space.

Action: Oracle Trace cannot write trace information into swap space so either disable tracing or redirect trace files to be written to another area of your disk.

12196-12285: NR (Routing) Error Messages

ORA-12196: TNS:received an error from TNS

Cause: The navigation layer received an error from TNS.

Action: See the error log file for the specific TNS error.

ORA-12197: TNS:keyword-value resolution error

Cause: The navigation layer received an error while trying to look up a value for a keyword.

Action: Check the syntax of the connect descriptor.

ORA-12198: TNS:could not find path to destination

Cause: Could not navigate a path through Interchanges to the destination. This error occurs if an invalid community is in the address string, or the address includes a protocol that is not available or the TNSNAV.ORA file does not have a correct CMANAGER address specified or the Interchange is down.

Action: Assure that Interchanges necessary to get to the desired destination are up and have available capacity for an additional connection. Also check that the correct community and protocol have been specified in the CMANAGER address used.

ORA-12200: TNS:could not allocate memory

Cause: Out of memory on machine.

Action: Reconfigure machine to have more storage or run fewer applications while the Interchange is running.

ORA-12201: TNS:encountered too small a connection buffer

Cause: TNS connection buffer supplied by the application was too small to retrieve the data sent back.

Action: Supply a larger connection buffer. If problem persists, call Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12202: TNS:internal navigation error

Cause: Internal navigation error.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12203: TNS:unable to connect to destination

Cause: Invalid TNS address supplied or destination is not listening. This error can also occur because of underlying network transport problems.

Action: Verify that the service name you entered on the command line was correct. Ensure that the listener is running at the remote node and that the ADDRESS parameters specified in TNSNAMES.ORA are correct. Finally, check that all Interchanges needed to make the connection are up and running.

ORA-12204: TNS: received data refused from an application

Cause: The application using the Interchange or Connection Manager refused the connection at the listener.

Action: Make sure that the application listener at the destination is functioning correctly. If it is and the problem persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12205: TNS:could not get failed addresses

Cause: Internal navigation error.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12206: TNS:received a TNS error during navigation

Cause: Internal navigation error because of an unexpected TNS error.

Action: Look at the log file to find the TNS error. If necessary, turn on tracing and repeat the operation.

ORA-12207: TNS:unable to perform navigation

Cause: Improperly configured navigation file TNSNAV.ORA.

Action: Check the syntax of the TNSNAV.ORA file on the application's machine, and verify that it lists the correct communities.

ORA-12208: TNS:could not find the TNSNAV.ORA file

Cause: Either the ORACLE environment is not set up correctly, or the TNSNAV.ORA file is not present.

Action: Ensure that the ORACLE environment is set up appropriately on your platform and that a TNSNAV.ORA file is present.

ORA-12209: TNS:encountered uninitialized global

Cause: Application calling navigation routine has not properly configured the global variables. There are no TNSNAV.ORA files available, or they are defective.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12210: TNS:error in finding Navigator data

Cause: Application calling navigation routine has not properly configured the TNSNAV.ORA file.

Action: Check the syntax of the TNSNAV.ORA file.

ORA-12211: TNS:needs PREFERRED_CMANAGERS entry in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: TNSNAV.ORA does not have a PREFERRED_CMANAGERS defined.

Action: Add a PREFERRED_CMANAGERS entry to the TNSNAV.ORA file.

ORA-12212: TNS:incomplete PREFERRED_CMANAGERS binding in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: The PREFERRED_CMANAGERS binding in the client's TNSNAV.ORA file does not have a CMANAGER_NAME specified.

Action: Define the CMANAGER_NAME as part of the PREFERRED_CMANAGERS binding. Use of the Oracle Network Manager should eliminate this error.

ORA-12213: TNS:incomplete PREFERRED_CMANAGERS binding in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: The PREFERRED_CMANAGERS binding in the client's TNSNAV.ORA file does not have an ADDRESS specified.

Action: Define the ADDRESS as part of the PREFERRED_CMANAGERS binding.

ORA-12214: TNS:missing local communities entry in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: There is no LOCAL_COMMUNITIES entry in TNSNAV.ORA.

Action: Define the LOCAL_COMMUNITIES for this node in the TNSNAV.ORA file.

ORA-12215: TNS:poorly formed PREFERRED_NAVIGATORS Addresses in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: Address binding for PREFERRED_NAVIGATORS entry is improperly entered. entry.

Action: Check your PREFERRED_NAVIGATORS entry and fix it in TNSNAV.ORA.

ORA-12216: TNS:poorly formed PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS addresses in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: Address binding for the PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS entry in the client's TNSNAV.ORA file is improperly entered.

Action: Define the ADDRESS as part of the PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS binding.

ORA-12217: TNS:could not contact PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: There is a syntax error in the PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS entry, or addresses specified are wrong, or the intended Connection Managers are unavailable.

Action: Check the PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS entries in the client's TNSNAV.ORA file and correct them or talk with your network administrator to determine if the specified Connection Managers are available. Verify that the Interchanges are active by using the INTCTL STATUS command.

ORA-12218: TNS:unacceptable network configuration data

Cause: Poorly formed network configuration data. For example, a PREFERRED_CM MANAGERS entry may have an incorrect CM MANAGER_NAME in the client's TNSNAV.ORA file. Or an Interchange downtime parameter (TIMEOUT_INTERVAL) on the Navigator may be set to zero in INTCHG.ORA.

Action: Check the entries in TNSNAV.ORA and the Interchange configuration files and correct them. If necessary, talk with your network administrator to determine if the specified Interchanges (Connection Managers) are available and properly configured. Use the Oracle Network Manager to generate the configuration files if necessary.

ORA-12219: TNS:missing community name from address in ADDRESS_LIST

Cause: This error occurs when an ADDRESS_LIST has some ADDRESSES in it that have no COMMUNITY component and others that do have a COMMUNITY component.

Action: Check that in the connect descriptors you are using either all the ADDRESSES have a COMMUNITY component or all do not.

ORA-12221: TNS:illegal ADDRESS parameters

Cause: An illegal set of protocol adapter parameters was specified. In some cases, this error is returned when a connection cannot be made to the protocol transport.

Action: Verify that the destination can be reached using the specified protocol. Check the parameters within the ADDRESS section of TNSNAMES.ORA. Legal ADDRESS parameter formats may be found in the Oracle operating system specific documentation for your platform. Protocols that resolve names at the transport layer (such as DECnet object names) are vulnerable to this error if not properly configured or names are misspelled.

ORA-12222: TNS:no such protocol adapter

Cause: The protocol adapter requested (by way of the "(PROTOCOL=.)" keyword-value pair in a TNS address) is unknown. If the supplied address is typographically correct then the protocol adaptor is not installed.

Action: Install the protocol adapter or correct typographically error, as appropriate. Note: if the supplied address was derived from resolving the service name, check the address in the appropriate file (TNSNAMES.ORA, LISTENER.ORA or TNSNET.ORA).

ORA-12223: TNS:internal limit restriction exceeded

Cause: Too many TNS connections open simultaneously.

Action: Wait for connections to close and re-try.

ORA-12224: TNS:no listener

Cause: The connection request could not be completed because the listener is not running.

Action: Ensure that the supplied destination address matches one of the addresses used by the listener - compare the TNSNAMES.ORA entry with the appropriate LISTENER.ORA file (or TNSNAV.ORA if the connection is to go by way of an Interchange). Start the listener on the remote machine.

ORA-12225: TNS:destination host unreachable

Cause: Contact can not be made with remote party.

Action: Make sure the network driver is functioning and the network is up.

ORA-12226: TNS:operating system resource quota exceeded

Cause: The current user has exceeded the allotted resource assigned in the operating system.

Action: Acquire more operating system resource, or perform a different function.

ORA-12227: TNS:syntax error

Cause: The supplied connect descriptor contains illegal syntax.

Action: Check the syntax of the connect descriptor in TNSNAMES.ORA.

ORA-12228: TNS:protocol adapter not loadable

Cause: On some platforms (such as OS/2) protocol adapters are loaded at runtime. If the shared library (or DLL) for the protocol adapter is missing or one of its supporting libraries is missing then this error is returned.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. The trace file will include the name of the shared library (or DLL) that could not be loaded.

ORA-12229: TNS:Interchange has no more free connections

Cause: One or more Interchanges along the path to the destination desired has no more free connections available to be used for this call.

Action: Try again later when the Interchanges are less busy, or contact your network administrator to have him determine which interchange it is, and increase the number of connections available on that interchange.

ORA-12230: TNS:Severe Network error occurred in making this connection

Cause: This error is reported by an interchange which fails to make contact with the destination due to a physical network error while calling a destination.

Action: Try again later when the network service may have been fixed or report the problem to your Network Administrator so that he may fix the problem.

ORA-12231: TNS:No connection possible to destination

Cause: This error is reported by an interchange which fails to find a possible connection along the path to the destination.

Action: Report the problem to your Network Administrator so that he may fix the problem.

ORA-12232: TNS:No path available to destination

Cause: This error is reported by an interchange which fails to find a possible path to the destination.

Action: Report the problem to your Network Administrator so that he may fix the problem.

ORA-12233: TNS:Failure to accept a connection

Cause: This error is reported by an interchange which fails to accept a connection due to a redirect failure.

Action: Report the problem to your Network Administrator so that he may isolate the interchange problem.

ORA-12234: TNS:Redirect to destination

Cause: This error is reported by an interchange which determines that this interchange is not the right gateway and needs to redirect the connection to another gateway along the path to the destination.

Action: None.

ORA-12235: TNS:Failure to redirect to destination

Cause: This error is reported by an interchange which fails to redirect a connection to another interchange along the path to the destination.

Action: Report the problem to your Network Administrator so that he may fix the problem.

ORA-12236: TNS:protocol adapter not loaded

Cause: On some platforms (such as OS/2) protocol adapters are loaded at runtime. If the shared library (or DLL) for the protocol adapter has not been loaded, then this error is returned.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. The trace file will have the name of the shared library (or DLL) that has not been loaded.

12196-12285: Listener Error Messages

ORA-12500: TNS:listener failed to start a dedicated server process

Cause: The process of starting up a dedicated server process failed. The executable could not be found or the environment may be set up incorrectly.

Action: Turn on tracing at the ADMIN level and reexecute the operation. Verify that the ORACLE Server executable is present and has execute permissions enabled. Ensure that the ORACLE environment is specified correctly in LISTENER.ORA. The Oracle Protocol Adapter that is being called may not be

installed on the local hard drive. Please check that the correct Protocol Adapter are successfully linked. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12502: TNS:listener received no CONNECT_DATA from client

Cause: No CONNECT_DATA was passed to the listener.

Action: Check that the service name resolved from TNSNAMES.ORA has the CONNECT_DATA component of the connect descriptor.

ORA-12504: TNS:listener was not given the SID in CONNECT_DATA

Cause: The SID was missing from the CONNECT_DATA.

Action: Check that the connect descriptor corresponding to the service name in TNSNAMES.ORA has an SID component in the CONNECT_DATA.

ORA-12505: TNS: listener could not resolve SID given in connect descriptor

Cause: The SID in the CONNECT_DATA was not found in the listener's tables. This error will be returned if the database instance has not registered with the listener; the instance may need to be started.

Action: Check to make sure that the SID specified is correct. The SIDs that are currently registered with the listener can be obtained by typing "LSNRCTL SERVICES <listener name>". These SIDs correspond to SID_NAMEs in TNSNAMES.ORA, or DB_NAMEs in the initialization file.

ORA-12509: TNS:listener failed to redirect client to service handler

Cause: The dispatcher terminated unexpectedly

Action: Attempt to connect again and if the same error occurs, contact the DBA to check the state of the dispatchers for this SID. If the problem persists, turn on tracing in the listener to determine the TNS error caused by the redirect.

ORA-12510: TNS:database lacks resources to handle the request for this SID

Cause: The dispatchers are busy handling other requests.

Action: Contact the DBA to increase the number of dispatchers servicing this SID.

ORA-12511: TNS:service handler found but it is not accepting connections

Cause: The dispatchers are busy handling other requests and they notified the listener that they are temporarily busy.

Action: Attempt the connection again. If error persists, ask the DBA to increase the number of dispatchers.

ORA-12512: TNS:service handler found but it has not registered a redirect address

Cause: The dispatcher just came up and has not had time yet to register the address that a client should be redirected to.

Action: Attempt the connection again. If error persists, ask the DBA to increase the number of dispatchers.

ORA-12513: TNS:service handler found but it has registered for a different protocol

Cause: The dispatchers registered for this service are connected to the listener by way of a different network protocol than that of the client.

Action: Contact the DBA to register a dispatcher on your protocol.

12530-12629: NS (Session) Error Messages

ORA-12531: TNS:cannot allocate memory

Cause: Sufficient memory could not be allocated to perform the desired activity.

Action: Either free some resource for TNS, or add more memory to the machine. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

ORA-12532: TNS:invalid argument

Cause: An internal function received an invalid parameter.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12533: TNS:illegal ADDRESS parameters

Cause: An illegal set of protocol adapter parameters was specified. In some cases, this error is returned when a connection cannot be made to the protocol transport.

Action: Verify that the destination can be reached using the specified protocol. Check the parameters within the ADDRESS section of TNSNAMES.ORA. Legal ADDRESS parameter formats may be found in the Oracle operating system specific documentation for your platform. Protocols that resolve names at the transport layer (such as DECnet object names) are vulnerable to this error if not properly configured or names are misspelled.

ORA-12534: TNS:operation not supported

Cause: An internal function received a request to perform an operation that is not supported (on this machine).

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12535: TNS:operation timed out

Cause: The requested connection could not be completed within the timeout period specified by the CONNECT_TIMEOUT parameter in listener.ora. This error arises from the tnslsnr.

Action: Either reconfigure CONNECT_TIMEOUT to be 0, which means wait indefinitely, or reconfigure CONNECT_TIMEOUT to be some higher value. Or, if the timeout is unacceptably long, turn on tracing for further information.

ORA-12536: TNS:operation would block

Cause: An internal operation did not commence because to do so would block the current process and the user has requested that operations be non-blocking.

Action: None needed; this is an information message.

ORA-12537: TNS:connection closed

Cause: "End of file" condition has been reached; partner has disconnected.

Action: None needed; this is an information message.

ORA-12538: TNS:no such protocol adapter

Cause: The protocol adapter requested (by way of the "(PROTOCOL=..)" key-word-value pair in a TNS address) is unknown. If the supplied address is typographically correct then the protocol adaptor is not installed.

Action: Install the protocol adapter or correct typographical error, as appropriate. Note: if the supplied address was derived from resolving the service name, check the address in the appropriate file (TNSNAMES.ORA, LISTENER.ORA or TNSNET.ORA).

ORA-12539: TNS:buffer over- or under-flow

Cause: Buffer too small for incoming data or too large for outgoing data.

Action: This restriction (which is associated with CONNECT DATA) is not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation; contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12540: TNS:internal limit restriction exceeded

Cause: Too many TNS connections open simultaneously.

Action: Wait for connections to close and re-try.

ORA-12541: TNS:no listener

Cause: The connection request could not be completed because the listener is not running.

Action: Ensure that the supplied destination address matches one of the addresses used by the listener - compare the TNSNAMES.ORA entry with the appropriate LISTENER.ORA file (or TNSNAV.ORA if the connection is to go by way of an Interchange). Start the listener on the remote machine.

ORA-12542: TNS:address already in use

Cause: Specified listener address is already being used.

Action: Start your listener with a unique address.

ORA-12543: TNS:destination host unreachable

Cause: Contact can not be made with remote party.

Action: Make sure the network driver is functioning and the network is up.

ORA-12544: TNS:contexts have different wait/test functions

Cause: Two protocol adapters have conflicting wait/test functions.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12545: Connect failed because target host or object does not exist

Cause: The address specified is not valid, or the program being connected to does not exist.

Action: Ensure the ADDRESS parameters have been entered correctly; the most likely incorrect parameter is the node name. Ensure that the executable for the server exists (perhaps "oracle" is missing.) If the protocol is TCP/IP, edit the TNSNAMES.ORA file to change the host name to a numeric IP address and try again.

ORA-12546: TNS:permission denied

Cause: User has insufficient privileges to perform the requested operation.

Action: Acquire necessary privileges and try again.

ORA-12547: TNS:lost contact

Cause: Partner has unexpectedly gone away, usually during process start-up.

Action: Investigate partner application for abnormal termination. On an Interchange, this can happen if the machine is overloaded.

ORA-12548: TNS:incomplete read or write

Cause: A data send or receive failed.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12549: TNS:operating system resource quota exceeded

Cause: The current user has exceeded the allotted resource assigned in the operating system.

Action: Acquire more operating system resource, or perform a different function.

ORA-12550: TNS:syntax error

Cause: The supplied connect descriptor contains illegal syntax.

Action: Check the syntax of the connect descriptor in TNSNAMES.ORA.

ORA-12551: TNS:missing keyword

Cause: The supplied connect descriptor is missing one or more TNS keywords.

Action: Check the syntax, and ensure all required keywords are present.

ORA-12552: TNS:operation was interrupted

Cause: An internal operation was interrupted and could not complete.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12554: TNS:current operation is still in progress

Cause: An internal operation is still in progress.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12555: TNS:permission denied

Cause: User has insufficient privileges to perform the requested operation.

Action: Acquire necessary privileges and try again.

ORA-12556: TNS:no caller

Cause: TNS detected an incoming connect request but there was no caller.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12557: TNS:protocol adapter not loadable

Cause: On some platforms (such as OS/2) protocol adapters are loaded at run-time. If the shared library (or DLL) for the protocol adapter is missing or one of its supporting libraries is missing then this error is returned.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. The trace file will include the name of the shared library (or DLL) that could not be loaded.

ORA-12558: TNS:protocol adapter not loaded

Cause: On some platforms (such as OS/2) protocol adapters are loaded at run-time. If the shared library (or DLL) for the protocol adapter has not been loaded, then this error is returned.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. The trace file will have the name of the shared library (or DLL) that has not been loaded.

ORA-12560: TNS:protocol adapter error

Cause: A generic protocol adapter error occurred.

Action: Check addresses used for proper protocol specification. Before reporting this error, look at the error stack and check for lower level transport errors. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. Turn off tracing when the operation is complete.

ORA-12561: TNS:unknown error

Cause: A generic protocol error occurred.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

ORA-12562: TNS:bad global handle

Cause: Internal error - bad 'gbh' argument passed to TNS from caller. System may have been linked with old libraries.

Action: Not normally visible to the user, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12564: TNS:connection refused

Cause: The connect request was denied by the remote user (or TNS software).

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

ORA-12566: TNS:protocol error

Cause: An unexpected TNS protocol error has occurred.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12569: TNS:packet checksum failure

Cause: The data received is not the same as the data sent.

Action: Attempt the transaction again. If the error is persistent, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

ORA-12570: TNS:packet reader failure

Cause: An error occurred during a data receive.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12571: TNS:packet writer failure

Cause: An error occurred during a data send.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12574: TNS:redirection denied

Cause: The connect request failed because it would have required redirection and the caller has requested no redirections.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12582: TNS:invalid operation

Cause: An internal function received an invalid request.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12583: TNS:no reader

Cause: A send operation has been requested but partner has already disconnected.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12585: TNS:data truncation

Cause: A receive operation has completed with insufficient data to satisfy the user's request.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12589: TNS:connection not bequeathable

Cause: An attempt to hand-off a connection from one process to another has failed because the protocol provider does not support it.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12590: TNS:no I/O buffer

Cause: An attempt to perform an I/O operation failed because no buffer was available.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12591: TNS:event signal failure

Cause: The TNS software is unable to signal an event occurrence.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12592: TNS:bad packet

Cause: An ill-formed packet has been detected by the TNS software.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12593: TNS:no registered connection

Cause: An attempt to solicit network event activity has failed because no connections are registered for event notification.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12595: TNS:no confirmation

Cause: TNS is unable to get requested confirmation acknowledgment from remote partner.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12596: TNS:internal inconsistency

Cause: TNS has detected an internal inconsistency.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12597: TNS:connect descriptor already in use

Cause: Internal error - illegal use of connect descriptor.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12598: TNS:banner registration failed

Cause: The registration of a product banner with the Oracle server failed.

Action: This is an error which is not normally visible externally. Enable tracing and attempt to repeat the error. If it occurs again, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12599: TNS:cryptographic checksum mismatch

Cause: The data received is not the same as the data sent.

Action: Attempt the transaction again. If error persists, check (and correct) the integrity of your physical connection.

ORA-12600: TNS: string open failed

Cause: The creation of a string in ORACLE NLS format failed.

Action: This is an internal error, enable tracing and attempt to repeat the error. If it occurs again, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12601: TNS:information flags check failed

Cause: The TNS information flags set by the process prior to connection negotiation were not present after the negotiation was finished.

Action: This is an internal error. Enable tracing and attempt to repeat the error. If it occurs again, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12611: TNS:operation is not portable

Cause: Attempted operation is not portable.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12612: TNS:connection is busy

Cause: Attempted operation failed because it conflicts with an ongoing action or status of the connection.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12615: TNS:preempt error

Cause: A request to service an event failed because no event notification has yet been posted.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12616: TNS:no event signals

Cause: The TNS software is unable to enable event signals.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12617: TNS:bad 'what' type

Cause: The operation failed because the type of data specified is unknown.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12618: TNS:versions are incompatible

Cause: The two machines are running incompatible versions of TNS.

Action: Check the version numbers, and upgrade the machine with the smaller one.

ORA-12619: TNS:unable to grant requested service

Cause: The connect request failed because requested service could not be provided by the local TNS software.

Action: If appropriate, reexecute with reduced service requirements.

ORA-12620: TNS:requested characteristic not available

Cause: The connect request failed because a requested transport characteristic could not be supported by the remote TNS software.

Action: If appropriate, reexecute with reduced requirements.

ORA-12622: TNS:event notifications are not homogeneous

Cause: An attempt to register a connection for event notification failed because the event notification type conflicts with existing registrations.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12623: TNS:operation is illegal in this state

Cause: Connection is half-duplex and a full-duplex operation was attempted.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12624: TNS:connection is already registered

Cause: An attempt to register a connection for event notification failed because the connection is already registered.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12625: TNS:missing argument

Cause: An operation failed because an argument was missing"

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12626: TNS:bad event type

Cause: An attempt to register a connection for event notification failed because the event type is unknown.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12628: TNS:no event callbacks

Cause: An attempt to register a connection for event notification failed because asynchronous callbacks are not available.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12629: TNS:no event test

Cause: An attempt to register a connection for event notification failed because the ability to test for events is not available.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12611: TNS:operation is not portable

Cause: Attempted operation is not portable.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12612: TNS:connection is busy

Cause: Attempted operation failed because it conflicts with an ongoing action or status of the connection.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12616: TNS:no event signals

Cause: The TNS software is unable to enable event signals.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

12630-12699: NA Error Messages

ORA-12630: Native service operation not supported

Cause: An operation requested by a user is not supported by the native services component.

Action: This may be an internal error if the operation should have been supported.

ORA-12631: Username retrieval failed

Cause: The authentication service failed to retrieve the name of a user.

Action: Enable tracing to determine which routine is failing.

ORA-12632: Role fetch failed

Cause: The authentication service failed to retrieve one of the user's roles.

Action: Enable tracing to determine which routine is failing.

ORA-12633: No shared authentication services

Cause: The list of authentication services specified by the user does not match those supported by the process.

Action: Either specify another list or relink the executable with the desired services.

ORA-12634: Memory allocation failed

Cause: Process was unable to allocate memory.

Action: Terminate other processes in order to reclaim needed memory.

ORA-12635: No authentication adapters available

Cause: The executable was not linked with any authentication service adapters but the SQLNET.ORA parameter that determines whether or not authentication is required was set to true.

Action: Either disable the parameter or relink the executable with service adapters.

ORA-12636: Packet send failed

Cause: A process was unable to send a packet to another process. Possible causes are: 1. The other process was terminated. 2. The machine on which the other process is running went down. 3. Some other communications error occurred.

Action: If the cause is not obvious, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12637: Packet receive failed

Cause: A process was unable to receive a packet from another process. Possible causes are: 1. The other process was terminated. 2. The machine on which the other process is running went down. 3. Some other communications error occurred.

Action: If the cause is not obvious, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12638: Credential retrieval failed

Cause: The authentication service failed to retrieve the credentials of a user.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12639: Authentication service negotiation failed

Cause: No match was found between the types of authentication services that the client supports and those that the server is using.

Action: Possible solutions: 1. Change the entry in SQLNET.ORA that determines which services are to be used. 2. Relink the client with at least one of the authentication service adapters that the server supports. 3. Relink the server with at least one of the authentication service adapters that the client supports. 4. Disable authentication on both the client and server.

ORA-12640: Authentication adapter initialization failed

Cause: The function specified in the authentication table entry for the service failed.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12641: Authentication service failed to initialize

Cause: The authentication service failed during initialization.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12642: No session key

Cause: A process has no session key associated with it because the authentication service being used does not use one.

Action: If a session key is required, use another authentication service.

ORA-12643: Client received internal error from server

Cause: The client process received an error from the server that indicated that an internal SQL*Net native services error had occurred.

Action: Enable tracing on both processes and attempt to recreate the problem. If successful in recreating the problem, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12644: Authentication service initialization failed

Cause: The routine called to initialize the authentication adapter failed.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error. A likely cause is that memory is exhausted.

ORA-12645: Parameter does not exist.

Cause: A SQLNET.ORA parameter from which a value was needed does not exist.

Action: Set the parameter in the parameter file.

ORA-12646: Invalid value specified for boolean parameter

Cause: The value specified for a parameter was set to a value other than true/false or on/off.

Action: Correct the value of the parameter.

ORA-12647: Authentication required

Cause: The parameter that controls whether authentication is required was set to true, but the executable does not have an authentication service linked in.

Action: Either re-link the executable with an authentication service adapter or disable the parameter.

ORA-12648: Encryption or data integrity algorithm list empty

Cause: A SQL*Net list-of-algorithms parameter was empty, e.g. "".

Action: Change the list to contain the name of at least one installed algorithm, or remove the list entirely if every installed algorithm is acceptable.

ORA-12649: Unknown encryption or data integrity algorithm

Cause: A SQL*Net list-of-algorithms parameter included an algorithm name that was not recognized.

Action: Either remove that algorithm name, correct it if it was misspelled, or install the driver for the missing algorithm.

ORA-12650: No common encryption or data integrity algorithm

Cause: The client and server have no algorithm in common for either encryption or data integrity or both.

Action: Choose sets of algorithms that overlap. In other words, add one of the client's algorithm choices to the server's list or vice versa.

ORA-12651: Encryption or data integrity algorithm unacceptable

Cause: The algorithm the server chose to use for encryption or data integrity was not one of the choices acceptable to the client. This is either the result of an internal error, of a network data transmission error, or of deliberate tampering with the transmitted data.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing, re-execute the operation, and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12652: String truncated

Cause: Not enough memory was allocated for a string so it had to be truncated

Action: If it is OK that the string is truncated, then it is not an error. Otherwise, call the routine that reported the error again with a larger string buffer.

ORA-12653: Authentication control function failed

Cause: The control function utilized by the authentication service driver failed.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12654: Authentication conversion failed

Cause: The authentication service was unable to convert the credentials of a user from the format specific to the format into the ORACLE format.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12655: Password check failed

Cause: The authentication service being used was unable to verify the provided password.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12656: Cryptographic checksum mismatch

Cause: The cryptographic checksum received with a packet of incoming data didn't match the checksum computed by the receiving end. This indicates that the packet was tampered with or otherwise corrupted in transit.

Action: Look for sources of data corruption, perhaps including deliberate tampering.

ORA-12657: No algorithms installed

Cause: The near side of the connection required the use of a service (either encryption or checksumming) when no algorithms for that service were installed.

Action: Remove the "ON" requirement for that service.

ORA-12658: Native service required but TNS version is incompatible

Cause: A process that is running an earlier version of TNS attempted to connect but the connection failed because the server process required that a native service (authentication, encryption, etc.) be used.

Action: Relink the calling executable and retry the connection or eliminate the requirement that the service be used on the server side.

ORA-12659: Error received from other process

Cause: An error was received by one or more services from the process on the other side of the connection.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error(s). The error(s) is (are) not returned directly because an error generated by a server may not make sense on the client side and vice-versa.

ORA-12660: Encryption or crypto-checksumming parameters incompatible

Cause: One side of the connection specified "REQUIRED" for encryption or crypto-checksumming, while the other side specified "REJECTED".

Action: Change the "REQUIRED" side to "REQUESTED" if you want encryption or crypto-checksumming to be optional, or change the "REJECTED" side to "ACCEPTED" if you do not want the service to be optional.

ORA-12661: Protocol authentication to be used

Cause: The SQL*Net authentication service has determined that the SQL*Net transport protocol in use is to be utilized to authenticate a user's identity.

Action: This error is used solely to communicate information between the authentication service and the SQL*Net session layer and should not be visible to the user. If the error is seen, contact Worldwide customer support.

ORA-12662: proxy ticket retrieval failed

Cause: The authentication adapter used by SQL*Net failed to retrieve the credentials needed to authenticate a database link.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-12663: Services required by client not available on the server

Cause: Service(s) that was (were) required by the client process were not available on the server process.

Action: Configure the server with the services required by the client (best solution) or delete the requirement from the configuration file of the client (least secure).

ORA-12664: Services required by server not available on the client

Cause: Service(s) that was (were) required by the server process were not available on the client process.

Action: Configure the client with the services required by the server (best solution) or delete the requirement from the configuration file of the server (least secure).

ORA-12665: NLS string open failed

Cause: A native service was unable to make a string available for use by the National Language Support component.

Action: Make sure the National Language Support component has been properly. If it has, enable tracing and report the problem to Customer Support.

ORA-12666: Dedicated server: outbound transport protocol different from inbound

Cause: The protocol specified for an externally-identified outbound connection from a dedicated server (database link) was not the same as that used for the inbound connection. It is not possible for SQL*Net to authenticate a proxy connection that uses a protocol that is different from that which was used for the connection to the dedicated server.

Action: Specify the same protocol in the SQL*Net connect string or alias for the outbound connection as that used for the inbound connection

ORA-12667: Shared server: outbound transport protocol different from inbound

Cause: The protocol specified for an externally-identified outbound connection from a shared server (database link) was not the same as that used for the inbound connection. It is not possible for SQL*Net to authenticate a proxy connection that uses a protocol that is different from that which was used for the connection to the shared server.

Action: Specify the same protocol in the SQL*Net connect string or alias for the outbound connection as that used for the inbound connection

ORA-12668: Dedicated server: outbound protocol does not support proxies

Cause: The protocol specified to perform an externally-identified proxy connection (database link) from a dedicated server does not support proxy connections.

Action: Specify a protocol in the SQL*Net connect string or alias used for the connection that does support externally-authenticated proxy connections.

NOTE: Because of a limitation in SQL*Net, the protocol used for the proxy con-

nection must be the same as that used for the connection from the client to the server.

ORA-12669: Shared server: outbound protocol does not support proxies

Cause: The protocol specified to perform an externally-identified proxy connection (database link) from a shared server does not support proxy connections.

Action: Specify a protocol in the SQL*Net connect string or alias used for the connection that does support externally-authenticated proxy connections.

NOTE: Because of a limitation in SQL*Net, the protocol used for the proxy connection must be the same as that used for the connection from the client to the server.

ORA-12670: Incorrect role password

Cause: A password supplied for a role could not be validated by the authentication service.

Action: Supply the correct password.

ORA-12671: Shared server: adapter failed to save context

Cause: The adapter for the authentication service failed when it tried to save the data needed for proxy connections (database links) through the multi-threaded server.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error. Contact Worldwide Customer Support if the reason is not obvious.

ORA-12672: Database logon failure

Cause: The authentication service adapter in use encountered an error it attempted to validate the logon attempt of a user.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error encountered by the adapter.

ORA-12673: Dedicated server: context not saved

Cause: A connection was marked as being a proxy connection (database link) from a dedicated server but no inbound context was present.

Action: This error should not normally be visible to the user. Contact Oracle Customer Support

ORA-12674: Shared server: proxy context not saved

Cause: A connection was marked as being a proxy connection (database link) from a shared server but no inbound context was present.

Action: This error should not normally be visible to the user. Contact Oracle Customer Support

ORA-12675: External user name not available yet

Cause: The authentication service in use was not able to return the external name of a user of the ORACLE server because it is not available to the service yet.

Action: This is just an information message and should not normally be visible to the user. If the error does appear, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12676: Server received internal error from client

Cause: The server process received an error from the client which indicated that an internal SQL*Net native services error had occurred.

Action: Enable tracing on both processes and attempt to recreate the problem. If the problem recurs, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12677: Authentication service not supported by database link

Cause: The authentication service used by the proxy process (database link) was unable to find the adapter being used by the client in its list of authentication mechanisms.

Action: Specify an authentication adapter that is shared by the client and the server being used for the database link.

ORA-12678: Authentication disabled but required

Cause: The configuration parameters that control whether SQL*Net authentication is disabled or required were both set to TRUE.

Action: Set one or both of the parameters to FALSE.

ORA-12679: Native services disabled by other process but required

Cause: The remote process has disabled native services but the local process requires them.

Action: Enable native services on the remote process or disable them locally.

ORA-12680: Native services disabled but required

Cause: The process has disabled native services but at least one service is required.

Action: Enable native services or change the configuration file so that none of the available services are required.

ORA-12681: Login failed: the SecurID card does not have a pincode yet

Cause: The SecurID card that is used to logon to Oracle, does not have a pincode assigned to it.

Action: Use one of the programs supplied by Security Dynamics to assign a pincode to the card.

ORA-12682: Login failed: the SecurID card is in next PRN mode

Cause: The SecurID card and the SecurID server are out of sync and the server requires the next cardcode to re-synchronize the card.

Action: Use one of the programs supplied by Security Dynamics to re-synchronize the SecurID card.

ORA-12683: encryption/crypto-checksumming: no Diffie-Hellman seed

Cause: The "sqlnet.crypto_seed" parameter is missing from the SQLNET.ORA parameters file for SQL*Net.

Action: Add this line to SQLNET.ORA: sqlnet.crypto_seed = "randomly-chosen text"

ORA-12684: encryption/crypto-checksumming: Diffie-Hellman seed too small

Cause: The "sqlnet.crypto_seed" parameter in the SQLNET.ORA parameter file for SQL*Net is too small.

Action: Add more randomly-chosen text to it, perhaps using Network Manager.

ORA-12685: Native service required remotely but disabled locally

Cause: A native service is required by the remote process but native services have been disabled locally.

Action: Enable native services locally or change the configuration parameters on the remote host so that no native services are required.

ORA-12686: Invalid command specified for a service

Cause: An operation which does not exist was specified for a native service.

Action: This is a programming error and should not normally be visible to the user. If the error does appear, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

ORA-12687: Database link failed: credentials expired

Cause: The credentials that are used to authenticate the user for the requested database link have expired.

Action: Renew your credentials. Refer to the documentation specific for your Network Authentication Adapter on how to do this.

ORA-12688: Login failed: the SecurID server rejected the new pincode

Cause: There are a number of reasons why the SecurID server would refuse a pincode: - The user might not have permission to make up his own pincode. - The pincode was either too short or too long. Valid pincodes consist of minimal four, but no more than eight characters. - The pincode contains any non alphanumeric characters.

Action: Reexecute the operation and make sure to use a pincode that satisfies the above requirements. If the problem persists, turn on tracing at the Oracle Server side of the connection and examine the trace file for the exact error.

ORA-12689: Server Authentication required, but not supported

Cause: Server Authentication is required for this connection, but not supported by both sides of the connection.

Action: Make sure both sides of the connection have the correct version of Secure Network Services, and that the Authentication Adapter supports Server Authentication.

ORA-12690: Server Authentication failed, login cancelled

Cause: Server Authentication is required, but the server's credentials were found invalid by the client.

Action: Make sure that the server has a valid set of credentials. Refer to your authentication adapter specific documentation on how to do this.

ORA-12699: Native service internal error

Cause: An internal error occurred in the native services component.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error. Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

12700-12799: National Language Support Messages

This section lists messages generated when the National Language Support feature of Oracle is accessed.

ORA-12700: invalid NLS parameter value *name*

Cause: An invalid NLS initialization parameter was specified.

Action: Check the syntax and spelling of the parameter. Enter the correct parameter into the initialization parameter file.

ORA-12701: CREATE DATABASE character set is not known

Cause: The character set specified in the CREATE DATABASE command does not exist on the system.

Action: Refer to your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for more information about character sets on the system. Use a valid character set in the CREATE DATABASE command.

ORA-12702: invalid NLS parameter string used in SQL function

Cause: An invalid parameter or value was entered in the NLS parameter string in a SQL function.

Action: Check the syntax of the function and the parameters. Enter the command again using the correct syntax and valid values.

ORA-12703: this character set conversion is not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to use the CONVERT function to convert between two character sets, and the requested conversion is not possible due to unavailability of one or both character sets.

Action: Use character sets available on the system in the CONVERT function.

ORA-12704: character set mismatch

Cause: One of the following:

- The string operands(other than an nlsparams argument) to an operator or built-in function do not have the same character set.
- An nlsparams operand is not in the database character set.
- String data with character set other than the database character set is passed to a built-in function not expecting it.
- The second argument to CHR() or CSCONVERT() is not CHAR_CS or NCHAR_CS.
- A string expression in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement. or the SET clause of an UPDATE statement, does not have the same character set as the column into which the value would be inserted.
- A value provided in a DEFAULT clause when creating a table does not have the same character set as declared for the column.
- An argument to a PL/SQL function does not conform to the character set requirements of the corresponding parameter.

Action: Strings declared with NCHAR or NCHAR VARYING do not interoperate with strings declared with CHAR or VARCHAR2. Use TRANSLATE() function to explicitly convert one to the other.

ORA-12705: invalid or unknown NLS parameter value specified

Cause: There are two possible causes: Either an attempt was made to issue an ALTER SESSION statement with an invalid NLS parameter or value; or the NLS_LANG environment variable contains an invalid language, territory, or character set.

Action: Check the syntax of the ALTER SESSION command and the NLS parameter, correct the syntax and retry the statement, or specify correct values in the NLS_LANG environment variable. For more information about the syntax of the ALTER SESSION command, see the index entry on “ALTER SESSION command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-12706: this CREATE DATABASE character set is not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to create a database on an ASCII-based machine using an EBCDIC-based character set or vice versa. This is not permitted.

Action: Create the database using either ASCII-based or EBCDIC-based character sets, depending on what is supported by the hardware. Refer to your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for more information about the type of character set supported.

12800-12849: Parallel Query/Index Creation Messages

This section lists some of the messages generated during a parallel query or parallel index creation.

ORA-12800: system appears too busy for parallel query execution

Cause: The load on the system is too high to perform parallel queries.

Action: Re-enter the statements serially or wait until the system load is reduced.

ORA-12801: error signaled in parallel query server *name*

Cause: A parallel query server encountered an exception as described in the accompanying message(s).

Action: Correct the error described in the accompanying message.

ORA-12802: parallel query server lost contact with coordinator

Cause: A parallel query server was unable to communicate with the server coordinating the parallel query.

Action: Check for operating system or network errors and retry the statement. If this problem persists, contact customer support.

ORA-12803: parallel query server lost contact with another server

Cause: A parallel query server was unable to communicate with another server involved in the parallel query.

Action: Check for operating system or network errors and retry the statement. If this problem persists, contact customer support.

ORA-12804: parallel query server appears to have died

Cause: Process information for a parallel query server thread cannot be found.

Action: Check for operating system errors and retry the statement. If this problem persists, contact customer support.

ORA-12805: parallel query server died unexpectedly

Cause: The PMON process is cleaning up the process because a parallel query server terminated unexpectedly.

Action: Check for operating system errors and retry the statement. If this problem persists, contact customer support.

ORA-12806: could not get background process to hold enqueue

Cause: This is an internal error that is not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-12807: process queue could not receive parallel query message

Cause: This is an internal error that is not usually issued.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-12808: cannot set [*CACHE* | *SCAN*]_{INSTANCES} greater than number of instances *num*

Cause: An attempt was made, using the ALTER SYSTEM command, to set *CACHE_INSTANCES* or *SCAN_INSTANCES* to a value greater than the number of available instances.

Action: See the accompanying message for the allowable maximum value or set *SCAN_INSTANCES* or *CACHE_INSTANCES* to ALL.

ORA-12809: cannot set [CACHE / SCAN]_INSTANCES when mounted in exclusive mode

Cause: An attempt was made to set CACHE_INSTANCES or SCAN_INSTANCES using the ALTER SYSTEM command while the database was mounted in exclusive mode.

Action: Only set CACHE_INSTANCES or SCAN_INSTANCES when the database is mounted in PARALLEL or SHARED mode.

ORA-12810: PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS must be less than or equal to *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to set the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS initialization parameter to a value higher than the maximum allowed by the system.

Action: See the accompanying message for the allowable maximum value.

ORA-12811: PARALLEL_MIN_SERVERS must be less than or equal to PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS, *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to set the PARALLEL_MIN_SERVERS initialization parameter to a value higher than PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS.

Action: See the accompanying message for the allowable maximum value.

ORA-12812: only one PARALLEL or NOPARALLEL clause may be specified

Cause: PARALLEL was specified more than once, NOPARALLEL was specified more than once, or both PARALLEL and NOPARALLEL were specified in a CREATE TABLE, CREATE CLUSTER, CREATE INDEX, ALTER TABLE, ALTER CLUSTER statement, or a RECOVER command.

Action: Specify PARALLEL or NOPARALLEL only once.

ORA-12813: value for PARALLEL or DEGREE must be greater than 0

Cause: PARALLEL 0 or DEGREE 0 was specified in a CREATE TABLE, CREATE CLUSTER, CREATE INDEX, ALTER TABLE, ALTER CLUSTER statement, or a RECOVER command.

Action: Specify a value greater than 0 or specify default parallelism using PARALLEL with no degree or using DEGREE DEFAULT within a PARALLEL clause.

ORA-12814: only one CACHE or NOCACHE clause may be specified

Cause: CACHE was specified more than once, NOCACHE was specified more than once, or CACHE and NOCACHE, were specified in a CREATE TABLE, CREATE CLUSTER, CREATE INDEX, ALTER TABLE, ALTER CLUSTER, or a RECOVER command.

Action: Specify CACHE or NOCACHE only once.

ORA-12815: value for INSTANCES must be greater than 0

Cause: PARALLEL parameter specifying number of instances must be a positive integer or DEFAULT.

Action: Specify a positive integer or DEFAULT for INSTANCES if parallelism across instances is desired.

ORA-12817: parallel query option must be enabled

Cause: You tried to attempt an operation that requires the parallel query option.

Action: Enable the parallel query option.

ORA-12818: invalid option in PARALLEL clause

Cause: An unrecognized option was specified with a PARALLEL clause.

Action: Specify any combination of DEGREE {<n> | DEFAULT } and INSTANCE { <n> | DEFAULT } within the PARALLEL clause.

ORA-12819: missing options in PARALLEL clause

Cause: The PARALLEL clause was specified without an option.

Action: Specify any combination of DEGREE { <n> | DEFAULT } and INSTANCE { <n> | DEFAULT } within the PARALLEL clause.

ORA-12820: invalid value for DEGREE

Cause: An invalid value for DEGREE was specified within a PARALLEL clause.

Action: Specify a positive integer or DEFAULT.

ORA-12821: invalid value for INSTANCES

Cause: An invalid value for INSTANCES was specified within a PARALLEL clause.

Action: Specify a positive integer or DEFAULT.

ORA-12822: duplicate option in PARALLEL clause

Cause: DEGREE or INSTANCE was specified more than once within a PARALLEL clause.

Action: Specify the option only once.

ORA-12823: default degree of parallelism may not be specified here

Cause: Either an ALTER DATABASE RECOVER command was specified with the DEGREE DEFAULT option in a PARALLEL clause or another command was specified with no option in the PARALLEL clause.

Action: Specify an explicit degree of parallelism.

ORA-12824: INSTANCES DEFAULT may not be specified here

Cause: An ALTER DATABASE RECOVER command was specified with the INSTANCES DEFAULT option.

Action: Specify an explicit value for INSTANCES or omit the INSTANCES option if single instance recovery is desired.

ORA-12825: explicit degree of parallelism must be specified here

Cause: An ALTER DATABASE RECOVER command was specified without the DEGREE option.

Action: Specify an explicit degree of parallelism.

ORA-12826: hung parallel query server was killed

Cause: Parallel query server was hung and subsequently killed.

Action: Re-execute query and report suspicious events noted in the trace file to customer support if error persists.

ORA-12827: insufficient parallel query slaves available

Cause: PARALLEL_MIN_PERCENT parameter was specified and fewer than minimum slaves were acquired.

Action: Either re-execute query with lower PARALLEL_MIN_PERCENT or wait until some running queries are completed, thus freeing up slaves.

For more information about the PARALLEL_MIN_PERCENT parameter, see the index entry on “PARALLEL_MIN_PERCENT parameter” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-12828: can't start parallel transaction - distributed transaction in progress

Cause: PDML transaction cannot be started because a distributed transaction is in progress.

Action: Change the DML statement to exclude updates to remote tables and reexecute the statement.

ORA-12829: deadlock - itls occupied by siblings at block *name* of file *name*

Cause: Parallel statement failed because all itls in the current block are occupied by siblings of the same transaction.

Action: Increase MAXTRANS of the block or reduce the degree of parallelism for the statement. Reexecute the statement. Report suspicious events in trace file to Oracle support representative if error persists.

ORA-12830: must COMMIT or ROLLBACK after executing parallel INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE

Cause: After executing a parallel INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE statement, a command other than COMMIT or ROLLBACK was issued.

Action: Execute COMMIT or ROLLBACK before issuing another SQL command.

ORA-12831: must COMMIT or ROLLBACK after executing INSERT with APPEND hint

Cause: After executing an INSERT statement with an APPEND hint, a command other than COMMIT or ROLLBACK was issued.

Action: Execute COMMIT or ROLLBACK before issuing another SQL command.

ORA-12832: could not allocate slaves on all specified instances

Cause: After executing a query on a global v\$ fixed view, one or more instances failed to allocate a slave to process query.

Action: To allow results to be returned by successfully allocated slaves, execute ALTER SESSION SET ALLOW_PARTIAL_SN_RESULTS=TRUE statement, or check parameters of instances.

ORA-12833: coordinator's instance not a member of PARALLEL_INSTANCE_GROUP

Cause: The coordinator's instance must be a member of the PARALLEL_INSTANCE_GROUP in which this operation will be run.

Action: Either add the coordinator's instance to the current PARALLEL_INSTANCE_GROUP or change PARALLEL_INSTANCE_GROUP.

ORA-12834: instance group name, *name*, too long, must be less than *num* characters

Cause: The instance group name is too long.

Action: Either shorten the name or get rid of the instance group.

ORA-12835: No instances are active in the OPS_ADMIN_GROUP

Cause: There must be at least one instance in the OPS_ADMIN_GROUP in order to execute a query on global views.

Action: Change the value of OPS_ADMIN_GROUP.

ORA-12838: cannot read/modify an object after modifying it in parallel

Cause: Within the same transaction, an attempt was made to add read or modification statements on a table after it had been modified in parallel or with direct load. This is not permitted.

Action: Rewrite the transaction, or break it up into two transactions: one containing the initial modification and the second containing the parallel modification operation.

ORA-12839: cannot modify an object in parallel after modifying it

Cause: Within the same transaction, an attempt was made to perform parallel modification operations on a table after it had been modified. This is not permitted.

Action: Rewrite the transaction or break it up into two transactions: one containing the parallel modification and the second containing the initial modification operation.

ORA-12840: cannot access remote table in a parallel transaction

Cause: Within a transaction, an attempt was made to perform distributed access after a PDML or insert direct statement had been issued.

Action: Commit/rollback the PDML transaction first, and then perform the distributed access, or perform the distributed access before the first PDML statement in the transaction.

ORA-12841: cannot alter the session parallel DML state within a transaction

Cause: An attempt was made to alter the session parallel DML state while a transaction was in progress.

Action: Commit or rollback transaction and then re-execute.

13000-13199: Spatial Data Option Messages

This section lists some of the messages that can be returned when the Spatial Data option is enabled.

ORA-13000: dimension number is out of range

Cause: The specified dimension is either smaller than 1 or greater than the number of dimensions encoded in the HHCODE.

Action: Make sure that the dimension number is between 1 and the maximum number of dimensions encoded in the HHCODE.

ORA-13001: dimensions mismatch error

Cause: The number of dimensions in two HHCODEs involved in a binary HHCODE operation do not match.

Action: Make sure that the number of dimensions in the HHCODEs match.

ORA-13002: specified level is out of range

Cause: The specified level is either smaller than 1 or greater than the maximum level encoded in an HHCODE.

Action: Verify that all levels are between 1 and the maximum number of levels encoded in the HHCODE.

ORA-13003: the specified range for a dimension is invalid

Cause: The specified range for a dimension is invalid.

Action: Make sure that the lower bound (lb) is less than the upper bound (ub).

ORA-13004: the specified buffer size is invalid

Cause: The buffer size for a function is not valid.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13005: recursive HHCODE function error

Cause: An error occurred in a recursively called HHCODE function.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13006: the specified cell number is invalid

Cause: The cell identifier is either less than 0 or greater than $(2^{\text{ndim}} - 1)$.

Action: Make sure that the cell identifier is between 0 and $(2^{\text{ndim}} - 1)$.

ORA-13007: an invalid HEX character was detected

Cause: A character that is not in the range [0-9] or [A-Fa-f] was detected.

Action: Verify that all characters in a string are in [0-9] or [A-Fa-f].

ORA-13008: the specified date format has an invalid component

Cause: Part of specified date format is invalid.

Action: Verify that the date format is valid.

ORA-13009: the specified date string is invalid

Cause: The specified date string has a bad component or does not match the specified format string.

Action: Make sure that the components of the date string are valid and that the date and format strings match.

ORA-13010: an invalid number of arguments has been specified

Cause: An invalid number of arguments was specified for an SDO function.

Action: Verify the syntax of the function call.

ORA-13011: value is out of range

Cause: A specified dimension value is outside the range defined for that dimension.

Action: Make sure that all values to be encoded are within the defined dimension range.

ORA-13012: an invalid window type was specified

Cause: An invalid window type was specified.

Action: Valid window types are RANGE, PROXIMITY, POLYGON.

ORA-13013: the specified topology was not INTERIOR or BOUNDARY

Cause: A topology was specified that was not INTERIOR or BOUNDARY.

Action: Make sure that INTERIOR or BOUNDARY is used to describe an HHCODE's topology.

ORA-13014: a topology identifier outside the range of 1 to 8 was specified

Cause: A topology identifier outside the range of 1 to 8 was specified

Action: Specify a topology in the range of 1 to 8.

ORA-13015: the window definition is not valid

Cause: The number of values used to define the window does not correspond to the window type.

Action: Verify that the number of values used to defined the window is correct for the window type and number of dimensions.

ORA-13016: bad partition definition

Cause: The partition common code was not correctly decoded.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13017: unrecognized line partition shape

Cause: The shape of a 2-D line partition could not be determined.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13018: bad distance type

Cause: The specified distance type is invalid.

Action: The only supported distance functions are EUCLID and MANHATTAN.

ORA-13019: coordinates out of bounds

Cause: Vertex coordinates lie outside the valid range for specified dimension

Action: Re-define vertex coordinates within specified boundaries

ORA-13020: coordinate is NULL

Cause: A vertex coordinate has a NULL value

Action: Re-define vertex coordinate to have non-NULL value

ORA-13021: element not continuous

Cause: The coordinates defining a geometric element are not connected

Action: Re-define coordinates for the geometric element

ORA-13022: polygon crosses itself

Cause: The coordinates defining a polygonal geometric element represent crossing segments

Action: Re-define coordinates for the polygon

ORA-13023: interior element interacts with exterior element

Cause: An interior element of a geometric object interacts with the exterior element of that object

Action: Re-define coordinates for the geometric elements

ORA-13024: polygon has less than three segments

Cause: The coordinates defining a polygonal geometric element represent less than three segments

Action: Re-define the coordinates for the polygon

ORA-13025: polygon does not close

Cause: The coordinates defining a polygonal geometric element represents an open polygon

Action: Re-define the coordinates of the polygon

ORA-13026: unknown element type for element <layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID.Element_Number

Cause: The SDO_ETYPE column in the <layer>_SDOGEOM table contains an invalid geometric element type value

Action: Re-define the geometric element type in the <layer>_SDOGEOM table for the specified geometric element using one of the supported SDO_ETYPE values. See the Oracle Spatial Cartridge user's guide for an explanation of SDO_ETYPE and its possible values.

ORA-13027: unable to read dimension definition from <layer>_SDODMIN

Cause: There was a problem reading the dimension definition from the <layer>_SDODIM table.

Action: Verify that the <layer>_SDODIM table exists and that the appropriate privileges exist on the table. Address any other errors that might appear with the message.

ORA-13039: failed to update spatial index for element <layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID.Element_Number

Cause: Another error will accompany this message that will indicate the problem.

Action: Correct any accompanying errors. If no accompanying error message appears then contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13040: failed to subdivide tile

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Note any accompanying errors and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13041: failed to compare tile with element <layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID.Element_Number

Cause: The spatial relationship between a generated tile and the specified element could not be determined.

Action: This is an internal error. Verify the geometry using the VALIDATE_GEOMETRY procedure. If the procedure does not return any errors then note any errors which accompany ORA-13041 and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13042: invalid SDO_LEVEL and SDO_NUMTILES combination

Cause: An invalid combination of SDO_LEVEL and SDO_NUMTILES values was read from the <layer>_SDOLAYER table. The most likely cause is that the columns are NULL.

Action: Verify that the SDO_LEVEL and SDO_NUMTILES columns contain valid integer values as described in the Oracle Spatial Cartridge user's guide. Then retry the operation.

ORA-13043: failed to read meta data from the <layer>_SDOLAYER table

Cause: An error was encountered reading the layer meta data from the <layer>_SDOLAYER table.

Action: This error is usually the result of an earlier error which should also have been reported. Address this accompanying error and retry the current operation. If no accompanying error was reported contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13044: the specified tile size exceeds the maximum resolution

Cause: The tile size specified for fixed size tessellation exceeds the maximum resolution as computed from the layer meta data.

Action: See the Oracle Spatial Cartridge user's guide for an explanation of tiling levels, tile size, and tiling resolution. Ensure that the tiling parameters are set such that any generated tile is always larger than or equal to a tile at the maximum level of resolution. This can be achieved by using a fewer number of tiles per geometric object or specifying a lesser tile size value than the current one.

ORA-13045: invalid compatibility flag

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide support.

ORA-13046: invalid number of arguments

Cause: An invalid number of arguments were specified for an SDO_GEOM function.

Action: Please refer to the Oracle Spatial Cartridge user documentation for a description of the syntax and semantics of the relevant SDO_GEOM function.

ORA-13047: unable to determine ordinate count from table <layer>_SDOLAYER

Cause: An SDO_GEOM function was unable to determine the number of ordinates for the SDO layer <layer>.

Action: Verify that the `<layer>_SDOLAYER` table has a valid value for the column `SDO_ORDCNT`. Then retry the operation.

ORA-13048: recursive SQL fetch error

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13049: unable to determine tolerance value from table `<layer>_SDODIM`

Cause: An `SDO_GEOM` function was unable to determine the tolerance value for the `SDO` layer `<layer>`.

Action: Verify that the `<layer>_SDODIM` table has a valid value for the column `SDO_TOLERANCE`.

ORA-13050: unable to construct spatial object

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13051: failed to initialize spatial object

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13052: unsupported geometric type for geometry `<layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID`

Cause: The geometry type for a specific instance in a `<layer>_SDOGEOM` table is not among the set of geometry types supported by the Oracle Spatial Cartridge.

Action: Check the Oracle Spatial Cartridge user guide for the list of supported geometry types and workarounds that permit the storage and retrieval of non-supported geometric types with the `SDO` schema.

ORA-13053: maximum number of geometric elements in argument list exceeded

Cause: The maximum number of geometric elements that can be specified in the argument list for an `SDO_GEOM` function was exceeded.

Action: Check the Oracle Spatial Cartridge user guide for the syntax of the `SDO_GEOM` function and use fewer arguments to describe the geometry or check the description of the `SDO_WINDOW` package for a workaround that permits storing the object in a table and then using it in as an argument in a call to the `SDO_GEOM` function.

ORA-13054: recursive SQL parse error

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13055: Oracle object *text* does not exist in specified table

Cause: The requested object is not present in the specified table.

Action: Verify the syntax of the function or procedure that reported this error and verify that the object does indeed exist in the specified table. Then retry the operation.

ORA-13108: spatial table *name* not found

Cause: The specified spatial table does not exist.

Action: Check the Spatial Data option data dictionary to make sure that the table is registered.

ORA-13109: spatial table *name* exists

Cause: The specified spatial table is registered in the Spatial Data data dictionary.

Action: Remove the existing table from the Spatial Data option data dictionary or use a different name.

ORA-13110: spatial table *name* is not partitioned

Cause: The specified spatial table is not partitioned.

Action: Check the Spatial Data option data dictionary and make sure that a high water mark is set.

ORA-13111: spatial table *name* has no partition key defined

Cause: The specified spatial table does not have a partition key defined.

Action: Check the Spatial Data option data dictionary and make sure that the table is partitioned.

ORA-13112: invalid count mode *name*

Cause: The specified count mode is not valid.

Action: Alter the count mode. Valid count modes are ESTIMATE or EXACT.

ORA-13113: Oracle table *name* does not exist

Cause: The specified Oracle table does not exist.

Action: Check the Oracle7 data dictionary and make sure that the table exists.

ORA-13114: tablespace *name* not found

Cause: The specified tablespace does not exist.

Action: Check the Oracle7 data dictionary and make sure that the specified tablespace exists and that there is a space quota defined on it.

ORA-13115: tablespace *name* is already allocated

Cause: The specified tablespace is already allocated to the spatial table.

Action: Allocate another tablespace name to the table.

ORA-13116: tablespace *name* is not allocated to table *name*

Cause: The specified tablespace is not allocated to the specified spatial table.

Action: Allocate the tablespace to the spatial table.

ORA-13117: partition *name* not found

Cause: The specified partition does not exist.

Action: Verify the name of the partition by checking the Spatial Data option data dictionary.

ORA-13119: source and target tablespaces are identical

Cause: Identical source and target tablespaces were specified when trying to move partition.

Action: Specify different source and target tablespaces if you wish to move a partition.

ORA-13121: failed to create child partition

Cause: The creation of a child partition failed.

Action: Check for other errors that accompany this error and correct them first.

ORA-13122: child partition *name* not found

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13123: column *name* is already defined

Cause: The specified column is already defined for the spatial table.

Action: Use a different column name.

ORA-13124: unable to determine column id for column *name*

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13125: partition key is already set

Cause: A partition key is already set for the spatial table.

Action: Only one partition key can be specified per spatial table.

ORA-13126: unable to determine class for spatial table *name*

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13127: failed to generate target partition

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13128: current tiling level exceeds user specified tiling level

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact World Wide Support.

ORA-13129: HHCODE column *name* not found

Cause: The specified spatial column does not exist.

Action: Verify that the specified column is a spatial column by checking the Spatial Data option data dictionary.

ORA-13135: failed to alter spatial table

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13136: null common code generated

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13137: failed to generate tablespace sequence number

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13138: could not determine name of object *name*

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13139: could not obtain column definition for *name*

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13140: invalid target type

Cause: The specified target type is not valid.

Action: Substitute a valid target type. Valid target types are TABLE or VIEW.

ORA-13141: invalid RANGE window definition

Cause: The RANGE window specified is not correctly defined.

Action: A RANGE window is defined by specifying the lower and upper boundary of each dimension as a pair of values (e.g.: lower_bound1,upper_bound1,lower_bound2,upper_bound2,...). There should be an even number of values.

ORA-13142: invalid PROXIMITY window definition

Cause: The PROXIMITY window specified is not correctly defined.

Action: A PROXIMITY window is defined by specifying a center point and a radius. The center point is defined by ND values. There should be ND+1 values.

ORA-13143: invalid POLYGON window definition

Cause: The POLYGON window specified is not correctly defined.

Action: A POLYGON window is defined by specifying N pairs of values that represent the vertices of the polygon. There should be an even number of values.

ORA-13144: target table *name* not found

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13145: failed to generate range list

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13146: could not find table substitution variable *name*

Cause: The partition name substitution variable *name* was not found in the SQL filter.

Action: The substitution variable *name* must be in the SQL filter to indicate where that partition name should be placed.

ORA-13147: failed to generate MBR

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13148: failed to generate SQL filter

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13149: failed to generate next sequence number for spatial table *name*

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13150: failed to insert exception record

Cause: Operation failed to insert a record into the exception table

Action: Fix any other errors reported.

ORA-13151: failed to remove exception record

Cause: Operation failed to insert a record into the exception table.

Action: Fix any other errors reported.

ORA-13152: invalid HHCODE type

Cause: Specified HHCODE type is not valid.

Action: Substitute a valid HHCODE type. Valid HHCODE types are POINT and LINE.

ORA-13153: invalid high water mark specified

Cause: The highwater mark must be greater than or equal to zero.

Action: Make sure that the highwater mark is an integer greater than or equal to zero.

ORA-13154: invalid precision specified

Cause: The precision specified is out of range.

Action: The precision must be an integer greater than or equal to zero.

ORA-13155: invalid number of dimensions specified

Cause: The number of dimensions specified is out of range.

Action: The number of dimension must be between 1 and 32.

ORA-13156: table to be registered *name.name* is not empty

Cause: The specified table has rows in it.

Action: Make sure that the table to be registered is empty.

ORA-13157: Oracle error ORA-*nnnnn* encountered while *name*

Cause: Specified Oracle error was encountered.

Action: Correct the Oracle error.

ORA-13158: Oracle object *name* does not exist

Cause: The specified object does not exist.

Action: Verify that the specified object exists.

ORA-13159: Oracle table *name* already exists

Cause: The specified table already exists.

Action: Drop the specified table.

ORA-13181: unable to determine length of column

num_SDOINDEX.SDO_CODE

Cause: The length of the SDO_CODE column in the *<layer>_SDOINDEX* table could not be determined.

Action: Make sure that the *<layer>_SDOINDEX* table exists with the SDO_CODE column. Verify that the appropriate privileges exist on the table. Then retry the operation.

ORA-13182: failed to read element *<layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID.Element_Number*

Cause: The specified element could not be read from the *<layer>_SDOGEOM* table.

Action: Verify that the specified element exists in the table. Then retry the operation.

ORA-13183: unsupported geometric type for geometry *<layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID*

Cause: The geometry type in the <layer>_SDOGEOM table is unsupported.

Action: Modify the geometry type to be one of the supported types.

ORA-13184: failed to initialize tessellation package

Cause: Initialization of the tessellation package failed.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13185: failed to generate initial HHCODE

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13186: fixed tile size tessellation failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13187: subdivision failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13188: cell decode failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13189: recursive SQL parse failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13190: recursive SQL fetch failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle World-wide Support.

ORA-13191: failed to read SDO_ORDCNT value

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13192: failed to read number or element rows

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13193: failed to allocate space for geometry

Cause: There was insufficient memory to read the geometry from the database.

Action: Validate the geometry. Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13194: failed to decode supercell

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13195: failed to generate maximum tile value

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Record the error messages that are returned and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-13196: failed to compute supercell for element *<layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID.Element_Number*

Cause: The system was unable to compute the minimum bounding HHCODE or supercell for the geometry.

Action: Another error might accompany this error. Correct the accompanying error. Also, validate the geometry for correctness.

ORA-13197: element *<layer>_SDOGEOM.SpatialObjectID.Element_Number* is out of range

Cause: Tessellation did not generate any tiles for this element. This error could be caused if the geometry definition puts the geometry outside the domain defined in the *<layer>_SDODIM* table.

Action: Verify that the geometry is valid and within the defined domain.

ORA-13199: text

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

14000-14119: Partitioned Objects - Parsing Messages

ORA-14000: only one LOCAL clause may be specified

Cause: A CREATE INDEX statement was issued that contained more than one LOCAL clause.

Action: Specify the LOCAL option at most once. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14001: LOCAL clause contradicts previously specified GLOBAL clause

Cause: CREATE INDEX statement contained a GLOBAL clause and a LOCAL clause.

Action: Specify either a LOCAL or a GLOBAL clause, but not both. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14002: only one GLOBAL clause may be specified

Cause: A CREATE INDEX statement contained more than one GLOBAL clause.

Action: Specify the GLOBAL option at most once. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14003: GLOBAL clause contradicts previously specified LOCAL clause

Cause: A CREATE INDEX statement contained a LOCAL clause and a GLOBAL clause.

Action: Specify a GLOBAL or a LOCAL clause, but not both. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14004: missing PARTITION keyword

Cause: A statement was issued which was missing the keyword PARTITION.

Action: Supply the missing keyword and retry the operation.

ORA-14005: missing RANGE keyword

Cause: A statement was issued which was missing the keyword RANGE.

Action: Supply the missing keyword and retry the operation.

ORA-14006: invalid partition name

Cause: A partition name of the form *name* is expected but not present.

Action: Enter an appropriate partition name. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14007: missing LESS keyword

Cause: A statement was issued which was missing the keyword LESS.

Action: Supply the missing keyword. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14008: missing THAN keyword

Cause: A statement was issued which was missing the keyword THAN.

Action: Supply the missing keyword. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14009: partition bound may not be specified for a LOCAL index partition

Cause: While parsing a CREATE INDEX statement to create a LOCAL partitioned index, one of partitions was found to contain a VALUES LESS THAN clause which is illegal since a LOCAL index inherits partition bounds from its base table.

Action: Remove all VALUES LESS THAN clauses from descriptions of LOCAL index partitions.

ORA-14010: this physical attribute may not be specified for an index partition

Cause: An unexpected option was encountered while parsing physical attributes of an index partition; valid options are INITRANS, MAXTRANS, TABLESPACE, STORAGE, PCTFREE. This message could also have resulted from omission of a terminating (right) parenthesis following the list of partition descriptions.

Action: Remove invalid option(s) from the list of physical attributes of an index partition.

ORA-14011: names assigned to resulting partitions must be distinct

Cause: The names given to partitions resulting from the splitting of an existing table or index partition were not distinct.

Action: Rename resulting partition(s) to ensure that their names are distinct and different from those of any other partition of the table or index.

ORA-14012: resulting partition name conflicts with that of an existing partition

Cause: Name of a partition resulting from splitting of an existing table or index partition was given a name identical to that of some other existing partition of that table or index.

Action: Rename resulting partition(s) to ensure that their names are distinct and different from those of any other partition of the table or index.

ORA-14013: duplicate partition name

Cause: Name given to a partition of a table or index being created was not unique.

Action: Rename partition(s) to ensure that their names are unique among partitions of the table or index being created.

ORA-14014: maximum number of partitioning columns is 16

Cause: The number of columns in a partitioning column list exceeded the legal limit of 16.

Action: Modify the partitioning column list so that it consists of at most 16 columns.

ORA-14015: too many partition descriptions

Cause: CREATE TABLE or CREATE INDEX contained too many partition descriptions; maximum number of partitions is 2**32-1 (65535).

Action: Reduce the number of partitions so that they do not exceed 2**32-1 (65535).

ORA-14016: underlying table of a LOCAL partitioned index must be partitioned

Cause: An attempt was made to create a LOCAL partitioned index on a non-partitioned table. Only GLOBAL indices (partitioned or otherwise) can be created on a non-partitioned table.

Action: Correct the statement and retry the operation.

ORA-14017: partition bound list contains too many elements

Cause: A partition bound list contained more elements than there are partitioning columns.

Action: Ensure that the number of elements in the partition bound list is equal to the number of partitioning columns of the table or index. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14018: partition bound list contains too few elements

Cause: Partition bound list contained fewer elements than there are partitioning columns.

Action: Ensure that the number of elements in the partition bound list is equal to the number of partitioning columns of the table or index.

ORA-14019: partition bound element must be one of: string literal, number, or MAXVALUE

Cause: Partition bound list contained an element of invalid type (that is, not a number, non-empty string literal, or MAXVALUE).

Action: Ensure that all elements of partition bound list are of valid type.

ORA-14020: this physical attribute may not be specified for a table partition

Cause: An unexpected option was encountered while parsing physical attributes of a table partition; valid options are INITRANS, MAXTRANS, TABLESPACE, STORAGE, PCTFREE, and PCTUSED. This error also could have resulted from the omission of a terminating (right) parenthesis following the list of partition descriptions.

Action: Remove invalid option(s) from the list of physical attributes of a table partition.

ORA-14021: MAXVALUE must be specified for all columns

Cause: In the VALUES LESS THAN clause for the highest (last) partition of a GLOBAL index, MAXVALUE was not specified for all columns.

Action: Ensure that the VALUES LESS THAN clause for the last partition of a GLOBAL index has MAXVALUE specified for all columns.

ORA-14022: creation of LOCAL partitioned cluster indices is not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to create a LOCAL partitioned cluster index, which is currently illegal.

Action: Remove LOCAL along with partition descriptions, if any, from the CREATE INDEX statement.

ORA-14023: creation of GLOBAL partitioned cluster indices is not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to create a GLOBAL partitioned cluster index, which is currently illegal.

Action: Remove PARTITION BY RANGE clause along with partition descriptions from the CREATE INDEX statement.

ORA-14024: number of partitions of LOCAL index must equal that of the underlying table

Cause: An attempt was made to create a LOCAL partitioned index with a number of partitions which is different from that of the underlying table.

Action: Correct the CREATE INDEX statement to specify a correct number of partitions and retry the operation.

ORA-14025: PARTITION may not be specified for a snapshot or a snapshot log

Cause: PARTITION option was encountered while parsing a definition of a snapshot or a snapshot log.

Action: Ensure that the definition of a SNAPSHOT does not include invalid options and retry the operation.

ORA-14026: PARTITION and CLUSTER clauses are mutually exclusive

Cause: The definition of a table contained both PARTITION and CLUSTER clauses which is illegal.

Action: Remove one of the conflicting clauses and retry the operation.

ORA-14027: only one PARTITION clause may be specified

Cause: A CREATE TABLE statement contained more than one PARTITION clause.

Action: Specify the PARTITION option at most once and retry the operation.

ORA-14028: missing AT keyword

Cause: A statement was issued that was missing the keyword AT.

Action: Supply the missing keyword and retry the operation.

ORA-14029: GLOBAL partitioned index must be prefixed

Cause: The partitioning columns of a global partitioned index did not contain a prefix of the index's key columns.

Action: Ensure that the GLOBAL partitioned index being created is prefixed and retry the operation.

ORA-14030: non-existent partitioning column in CREATE TABLE statement

Cause: The partitioning column specified in the CREATE TABLE statement is not one of columns of the table being created.

Action: Ensure that all columns in the partitioning column list are columns of the table being created. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14031: partitioning column may not be of type LONG or LONG RAW

Cause: The partitioning column specified was of type LONG or LONG RAW, which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that no partitioning column is of type LONG or LONG RAW. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14032: partition bounds of partition number *num* are too high

Cause: High bound of the partition whose number (partitions are numbered starting with 1) is displayed in this message did not collate lower than that of the following partition, which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that high bound of every partition (except for the last one) collates lower than that of a following partition. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14036: partition bound value too large for column

Cause: Length of partition bound value is longer than that of the corresponding partitioning column.

Action: Ensure that lengths of the high bound values do not exceed those of corresponding partitioning columns. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14037: partition bounds of partition *name* are too high

Cause: High bound of the partition whose name (explicitly specified by the user) is displayed in this message did not collate lower than that of the following partition, which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that the high bound of every partition (except for the last one) collates lower than that of a following partition.

ORA-14038: GLOBAL partitioned index must be prefixed

Cause: An attempt was made to create a GLOBAL non-prefixed partitioned index which is illegal.

Action: If a non-prefixed index is desired, it must be created as LOCAL; otherwise, correct the list of key and/or partitioning columns to ensure that the index is prefixed. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14039: partitioning columns must form a subset of key columns of a UNIQUE index

Cause: An attempt was made to create a UNIQUE partitioned index whose partitioning columns do not form a subset of its key columns.

Action: If an index whose partitioning columns do not form a subset of its key columns is indeed desired, it must be created as non-UNIQUE; otherwise, correct the list of key and/or partitioning columns to ensure that the index's partitioning columns form a subset of its key columns. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14041: partition bound may not be specified for resulting partitions

Cause: While parsing an ALTER {TABLE | INDEX} SPLIT PARTITION statement, a resulting partition was found to contain a VALUES LESS THAN clause which is illegal.

Action: Remove the VALUES LESS THAN clause from the description(s) of partitions which result from splitting an existing table or index partition. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14042: partition bound may not be specified for a partition being moved, modified or rebuilt

Cause: While parsing an ALTER {TABLE | INDEX} MODIFY PARTITION, ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION, or ALTER INDEX REBUILD PARTITION statement, the description of new physical attributes of the partition being moved, modified, or rebuilt was found to contain VALUES LESS THAN clause which is illegal.

Action: Remove the VALUES LESS THAN clause from the description of new attributes of the partition being moved, modified, or rebuilt. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14043: only one partition may be added

Cause: The ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION statement contained descriptions of more than one partition to be added.

Action: Ensure that the statement contains exactly one partition definition and that it does not contain any commas. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14044: only one partition may be moved

Cause: The ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION statement contained descriptions of more than one partition to be moved.

Action: Ensure that the statement describes exactly one partition to be moved and that it does not contain any commas. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14045: only one partition may be modified

Cause: The ALTER TABLE | INDEX MODIFY PARTITION statement contained descriptions of more than one partition to be modified.

Action: Ensure that the statement describes exactly one partition to be modified and that it does not contain any commas.

ORA-14046: a partition may be split into exactly two new partitions

Cause: The ALTER TABLE | INDEX SPLIT PARTITION did not contain descriptions of exactly two new partitions into which an existing table or index partition was to be split.

Action: Ensure that the statement describes exactly two partition into which an existing partition is to be split. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14047: ALTER TABLE | INDEX RENAME may not be combined with other operations

Cause: The ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX statement attempted to combine a RENAME operation with some other operation, which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that RENAME operation is the sole operation specified in ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX statement. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14048: a partition maintenance operation may not be combined with other operations

Cause: The ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX statement attempted to combine a partition maintenance operation (for example, MOVE PARTITION) with some other operation (for example, ADD PARTITION or PCTFREE) which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that a partition maintenance operation is the sole operation specified in an ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX statement; operations other than those dealing with partitions, default attributes of partitioned tables/indices, or specifying that a table be renamed (ALTER TABLE RENAME) can be combined.

ORA-14049: invalid ALTER TABLE MODIFY PARTITION option

Cause: An option other than PCTFREE, PCTUSED, INITRANS, MAXTRANS, STORAGE, BACKUP, ALLOCATE EXTENT, or DEALLOCATE UNUSED was specified in an ALTER TABLE MODIFY PARTITION statement.

Action: Specify only legal options, then retry the operation.

ORA-14050: invalid ALTER INDEX MODIFY PARTITION option

Cause: An option other than INITRANS, MAXTRANS, STORAGE, or DEALLOCATE UNUSED was specified in an ALTER INDEX MODIFY PARTITION statement.

Action: Specify only legal options, then retry the operation.

ORA-14051: invalid ALTER SNAPSHOT option

Cause: An option other than PCTFREE, PCTUSED, INITRANS, MAXTRANS, STORAGE, or BACKUP was specified in an ALTER SNAPSHOT statement.

Action: Specify only legal options, then retry the operation.

ORA-14052: partition-extended table name syntax is disallowed in this context

Cause: An attempt was made to use partition-extended table name syntax in illegal context (that is, not in a FROM-clause or INSERT, DELETE, or UPDATE statement).

Action: Avoid use of partition-extended table name in contexts other than those mentioned above.

ORA-14053: illegal attempt to modify *name* in *name* statement

Cause: An attempt was made to modify an attribute (for example, a table) with the ALTER statement at creation time.

Action: Ensure that ALTER statement specifies new values only for attributes which can be changed after an object has been created.

ORA-14054: invalid ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION option

Cause: An attempt was made to specify an invalid option following the partition name in the ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION statement. The name of the partition to be truncated can be followed only by DROP STORAGE or REUSE STORAGE.

Action: Ensure that no options besides DROP STORAGE or REUSE STORAGE are specified with ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION.

ORA-14055: keyword REBUILD in ALTER INDEX REBUILD must immediately follow *name*

Cause: The ALTER INDEX statement contained the REBUILD keyword following an index attribute (for example, INITRANS).

Action: Ensure that the keyword REBUILD immediately follows the name of the index being altered.

ORA-14056: partition number *num*: sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE may not exceed 100

Cause: The sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE for a partition whose number (partitions are numbered starting with 1) is displayed in this message exceeds 100. Note that if PCTUSED and/or PCTFREE values for this partition were not specified explicitly, default values for the partitioned table or index would be used. If, in turn, default PCTUSED and/or PCTFREE values for the partitioned table or index were not specified, system defaults would be used.

Action: Ensure that a sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE for the partition does not exceed 100. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14057: partition *name*: sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE may not exceed 100

Cause: The sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE for a partition whose name is displayed in this message exceeds 100. Note that if PCTUSED and/or PCTFREE values for this partition were not specified explicitly, default values for the partitioned table or index would be used. If, in turn, default PCTUSED and/or PCTFREE values for the partitioned table or index were not specified, system defaults would be used.

Action: Ensure that a sum of PCTUSED and PCTFREE for the partition does not exceed 100. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14058: partition number *num*: INITRANS value must be less than MAXTRANS value

Cause: The value of INITRANS was found to be greater than that of MAXTRANS for a partition whose number (partitions are numbered starting with 1) is displayed in this message. Note that if INITRANS and/or MAXTRANS values for this partition were not specified explicitly, default values for the partitioned table or index would be used. If, in turn, default INITRANS and/or MAXTRANS values for the partitioned table or index were not specified, system defaults would be used.

Action: Ensure that value of INITRANS (whether specified explicitly or derived from the default value for the partitioned table or index) is no greater than that of MAXTRANS. Then retry the operation.

ORA-14059: partition *name*: INITRANS value must be less than MAXTRANS value

Cause: The value of INITRANS was found to be greater than that of MAXTRANS for a partition whose name is displayed in this message. Note that if INITRANS and/or MAXTRANS values for this partition were not specified explicitly, default values for the partitioned table or index would be used. If, in turn, default INITRANS and/or MAXTRANS values for the partitioned table or index were not specified, system defaults would be used.

Action: Ensure that value of INITRANS (whether specified explicitly or derived from the default value for the partitioned table or index) is no greater than that of MAXTRANS.

ORA-14060: data type or length of a table partitioning column may not be changed

Cause: An attempt was made to use the ALTER TABLE statement to modify data type and/or length of a column used to partition the table named in the ALTER TABLE statement.

Action: Avoid modifying data type and/or length of table partitioning column(s).

ORA-14061: data type or length of an index partitioning column may not be changed

Cause: An attempt was made to use the ALTER TABLE statement to modify data type and/or length of a column used to partition some index defined on the table named in the ALTER TABLE statement.

Action: Avoid modifying the data type and/or length of index partitioning column(s).

ORA-14062: one or more of table's partitions reside in a read-only tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to use the ALTER TABLE statement modify an existing VARCHAR2 (or VARCHAR) column to be of type CHAR (or CHARACTER), increase length of an existing CHAR (or CHARACTER) column, or add a column with user-specified default for a table that has one or more partitions residing in read-only tablespaces.

Action: Avoid performing these operations on a partitioned table that has one or more partitions residing in read-only tablespaces.

ORA-14063: unusable index exists on unique/primary constraint key

Cause: An attempt was made to add or enable a primary key/unique constraint on column(s) of a table that has an index marked Index Unusable.

Action: Drop the existing index or rebuild it using ALTER INDEX REBUILD.

ORA-14064: index with Unusable partition exists on unique/primary constraint key

Cause: An attempt was made to add or enable a primary key/unique constraint on column(s) of a table on which there exists an index that has one or more partitions marked Index Unusable.

Action: Drop the existing index or rebuild unusable partitions it using ALTER INDEX REBUILD PARTITION.

ORA-14065: ALLOCATE STORAGE may not be specified for a partitioned table

Cause: An attempt was made to specify an ALLOCATE STORAGE clause in an ALTER TABLE statement issued against a partitioned table.

Action: Remove the ALLOCATE STORAGE option. If it is desired to add storage to individual partitions, ALLOCATE STORAGE clause may be specified with ALTER TABLE MODIFY PARTITION statement.

ORA-14066: Illegal option for a non-partitioned table

Cause: An attempt was made to issue an ALTER TABLE statement containing an option (such as TABLESPACE and INITIAL, FREELISTS, and FREELIST GROUPS inside STORAGE clauses) for a non-partitioned table. These options are permitted only for partitioned tables.

Action: Remove the illegal option(s) and retry the operation.

ORA-14067: duplicate TABLESPACE_NUMBER specification

Cause: A TABLESPACE_NUMBER clause was specified more than once for an index or an index partition.

Action: Correct the code generating text of the CREATE INDEX statement sent to the slaves, then retry the operation.

ORA-14068: TABLESPACE and TABLESPACE_NUMBER may not be both specified

Cause: An attempt was made to specify both TABLESPACE and TABLESPACE_NUMBER clauses for an index or an index partition.

Action: Correct the code generating text of the CREATE INDEX statement sent to the slaves, then retry the operation.

ORA-14069: invalid TABLESPACE_NUMBER value

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a TABLESPACE_NUMBER value which is not an integer between 0 and 0x7FFFFFFF.

Action: Correct the code generating text of the CREATE INDEX statement sent to the slaves, then retry the operation.

ORA-14070: option may be specified only for partitioned indices or with REBUILD

Cause: An attempt was made to issue an ALTER INDEX statement containing an option (such as PCTFREE, TABLESPACE, [NO]PARALLEL and INITIAL, FREELISTS, and FREELIST GROUPS inside STORAGE clause) which are permitted only for partitioned indices or in conjunction with REBUILD.

Action: Remove illegal option(s) and retry the operation.

ORA-14071: invalid option for an index used to enforce a constraint

Cause: An option other than COMPRESS, NOCOMPRESS, PCTFREE, INI-TRANS, MAXTRANS, STORAGE, TABLESPACE, PARALLEL, NOPARALLEL, RECOVERABLE, UNRECOVERABLE, LOGGING, NOLOGGING, LOCAL, or GLOBAL was specified for an index used to enforce a constraint.

Action: Choose one of the valid index options and retry the operation.

ORA-14072: fixed table may not be truncated

Cause: An attempt was made to truncate a fixed table. Fixed tables cannot be truncated.

Action: Ensure that the table being truncated is not a fixed table.

ORA-14073: bootstrap table or cluster may not be truncated

Cause: An attempt was made to truncate a bootstrap table or cluster. Bootstrap tables or clusters cannot be truncated.

Action: Ensure that the table (or cluster) being truncated is not a bootstrap table (or cluster).

ORA-14074: partition bound for partition maintenance operation are too low

Cause: Partition bound for SPLIT or ADD partition operation did not collate higher than the partition bound of previous partition.

Action: Ensure that the partition bound of every partition (except the first one) collates higher than that of the previous partition.

ORA-14075: partition maintenance operations may only be performed on partitioned indices

Cause: The index named in the ALTER INDEX partition maintenance operation is not partitioned, making a partition maintenance operation meaningless.

Action: Ensure that the index named in the ALTER INDEX statement specifying a partition maintenance operation is partitioned.

ORA-14076: DROP/SPLIT PARTITION may not be applied to a LOCAL index partition

Cause: An attempt was made to drop or split a partition of a LOCAL index.

Action: Ensure that the index named in the DROP/SPLIT PARTITION statement is a GLOBAL partitioned index.

ORA-14077: specified partition does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to perform a partition maintenance operation involving a non-existent partition.

Action: Ensure that the partitioned object (table or index) named in the ALTER TABLE/INDEX statement contains a specified partition.

ORA-14078: you may not drop the highest partition of a GLOBAL index

Cause: An attempt was made to drop highest partition of a GLOBAL index.

Action: Ensure that the partition specified in ALTER INDEX DROP PARTITION statement is not the highest partition of the index.

ORA-14079: illegal option for a partition marked Index Unusable

Cause: The ALTER INDEX MODIFY PARTITION statement issued against an index partition marked Index Unusable contained STORAGE and/or DEALLOCATE SPACE clauses.

Action: Ensure that only valid options are specified, then retry the operation.

ORA-14080: partition cannot be split along the specified high bound

Cause: An attempt was made to split a partition along a bound which either collates higher than that of the partition to be split, or lower than that of a partition immediately preceding the one to be split.

Action: Ensure that the bound along which a partition is to be split collates lower than that of the partition to be split and higher than that of a partition immediately preceding the one to be split.

ORA-14081: new partition name must differ from the old partition name

Cause: An attempt was made to enter a ALTER TABLE/INDEX RENAME PARTITION statement specifying a partition name identical to the name of the partition being renamed.

Action: Ensure that the new partition name is different from the name of any (including the one being renamed) existing partition of a given table or index.

ORA-14082: new partition name must differ from that of any other partition of the object

Cause: An attempt was made to enter a ALTER TABLE/INDEX RENAME PARTITION statement specifying a partition name identical to the name of some existing partition of the object.

Action: Ensure that the new partition name is different from the name of any (including the one being renamed) existing partition of a given table or index.

ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned table

Cause: A drop partition command was executed when there is only one partition in the table.

Action: Ensure that there is more than one partition. Drop the table to remove all partitions.

ORA-14084: you may specify TABLESPACE DEFAULT only for a LOCAL index

Cause: An attempt was made to specify TABLESPACE DEFAULT for an object other than a LOCAL index.

Action: Reenter the statement without the TABLESPACE DEFAULT clause.

ORA-14085: partitioned table cannot have column with LONG datatype

Cause: An attempt was made either to create a partitioned table with a LONG datatype or to add a LONG datatype column to a partitioned table.

Action: LONG data types are not supported with partitioned tables. Create a table without the LONG column or change the table to not-partitioned. If adding a column, do not use the LONG datatype. If modifying attributes of a column to change data type to LONG, it has to be a non-partitioned table.

ORA-14086: a partitioned index may not be rebuilt as a whole

Cause: An attempt was made to rebuild a partitioned index using the ALTER INDEX REBUILD statement.

Action: Rebuild the index one partition at a time (using ALTER INDEX REBUILD PARTITION) or drop and recreate the entire index.

ORA-14094: invalid ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION option

Cause: Name of the table to be EXCHANGED was not followed by the [{INCLUDING | EXCLUDING} INDEX][{WITH | WITHOUT} VALIDATION] statement.

Action: Ensure that no options besides INCLUDING INDEX or EXCLUDING INDEX are specified with ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION.

ORA-14095: ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE requires a non-partitioned, non-clustered table

Cause: An attempt was made to perform the EXCHANGE operation on a clustered or partitioned table.

Action: Ensure that the table being exchanged with the partition is not partitioned or clustered.

ORA-14096: tables in ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION must have the same number of columns

Cause: The two tables specified in the EXCHANGE statement have a different number of columns.

Action: Ensure that the two tables have the same number of columns with the same type and size.

ORA-14097: column type or size mismatch in ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION

Cause: The corresponding columns in the tables specified in the ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION are of different type or size.

Action: Ensure that the two tables have the same number of columns with the same type and size.

ORA-14098: index mismatch for tables in ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION

Cause: The two tables specified in the EXCHANGE statement have indexes which are not equivalent.

Action: Ensure that the indexes for the two tables have indexes which follow this rule: for every non-partitioned index for the non-partitioned table, there has to be an identical LOCAL index on the partitioned table and vice versa. By identical, the column position, type and size have to be the same.

ORA-14099: all rows in table do not qualify for specified partition

Cause: It was detected that at least one row in the non-partitioned table does not qualify for the partition specified in the ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION.

Action: Ensure that all the rows in the segment qualify for the partition. Perform the ALTER TABLE operation with the NO CHECKING option. Run ANALYZE table VALIDATE on that partition to find out the invalid rows and delete them.

ORA-14100: partition extended table name cannot refer to a remote object

Cause: An attempt was made to use partition-extended table name syntax in conjunction with a remote object name.

Action: Correct the statement and retry the operation.

ORA-14101: partition extended table name cannot refer to a synonym

Cause: An attempt was made to use partition-extended table name syntax in conjunction with a synonym name.

Action: Correct the statement and retry the operation.

ORA-14102: only one LOGGING or NOLOGGING clause may be specified

Cause: LOGGING was specified more than once, NOLOGGING was specified more than once, or both LOGGING and NOLOGGING were specified.

Action: Remove all but one of the LOGGING or NOLOGGING clauses and reissue the statement.

ORA-14103: LOGGING/NOLOGGING may not be combined with RECOVERABLE/UNRECOVERABLE

Cause: A statement contained both [NO]LOGGING and [UN]RECOVERABLE clauses which is not allowed.

Action: Remove one of the offending clauses. [UN]RECOVERABLE is being deprecated in V8. To duplicate the semantics of the UNRECOVERABLE clause, create an object with the NOLOGGING option and then ALTER it specifying LOGGING. To duplicate semantics of RECOVERABLE clause, create an object with the LOGGING option.

ORA-14104: RECOVERABLE/UNRECOVERABLE may not be specified for partitioned tables/indices

Cause: The CREATE TABLE/INDEX statement used to create a partitioned table/index contained a RECOVERABLE or UNRECOVERABLE clause.

Action: Remove the offending clause. [UN]RECOVERABLE is being deprecated in V8. To duplicate the semantics of the UNRECOVERABLE clause, create an object with the NOLOGGING option and then ALTER it specifying LOGGING. To duplicate the semantics of the RECOVERABLE clause, create an object with the LOGGING option.

ORA-14105: RECOVERABLE/UNRECOVERABLE may not be specified in this context

Cause: RECOVERABLE/UNRECOVERABLE clause is not allowed in this context.

Action: Remove the offending clause. RECOVERABLE/UNRECOVERABLE may only be specified in CREATE TABLE/INDEX statement describing a non-partitioned table or index and ALTER INDEX REBUILD statement. [UN]RECOVERABLE is being deprecated in V8. To duplicate the semantics of the UNRECOVERABLE clause, create an object with the NOLOGGING option and then ALTER it specifying LOGGING. To duplicate the semantics of the RECOVERABLE clause, create an object with the LOGGING option.

ORA-14106: LOGGING/NOLOGGING may not be specified for a clustered table

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a LOGGING or NOLOGGING clause in a CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement involving a clustered table.

Action: Remove offending clause and retry the operation.

ORA-14107: partition specification is required for a partitioned object

Cause: A parameter which supplies the partition name was not entered. This parameter is optional for non-partitioned objects, but is required for partitioned objects.

Action: Supply the missing parameter and retry the operation.

ORA-14108: illegal partition-extended table name syntax

Cause: An attempt was made to use a partition number or a bind variable. A partition to be accessed can only be specified using its name.

Action: Modify the statement so that the partition is referred to by its name.

ORA-14109: partition-extended object names may only be used with tables

Cause: An attempt was made to use a partition-extended object name with an object which is not a table.

Action: Avoid using partition-extended name syntax with objects which are not tables.

ORA-14110: partitioning column may not be of type ROWID

Cause: The specified partitioning column was of type ROWID.

Action: Ensure that no partitioning column is of type ROWID, then retry the operation.

ORA-14111: creation of GLOBAL partitioned indices on clustered tables is not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to create a GLOBAL partitioned index on a clustered table which is currently illegal.

Action: Remove PARTITION BY RANGE() clause along with the partition-list to create a GLOBAL non-partitioned index on a clustered table.

ORA-14112: RECOVERABLE/UNRECOVERABLE may not be specified for a partition

Cause: Description of a partition found in CREATE TABLE/INDEX statement contained a RECOVERABLE or UNRECOVERABLE clause.

Action: Remove the offending clause. Use LOGGING or NOLOGGING instead and retry the operation.

ORA-14113: partitioned table cannot have column with LOB datatype

Cause: An attempt was made either to create a partitioned table with a LOB datatype or to add a LOB datatype column to a partitioned table.

Action: LOB data types are not supported with partitioned tables. Create table without the LOB column or change the table to non-partitioned. If adding a column, do not use LOB datatype. If modifying attributes of a column to change data type to LOB, it has to be a non-partitioned table.

ORA-14114: partitioned table cannot have column with ADT, REF, nested table, array datatype

Cause: An attempt was made either to create a partitioned table with an OBJECT datatype (ADT, REF, nested table, array) or to add an OBJECT datatype column to a partitioned table.

Action: Object data types are not supported with partitioned tables. Create the table without the Object column or change the table to non-partitioned. If adding a column, do not use OBJECT datatypes. If modifying attributes of a column to change data type to OBJECT, it has to be a non-partitioned table.

ORA-14115: partition bound of partition number *num* is too long

Cause: Length of linear key representation of a high bound of the partition whose number (partitions are numbered starting with 1) is displayed in this message exceeded the legal limit (4K).

Action: Change representation of a partition high bound to bring its length within legal limit.

ORA-14116: partition bound of partition *num* is too long

Cause: Length of linear key representation of a high bound of the partition whose name (explicitly specified by the user) is displayed in this message exceeded the legal limit (4K).

Action: Change representation of a partition high bound to bring its length within legal limit.

ORA-14117: partition resides in offlined tablespace

Cause: User attempted an operation requiring that we access data in a partition which resides in a tablespace which was taken offline. Such operations include trying to drop a tablespace of a table which has indices defined on it or is referenced by a constraint.

Action: Bring tablespace online before attempting the operation.

ORA-14118: CHECK constraint mismatch in ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION

Cause: The corresponding columns in the tables specified in the ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION statement have a CHECK constraint defined on them.

Action: Ensure that the two tables do not have a CHECK constraint defined on any column.

ORA-14119: specified partition bound is too long

Cause: Length of a linear key representation of a high bound of a table partition being added or along which an existing table or index partition is being split exceeded the legal limit (4K).

Action: Change representation of a partition high bound to bring its length within legal limit.

ORA-14120: incompletely specified partition bound for a DATE column

Cause: An attempt was made to use a date expression whose format does not fully (i.e. day, month, and year (including century)) specify a date as a partition bound for a DATE column. The format may have been specified explicitly (using TO_DATE() function) or implicitly (NLS_DATE_FORMAT).

Action: Ensure that date format used in a partition bound for a DATE column supports complete specification of a date (i.e. day, month, and year (including century)). If NLS_DATE_FORMAT does not support complete (i.e. including the century) specification of the year, use TO_DATE() (e.g. TO_DATE('01-01-1999', 'MM-DD-YYYY') to fully express the desired date.

ORA-14121: MODIFY DEFAULT ATTRIBUTES may not be combined with other operations

Cause: ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX statement attempted to combine MODIFY DEFAULT ATTRIBUTES with some other operation (for example, ADD PARTITION or PCTFREE) which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that MODIFY DEFAULT ATTRIBUTES is the sole operation specified in ALTER TABLE or ALTER INDEX statement; operations other than those dealing with partitions, default attributes of partitioned tables/indices, or specifying that a table be renamed (ALTER TABLE RENAME) may be combined.

ORA-14122: only one REVERSE or NOREVERSE clause may be specified

Cause: Both REVERSE and NOREVERSE were specified in CREATE INDEX statement..

Action: Remove all but one of the REVERSE or NOREVERSE clauses and reissue the statement.

ORA-14123: duplicate NOREVERSE clause

Cause: NOREVERSE was specified more than once in ALTER INDEX statement.

Action: Remove all but one of the NOREVERSE clauses and reissue the statement.

ORA-14124: duplicate REVERSE clause

Cause: REVERSE was specified more than once in ALTER INDEX or CREATE INDEX statements.

Action: Remove all but one of the REVERSE clauses and reissue the statement.

ORA-14125: REVERSE/NOREVERSE may not be specified in this context

Cause: REVERSE/NOREVERSE clause is not allowed in this context.

Action: Remove offending clause. REVERSE may be specified as an attribute of an index (not of an individual partition, if creating a partitioned index) in CREATE INDEX statement and ALTER INDEX REBUILD statement. NOREVERSE may be specified only in ALTER INDEX REBUILD statement.

ORA-14126: only a <parallel clause> may follow description(s) of resulting partitions

Cause: Descriptions of partition(s) resulting from splitting of a table or index partition may be followed by an optional <parallel clause> which applies to the entire statement and which, in turn, may not be followed by any other clause.

Action: Ensure that all partition attributes appear within the parenthesized list of descriptions of resulting partitions in ALTER TABLE/INDEX SPLIT PARTITION statement.

ORA-14128: FOREIGN KEY constraint mismatch in ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION

Cause: The corresponding columns in the tables specified in the ALTER TABLE EXCHANGE PARTITION statement have different FOREIGN KEY constraints.

Action: Ensure that the two tables do not have FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on any column or disable all FOREIGN KEY constraints on both tables. Then retry the operation.

14400-14499: Partitioned Objects - Execution Messages

ORA-14400: inserted partition key is beyond highest legal partition key

Cause: The concatenated partition key of an inserted record was found to be beyond the concatenated partition bound list of the last partition.

Action: Either do not insert the key or add a partition capable of accepting the key.

ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Cause: The concatenated partition key of an inserted record was found to be outside the ranges of the two concatenated partition bound lists that delimit the partition named in the INSERT statement.

Action: Either do not insert the key or else insert it in another partition.

ORA-14402: attempt to change the value of a partition key column

Cause: An UPDATE statement attempted to change the value of a partition key column.

Action: Either do not attempt to update a partition key column or else make sure that the new column value is equal to the old column value.

ORA-14403: cursor invalidation detected after getting DML partition lock

Cause: Cursor invalidation was detected after acquiring a partition lock during an INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE statement. This error is never returned to user, because is caught in `opiexe()` and the DML statement is retried.

Action: Nothing need be done, error should never be returned to user.

ORA-14404: partitioned table contains partitions in a different tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a tablespace which contains tables whose partitions are not completely contained in this tablespace.

Action: Find tables with partitions which span the tablespace being dropped and some other tablespace(s). Drop these tables or move partitions to a different tablespace.

ORA-14405: partitioned index contains partitions in a different tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a tablespace which contains indexes whose partitions are not completely contained in this tablespace, and which are defined on the tables which are completely contained in this tablespace.

Action: Find indexes with partitions which span the tablespace being dropped and some other tablespace(s). Drop these indexes, or move the index partitions

to a different tablespace, or find the tables on which the indexes are defined, and drop (or move) them.

14500-14999: Partitioned Objects - ANALYZE Messages

ORA-14500: LOCAL option not valid without partition name

Cause: Incorrect syntax was specified for the LOCAL option.

Action: Enter a partition name for the LOCAL option and retry the command.

ORA-14501: object is not partitioned

Cause: The table or index was not partitioned. Invalid syntax.

Action: Retry the command with correct syntax.

ORA-14502: partition does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a partition which does not exist for the object.

Action: Specify a valid partition name and retry the operation.

ORA-14503: only one partition name can be specified

Cause: More than one partition name has been specified for the ANALYZE option.

Action: Specify one partition name and retry the operation.

ORA-14504: syntax not supported for ANALYZE

Cause: A partition number or bind variable has been used for the ANALYZE option.

Action: Specify a valid partition name.

ORA-14505: LOCAL option valid only for partitioned indexes

Cause: Incorrect syntax was specified for the LOCAL option.

Action: Correct the syntax by specifying a partitioned index and retry the command.

ORA-14506: LOCAL option required for partitioned indexes

Cause: Incorrect syntax was specified for the partitioned index.

Action: Correct the syntax by specifying the LOCAL option and retry the command.

ORA-14507: partition corrupt. all rows do not fall within partition bounds

Cause: The partition contained rows which should be in some other partition. This was possibly due to an exchange partition without validation.

Action: Delete rows in partition which fall outside the partition bounds.

ORA-14508: specified VALIDATE INTO table not found

Cause: The specified table either does not exist or the user does not have the proper privileges.

Action: Specify the correct table to use or obtain the proper privileges.

ORA-14509: specified VALIDATE INTO table form incorrect

Cause: The specified table does not have the proper field definitions.

Action: Specify the correct table to use and retry the operation.

ORA-14510: can specify VALIDATE INTO clause only for partitioned tables

Cause: The VALIDATE INTO has been specified for a non-partitioned table, cluster or index.

Action: Use the VALIDATE INTO clause only for a partitioned table and retry the operation.

16000-16099: Oracle Hot Standby

ORA-16000: database open for read-only access

Cause: The database has been opened for read-only access. Attempts to modify the database using inappropriate DML or DDL statements generate this error.

Action: In order to modify the database, it must first be shut down and re-opened for read-write access.

ORA-16001: database already open for read-only access by another instance

Cause: The database has been opened for read-only access by another instance, and cannot be opened for read-write access by this instance.

Action: This instance must be opened for read-write access, or all other instances must first be shut down and re-opened for read-only access.

ORA-16002: database already open for read-write access by another instance

Cause: The database has been opened for read-write access by another instance, and cannot be opened for read-only access by this instance.

Action: This instance must be opened for read-only access, or all other instances must first be shut down and re-opened for read-write access.

1950-19998: Server Managed Recovery Messages

ORA-19500: device block size *num* is invalid

Cause: The device block size returned by sequential I/O OSD is invalid.

Action: Correct the block size and retry the operation.

ORA-19501: read error on file *name*, blockno *name* (blocksize=*num*)

Cause: A read error was detected on the input file.

Action: Check that the file is not corrupt and retry the operation.

ORA-19502: write error on file *name*, blockno *name* (blocksize=*num*)

Cause: A write error was detected on the output file.

Action: Check that the file is not corrupt and retry the operation.

ORA-19503: cannot obtain information on device, name=*name*, type=*name*, parms=*name*

Cause: A call to get device information returned an error. Most likely one or more of the following was entered incorrectly: device name, type, parameters.

Action: Check that the device name, type, and parameters are correct and retry the operation.

ORA-19504: failed to create file *name*

Cause: A call to create file returned an error.

Action: Check additional messages and access permissions, make the necessary corrections, then retry the operation.

ORA-19505: failed to identify file *name*

Cause: A call to identify the file returned an error. Most likely the filename was entered incorrectly or the file does not exist.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Check if the file exists, then retry the operation.

ORA-19506: failed to create sequential file, name=*name*, parms=*name*

Cause: A call to create the sequential file returned an error. Most likely the access permissions were set incorrectly.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Check access permissions and correct if necessary. Then retry the operation.

ORA-19507: failed to retrieve sequential file, handle=*name*, parms=*name*

Cause: A call to retrieve the sequential file returned an error. Most likely the filename was entered incorrectly or the file does not exist.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Check if the filename was entered correctly and that the file exists. Then retry the operation.

ORA-19508: failed to delete file *name*

Cause: A call to delete the file returned an error. Most likely the filename was entered incorrectly or the file does not exist.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error.

ORA-19509: failed to delete sequential file, handle=*name*, parms=*name*

Cause: A call to delete the sequential file returned an error.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error.

ORA-19510: failed to set size of *num* blocks for file *name* (blocksize=*num*)

Cause: A call to resize the file returned an error.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error.

ORA-19550: cannot use BACKUP/RESTORE functions while using dispatcher

Cause: Attempted to use BACKUP/RESTORE functions while connected to the dispatcher in a multi-threaded server. This is not allowed because the device that is used for backup and restore must remain allocated to a single process.

Action: Connect directly to the instance then re-execute the BACKUP or RESTORE function.

ORA-19551: device is busy, device type: *name*, device name: *name*

Cause: The indicated device could not be allocated because it is allocated to another session, or no device was named, or all devices of the requested type are busy.

Action: Either attempt to allocate another device or wait until the required device is no longer busy.

ORA-19552: device type *name* is invalid

Cause: The device type indicated is invalid.

Action: Supply a correct device type and retry the allocation.

ORA-19553: device name *name* is invalid

Cause: The device name indicated is invalid.

Action: Supply a correct device name and retry the allocation.

ORA-19554: error allocating device, device type: *name*, device name: *name*

Cause: The specified device could not be allocated.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Correct the error and retry the allocation.

ORA-19555: invalid LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST INIT.ORA parameter

Cause: The initialization parameter LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST is not within the valid range.

Action: Specify a correct value. If the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode with automatic archiving enabled, LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST should be either 1 or 2.

ORA-19556: one of the two must-succeed archive destinations is disabled

Cause: LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST has been disabled possibly due to failure to archive to that destination.

Action: Either

(1) change the number of must-succeed destinations or

(2) re-specify LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST.

ORA-19557: device error, device type: *name*, device name: *name*

Cause: An error occurred in the platform-specific device code.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Correct the error and retry the allocation.

ORA-19558: error de-allocating device

Cause: The specified device could not be de-allocated.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Correct the error and retry the allocation.

ORA-19559: error sending device command: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while sending the indicated command to the session device.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Correct the error and retry the allocation.

ORA-19560: name is not a valid device limit

Cause: An invalid type of device limit was specified in a call to X\$DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE.SETLIMIT.

Action: Use one of the documented limits: KBYTES, READRATE, or PARALLEL.

ORA-19561: name requires null session device

Cause: The attempted datafile, archivelog, or controlfile copy requires that a null device be allocated to the session, but a non-null device was found.

Action: Deallocate the current device and allocate a null device to the session, then retry the copy.

ORA-19562: file *name* is empty

Cause: The indicated file, which is an archivelog, controlfile, or datafile was found to be empty during a copy, scan, or backup operation.

Action: Ensure that the correct files are being specified for the copy or backup operation.

ORA-19563: name header validation failed for file *name*

Cause: When opening the file to be placed in a copy or backup set, or to be inspected, the header was not recognized as a valid file header for a file of the indicated type (datafile, archivelog, or controlfile), belonging to the current database, or perhaps the file does belong to the current database but has been changed since it was specified for inclusion in the backup set.

Action: Ensure that the correct files are being specified for the copy or backup operation.

ORA-19564: error occurred writing *num* bytes at block number *num*

Cause: An error occurred while writing to a file.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Correct the error if possible, then retry the copy, backup, or restore operation.

ORA-19566: exceeded limit of *num* corrupt blocks for file *name*

Cause: The user-specified limit of allowable corrupt blocks was exceeded while reading the specified datafile for a datafile copy or backup.

Action: None. The copy or backup operation fails. The session trace file contains detailed information about which blocks were corrupt.

ORA-19567: cannot shrink file *name* because it is being backed up or copied

Cause: An ALTER statement attempted to reduce the size of the indicated file while the same file is being backed up or copied.

Action: Retry the resize after the backup or copy is complete.

ORA-19568: a device is already allocated to this session

Cause: An attempt was made to allocate a device to a session while another device is already allocated.

Action: Deallocate the current device and retry the operation.

ORA-19569: no device is allocated to this session

Cause: An operation was attempted which requires a device to be allocated to the current session, and there is no device allocated.

Action: Allocate a device then retry the operation.

ORA-19570: file number *num* is outside valid range of 1 through *num*

Cause: A file number used in a COPY, BACKUP, or RESTORE operation is not valid for the current database.

Action: Specify a valid file number and retry the operation.

ORA-19571: *num* recid *num* stamp *name* not found in controlfile

Cause: The input file specified for a COPY or BACKUP operation could not be opened because the record describing the file is not found in the controlfile.

Action: Specify a correct recid/stamp and retry the copy or backup.

ORA-19572: cannot process file *name*, file is being resized

Cause: The input file specified for a COPY or BACKUP operation could not be opened because the file is being resized.

Action: Wait for the resize to complete then retry the copy or backup.

ORA-19573: cannot obtain *name* enqueue for datafile *num*

Cause: The file access enqueue could not be obtained for a file specified in a COPY or BACKUP operation. If the enqueue type shown is “shared”, then the file is the input file for a backup or copy. If the type is “exclusive”, then the file

is the output file for a datafile copy or restore which is attempting to overwrite the currently active version of that file. In this case, the file must be offline or the database must be closed.

Action: Wait until the conflicting operation is complete, then retry the COPY or BACKUP.

ORA-19574: output filename must be specified

Cause: This type of COPY or RESTORE requires an output file name.

Action: Specify an output filename and retry the operation.

ORA-19575: expected *num* blocks in file *name*, found *num*

Cause: During a BACKUP, RESTORE, COPY or SCAN operation, the indicated file did not contain as many blocks as were indicated in the file header.

Action: The input copy or backup piece is probably corrupt. If another backup or copy of the file that is being restored exists, then the corrupt file can be deleted from the recovery catalog and the operation can be restarted.

ORA-19576: datafile *num* not defined in control file

Cause: The specified file number was not found in the control file.

Action: Specify a correct file number and retry the operation.

ORA-19577: file *name* is MISSING

Cause: A copyDataFileCopy or restoreDataFileTo function specified a file number but no output file name, indicating that the output filename should be taken from the controlfile. However, the controlfile entry for this file indicates that it was created for a file that was present in the data dictionary but not named during the last CREATE CONTROLFILE statement, so the name in the controlfile cannot be used for restoration.

Action: Either specify an output filename or issue a SQL RENAME command to enter a valid name for this file in the controlfile.

ORA-19580: *name* conversation not active

Cause: A BACKUP or RESTORE operation was attempted before a conversation was started.

Action: Start a conversation then retry the operation.

ORA-19581: no files have been named

Cause: An attempt was made to proceed from the file naming phase to the piece processing phase of a BACKUP or RESTORE conversation before any files have been specified for BACKUP or RESTORE.

Action: Specify some files then retry the operation.

ORA-19583: conversation terminated due to error

Cause: An error occurred which forced the termination of the current BACKUP or RESTORE conversation.

Action: There should be other error messages to help identify the cause of the problem. Correct the error and begin another conversation.

ORA-19584: file *name* already in use

Cause: The indicated file, which was specified as the target for a COPY or RESTORE operation is already in use by the database.

Action: Specify a different name and retry the COPY or RESTORE operation.

ORA-19585: premature end of volume on piece *name*

Cause: While creating the indicated backup piece, an end-of-volume condition was encountered before all of the backup set control data was written to the backup piece. This is most likely a media error, because the amount of backup set control data is very small in relation to the total amount of data in a backup set.

Action: Retry the piece with a larger piece of output media.

ORA-19586: *num* k-byte limit is too small to hold piece directory

Cause: The user-specified limit of k-bytes per backup piece is not enough to hold the backup set control data.

Action: Use the SETLIMIT procedure to increase the k-byte limit and retry the operation.

ORA-19587: error occurred reading *num* bytes at block number *num*

Cause: An error occurred while reading from a file.

Action: One or more other messages should be displayed to help pinpoint the cause of the error. Correct the error then retry the COPY, BACKUP, or RESTORE operation.

ORA-19588: *num* recid *num* stamp *name* is no longer valid

Cause: The indicated record has been marked as deleted. This indicates that the corresponding file has either been overwritten by another copy or restore, or that the copy was “consumed” by a switchToCopy operation.

Action: If you know the name of the file you want to copy, then inspect it and then retry the copy specifying the new recid.

ORA-19589: *name* is not a snapshot or backup controlfile

Cause: The controlfile that is the source for a backup or copy operation is not a SNAPSHOT or BACKUP controlfile.

Action: Specify the name of a SNAPSHOT or BACKUP controlfile.

ORA-19590: conversation already active

Cause: You tried to begin a BACKUP or RESTORE conversation, but another conversation is already active in this session.

Action: Either continue the current conversation, or call backupCancel or restoreCancel to end the current conversation before starting a new one.

ORA-19592: wrong *name* conversation type

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a type of file to be backed-up or restored, but the current conversation cannot process this type of file. For example, an attempt was made to specify an archived log to be included in a datafile backup set. The specified file will not be included in the BACKUP or RESTORE operation.

Action: No action required - the conversation is still active, and more files can be specified.

ORA-19593: datafile number *num* already included as *name*

Cause: This datafile is already specified for inclusion in this BACKUP or RESTORE conversation. A BACKUP or RESTORE conversation may process only a single instance of a datafile.

Action: No action required - the conversation is still active, and more files can be specified.

ORA-19594: controlfile already included as *name*

Cause: The controlfile is already specified for inclusion in this BACKUP or RESTORE conversation. A BACKUP or RESTORE conversation may process only a single instance of the controlfile.

Action: No action required - the conversation is still active, and more files can be specified.

ORA-19595: archivelog thread *name* sequence *name* already included as *name*

Cause: The indicated archivelog has already been specified for inclusion in this backup conversation. A backup conversation may process only one copy of any archivelog.

Action: No action required - the conversation is still active, and more files can be specified.

ORA-19596: snapshot controlfile has not been created

Cause: An attempt was made to request that the snapshot controlfile be included in the backup set, but no snapshot controlfile has been created for this instance.

Action: Specify a different controlfile name, or call `cfileMakeAndUseSnapshot` to create the snapshot controlfile.

ORA-19597: file *name* blocksize *num* does not match set blocksize of *num*

Cause: A file was specified for inclusion in a backup set but it has a logical block size different from the rest of the files in the backup set. All files in a backup set must have the same logical block size.

Action: Specify a file that has the same block size as the rest of the files in the backup set. The conversation is still active and more files can be specified.

ORA-19598: starting SCN must be specified for incremental backup

Cause: No starting SCN was specified to `backupDataFile` or `backupDataFile-Copy`, but the current backup conversation is for an incremental backup, which requires that a non-zero SCN be specified for all datafiles.

Action: The conversation is still active. Re-specify the datafile with a non-zero SCN.

ORA-19599: block number *num* is corrupt in name

Cause: A corrupt block was found in a controlfile, archivelog, or backup piece that is being read for a backup or copy. Corruption is not allowed in controlfiles, archive logs, or backup pieces.

Action: None. The COPY or BACKUP operation fails. Note that in the case of a backup set, the conversation is still active and the piece may be retried.

ORA-19600: input file is *name num*

Cause: This message identifies the input file for a failed copy operation. Both the file number and name (if the name has been determined) are shown.

- For a datafile, the file number refers to the datafile's absolute file number as shown in the DBA_DATA_FILES view.
- For a datafile-copy, the file number refers to the copy's controlfile record number as shown in the V\$DATAFILE_COPY view.
- For a datafile-copy, the file number refers to the copy's controlfile record number as shown in the RECID column of the V\$DATAFILE_COPY view.
- For an archived log, the file number refers to the log's controlfile record number as shown in the RECID column of the V\$ARCHIVED_LOG view.

Action: Other messages should display to help pinpoint the cause and the solution.

ORA-19601: output file is *name name num*

Cause: This message identifies the output file for a failed copy operation. The fields are as described in message 19600. When creating a new datafile copy, its controlfile record number may not have been determined when the message is printed. In that case, the record number shown is zero.

Action: Other messages should display to help pinpoint the cause and the solution.

ORA-19602: cannot backup or copy active file in NOARCHIVELOG mode

Cause: An attempt was made to copy or backup a file that was not closed cleanly, and the database was in NOARCHIVELOG mode. This is not allowed because when restored, the file will require redo application before it is usable, and redo is not currently being saved beyond the contents of the online redo logs.

Action: Take the tablespace offline, clean or close the database, and retry the COPY or BACKUP operation.

ORA-19604: conversation file naming phase is over

Cause: A call was made to specify a file to be backed up or restored after the first backup piece has been processed.

Action: Do not specify more files to be processed during a BACKUP or RESTORE conversation after the first backup piece has been processed. If more files must be specified, begin a new conversation.

ORA-19605: input filename must be specified

Cause: The input file name was not specified for a controlfile COPY operation.

Action: Specify an input filename and retry the operation.

ORA-19606: Cannot copy or restore to snapshot controlfile

Cause: A controlfile copy or restore operation specified the name of the snapshot controlfile as the output file. It is not permitted to overwrite the snapshot controlfile in this manner. Other methods are available to create the snapshot controlfile.

Action: Specify a different file name and retry the operation. If this is a RESTORE, then the RESTORE conversation remains active and more files can be specified.

ORA-19607: *name* is an active controlfile

Cause: A controlfile COPY, RESTORE, or BACKUP specified the name of a controlfile named in the INIT.ORA file as the input or output file.

Action: Specify a different file name and retry the operation. If this is a BACKUP or RESTORE conversation, then the conversation remains active and more files can be specified.

ORA-19608: *name* is not a backup piece

Cause: The specified file was not a backup piece produced by the DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE package. Either the first block of the backup piece is corrupt or this file is not a backup piece.

Action: Specify a different file name and retry the operation.

ORA-19609: name is from different backup set: stamp *name* count *num*

Cause: The specified file was not from the backup set which is currently being processed. It is part of a different backup set. The identification of the set containing this piece is shown.

Action: Specify the correct backup piece and retry the operation.

ORA-19610: directory block *name* is corrupt

Cause: The indicated directory block failed checksum validation. This backup piece is unusable.

Action: Supply another copy of the same backup piece, or terminate the RESTORE conversation.

ORA-19611: backup piece out of order. Expected *name* but found *name*

Cause: This backup piece is out of sequence.

Action: Supply the correct backup piece.

ORA-19612: datafile *num* not restored due to *name*

Cause: The indicated file could not be restored, because all of its data blocks were not found in the backup piece.

Action: The restore conversation remains active, and the current piece must be re-processed. If the failure cannot be resolved by re-processing the current piece, then the RESTORE conversation must be cancelled.

ORA-19613: datafile *num* not found in backup set

Cause: The indicated file could not be restored, because it is not in this backup set. If the file number is zero, then this refers to the controlfile.

Action: This message is issued when the directory from the first backup piece is read and one or more files named for restoration were not found. The restore conversation is still active, but no data has been read and you must supply the first backup piece of a backup set that contains all of the requested files.

ORA-19614: archivelog thread *name* sequence *name* not found in backup set

Cause: The indicated archived log file was named explicitly for restoration but is not contained in this backup set.

Action: This message is issued when the directory from the first backup piece is read and one or more files named for restoration were not found. The restore conversation is still active, but no data has been read and you must supply the first backup piece of a backup set that contains all of the requested files.

ORA-19615: some files not found in backup set

Cause: Some files that were specified for restoration were not found in the backup set directory. Message 19613 or 19614 is issued for each file not found.

Action: See the instructions for message 19613.

ORA-19616: output filename must be specified if database not mounted

Cause: A datafile restore specified no target filename, but the database is not mounted. The database must be mounted when no target filename is specified, so that the target filename can be obtained from the controlfile.

Action: The restore conversation remains active. If you wish to restore datafiles without their target filenames, then mount the database before continuing. Otherwise, a target filename must be specified on all datafile restoration calls.

ORA-19617: file *name* contains different resetlogs data

Cause: The indicated file contains resetlogs data which is different from the archived log files which are already included in the backup set. All archived log files in a backup set must have the same resetlogs data.

Action: The restore conversation remains active, and you may continue to specify archived log files for inclusion in the backup set.

ORA-19618: cannot name files after restoreValidate has been called

Cause: A call was made to specify a file to restore from a backup set, but a previous call to restoreValidate has already been made.

Action: You must cancel and restart the conversation if you want to specify files to restore.

ORA-19619: cannot call restoreValidate after files have been named

Cause: The restoreValidate operation was called after some files had already been specified for restoration.

Action: You must cancel and restart the conversation if you want to call restoreValidate.

ORA-19620 : archive log destination *name* exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: You specified an archive log destination for restoreSetRedoLog which exceeds the system maximum.

Action: Retry the operation with a shorter archive log destination.

ORA-19621: archivelog range has already been specified

Cause: A range of logs has already been specified. Only one SCN range can be specified per conversation.

Action: The restore conversation remains active and more logs can be specified by thread and sequence number, if desired.

ORA-19622: archivelog thread *name* sequence *name* not restored due to *name*

Cause: The indicated file could not be restored, because all of its data blocks were not found in the backup piece.

Action: The restore conversation remains active, and the current piece must be re-processed. If the failure cannot be resolved by re-processing the current piece, then the restore conversation must be cancelled.

ORA-19623: file *name* is open

Cause: A SwitchToCopy operation specified a datafile copy whose parent datafile is open.

Action: Take the owning tablespace offline or close the database, then retry the operation.

ORA-19624: operation failed, retry possible

Cause: A BACKUP, RESTORE or IMAGE COPY operation failed with an I/O error. If the source of the I/O error can be corrected, then the operation may be retried.

Action: This message is used by recovery manager to decide whether to retry the operation.

ORA-19625: file *name* not found

Cause: A file specified as input to a COPY or BACKUP operation, or as the target for an incremental RESTORE, was not found.

Action: Specify an existing file and retry the operation.

ORA-19626: backup set type is *name* - can not be processed by this conversation

Cause: The data in the backup set is not compatible with the current conversation.

Action: Either supply the first piece from a backup set that matches the current conversation or start a new RESTORE conversation which can process this backup set.

ORA-19627: cannot read backup pieces during controlfile application

Cause: This is a controlfile RESTORE conversation, which is using the offline range information from one or more controlfiles to update datafile checkpoint data. Backup sets are not used during this type of conversation.

Action: The conversation is still active and more controlfiles can be applied.

ORA-19628: invalid SCN range

Cause: The starting SCN for restoreRedoLogRange is greater than the ending SCN.

Action: Specify a starting SCN which is less than or equal to the ending SCN.

ORA-19629: no files in specified archivelog SCN range

Cause: This backup set contains no files in the specified range.

Action: Either supply a backup set that contains files in the correct range or start a new conversation and specify a range which will select some files from this backup set.

ORA-19630: end of volume encountered while copying backup piece

Cause: While copying a backup piece from the OS native filesystem to an output device, the output device encountered end-of-volume.

Action: The copy fails. This could happen if a tape was used which is not large enough to hold the entire backup piece.

ORA-19631: archivelog record contains no file name

Cause: This archivelog record represents a switch into an active log that took place without archiving its prior contents. The prior contents of the log file are lost.

Action: Specify the RECID of an archivelog record that contains a file name. Fixed view V\$ARCHIVED_LOG can be used to examine the archived logs.

ORA-19632: file name not found in controlfile

Cause: The name passed to getFno was not found in the controlfile.

Action: Supply a valid filename and retry the operation.

ORA-19633: controlfile record *name* is out of sync with recovery catalog

Cause: The controlfile record describing the file to be deleted in a call to deletePiece, deleteDataFilecopy, or deleteRedoLog does not match the validation data supplied by recovery manager.

Action: Contact Oracle support.

ORA-19634: filename required for this function

Cause: The fname or handle parameter was not specified for deletePiece, deleteDataFileCopy, or deleteRedoLog.

Action: Specify the fname parameter when calling these functions.

ORA-19635: input and output filenames are identical

Cause: Identical input and output file names were specified for a datafile copy operation.

Action: Specify an output file name which is different from the input file name.

ORA-19636: archivelog thread *name* sequence *name* already included

Cause: The indicated archivelog has already been specified for inclusion in this RESTORE conversation. A RESTORE conversation may process only one copy of any archivelog.

Action: No action required - the conversation is still active, and more files can be specified.

ORA-19637: backupPieceCreate requires file name when using DISK device

Cause: The session device is currently allocated to disk, and so a file name is required.

Action: Supply a filename and retry the operation.

ORA-19638: file *name* is not current enough to apply this incremental backup

Cause: The checkpoint of the target for this incremental backup is less than the start of the incremental backup. If this backup were applied, then any changes made between the datafile checkpoint and the start of the incremental backup could be lost.

Action: Supply a backup set that can be applied and retry the operation.

ORA-19639: file *name* is more current than this incremental backup

Cause: The checkpoint of the target for this incremental backup is greater than or equal to the checkpoint of the file in the incremental backup set. This backup cannot advance the checkpoint of the target file, so there is no point in applying it.

Action: Supply a backup set that can be applied and retry the operation.

ORA-19640: datafile checkpoint is SCN *name* time *num*

Cause: This message identifies the datafile checkpoint for a datafile that was too old to take an incremental backup from, or the target of an incremental restore that could not be applied.

Action: Examine the other messages which should be present to indicate the cause of the failure.

ORA-19641: backup datafile checkpoint is SCN *name* time *num*

Cause: This message identifies the checkpoint of a datafile in an incremental backup set that could not be applied.

Action: Examine the other messages which should be present to indicate the cause of the failure.

ORA-19642: incremental-start SCN is *name*

Cause: This message identifies the starting SCN of an incremental backup that could not be applied.

Action: Examine the other messages which should be present to indicate the cause of the failure.

ORA-19643: datafile *name*: incremental-start SCN is too recent

Cause: The incremental-start SCN which was specified when starting an incremental datafile backup is greater than the datafile checkpoint SCN, which could cause some blocks to be missed.

Action: Specify a smaller incremental-start SCN.

ORA-19644: datafile *name*: incremental-start SCN is prior to resetlogs SCN *name*

Cause: The incremental-start SCN which was specified when starting an incremental datafile backup is less than the resetlogs SCN.

Action: Specify a larger incremental-start SCN.

ORA-19645: datafile *name*: incremental-start SCN is prior to creation SCN *name*

Cause: The incremental-start SCN which was specified when starting an incremental datafile backup is less than the datafile's creation SCN.

Action: Specify a larger incremental-start SCN.

ORA-19646: cannot change size of datafile *name* from *num* to *num*

Cause: The indicated file was resized before this incremental backup was taken, but the incremental backup failed to set the file to the new size.

Action: Examine the other messages which should be present to indicate the cause of the failure.

ORA-19647: non-zero LEVEL cannot be specified when INCREMENTAL is FALSE

Cause: BackupSetDataFile was called with a non-zero BACKUP_LEVEL and a FALSE incremental indication.

Action: Either set incremental to TRUE or change BACKUP_LEVEL to zero.

ORA-19648: datafile *name*: incremental-start SCN equals checkpoint SCN

Cause: The incremental-start SCN which was specified when starting an incremental datafile backup is equal to the datafile's checkpoint SCN. Since an incremental backup can only be applied to a datafile whose checkpoint SCN is between the backup set incremental-start SCN (inclusive) and the backup set checkpoint SCN (exclusive), there is no datafile that this backup set could ever be applied to.

Action: Specify a smaller incremental-start SCN.

ORA-19649: offline-range record recid *num* stamp *name* not found in file *name*

Cause: applyOfflineRange was called with a recid/stamp which was not found in the indicated controlfile. This probably means that the specified controlfile is no longer the same controlfile that Recovery Manager thinks it is.

Action: Specify the recid/stamp of a record that exists in the controlfile copy.

ORA-19650: offline-range record recid *num* stamp *num* in file *name* has SCN *name*

Cause: This messages identifies the offline-clean SCN from the indicated offline-range record in the indicated file.

Action: See the accompanying error message.

ORA-19651: cannot apply offline-range record to datafile *name*: SCN mismatch

Cause: applyOfflineRange cannot apply an offline-range record to a target datafile unless the datafile's checkpoint SCN exactly matches the offline-clean SCN in the specified offline-range record.

Action: Specify an offline-range record whose offline-clean SCN matches the target datafile's checkpoint.

ORA-19652: cannot apply offline-range record to datafile *name*: file is fuzzy

Cause: The target datafile for an applyOfflineRange call is fuzzy.

Action: Specify a target datafile that is closed cleanly.

ORA-19653: cannot switch to older file incarnation

Cause: SwitchToCopy was called with a datafile copy for a datafile that was dropped prior to the time this controlfile was backed up.

Action: Restore and mount an earlier controlfile. It is acceptable to use a controlfile that was backed up prior to the creation of the specified datafile.

ORA-19654: must use backup controlfile to switch file incarnations

Cause: This switchToCopy operation is attempting to switch incarnations of a datafile, but the currently mounted controlfile is not a backup controlfile.

Action: Restore and mount a backup controlfile.

ORA-19655: cannot switch to incarnation with different resetlogs data

Cause: This switchToCopy operation is attempting to switch to a datafile which comes from a different resetlogs version of the database.

Action: Either restore a backup controlfile that was taken from the same database version as the target datafile-copy, or switch to a different datafile-copy.

ORA-19656: cannot backup, copy, or delete online log *name*

Cause: The indicated log file is an active log. You can only backup, copy, or delete archived logs.

Action: The indicated log file cannot be processed - select another file.

ORA-19657: cannot inspect current datafile *name*

Cause: The file being inspected is already part of the currently mounted database.

Action: None - the file is already part of the database.

ORA-19658: cannot inspect *name* - file is from different resetlogs

Cause: The resetlogs data in the log file being inspected does not match that in the currently mounted controlfile.

Action: The indicated file cannot be processed - inspect another file.

ORA-19659: incremental restore would advance file *name* past resetlogs

Cause: This incremental backup cannot be applied to the specified datafile, because the datafile is from an earlier incarnation of the database, and its checkpoint would be advanced too far to be recoverable in the current incarnation of the database.

Action: This incremental cannot be applied to this datafile. To recover the file to the resetlogs SCN so that the database can be opened with the RESETLOGS option, use redo-log recovery, not incremental restore, to continue recovering this file.

ORA-19660: some files in the backup set could not be verified

Cause: A restore conversation was made to verify all the files in a backup set, and the files which were printed in messages 19661 or 19662 could not be verified because corrupt blocks for those files were found in the backup set.

Action: Unless the damage to the backup set can be repaired, the indicated files cannot be restored from this backup set.

ORA-19661: datafile *name* could not be verified

Cause: Some data blocks for the indicated datafile were corrupt in the backup set.

Action: Unless the damage to the backup set can be repaired, the indicated datafile cannot be restored from this backup set.

ORA-19662: archived log thread *name* sequence *name* could not be verified

Cause: Some data blocks for the indicated archived log were corrupt in the backup set.

Action: Unless the damage to the backup set can be repaired, the indicated archived log cannot be restored from this backup set.

ORA-19663: cannot apply current offline range to datafile *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to apply the current offline range to the specified datafile, but the datafile is either not current enough or is not at the correct SCN to apply the offline range.

Action: The datafile remains unchanged.

ORA-19664: file type: *type*, file name: *name*

Cause: This message is issued to identify the file which is the subject of an error.

Action: None - this is an informational message. There should be other Oracle messages explaining the cause of the error.

ORA-19665: size *num* in file header does not match actual file size of *num*

Cause: The size of the file as indicated in the file header does not match the true size of the file. The two differing sizes are shown in units of logical blocks.

Action: This file is not usable - it has most likely been truncated.

ORA-19666: cannot do incremental restore of the controlfile

Cause: The controlfile was included in an incremental restore conversation.

Action: If you wish to restore the controlfile, you must do a full restore of the controlfile.

ORA-19667: cannot do incremental restore of datafile *name*

Cause: The backup of the datafile is a full backup.

Action: If you wish to restore the datafile, you must do a full restore of the datafile.

ORA-19668: cannot do full restore of datafile *name*

Cause: The backup of the datafile is an incremental backup.

Action: If you wish to restore the datafile, you must do an incremental restore of the datafile.

ORA-19700: device type exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: The device type indicated is invalid.

Action: Supply a correct device type and retry the allocation.

ORA-19701: device name exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: The device name indicated is invalid.

Action: Supply a correct device name and retry the allocation.

ORA-19702: device parameter exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: The device parameter exceeds the port-specific maximum length.

Action: Correct the parameter and retry the operation.

ORA-19703: device command string exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: The device command string exceeds maximum length.

Action: Correct the command and retry the operation.

ORA-19704: file name exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: The specified file name, which was a parameter to a COPY, BACKUP, or RESTORE operation, exceeds the maximum file name length for this operating system.

Action: Retry the operation with a shorter file name.

ORA-19704: file name exceeds maximum length of *num*

Cause: The specified file name, which was a parameter to a COPY, BACKUP, or RESTORE operation, exceeds the maximum file name length for this operating system.

Action: Retry the operation with a shorter file name.

ORA-19705: tag value exceeds maximum length of *num* characters

Cause: During a BACKUP or COPY operation, the user supplied a tag value too long to fit in the file header.

Action: Supply a shorter tag and retry the operation.

ORA-19706: invalid SCN

Cause: The input SCN is either not a positive integer or too large.

Action: Check the input SCN and make sure it is a valid SCN.

ORA-19707: invalid record block number - *num*

Cause: The input number is either negative or too large.

Action: Check the input record block number and make sure it is a valid number clauses in the create database statement.

ORA-19708: log destination exceeds maximum length of *num* characters

Cause: When starting a RESTORE conversation, a log restore destination longer than the port-specific maximum was specified.

Action: Supply a shorter destination and retry the operation.

ORA-19709: numeric parameter must be non-negative integer

Cause: A numeric parameter to an X\$DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE procedure is negative or contains a fractional portion.

Action: Supply a valid numeric parameter.

19999-21099: Stored Procedure Messages

For more Stored Procedure messages, see *04040-04059: Stored Procedure Messages* on page -51.

ORA-19999: SKIP_ROW procedure was called

Cause: This message is raised when the SKIP_ROW procedure is called.

Action: This procedure should be called only within a trigger or a procedure called by a trigger.

ORA-20000: application_specific_message

Cause: The stored procedure RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR was called, which causes this message to be generated.

Action: Correct the problem as described in the message or contact the application administrator or database administrator for more information.

ORA-21000: error number argument to RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR of *num* is out of range, must be between -20000 and -20999, inclusive

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a number not in the range of -20000 to -20999.

Action: The valid range for user-specified error numbers is -20000 to -20999 inclusively. Do not specify numbers outside this range.

ORA-21001: error number argument to raise_system_error of *num* is out of range

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a number not in the range of -23300 to -24299, or -29300 to -29399, inclusive.

Action: Use an error number in the range of -23300 to -24299, or -29300 to -29399, inclusive.

21100-21299: Internal Messages

Internal messages are not documented in this manual.

21300-22799: Object Interface and Subsystem Messages

ORA-21300: objects option not installed

Cause: The objects option was not installed at this site. Object types and other object features were, therefore, unavailable.

Action: Install the objects option. The objects option is not part of the Oracle Server product and must be purchased separately. Contact an Oracle sales representative if the objects option needs to be purchased.

ORA-21301: not initialized in object mode

Cause: This function requires the OCI process to be initialized in object mode.

Action: Specify OCI_OBJECT mode when calling OCIInitialize().

21500-21503: Oracle Runtime Environment for Objects (OREO) Internal Messages

ORA-21500: internal error code, arguments: [num], [num], [num], [num], [num], [num], [num], [num]

Cause: This is the generic error number for the user-side Oracle Runtime Environment for Objects (OREO) internal errors. This indicates that the runtime environment has encountered an exceptional condition.

Action: Report as a bug to Oracle Support - the first argument is the internal error number.

ORA-21503: program terminated by fatal error

Cause: A program is in an unrecoverable state.

Action: Report as a bug to Oracle Support.

21520-21559: KOD/KOFD/KOUD (data) Messages

ORA-21520: driver does not exist

Cause: An attempted was made to connect to a persistent store driver that is not linked in.

Action: Check the server name supplied in origrgc(). Check if the driver corresponding to this server name has been linked in and entered in the server table.

ORA-21521: exceeded maximum number of connection

Cause: An attempted was made to exceed the maximum number of connections allowed (255) per OMS instance.

Action: Close some of the existing connections using `origurg()` before requesting more connections.

ORA-21522: invalid connection number

Cause: There is no connection entry corresponding to this connection number.

Action: Check the connection number and ensure that the connection exists.

ORA-21523: functionality not supported by the server (object mode only)

Cause: An attempt was made to use a functionality that the server does not support.

Action: Upgrade the server.

ORA-21524: object type mismatch

Cause: The type of the object is different from what was specified.

Action: Check the type of the object and correct it.

ORA-21525: attribute number or (collection element at index) *num* violated its constraints

Cause: Attribute value or collection element value violated its constraint.

Action: Change the value of the attribute or collection element such that it meets its constraints. The constraints are specified as part of the attribute or collection element's schema information.

ORA-21526: initialization failed

Cause: The initialization sequence failed. This can happen, for example, if an environment variable such as `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` is set to an invalid value.

Action: Check that all NLS environment variables are well-formed.

ORA-21560: argument *name* should not be null

Cause: The argument is expecting a non-NULL, valid value but the argument value passed in is NULL, invalid, or out of range. Examples include when the LOB/FILE positional or size argument has a value outside the range 1 through (4GB - 1), or when an invalid open mode is used to open a file, etc.

Action: Check your program and correct the caller of the routine to not pass a NULL, invalid, or out-of-range argument value.

21600-21699: ORI*/KOI* (interface) Messages

ORA-21600: path expression too long

Cause: The path expression that was entered is too long. The path expression specifies the position of an attribute in an object. When the ORI* function retrieves the attribute using the path expression, it encounters an attribute of primitive type before finishing to consume the all the elements in the expression.

Action: Pass in the correct path expression to locate the attribute.

ORA-21601: attribute is not an instance of user-defined type

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an operation (that is valid only for an object type) to an attribute of primitive type. The operation includes dynamically setting a null structure to an attribute of primitive type.

Action: Avoid performing this operation on an attribute of primitive type.

ORA-21602: the operation does not support the specified typecode

Cause: The user attempts to perform an operation that does not support the specified typecode.

Action: User should use the range of valid typecodes that are supported by this function.

ORA-21603: property id [*name*] is invalid

Cause: The specified property ID is invalid.

Action: Specify a valid property ID. Valid property IDs are enumerated by OCIObjectPropId.

ORA-21604: property [*name*] is not a property of transient or value instances

Cause: An attempt was made to get a property which applies only to persistent objects.

Action: Check the lifetime value, and only get this property for persistent objects.

ORA-21605: property [*name*] is not a property of value instances

Cause: Trying to get a property which applies only to persistent and transient objects.

Action: User should check the lifetime and only get this property for persistent and transient objects.

21700-21799: KOC (cache) Messages

ORA-21700: object does not exist or has been deleted

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an inappropriate operation to a deleted or non-existent object that is referenced by a dangling reference. Operations that cannot be applied to a non-existent or deleted object include deleting, updating and allocating memory.

Action: Re-initialize the reference in order to reference an existent object before performing the operation.

ORA-21701: object has been purged

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an inappropriate operation to an object that is marked purged. The actual object could have been modified in the database. Operations that cannot be applied to a purged object includes updating, deleting and flushing.

Action: Pin the object again to get the new data.

ORA-21702: object is not instantiated in the cache

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an inappropriate operation to a transient object that is not instantiated in the object cache. Operations that cannot be applied to a not-instantiated transient object include deleting or pinning such an object.

Action: Check the code to see if operations are being performed without instantiating the object first, or operations are being performed after the allocation duration of the object has expired.

ORA-21703: cannot flush an object that is not modified

Cause: The object could not be flushed because it has not been modified.

Action: The object should not be flushed.

ORA-21704: terminate cache or connection without flushing

Cause: See the error message.

Action: The transaction should be aborted or committed before terminating the cache or connection.

ORA-21705: service context is invalid

Cause: An attempt was made to supply a service context that is not valid.

Action: Establish the service context and retry the operation.

ORA-21706: duration does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to supply a duration number that is not valid.

Action: Establish the duration or use a correct predefined duration.

ORA-21707: the pin duration is longer than the allocation duration

Cause: An attempt was made to supply a pin duration that is longer than the allocation duration. This affects operations such as pinning and setting default parameters.

Action: Use a shorter pin duration or use the null duration.

ORA-21708: operations cannot be performed on a transient object

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an inappropriate operation on a transient object. Operations that cannot be applied to a transient object include flushing and locking.

Action: Avoid performing operations such as flushing and locking on a transient object.

ORA-21709: operations can only be performed on a current object

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an inappropriate operation on a not-current object. Operations that cannot be applied to a not-current object include locking, updating, deleting and flushing.

Action: Avoid performing locking, updating, deleting or flushing operations on a not-current object.

ORA-21710: magic number mismatch

Cause: An attempt was made to supply an invalid object. A bad pointer might have been passed to the object or else a value might have been passed to a function that is expecting an object.

Action: Ensure that a valid pointer or a valid value is passed to the function.

ORA-21779: duration not active

Cause: An attempt was made to use a duration that has been terminated.

Action: Do not use terminated durations in operations.

ORA-22000: variable-length string size of *num* bytes is outside valid range *num* to *num* bytes

Cause: An attempt was made to pass a variable-length string which is outside the valid range.

Action: Specify a string size which is within the valid range and retry the operation.

ORA-22053: overflow error

Cause: The number is too large to be represented by Oracle number.

Action: The operation is beyond the range of Oracle number.

ORA-22054: underflow error

Cause: Number is too small to be represented by Oracle number.

Action: The operation is beyond the range of Oracle number.

ORA-22055: unknown sign flag value [*name*]

Cause: The signed flag that was used is not ORLTSB or ORLTUB as defined in ORL.H.

Action: Use either ORLTSB or ORLTUB as the sign flag.

ORA-22056: value [*num*] is divided by zero

Cause: A divide by zero operation has occurred.

Action: Modify the invalid operation and reissue the command.

ORA-22057: bad integer length [*num*]

Cause: An attempt was made to convert an integer of invalid length (that is, number of bytes) to or from an Oracle number.

Action: Use an integer length of 1, 2, 4 or 8 bytes only.

ORA-22059: buffer size [*num*] is too small - [*num*] is needed

Cause: The buffer to hold the text string which wa to be converted from an Oracle number is too small.

Action: Use a buffer size at least that suggested in the error message and retry the operation.

ORA-22060: argument [*num*] is an invalid or uninitialized number

Cause: An invalid or uninitialized number was passed to a function.

Action: Call kolnini() to initialize a number before using it.

ORA-22061: invalid format text [*num*]

Cause: An invalid numeric format string was used to convert characters to or from an Oracle number.

Action: See format specification in the description of the TO_NUMBER conversion function in the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference*.

ORA-22062: invalid input string [*name*]

Cause: An invalid text string was used for converting to numbers.

Action: Use a valid input string and retry the operation.

ORA-22063: reading negative value [*num*] as unsigned

Cause: An attempt was made to convert a negative number to an unsigned integer.

Action: Use the sign flag ORLTSB to convert a signed number.

ORA-22064: invalid NLS parameter string [*name*]

Cause: An invalid parameter string was used to convert characters to or from an Oracle number.

Action: See format specification under the TO_NUMBER conversion function in the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference*.

ORA-22065: number to text translation for the given format causes overflow

Cause: Rounding done due to the given string format causes overflow.

Action: Change the string format such that overflow does not occur.

ORA-22130: given buffer size *num* is less than the required size of *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to write a hexadecimal REF string into a buffer which is too small.

Action: Provide a buffer of the required size and retry the operation.

ORA-22131: given hexadecimal string length *num* is not valid

Cause: An attempt was made to give a hexadecimal string a length of zero or less.

Action: Specify a hexadecimal string length greater than zero.

ORA-22132: given hexadecimal string does not correspond to a valid REF

Cause: The given hexadecimal string is invalid.

Action: Use the orl2h() function for the value to obtain a valid hexadecimal string. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22140: given size *num* must be in the range of 0 to *num*

Cause: The given resize size is invalid.

Action: Ensure that the given size is in the required range.

ORA-22150: variable-length array has not been initialized

Cause: An attempt was made to operate on an un-initialized variable-length array.

Action: Use the `kolaini()` function to initialize the variable-length array before performing an operation on it.

ORA-22151: cannot resize non-zero variable-length array to zero elements

Cause: An attempt was made to resize a non-zero variable-length array to 0 elements.

Action: Do not perform this operation on a non-zero variable-length array.

ORA-22152: destination variable-length array is not initialized

Cause: An attempt was made to use a non-initialized variable-length array on the right-hand-side of an assignment (`kolasg()`) or as the destination array of an `append`.

Action: Use the `kolaini()` function to initialize the variable-length array, then retry the operation.

ORA-22153: source variable-length array is not initialized

Cause: An attempt was made to use a non-initialized variable-length array on the left-hand-side of an assignment (`kolasg()`) or the as the source array of an `append` (`kolapp()`).

Action: Use the `kolaini()` function to initialize the variable-length array, then retry the operation.

ORA-22160: element at index *name* does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to use a collection element at an index which does not exist.

Action: Specify the index of an element which exists, then retry the operation.

ORA-22161: type code *name* is not valid

Cause: An invalid type code was used.

Action: Consult the ORO.H file for valid type codes.

ORA-22162: element at index *name* has been previously deleted

Cause: An attempt was made to access a collection element which does not exist at the given index.

Action: Check for the existence of the element prior to calling the function. Then retry the function.

ORA-22163: left hand and right hand side collections are not of same type

Cause: An attempt was made to use left hand and right hand side collections that are not of the same type.

Action: Ensure that the same collection type is passed for both left hand and right hand side of the operation (for example, ASSIGNMENT).

ORA-22164: DELETE ELEMENT operation is not allowed for VARRAYs

Cause: An attempt was made to delete an element of a VARRAY.

Action: Do not perform the DELETE ELEMENT operation on collections of type VARRAY. Ensure that the collection is not of type VARRAY prior to calling this function. Then retry the function.

ORA-22165: given index *name* must be in the range of 0 to *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to use an index not in the required range.

Action: Change the index so that it is in the required range, then retry the operation.

ORA-22166: collection is empty

Cause: An attempt was made to use an empty collection.

Action: Test to see if the collection is empty prior to invoking this function.

ORA-22167: given trim size *num* must be less than or equal to *num*

Cause: An attempt was made to use a trim size which is greater than the current collection size.

Action: Assign a trim size less than or equal to the collection size, then retry this function.

22275-22279: KOLL - LOBs

ORA-22275: invalid LOB locator specified

Cause: There are several causes: (1) the LOB locator was never initialized; (2) the locator is for a BFILE and the routine expects a BLOB/CLOB/NCLOB locator; (3) the locator is for a BLOB/CLOB/NCLOB and the routine expects a BFILE locator; (4) trying to update the LOB in a trigger body -- LOBs in trigger bodies are read only.

Action: For (1), initialize the LOB locator by selecting into the locator variable or by setting the LOB locator to empty. For (2) and (3), pass the correct type of locator into the routine. For (4), remove the trigger body code that updates the LOB value.

ORA-22276: invalid locator for LOB buffering

Cause: There are several causes: (1) the locator was never enabled for buffering (2) it is not an updated locator but is being used for a write/flush operation.

Action: For (1) enable the locator for buffering; (2) ensure that only an updated locator is used for a LOB update operation

ORA-22277: cannot use two different locators to modify the same LOB

Cause: LOB buffering is enabled and an attempt was made to modify the same LOB using two different LOB locators.

Action: When using LOB buffering, modify the LOB through one LOB locator only.

ORA-22278: must update the LOB only through the LOB buffers

Cause: LOB buffering is enabled for this LOB and there are buffers for this LOB in the buffer pool. Thus, updating the LOB through means other than the LOB buffers is not allowed.

Action: Update the LOB through the LOB buffers using the locator that has LOB buffering enabled. If this operation is required, buffers associated with this LOB should either be flushed as necessary or buffering should be disabled. Once this is done, reissue the command.

ORA-22279: cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled

Cause: The operation attempted is not allowed when LOB buffering is enabled.

Action: If the operation is required, LOB buffering should not be used. In this case, flush buffers associated with the input LOB locator as necessary, disable buffering on the input LOB locator and reissue the command.

22280-22299: LOBs: DBMS_LOB and KOLF - Generic FILE Manager Messages

ORA-22280: no more buffers available for operation - current LOB usage *num*

Cause: There are two causes:

- Case 1: All buffers in the buffer pool have been used up by previous operations
- Case 2: Attempt to flush a LOB without any previous buffered update operations.

Action: For Case 1: Flush the LOB(s) through the locator that is being used to update the LOB. The current LOB usage indicates the number of buffers being held for the LOB relevant to the current operation.

- For Case 2: First write to the LOB through a locator enabled for buffering before attempting to flush buffers.

ORA-22281: cannot perform operation with an updated locator

Cause: The input locator has buffering enabled and was used to update the LOB value through the LOB buffering subsystem. The modified buffer has not been flushed since the write that was performed by the input locator; thus the input locator is considered an updated locator. Updated locators cannot be the source of a copy operation. Only one locator per LOB can be used to modify the LOB value through the LOB buffering subsystem.

Action: Depending on whether the modifications made through the input locator to the LOB buffering subsystem should be written to the server, either flush the buffer to write the modifications, or, disable buffering on the locator to discard the modifications. Then, reissue the command.

ORA-22282: non-contiguous append to a buffering enabled LOB not allowed

Cause: The buffered write operation has an input offset value more than one byte or character past the end of the LOB.

Action: Specify an input offset value which is exactly one character or byte greater than the length of the LOB that you are attempting to update through a buffered write operation.

ORA-22285: non-existent directory or file for *name* operation

Cause: Attempted to access a directory that does not exist, or attempted to access a file in a directory that does not exist.

Action: Ensure that a system object corresponding to the specified directory exists in the database dictionary, or make sure the name is correct.

ORA-22286: insufficient privileges on file or directory to perform *name* operation

Cause: The user does not have the necessary access privileges on the directory alias and/or the file for the operation.

Action: Ask the database/system administrator to grant the required privileges on the directory alias and/or the file.

ORA-22287: invalid or modified directory occurred during *name* operation

Cause: The directory alias used for the current operation is not valid if being accessed for the first time, or has been modified by the DBA since the last access.

Action: If you are accessing this directory for the first time, provide a valid directory name. If you have been already successful in opening a file under this directory before this error occurred, then close the file and retry the operation with a valid directory alias as modified by your DBA. Oracle recommends that directories should be modified only during quiescent periods.

ORA-22288: file operation *name* failed

Cause: The operation attempted on the file failed.

Action: Verify that the file exists and that the necessary privileges are set for the specified operation. If the error still persists, report the error to the DBA.

ORA-22289: cannot perform *name* operation on an unopened file

Cause: The file is not open for the required operation to be performed.

Action: Check that the current operation is preceded by a successful file open operation.

ORA-22290: operation would exceed the maximum number of opened files

Cause: The number of open files has reached the maximum limit.

Action: Close some of the opened files and retry the operation.

ORA-22303: TYPE *name.name* not found

Cause: An attempt was made to obtain information for a type that cannot be found.

Action: Make sure that the type has been committed successfully, and the schema information has been supplied correctly. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22305: input name of *name* is invalid

Cause: An attempt was made to use an invalid input name. The name does not exist in the type.

Action: Modify the program to have the caller of the routine pass a name that is valid for the function being called.

ORA-22306: input schema name *name* type name *name* already exists

Cause: An attempt was made to create a schema name, type name pair that matches a schema name, type name pair that already exists.

Action: Modify the program to have the caller of the routine pass a schema name, type name pair that does not already exist.

ORA-22307: type to alter is not a user-defined type

Cause: An attempt was made to use an input type which is not a user-defined type. User-defined types can only be altered.

Action: Modify the program to have the caller of the routine pass a user-defined type as input.

ORA-22309: input name *name* already exists in the type

Cause: An input name was used that is not a unique name in the type.

Action: Modify the program to have the caller of the routine pass a name that does not already exist in the type.

ORA-22311: type for attribute *name* does not exist

Cause: A type which does not exist was used for the attribute.

Action: No types were created/modified for this DDL transaction. Redo the DDL transaction and add the creation of the attribute's type in the DDL transaction.

ORA-22313: cannot use two versions of the same type *name*

Cause: The version of this type conflicts with the version of this type used by another library that was linked in with the application. An application may only use one version of a type.

Action: Check that the libraries being linked with this application use the same versions of the type.

ORA-22314: method information mismatch in ALTER TYPE

Cause: The number of methods or the method signature does not match that of the original type declaration. This is not supported.

Action: Make sure the method signatures stay identical for the previously declared method. Do not drop existing methods.

ORA-22315: the input type *name* does not contain a map or order function

Cause: The input type cannot be returned because it does not contain a map or order function.

Action: Add a map or order function to the type and retry the operation.

ORA-22316: input type is not a named primitive type

Cause: An attempt was made to obtain NPT-specific information on a non-named primitive type.

Action: Use a named primitive type for the function then retry the operation.

ORA-22317: typecode *name* is not legal as a number type

Cause: An attempt was made to use a number typecode that is not valid.

Action: Use only these number typecodes OROTCSML, OROTCINT, OROTC-SHO, OROTCUSH, OROTCLON, OROTCULO, OROTCREA, OROTCDOU, OROTCFLO, OROTCNUM, or OROTCDEC.

ORA-22318: input type is not an array type

Cause: An attempt was made to obtain the number of elements for a non-array type.

Action: Pass in only a named collection type which is an array.

ORA-22319: type attribute information altered in ALTER TYPE

Cause: The type attribute information that was entered does not match that of the original type declaration when altering type.

Action: You cannot alter any type information other than to add new methods when altering a type.

ORA-22321: method does not return any results

Cause: The ortgrbp() function was called on a method that does not return any results.

Action: Check that you are passing in the correct method descriptor, or that your method creation was done correctly.

22600-22699: KOP* (Pickler)

ORA-22600: encountered 8.0.2 (Beta) VARRAY data that cannot be processed

Cause: Production Oracle8 (8.0.3 and beyond) encountered some VARRAY data which was created and stored by Oracle8 8.0.2 (Beta 2). Production Oracle8 cannot understand or process such VARRAY data.

Action: Delete the VARRAY data from the table by dropping the table, deleting the rows, or nulling out the VARRAY columns, and then re-insert the VARRAY data. There is no provided script or tool to help automate this conversion.

22800-22849: Object SQL Messages

ORA-22800: invalid user-defined type

Cause: An attempt was made to use an incomplete type as a constructor.

Action: Complete the type definition before using it in a query.

ORA-22801: invalid object row variable

Cause: The specified object row variable is not available in the scope of name resolution.

Action: Verify the specified row object variable is correct, or use a valid row object variable visible in scope.

ORA-22803: object type contains zero attributes

Cause: An attempt was made to create or specify a column or constructor of an object type that has no attributes. Only object types that have at least one attribute are allowed in this context.

Action: Specify a valid object type and retry the operation.

ORA-22804: remote operations not permitted on object tables or user-defined type columns

Cause: An attempt was made to perform queries or DML operations on remote object tables or on remote table columns whose type is one of object, REF, nested table or VARRAY.

Action: Remove the reference to remote tables in the statement.

ORA-22805: cannot insert NULL object into object tables or nested tables

Cause: An attempt was made to insert a NULL object into an object table or a Nested Table.

Action: Ensure that a non-NULL object is inserted into the table or insert an object with attributes whose values are NULL.

ORA-22806: not an object or REF

Cause: An attempt was made to extract an attribute from an item that is neither an object nor a REF.

Action: Use an object type or REF type item and retry the operation.

ORA-22807: cannot resolve to a scalar or a collection type

Cause: Invalid use of a non-scalar (for example, object type) item.

Action: Change the item's data type and retry the operation.

ORA-22808: REF dereferencing not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to access a type's attributes by dereferencing a REF item.

Action: Make the item an object type instead of a REF to an object type.

ORA-22809: nonexistent attribute

Cause: An attempt was made to access a non-existent attribute of an object type.

Action: Check the attribute reference to see if it is valid. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22810: cannot modify object attributes with REF dereferencing

Cause: An attempt was made to modify attributes of an object by dereferencing a REF column in an UPDATE statement.

Action: Update the table containing the object that the REF points to, or change the REF column to an object type column.

ORA-22812: cannot reference NESTED TABLE column's storage table

Cause: An attempt to access the nested table column's storage table is not allowed in the given context.

Action: Issue the statement against the parent table containing the NESTED TABLE column.

ORA-22813: operand value exceeds system limits

Cause: Object or Collection value was too large. The size of the value might have exceeded 30k in a SORT context, or the size may be too big for available memory.

Action: Choose another value and retry the operation.

ORA-22814: attribute or element value is larger than declared in type

Cause: Value provided for the object type attribute or collection element exceeded the size specified in the type declaration.

Action: Choose another value and retry the operation.

ORA-22816: unsupported feature with RETURNING clause

Cause: RETURNING clause is currently not supported for object type columns, LONG columns, remote tables and INSERT with subquery.

Action: Use separate SELECT statement to get the values.

22850-22879: Object SQL DDL Messages

ORA-22850: duplicate LOB storage option specified

Cause: A LOB store option (CHUNK, PCTVERSION, CACHE, NOCACHE, TABLESPACE, STORAGE, INDEX) was specified more than once.

Action: Specify all LOB store options only once.

ORA-22851: invalid CHUNK LOB storage option value

Cause: The specified CHUNK LOB storage option value must be an integer.

Action: Choose an appropriate integer value and retry the operation.

ORA-22852: invalid PCTVERSION LOB storage option value

Cause: The specified PCTVERSION LOB store option value must be an integer.

Action: Choose an appropriate integer value and retry the operation.

ORA-22853: invalid LOB storage option specification

Cause: A LOB storage option was not specified.

Action: Specify one of (CHUNK, PCTVERSION, CACHE, NOCACHE, TABLESPACE, STORAGE, INDEX) as part of the LOB storage clause.

ORA-22854: invalid option for LOB storage index

Cause: A valid LOB store index option was not specified.

Action: Specify one of (INITTRANS, MAXTRANS, TABLESPACE, STORAGE) as part of the LOB storage index.

ORA-22855: optional name for LOB storage segment incorrectly specified

Cause: The optional name for LOB storage segment was specified with multiple columns in the column list.

Action: Specify each column LOB storage only with optional name(s).

ORA-22856: cannot add columns to object tables

Cause: An attempt was made to add columns to an object table. Object tables cannot be altered to add columns since its definition is based on an object type.

Action: Create a new type with additional attributes, and use the new type to create a object table. The new object table will have the desired columns.

ORA-22857: cannot modify columns of object tables

Cause: An attempt was made to alter the object table by modifying existing columns. An object table cannot be altered to modify existing columns since it is based on an object type. The table definition must be in sync with the corresponding type.

Action: Create a new type with additional attributes, and use the new type to create an object table. The new object table will have the desired columns.

ORA-22858: invalid alteration of datatype

Cause: An attempt was made to modify the column type to object, REF, nested table, VARRAY or LOB type.

Action: Create a new column of the desired type and copy the current column data to the new type using the appropriate type constructor.

ORA-22859: invalid modification of columns

Cause: An attempt was made to modify an object, REF, VARRAY, nested table, or LOB column type.

Action: Create a new column of the desired type and copy the current column data to the new type using the appropriate type constructor.

ORA-22860: object type expected

Cause: An attempt was made to create an object table using a non-object type, or to create a column that is a REF to a non-object type.

Action: Use a valid object type in the table or column definition.

ORA-22861: invalid user-defined type

Cause: An attempt was made to create a column or object table of a non-existent type

Action: Specify a valid type in table or column definition.

ORA-22862: specified object identifier doesn't match existing object identifier

Cause: An attempt was made to specify an object identifier for the type that does not match the existing identifier of the incomplete type of the same name.

Action: Specify the correct object identifier or leave it out of the statement.

ORA-22863: synonym for datatype *name.name* not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to use a synonym specification for a datatype.

Action: Do not use the synonym specification for the data type.

ORA-22864: cannot ALTER or DROP lob indexes

Cause: An attempt was made to ALTER or DROP a LOB index.

Action: Do not operate directly on the system-defined lob index. Perform operations on the corresponding LOB column.

ORA-22865: more than one column specified

Cause: An attempt was made to specify multiple columns where only one is allowed.

Action: Specify a single column and retry the operation.

ORA-22866: default character set is of varying width

Cause: A character LOB was defined but the default character set is not fixed width.

Action: Ensure that the character set is of fixed width before defining character LOBs.

ORA-22868: table with LOBs contains segments in different tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a tablespace which contains the segment(s) for the LOB columns of a table but does not contain the table segment.

Action: Find table(s) with LOB columns which have non-table segments in this tablespace. Drop these tables and reissue drop tablespace.

ORA-22869: depth of type dependency hierarchy exceeds maximum limit

Cause: The type dependency hierarchy was structured to have depth greater than 1024.

Action: Re-structure the type dependency hierarchy to a shorter depth.

ORA-22870: ALTER TYPE with REPLACE option a non-object type

Cause: An attempt was made to perform ALTER TYPE with REPLACE option a non-object type.

Action: First drop the non-object type, then re-create it as an object type.

22880-22899: Object SQL REF/DEREF Support Messages

ORA-22880: invalid REF

Cause: An invalid REF was accessed.

Action: Modify the REF and retry the operation.

ORA-22881: dangling REF

Cause: The object corresponding to the REF that was accessed does not exist.

Action: Ensure that the REF value is pointing to an existing object.

ORA-22882: object creation failed

Cause: The object cannot be inserted in the database.

Action: Check to see if the object table exists and that the object size is not too big. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22883: object deletion failed

Cause: The object could not be deleted from the database.

Action: Check to see if the table exists. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22884: object modification failed

Cause: The object could not be modified in the database.

Action: Check to see if the object table exists and the object size is not too big. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22885: cannot get REF to a non-persistent object

Cause: An attempt was made to get a REF for something other than an object in an object table. REFs can only be taken for objects in object tables.

Action: Rewrite the query to obtain REF values from object tables.

ORA-22886: scoped table *name* in schema *name* is not an object table

Cause: The scoped table specified for a REF column is not an object table.

Action: Ensure that the scope table is an object table. Then retry the operation.

ORA-22887: type of REF column is not the same as that of its scoped table

Cause: The type specified for the REF column and the type specified for the scoped table are different.

Action: Ensure that the types of a REF column and its scoped table are the same.

ORA-22888: duplicate SCOPE clauses for a REF column

Cause: Multiple SCOPE clauses were specified for a single REF column.

Action: Remove the duplicate scope clauses and retry the operation.

ORA-22889: REF value does not point to scoped table

Cause: An attempt was made to insert a REF value that does not point to the scoped table.

Action: Ensure that the REF values point to the scoped table.

ORA-22890: cannot specify name for REF column constraint

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a constraint name for a constraint on a REF column.

Action: Remove the constraint name and retry the operation.

ORA-22891: cannot have multiple columns in REF constraint

Cause: An attempt was made to specify multiple columns in a single REF constraint.

Action: Specify separate constraints for each column and retry the operation.

ORA-22892: scoped table *name* does not exist in schema *name*

Cause: The scope table specified for a REF column does not exist.

Action: Ensure that the scope table exists and retry the operation.

ORA-22893: constraint can be specified only for REF columns

Cause: The constraint specified does not apply to non-REF columns.

Action: Remove the constraint.

ORA-22894: cannot add constraint on existing REF columns of non-empty tables

Cause: An attempt was made to add a constraint to existing REF columns of a table which contains one or more rows.

Action: Remove the constraint specification or add the constraint after emptying the table.

22900-22919: SQL Nested Tables and Collections Messages

ORA-22900: select item of subquery within THE operator is not a collection

Cause: The subquery within THE operator must select a collection item.

Action: Change the subquery to select a collection item, then retry the operation.

ORA-22901: cannot compare nested table or VARRAY or LOB attributes of an object type

Cause: An attempt was made to compare nested table, VARRAY, or LOB attributes of an object type in the absence of a MAP or ORDER method.

Action: Define a MAP or ORDER method for the type of the object type then retry the operation.

ORA-22902: CURSOR expression not allowed

Cause: CURSOR on a subquery is allowed only in the top-level SELECT list of a query.

Action: Remove the CURSOR expression and retry the operation.

ORA-22903: MULTISSET expression not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to use the MULTISSET expression outside of a CAST to a nested table or VARRAY type.

Action: Put the MULTISSET(subquery) expression inside a CAST to a nested table or VARRAY type.

ORA-22904: invalid reference to a nested table column

Cause: An invalid reference was made to a nested table column.

Action: Remove invalid reference to the nested table column and retry the operation.

ORA-22905: cannot access rows from a non nested table item

Cause: An attempt was made to access rows of an item whose type is not known at parse time or that is not of a nested table type.

Action: Use the CAST operator to cast the item to a nested table type.

ORA-22906: cannot perform DML on expression or on nested table view column

Cause: An attempt was made to perform a DML on a nested table view column where a nested table column of a base table is expected.

Action: Remove the DML statements on nested table view columns and retry the operation.

ORA-22907: invalid CAST to a type that is not a nested table or VARRAY

Cause: The CAST to a type was performed on something other than a nested table or VARRAY type.

Action: CAST only to a nested table or VARRAY type then retry the operation.

ORA-22908: reference to NULL table value

Cause: The evaluation of the THE subquery resulted in a NULL value implying a NULL table instance. The THE subquery must result in a single non-NULL table instance.

Action: Ensure that the evaluation of the THE subquery results in a single non-null table instance. If the error occurs in the context of an insert statement where the THE subquery was the target of an insert, then ensure that an empty nested table instance is created by updating the nested table column of the parent table's row specifying an empty nested table constructor.

ORA-22909: exceeded maximum VARRAY limit

Cause: The total number of elements used in VARRAY construction exceeds the specified VARRAY limit.

Action: Don't use the more than the specified limit of elements for VARRAY construction.

ORA-22910: cannot specify schema name for nested tables

Cause: Table name was qualified with schema name in the nested table storage clause.

Action: Respecify the nested table storage clause without the schema name qualification. By default, the store table for the nested table is created in the same schema as the containing table.

ORA-22911: duplicate storage specification for the nested table item

Cause: The storage clause is specified more than once for the nested table column.

Action: Remove the duplicate storage specification.

ORA-22912: specified column or attribute is not a nested table type

Cause: The storage clause is specified for a column or attribute that is not a nested table column or attribute.

Action: Specify a valid nested table column or attribute.

ORA-22913: must specify table name for nested table column or attribute

Cause: The storage clause is not specified for a column or attribute that is a nested table column or attribute.

Action: Specify a table name using the Nested Table storage clause.

ORA-22914: DROP of nested tables not supported

Cause: Attempt was made to DROP a nested table.

Action: Nested tables cannot be explicitly dropped. Nested tables can only be dropped by dropping their containing parent table.

ORA-22915: cannot ALTER nested tables to ADD/MODIFY columns

Cause: Attempt was made to ADD or MODIFY columns of a nested table.

Action: Columns cannot be added or modified for a nested table. You must ALTER the parent table's nested table column to cause any such change.

ORA-22916: cannot do an exact FETCH on a query with nested cursors

Cause: Exact FETCH on a query is not allowed if the query returns any cursors.

Action: Do not use an exact FETCH.

ORA-22920: row containing the LOB data to update is not locked

Cause: The row containing the LOB was not locked before the lob was updated.

Action: Lock the row containing the LOB before updating the LOB data.

ORA-22921: length of input buffer is smaller than amount requested

Cause: The buffer length was not big enough to hold the amount of data requested.

Action: Verify that the number of bytes/characters specified in the input amount parameter is not bigger than the number of bytes specified in the input buffer length parameter. Allocate more space for the input buffer if necessary.

ORA-22922: LOB does not exist

Cause: The lob associated with the input locator does not exist. The information in the locator does not refer to an existing LOB.

Action: Repopulate the locator by issuing a SELECT statement and retry the operation.

ORA-22923: amount of data specified in streaming lob write is 0

Cause: An attempt was made to write LOB data by the streaming mechanism (that is, unlimited write) but the input amount of data to stream was specified as 0. This means that an attempt is being made to write 0 bytes to the LOB data.

Action: Write more than 0 bytes to the LOB data.

ORA-22924: snapshot too old

Cause: The version of the LOB data needed for the consistent read was already overwritten by another writer.

Action: Use a larger version pool then retry the operation.

ORA-22925: operation would exceed maximum size allowed for a LOB

Cause: An attempt was made to write too much data to the LOB. LOB size is limited to 4 gigabytes.

Action: Either start writing at a smaller LOB offset or write less data to the LOB.

ORA-22926: input trim length is greater than current LOB length

Cause: The input trim length to which the LOB data will be trimmed was specified to be greater than the current length of the LOB data.

Action: Might not need to trim the LOB data because it is already smaller than the trim length specified. Or, if trimming the LOB data really is required, use a smaller trim length.

ORA-22927: invalid input LOB locator

Cause: An invalid input LOB locator was used; it was never initialized.

Action: Initialize the input LOB locator and pass the initialized LOB locator to the function.

ORA-22928: invalid privilege on directories

Cause: An attempt was made to grant or revoke an invalid privilege on a directory.

Action: Only CREATE, DELETE, READ and WRITE privileges can be granted or revoked on directories. Do not grant or revoke other privileges.

ORA-22929: invalid or missing directory name

Cause: The required directory name is invalid or missing.

Action: Specify a valid name.

ORA-22930: directory does not exist

Cause: Attempt to access a directory that does not exist.

Action: Make sure the name is correct.

ORA-22950: cannot order objects with without map or order method

Cause: Object types must have map or order methods defined for all comparisons other than equality and inequality comparisons.

Action: Define a map or order method for the object type.

ORA-22951: NULL returned by ORDER method

Cause: Order method used to compare two object values returned NULL.

Action: Redefine the order method to not return a NULL.

ORA-22970: object view is required here

Cause: Either the expression that was entered is not a view name or the name specified does not correspond to an object view.

Action: Replace the expression with the name of an object view and retry the operation.

ORA-22971: invalid datatype for primary key-based OID

Cause: When creating a typed view, the datatype of an expression in the WITH OID clause was not allowed for primary key-based OID.

Action: Replace the expression with one of appropriate scalar datatype and retry the operation.

ORA-22972: NULL value not allowed in primary key-based OID

Cause: A value constituting the primary key-based OID evaluated to NULL.

Action: Ensure the expressions in MAKE_REF system function or WITH OID clause of CREATE VIEW do not evaluate to NULL.

ORA-22973: size of primary key-based OID exceeds maximum column size

Cause: The size of the primary key-based OID of a typed view was too large.

Action: Specify fewer or smaller primary key columns in the WITH OID clause when creating the typed view.

ORA-22974: WITH OID clause required but not specified

Cause: WITH OID clause was not specified when creating a typed view.

Action: Specify the WITH OID clause, or create an untyped view instead, or create a typed view on a single typed table or view.

ORA-22975: cannot create a primary key-based REF to this object view

Cause: The object view specified in the MAKE_REF function did not have a primary key-based OID. A primary key-based REF cannot be created for such a view.

Action: Specify an object view that has a primary key-based OID in the MAKE_REF function.

ORA-22976: incorrect number of arguments to MAKE_REF

Cause: Number of arguments for MAKE_REF was different from the number of primary key attributes of the object view.

Action: Specify all the necessary arguments for MAKE_REF.

ORA-22977: missing or invalid attribute

Cause: Either the attribute name is missing in the WITH OBJECT OID clause or it is invalid.

Action: Specify a valid attribute of the object type of the object view.

ORA-22978: only simple attribute name is allowed in the WITH OBJECT OID clause

Cause: Attempted to specify a Nested attribute in the WITH OBJECT OID clause.

Action: Specify a top-level attribute of the object type of the object view.

ORA-22979: cannot INSERT a REF from an object view into a table

Cause: Attempt to insert a REF selected from an object view into the REF column of a table. Currently, such a REF cannot be stored in the database.

Action: Make sure the REF to be inserted into a REF column is selected from a table.

ORA-22990: LOB locators cannot span transactions

Cause: A LOB locator selected in one transaction cannot be used in a different transaction.

Action: Re-select the LOB locator and retry the operation.

ORA-22991: insufficient space allocated for argument *name*

Cause: The data to be returned in the argument is greater than the amount of space allocated for the argument.

Action: Allocate more space for the argument.

ORA-22992: cannot use LOB locators selected from remote tables

Cause: A remote LOB column cannot be referenced.

Action: Remove references to LOBs in remote tables.

ORA-22993: specified input amount is greater than actual source amount

Cause: Case 1: For LOB write, the amount of data received is different from the amount that was indicated would be sent.

- Case 2: For LOB copy and loadfromfile, the end of the source LOB/FILE value was reached before the specified input amount was copied/loaded.

Action: For Case 1: This will happen when using OCI's piecewise mechanism with polling or with a callback function. Modify the code either to send the amount specified or to pass 0 as the input amount so that any amount of data can be sent.

- For Case 2: This will happen if the specified input amount is too large for the source LOB/FILE given the starting source offset. Either decrease the starting source offset, or decrease the amount to copy/load.

ORA-22994: source offset is beyond the end of the source LOB

Cause: The source offset for a LOB COPY or LOB LOADFROMFILE is beyond the end of the source LOB.

Action: Check the length of the LOB and then adjust the source offset.

23300-24299: DBMS PL/SQL Package Messages

This section lists messages generated by the DBMS_SYS_ERROR package.

ORA-23300: application_specific_message

Cause: The stored procedure RAISE_SYSTEM_ERROR was called to generate this message.

Action: Correct the problem described in the message or contact the application programmer or database administrator for more information.

ORA-23301: mixed use of deferred RPC destination modes

Cause: Replication catalog determined deferred remote procedure call destinations were mixed with destination determined by other mechanisms in the same transaction.

Action: Do not mix destination types in the same transaction.

ORA-23302: application raised communication failure during deferred RPC

Cause: An application declared a communication failure during a deferred remote procedure call.

Action: Retry the application when communication is restored.

ORA-23303: application raised generic exception during deferred RPC

Cause: An application declared a generic failure during a deferred remote procedure call.

Action: Dependent on application.

ORA-23304: malformed deferred RPC at arg *name* of *name* in call *name*, in tid *name*

Cause: A deferred remote procedure call was issued without the correct number of arguments as determined by the count parameter DBMS_DEFER.CALL.

Action: Ensure the number of arguments matches the count.

ORA-23305: internal deferred RPC error: *str*

Cause: An internal error occurred in the deferred remote procedure call.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-23306: schema "*name*" does not exist

Cause: The schema name was null or misspelled, or the schema does not exist locally.

Action: Specify the schema correctly, or create it with CREATE USER.

ORA-23307: replicated schema "*name*" already exists

Cause: The given database already replicates the given schema.

Action: Choose a different schema or a different database.

ORA-23308: object "*name.name*" does not exist or is invalid

Cause: The given name was null or misspelled, the given type was wrong, the object does not exist as a valid database object, or the object does not exist as a replicated object with the appropriate status.

Action: Ensure the object is valid in the database, is visible to the user, and, if appropriate, is a valid object in ALL_REOBJECT.

ORA-23309: object "*name.name*" of type *name* exists

Cause: An object in the same namespace exists, perhaps with a different type or shape, or the same object has already been registered as a REOBJECT in another object group.

Action: Remove the offending object with the SQL DROP command, unregister the offending object with DBMS_REPCAT.DROP_MASTER_REOBJECT(), or re-invoke the request using TRUE for a boolean parameter such as RETRY or USE_EXISTING_OBJECT.

For more information about the DBMS_REPCAT package, see the index entry on “DBMS_REPCAT package” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23310: object group “name” is not quiesced

Cause: The requested operation requires the object group to be suspended.

Action: Invoke SUSPEND_MASTER_ACTIVITY at the REPGROUP’s MASTERDEF, wait until the status has changed to quiesced, and then retry the original request.

For more information about quiescing the replicated environment and suspending replication activity, see the index entries on “quiescing,” “suspending replication activity,” and “SUSPEND_MASTER_ACTIVITY” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23311: object group “name” is quiesced

Cause: SUSPEND_MASTER_ACTIVITY has been called before the object group has resumed normal operation.

Action: If a RESUME_MASTER_ACTIVITY request is pending, wait until it completes, and then re-invoke SUSPEND_MASTER_ACTIVITY. For more information about quiescing the replicated environment and resuming replication activity, see the index entries on “quiescing,” “resuming replication activity,” “SUSPEND_MASTER_ACTIVITY,” and “RESUME_MASTER_ACTIVITY” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23312: not the MASTERDEF according to name

Cause: The group name is null, the group name is misspelled, the invocation or given database is not the MASTERDEF, or one of the masters does not believe the invocation database is the MASTERDEF.

Action: If the given group name and MASTERDEF were both correct, connect to the MASTERDEF and retry the request, or relocate the MASTERDEF at the errant databases using RELOCATE_MASTERDEF. For more information about changing master definition sites, see the index entries on “recovery” and on “RELOCATE_MASTERDEF” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23313: object group “name” is not mastered at name

Cause: The group name is null, the group name is misspelled, the invocation database is not a master, or the invocation database does not believe the given database is a master.

Action: If the given group name was correct, connect to a current master and retry the request, make the invocation database a master with ADD_MASTER_DATABASE, or use SWITCH_SNAPSHOT_MASTER if the

invocation database is a snapshot site. For more information about adding a master site and changing a snapshot site's master, see the index entries on "master sites, creating," "changing, master definition site," "ADD_MASTER_DATABASE," "SWITCH_SNAPSHOT_MASTER" in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23314: database is not a snapshot site for *name*

Cause: The invocation database is not a snapshot database for the given object group.

Action: Connect to the desired snapshot database and retry the request, or make the invocation database a snapshot site with CREATE_SNAPSHOT_REPSHEMA or CREATE_SNAPSHOT_REPGROUP.

ORA-23315: repcatlog version or request *name* is not supported by version *name*

Cause: Either incompatible REPCAT versions are used, or a REPCATLOG record has been corrupted.

Action: Convert the master to a compatible version of REPCAT or retry the request.

ORA-23316: the MASTERDEF is *name*

Cause: One of the masters to be removed is the MASTERDEF.

Action: Relocate the MASTERDEF to a master that will not be removed, and then re-invoke the REMOVE_MASTER_DATABASES request at the new MASTERDEF.

ORA-23317: a communication failure has occurred

Cause: The remote database is inaccessible.

Action: Ensure the remote database is running, the communications network is functioning, and the appropriate database links are present.

ORA-23318: a DDL failure has occurred

Cause: User-supplied or system-generated DDL did not execute successfully.

Action: Examine DDL, database state, REPCATLOG, and ALL_ERRORS to determine why the failure occurred.

ORA-23319: parameter value *name* is not appropriate

Cause: The given value of a parameter is either null, misspelled, or not supported.

Action: Refer to the documentation and use parameter values that are appropriate for the given situation.

ORA-23320: the request failed because of values *name* and *name*

Cause: A missing DDL record for a REPCATLOG record, or inconsistency in REPCAT views.

Action: Retry the request, or make the views consistent.

ORA-23323: parameter length exceeds deferred remote procedure call limits

Cause: A deferred remote procedure call parameter was longer than the deferred remote procedure call limit of 2000 bytes for CHAR/VARCHAR2 parameters and 255 bytes for raw parameters.

Action: Use smaller parameters.

ORA-23324: error *num*, while creating DEFERROR entry at *name* with error *num*

Cause: The given error was encountered while attempting to create a DEFERROR entry for the given error code and the given database.

Action: Correct the cause of the given error.

ORA-23325: parameter type is not *type*

Cause: A function in DBMS_DEFER_SYS_QUERY was called to retrieve a deferred remote procedure call parameter from the deferred remote procedure call queue, but the type of the parameter does not match the return type of the function.

Action: Use the function corresponding to the parameter type.

ORA-23326: the system is being quiesced

Cause: A deferred remote procedure call operation was attempted while the database was quiesced.

Action: Resume database activity with the DBMS_REPCAT.RESUME_MASTER_ACTIVITY call.

ORA-23327: imported deferred remote procedure call data does not match *id* of importing db

Cause: Deferred remote procedure call queues were imported from a database with a different global name or operating system than the importing database.

Action: Deferred remote procedure call data should only be imported into a database with the same global name and hardware and operating system.

ORA-23328: snapshot base table *name.name* must be same as replicated master table

Cause: When creating a snapshot through REPCAT, the snapshot base table did not match a replicated table name at the master.

Action: Change the snapshot DDL to use the same base table as the replicated table name at the master.

ORA-23329: successful user-provided DDL but no snapshot *name.name*.

Cause: The DDL provided by the user to create a snapshot was executed without error, but snapshot does not exist.

Action: Manually back-out the DDL, and re-register with matching DDL and snapshot.

For more information about naming a snapshot base table, see the index entries on “snapshots, naming” and on “snapshots, base table” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23330: column group *name* already exists

Cause: The column group was already registered in the object group.

Action: Use a column group name not yet registered in the object group.

ORA-23331: column group *name* does not exist

Cause: The given column group is either null, misspelled or not registered.

Action: Use a registered column group.

ORA-23332: group *name* is in use; cannot drop

Cause: The given column group or priority group is being used to resolve conflicts.

Action: Call DBMS_REPCAT procedures DROP_UPDATE_RESOLUTION, DROP_DELETE_RESOLUTION, DROP_UNIQUE_RESOLUTION so that the column group or priority group is no longer in use before dropping.

ORA-23333: column *name* is already part of a column group

Cause: Attempted to add a column to a column group when the column was already a member of a column group.

Action: Drop the column from its existing column group before trying to add it to another.

ORA-23334: column *name* does not exist in table or column group

Cause: The given column is either null, misspelled or is not part of the given table or column group.

Action: Use a column that is a member of the table or column group.

ORA-23335: priority group *name* already exists

Cause: The priority group was already registered in the object group.

Action: Use a column group name not yet registered in the object group.

ORA-23336: priority group *name* does not exist

Cause: The priority group was already registered in the object group.

Action: Use a priority group name not yet registered in the object group.

ORA-23337: priority or value not in priority group *name*

Cause: The specified value or priority has not been registered as part of the priority group.

Action: Either specify a different value or priority that is already part of the priority group, or add the value to the priority group.

ORA-23338: priority or value already in priority group *name*

Cause: The specified value or priority has already been registered as part of the priority group.

Action: Either specify a different value or priority that is not already part of the priority group, or drop the value from the priority group.

ORA-23339: duplicate conflict resolution information

Cause: The specified combination of column group, sequence, conflict type and/or parameter table name, parameter column name, and parameter sequence number has already been registered.

Action: Verify that additional conflict resolution information needs to be added and provide a new sequence number. If modifying existing information, the existing information must be dropped first.

ORA-23340: incorrect resolution method *name*

Cause: User function is specified when conflict resolution method was not "USER FUNCTION" or specified resolution method is not one of the pre-defined methods.

Action: If user function is specified when conflict resolution method was not "USER FUNCTION", either reregister function with method as "USER FUNC-

TION” or specify a NULL user function. Otherwise, specify one of the documented supported conflict resolution methods.

ORA-23341: user function required

Cause: A NULL user function was specified for the “USER FUNCTION” method.

Action: Provide user function name, e.g., “schema”.“package”.“function”, that conforms to the documented user function specifications or specify one of the documented supported conflict resolution methods.

ORA-23342: invalid parameter column *name*

Cause: The parameter column name is null or misspelled, the invocation database is not a master, or is of the wrong type for the specified conflict resolution method.

Action: Specify a parameter column from the specified column group that has a correct type for the conflict resolution method.

ORA-23343: no match for specified conflict resolution information

Cause: The specified combination of column group, sequence, conflict type has not been registered, for example, for adding a Comment.

Action: Specify a combination of column group, sequence, conflict type that has been registered.

ORA-23344: constraint *name.name* does not exist

Cause: A null, misspelled or nonexistent constraint was specified when registering a uniqueness conflict.

Action: Register a named constraint for the specified table.

ORA-23345: table *name.name* not registered to collect statistics

Cause: A procedure that deals with conflict resolution statistics-gathering was called for a table that was not registered to collect statistics.

Action: Call DBMS_REPCAT.REGISTER_STATISTICS to register the table.

ORA-23346: primary key is undefined for table *name*

Cause: Trying to generate replication support for a table without a primary key as defined by a constraint or DBMS_REPCAT_COLUMNS.

Action: Add a primary key constraint to the table or define a primary key using DBMS_REPCAT_COLUMNS.

ORA-23347: datatype *name* for column *name* table *name* not supported

Cause: The table has a column whose datatype is not supported by REPCAT.

Action: Remove the column from the table, or alter the column to have one of the supported datatypes.

ORA-23348: cannot replicate procedure *name*; only IN parameters supported

Cause: Trying to generate replication support for a package that has a procedure with OUT or IN OUT parameters.

Action: Remove the procedure from the package, or remove the OUT or IN OUT parameters from the procedure.

ORA-23349: cannot generate replication support for functions

Cause: Trying to generate replication support for a package that has a public function, or for a stand-alone function.

Action: Remove the public function from the package, or alter the function to be a procedure.

ORA-23350: maximum number of recursive calls exceeded

Cause: This usually occurs when trying to resolve conflicts in a table while concurrent updates to the same row create more conflicts.

Action: Re-execute the deferred transaction from DEFERROR using DBMS_DEFER_SYS.EXECUTE_ERROR.

ORA-23351: parameter datatype *name* for procedure *name* not supported

Cause: The procedure has a parameter whose datatype is not supported by REPCAT.

Action: Remove the parameter from the procedure, or alter the parameter to have one of the supported datatypes.

ORA-23352: duplicate destination for deferred transaction

Cause: A duplicate destination was specified for a deferred transaction either in a DBMS_DEFER.CALL call or an earlier DBMS_DEFER.TRANSACTION call or a DBMS_DEFER_SYS.ADD_DEFAULT_DEST call.

Action: Remove the duplicate entry.

ORA-23353: deferred RPC queue has entries for object group *name*

Cause: The requested action cannot be performed until the queue is empty for the given object group.

Action: Use DBMS_DEFER_SYS.EXECUTE or DBMS_DEFER_SYS.DELETE_TRAN to empty the queue.

For more information about forcing an execution of the deferred transaction queue and deleting a transaction in deferred transaction queue, see the index entries on “deferred transactions, pushing changes,” “DefError table, deleting transactions from,” “DBMS_DEFER_SYS.EXECUTE,” “DBMS_DEFER_SYS.DELETE_TRAN” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23354: deferred RPC execution disabled for *name*

Cause: The execution of a deferred remote procedure call at the destination failed because its propagation was disabled.

Action: Enable deferred remote procedure call execution with the DBMS_DEFER_SYS.ENABLE call.

ORA-23355: object *name.name* does not exist or is invalid at master site.

Cause: The given name was null or misspelled; the given type was wrong; the object does not exist as a valid database object at the master site; or the object does not exist as a replicated object with the appropriate status.

Action: Ensure the object is valid in the master database and is visible to the user; and if appropriate, ensure the object is a valid object in ALL_REOBJECT.

For more information about valid objects at the master site, see the index entry on “snapshot sites, objects allowed” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23356: MASTERDEF recognizes a master which does not recognize the MASTERDEF

Cause: Possibly DROP_MASTER_REPGROUP was run at a master site but REMOVE_MASTER_DATABASES was not run at master definition site for that master.

Action: Run REMOVE_MASTER_DATABASES from master definition site to remove the appropriate master (see associated error messages).

ORA-23357: the propagator does not exist

Cause: The propagator does not exist.

Action: Register a new propagator.

ORA-23358: invalid remote user

Cause: The local user does not match the remote user connected via a database link.

Action: Drop and recreate the identified database link with the connect-to user identical to the owner of the database link.

ORA-23359: error on creating a DDL record for a repcatlog record

Cause: The userid in the repcatlog record does not match the userid of the connected user.

Action: Retry the operation with a different user.

ORA-23360: only one snapshot for master table *name* can be created

Cause: An attempt to create more than one snapshot on a given master table in the same rep group.

Action: Create these other snapshots in a different rep group at another site.

For more information about creating a snapshot, see the index entries on “snapshot sites, creating” and on “snapshot logs, master table, creating” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23361: snapshot *name* does not exist at master site

Cause: The snapshot does not exist at the master site for offline instantiation of the snapshot.

Action: The correct procedure is to create the snapshot in a different schema at the master site, and then follow the instructions for offline instantiation of snapshots.

For more information about creating a snapshot, see the index entries on “snapshot sites, creating” and on “snapshot logs, master table, creating” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23362: invalid user

Cause: The given user does not exist.

Action: Enter the name of a valid user and retry the operation.

ORA-23363: mismatch of snap base table *name* at master and snap site

Cause: The name of the base table of the snapshot at the master site is different from the base table at the snapshot site. This error may arise during offline instantiation of snapshots.

Action: Retry offline instantiation with a snapshot name less than 24 bytes.

For more information about naming a snapshot, see the index entry on “snapshots, base table” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23364: feature not enabled: Advanced replication

Cause: The Advanced Replication feature is not enabled at this site. Updatable snapshots, deferred RPCs, and other replication features are, therefore, unavailable.

Action: Do not attempt to use this feature. Contact an Oracle Customer Support representative if the Advanced Replication feature has been purchased but not enabled.

ORA-23365: site *name* does not exist

Cause: The site specified in argument REFERENCE_SITE or argument COMPARISON_SITE in call to DIFFERENCES() routine or RECTIFY() routine did not name an existing site.

Action: Make sure that database sites specified really do exist, and re-run the routine. For more information about the arguments to the DIFFERENCES() routine and the RECTIFY() routine, see the *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23366: integer value *num* is less than 1

Cause: The value of argument MAX_MISSING to routine DIFFERENCES() cannot be less than 1. Value of argument COMMIT_ROWS to routines DIFFERENCES() and RECTIFY() cannot be less than 1.

Action: Choose an integer value for those arguments to be 1 or greater.

For more information about the arguments to the DIFFERENCES() routine and the RECTIFY() routine, see the *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23367: table *name* is missing the primary key

Cause: The table specified in argument ONAME1 or ONAME2 in call to DIFFERENCES() routine did not contain either a primary key or a virtual primary key (defined through DBMS_REPCAT package under symmetric replication).

Action: Make sure the tables specified have a primary key defined.

For more information about the arguments to the DIFFERENCES() routine, see the *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23368: name *name* cannot be null or the empty string

Cause: Argument SNAME1, SNAME2, ONAME1, ONAME2, MISSING_ROWS_SNAME, MISSING_ROWS_ONAME1, MISSING_ROWS_ONAME2 to DIFFERENCES() or RECTIFY() cannot be NULL or (EMPTY STRING).

Action: Change the argument to a non-null or a non-empty string.

For more information about the arguments to the DIFFERENCES() routine and the RECTIFY() routine, see the *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23369: value of “name” argument cannot be null

Cause: Argument MAX_MISSING to DIFFERENCES() routine cannot be NULL.

Action: Legal values for MAX_MISSING are integers 1 or greater. For more information about the arguments to the DIFFERENCES() routine, see the *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23370: table name and table name are not shape equivalent name

Cause: The tables specified were not shape equivalent, which means intuitively that the number of columns, the names, their datatypes and lengths were not the same. Specifically, the problem was in the parentheses and was one of the following: the number of columns were not equal, datatypes of columns with same name in different tables were different, lengths of VARCHAR2 and CHAR columns were not equal, precision and scale of number datatypes were not equal.

Action: Make sure the two tables being compared have the same number of columns, same column names, and same datatypes.

For more information about using column groups, see the index entry on “column groups, using” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23371: column name unknown in table name

Cause: Some column in ARRAY_COLUMNS argument (or COLUMN_LIST argument) to DIFFERENCES() routine did not correspond to a column in the specified table.

Action: Make sure that all the columns in either ARRAY_COLUMNS or COLUMN_LIST are present in the specified table.

For more information about the arguments to the DIFFERENCES() routine, see the *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23372: type name in table name is unsupported

Cause: Certain types in the table comparison utility were not supported.

Action: Make sure that the types of columns in the tables to be compared are the ones supported by symmetric replication.

For more information about column groups, see the index entry on “column groups, understanding” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23373: object group *name* does not exist

Cause: The group name was null or misspelled, or the group did not exist locally.

Action: Specify the group correctly, or create it with DBMS_REPCAT.CREATE_MASTER_REGROUP().

For more information about creating a replicated group, see the index entries on “replicated groups, creating” and on “DBMS_REPCAT.CREATE_MASTER_REGROUP” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23374: object group *name* already exists

Cause: The given database already replicated the given object group.

Action: Choose a different group or a different database.

ORA-23375: feature is incompatible with database version at *num*

Cause: A feature not compatible with the specified database was used.

Action: Set or raise the value of the COMPATIBLE parameter in the INIT.ORA file to match the necessary compatibility level.

For more information about parameter files and their initialization parameters, see the index entry on “parameter files” in *Oracle8 Server Concepts*.

ORA-23376: node *name* is not compatible with replication version “*name*”

Cause: A feature that was not compatible with the remote database was used.

Action: Upgrade the remote database and retry the operation.

For more information about replication compatibility, see *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23377: bad name *name* for missing_rows_oname1 argument

Cause: An attempt was made to use the name of the reference site table as the name of the MISSING_ROWS_ONAME1 argument.

Action: Provide a separately created table with a different name for MISSING_ROWS_ONAME1 argument. The separately created table will contain the differences between the tables being compared.

For more information about the MISSING_ROWS_ONAME1 argument, see *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23378: connection qualifier *name* is not valid for object group *name*

Cause: The connection qualifier used in the database link for the specified object group does not match the qualifier specified for the group in CREATE_MASTER_REPGROUP.

Action: Use or create a database link which contains the correct connection qualifier.

For more information about connection qualifiers, see *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23379: connection qualifier *name* is too long

Cause: The maximum length of a database link, including the connection qualifier, is 128 bytes.

Action: Use a shorter connection qualifier, or shorten the name of the database link. For more information about connection qualifiers, see *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23380: propagation mode *name* is not valid

Cause: The specified propagation is misspelled, or is not supported.

Action: Refer to the manual on replicated data for valid propagation modes.

For more information about propagation, see the index entry “propagating changes” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23381: generated object for base object *name.name@name* does not exist

Cause: The system generated object(s) for the specified base object do not exist at the specified site. The current operation requires the base object to have generated replication support.

Action: Ensure that the generated replication object(s) for the base object exist and are valid at the specified site. If the generated object(s) do not exist, then the procedure `dbms_repcat.generate_replication_support()` needs to be called from the master definition site for the base object.

For more information about generating replication support, see the index entry “generating, replication support” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23382: snapshot REPGROUP *name* is not registered at site *name*

Cause: The snapshot REPGROUP is not currently registered at the master and so cannot be unregistered.

Action: No action required.

ORA-23383: registration for snapshot REPGROUP *name* failed at site *name*

Cause: Insertion into local REPSHEMA table failed.

Action: No action required.

ORA-23384: replication parallel push *name* argument out of range

Cause: Specified numeric argument to DBMS_DEFER_SYS.PUSH is invalid.

Action: Fix the argument value and try again.

ORA-23385: replication parallel push *name* argument not valid

Cause: Specified string argument to DBMS_DEFER_SYS.PUSH is invalid.

Action: Fix the argument value and try again.

ORA-23386: replication parallel push cannot create slave processes

Cause: An error occurred while creating slave processes for parallel push.

Action: If the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS initialization parameter is zero, reconfigure the parameter to be greater than zero. Otherwise, contact your customer support representative.

ORA-23387: replication parallel push dequeue error

Cause: An attempt to dequeue a deferred transaction failed while trying to assign a new queue batch number.

Action: Contact your customer support representative.

ORA-23388: replication parallel push watermark error

Cause: An error occurred during parallel push while trying to update the high-water-mark information in system.def\$_destination.

Action: Contact your customer support representative.

ORA-23389: obsolete procedure; drop objects and recreate using new master

Cause: DBMS_REPCAT.SWITCH_SNAPSHOT_MASTER is no longer supported.

Action: Drop the objects in the object group and recreate them using the new master.

ORA-23392: could not find snapshot to be associated with *name.name*

Cause: Could not find snapshot associated with a trigger or index that is being pulled from the master site.

Action: Ensure that snapshot, master, and master index or trigger is registered as replicated objects.

ORA-23393: the user is already the propagator

Cause: The given user is already the current propagator.

Action: No action required.

ORA-23394: duplicate propagator

Cause: More than one valid propagator exist.

Action: Unregister any duplicate propagator.

ORA-23395: object *name.name* of type *name* does not exist or is invalid

Cause: The given name was null or misspelled, the given type was wrong, the object does not exist as a valid database object, or the object does not exist as a replicated object with the appropriate status.

Action: Ensure the object is valid in the database, is visible to the user, and, if appropriate, is a valid object in ALL_REOBJECT.

ORA-23396: database link *name* does not exist or has not been scheduled

Cause: The database link does not exist in the schema of the replication propagator or has not been scheduled.

Action: Ensure that the database link exists in the database, is accessible and is scheduled for execution.

ORA-23397: global name *name* does not match database link name *name*

Cause: The database link name at the local node does not match the global name of the database that the link accesses.

Action: Ensure that global names is set to true and the link name matches the global name.

ORA-23398: user name *name* at database link *name* does not match local user name *name*

Cause: The user name of the replication administration user at the local node and the user name at the node corresponding to the database link are not the same. Symmetric replication expects the two users to be the same.

Action: Ensure that the user ID of the replication administration user at the local node and the user ID at the node corresponding to the database link are the same.

ORA-23399: generation of replication support for *name.name* is not complete

Cause: Replication support for the specified object has not been generated or the generation process is not yet complete.

Action: Ensure that replication support has been generated for the object. Use `DBMS_REPCAT.GENERATE_REPLICATION_SUPPORT()` to generate replication support for the object.

ORA-23400: invalid snapshot name “*name*”

Cause: A null, misspelled, or badly formed snapshot name was given to `DBMS_SNAPSHOT.REFRESH`.

Action: Provide a valid snapshot name to `DBMS_SNAPSHOT.REFRESH`.

ORA-23401: snapshot “*name.name*” does not exist

Cause: A snapshot name was given to `DBMS_SNAPSHOT.REFRESH` that is not in `SYS.SNAP$` or its associated views.

Action: Provide a snapshot name that is in `SYS.SNAP$`, `ALL_SNAPSHOTS`, or `USER_SNAPSHOTS`.

ORA-23402: refresh was aborted because of conflicts caused by deferred transactions

Cause: There are outstanding conflicts logged in the `DEFERROR` table at the snapshot’s master.

Action: Resolve the conflicts in the master `DEFERROR` table and refresh again after the table is empty. Alternatively, refresh with `REFRESH_AFTER_ERRORS` set to `TRUE`, which will proceed with the refresh, even if there are conflicts in the master’s `DEFERROR` table. Proceeding despite conflicts can result with an updatable snapshot’s changes appearing to be temporarily lost, until a refresh succeeds after the conflicts are resolved.

ORA-23403: refresh group “*name.name*” already exists. Refresh group not a stored object?

Cause: Making a new refresh group when there is already a group of the same name in `SYS.RGROUP$`.

Action: Choose a different refresh group name.

ORA-23404: refresh group “*name.name*” does not exist

Cause: A refresh group name was given that is not in `SYS.RGROUP$`.

Action: Provide a refresh group name that is in `SYS.RGROUP$` or `DBS_RGROUP`.

ORA-23405: refresh group number “*name*” does not exist

Cause: A refresh group number was given that is not in `SYS.RGROUP$`.

Action: Provide a refresh group number that is in SYS.RGROUP\$ or DBS_RGROUP.

ORA-23406: insufficient privileges on user “*name*”

Cause: The caller is not the owner of the snapshot and does not have ALTER ANY SNAPSHOT privileges.

Action: Perform the operation as the owner of the snapshot or as a user with ALTER ANY SNAPSHOT privileges.

ORA-23407: object name “*name*” must be shaped like “SCHEMA.OBJECT” or “OBJECT”

Cause: The object name, for example, the rollback segment, the snapshot name, or the refresh group, was incorrectly specified.

Action: Retry the operation with the object name properly specified, like “SCHEMA.OBJECT” or “OBJECT”.

ORA-23408: this replication operation is not supported in a mixed configuration

Cause: The operation is not supported if the object group is replicated at a pre-Oracle Version 8 node.

Action: Ensure that all nodes of the replicated object group are Oracle Version 8.

ORA-23409: could not find an unused refresh group number

Cause: 1000 consecutive refresh group numbers, as defined by the RGROUPSEQ number, were already used by rows in SYS.RGROUP\$.

Action: Alter the sequence number to be within a legal unused range and destroy unneeded refresh groups.

ORA-23410: snapshot “*name.name*” is already in a refresh group

Cause: A snapshot of the same name is already in a refresh group.

Action: Subtract the snapshot its the current refresh group and add it to its new refresh group, or combine the two refresh groups into a single refresh group.

ORA-23411: snapshot “*name.name*” is not in refresh group “*name.name*”

Cause: The specified snapshot is not in the specified refresh group.

Action: Try again with the proper snapshot and refresh group names.

ORA-23412: master table's primary key columns have changed

Cause: The master table's primary key constraint was modified after the primary key snapshot was created.

Action: Drop and recreate the primary key snapshot.

ORA-23413: table *name.name* does not have a snapshot log

Cause: The fast refresh cannot be performed because the master table did not contain a snapshot log.

Action: Use the CREATE SNAPSHOT LOG command to create a snapshot log on the master table.

ORA-23414: snapshot log for *name.name* does not record rowid values

Cause: A ROWID snapshot is being fast refreshed, but the snapshot log does not record ROWID information.

Action: Use the CREATE SNAPSHOT LOG...ADD ROWID command to begin recording ROWID information in the snapshot log.

ORA-23415: snapshot log for *name.name* does not record the primary key

Cause: A primary key snapshot is being fast refreshed, but the snapshot log does not record primary key information.

Action: Use the CREATE SNAPSHOT LOG...ADD PRIMARY KEY command to begin recording primary key information in the snapshot log.

ORA-23416: table *name.name* does not contain a primary key constraint

Cause: The master table did not constrain a primary key constraint or the primary key constraint was disabled.

Action: Create a primary key constraint on the master table or enable the existing constraint.

ORA-23417: unknown snapshot type: *name*

Cause: A fast refresh was performed on a snapshot of an unknown or unsupported type.

Action: Check ALL_SNAPSHOTS and ensure that the snapshot being refreshed is a valid snapshot.

ORA-23418: cannot unregister the propagator who is currently in use

Cause: The propagator is currently used in propagating replication RPCs.

Action: Try again later when there is no transaction active in propagating replication RPCs.

ORA-23419: regenerate replication support before resuming master activity

Cause: There are tables in the object group that require regeneration of replication support.

Action: Check the GENERATION_STATUS column in the ALL_REPOBJECTS view. Regenerate replication support for any table in the object group with a 'NEEDSGEN' status. Resume master activity.

ORA-23420: interval must evaluate to a time in the future

Cause: The parameter INTERVAL evaluates to a time earlier than SYSDATE.

Action: Choose an expression that evaluates to a time later than SYSDATE.

ORA-23421: job number *num* is not a job in the job queue

Cause: There is no job visible to the caller with the given job number.

Action: Choose the number of a job visible to the caller.

ORA-23422: Oracle Server could not generate an unused job number

Cause: Oracle Server could not generate a job number that was not used to identify another job.

Action: Retry the operation.

ORA-23423: job number *num* is not positive

Cause: The given job number is less than 1.

Action: Choose a positive integer.

ORA-23424: snapshot *basename.extension* at *name* not registered

Cause: The specified snapshot has not been successfully registered at this site.

Action: Register the snapshot manually at either the master site or the snapshot site.

ORA-23425: invalid snapshot identifier *name*

Cause: The argument provided to DBMS_SNAPSHOT.PURGE_SNAPSHOT_FROM_LOG is an invalid snapshot identifier or it does not identify an Oracle 8 fast refreshable snapshot or the snapshot has been already purged.

Action: If the snapshot is an Oracle 8 fast refreshable snapshot then provide PURGE_SNAPSHOT_FROM_LOG with its valid snapshot identifier.

ORA-23426: deferred RPC queue has entries for *name*

Cause: The requested action cannot be performed until the queue is empty for the given site/dblink

Action: Use DBMS_DEFER_SYS.PUSH, DBMS_DEFER_SYS.PURGE_QUEUE or DBMS_DEFER_SYS.DELETE_TRAN to empty the queue.

ORA-23427: deferred purge queue argument *name* out of range

Cause: Specified numeric argument to DBMS_DEFER_SYS.PURGE_QUEUE is invalid.

Action: Fix the argument value and try again.

ORA-23430: argument *name* cannot be NULL or empty string

Cause: The caller has provided an argument whose value cannot be NULL or the empty string.

Action: Check that the VARCHAR2 value provided is not NULL or the empty string and retry the call.

For more information about NULL and VARCHAR2, see the index entries on “NULL” and “VARCHAR2” in the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference*.

ORA-23431: wrong state: *name*

Cause: The routine was executed against a replicated object group that was in the wrong state.

Action: Make sure that the replicated object group is in the state given in the error message.

For more information about replicated schemas, see the index entry on “replicated schemas” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23432: master site *name* already exists

Cause: An attempt was made to instantiate a replicated object group at a master site that was already a part of the object group.

Action: If you were trying to add this site, do nothing because it already exists; otherwise, pick the name of another site, and re-run the routine.

For more information about replicated schemas, see the index entry on “replicated schemas” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23433: executing against wrong master site *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to execute the routine at a site that is different from the site specified in the argument of the routine.

Action: Provide an argument to the routine that correctly indicates the site against which the routine should be executing.

For more information about site priority, see the index entry on “site priority” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23434: master site *name* not known for object group

Cause: The site name given as an argument to a routine was not already known to the replicated object group.

Action: Execute the DBMS_OFFLINE_SCHEMA.BEGIN_INSTANTIATION() routine to add a new site to the replicated schema.

For more information about adding members to site priority groups, see the index entry on “site priority groups, adding members to” in *Oracle8 Server Distributed Systems*.

ORA-23435: cannot create an updatable ROWID snapshot with LOB columns

Cause: The propagation of LOB data from snapshot sites to the master site requires a primary key on the replicated table. Thus updatable ROWID snapshots that contain LOB columns are not supported.

Action: Create a primary key snapshot instead of a ROWID snapshot. If the snapshot already exists, it can be converted to a primary key snapshot using the ALTER SNAPSHOT DDL command.

24000-24099: Administrative Interface for Advanced Query Messages

ORA-24000: invalid value *name*, *name* should be of the form [SCHEMA.]NAME

Cause: An invalid value was specified for the parameter.

Action: Specify a string of the form [SCHEMA.]NAME.

ORA-24001: cannot create QUEUE_TABLE, *name* already exists

Cause: The queue table already exists in the queueing system.

Action: Drop the table first using the DROP_QUEUE_TABLE() command or specify another table.

ORA-24002: QUEUE_TABLE *name* does not exist

Cause: QUEUE_TABLE does not exist.

Action: Query on the user view USER_QUEUE_TABLES to find out existing queue tables.

ORA-24003: queue table index *name* inconsistent with queue table *name*

Cause: The queue table index has not yet been successfully imported.

Action: Import the queue table index before attempting to use any queue in the queue table. If the import failed, correct the problem and try to import the queue table index again.

ORA-24004: invalid column name *name* in SORT_LIST, should be ENQ_TIME or PRIORITY

Cause: Invalid column name was specified in the SORT_LIST.

Action: The valid column names are ENQ_TIME and PRIORITY.

ORA-24006: cannot create QUEUE, *name* already exists

Cause: The queue requested to be created already exists.

Action: Specify another queue name. Query USER_QUEUES for all the existing queues in the users's schema.

ORA-24007: invalid value *num*, MAX_RETRIES should be non-negative integer

Cause: An invalid value was specified for MAX_RETRIES.

Action: Specify a non-negative integer.

ORA-24009: invalid value *num*, QUEUE_TYPE should be NORMAL_QUEUE or EXCEPTION_QUEUE

Cause: Invalid queue type parameter

Action: Valid values are NORMAL_QUEUE for normal queue and EXCEPTION_QUEUE for exception queue.

ORA-24010: QUEUE *name* does not exist

Cause: The specified queue does not exist.

Action: Specify a valid queue. Query USER_QUEUES for all the valid queues.

ORA-24011: cannot drop QUEUE, *name* should be stopped first

Cause: The queue has not been stopped, i.e., either ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE is still enabled.

Action: Stop the queue first using the STOP_QUEUE command and disable it from both enqueueing and dequeueing.

ORA-24012: cannot drop QUEUE_TABLE, some queues in *name* have not been dropped

Cause: A queue exists in the queue table which has not been dropped. All queues need to be dropped first.

Action: Drop all queues belonging to this queue table using the `drop_queue()` command. Be sure to stop the queues appropriately before dropping them. Alternately, use the `FORCE` option in `DROP_QUEUE_TABLE`.

ORA-24013: invalid value *num*, RETRY_DELAY should be non-negative

Cause: A negative value was specified for `RETRY_DELAY`.

Action: Specify a non-negative value for `RETRY_DELAY`.

ORA-24014: invalid value *name*, RETENTION_TIME should be FOREVER or non-negative

Cause: Queue retention was specified, but the retention time was specified to be less than zero.

Action: Specify the retention time to be non-negative or `FOREVER`. Alternately don't specify retention.

ORA-24015: cannot create QUEUE_TABLE, QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE *name.name* does not exist

Cause: An invalid `QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE` specified during `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE`.

Action: The `QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE` should be `RAW` or an object type that already exists in the database.

ORA-24016: cannot create QUEUE_TABLE, do not have execute privileges on QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE *name.name*

Cause: An invalid object type specified for `QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE` during `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE`.

Action: The user should have execute privileges on the object type specified for the queue.

ORA-24017: cannot enable enqueue on QUEUE, *name* is an exception queue

Cause: An attempt was made to enable enqueueing to an exception queue.

Action: None.

ORA-24018: STOP_QUEUE on *name* failed, outstanding transactions found

Cause: There were outstanding transactions on the queue, and `WAIT` was set to `false`, so `STOP_QUEUE` was unsuccessful in stopping the queue.

Action: Set WAIT to TRUE and try STOP_QUEUE again. It will hang until all outstanding transactions are completed.

ORA-24019: identifier for *name* too long, should not be greater than *num* characters

Cause: The queue name specified is too long.

Action: Specify an identifier which is no more than 24 characters long. Try again with a shorter name.

ORA-24020: internal error in DBMS_AQ_IMPORT_INTERNAL, *name*

Cause: Internal Error occurred in the package DBMS_AQ_IMPORT_INTERNAL.

Action: Internal error, call Oracle Support.

ORA-24021: queue table definition not imported for *name.name*

Cause: The queue definition is not updated because the queue table was not imported properly.

Action: Import the queue table again.

ORA-24022: the specified parameters has no effect on the queue

Cause: The parameter combination will not cause the queue to be started or stopped.

Action: None. This is just a warning.

ORA-24025: invalid value *name*, QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE should be RAW or an object type

Cause: Parameter QUEUE_PAYLOAD_TYPE has invalid value.

Action: Specify a valid object type or RAW.

ORA-24031: invalid value, *name* should be non-NULL

Cause: Parameter is NULL.

Action: Specify a non NULL value for the parameter.

ORA-24032: object *name* exists, index could not be created for queue table *name*

Cause: Oracle advanced queuing tried to create an index with the name specified in the error message. The index could not be created for the specified queue table because a object exists with the same name.

Action: Drop the object specified in the error message and retry the command. You can also choose a different name for the queue table.

ORA-24033: no subscribers or recipients for message

Cause: An enqueue was performed on a queue that has been set up for multiple dequeuers and there were neither default subscribers for the queue nor were recipients specified in the call.

Action: Either add default subscribers for the queue or pass a list of recipients in the enqueue call.

ORA-24034: application *name* is already a subscriber for queue *name*

Cause: An application name that was already a subscriber for the queue was specified in the DBMS_AQ.SUBSCRIBE call.

Action: Choose another application name and retry the call.

ORA-24035: AQ agent *name* is not a subscriber for queue *name*

Cause: An AQ agent that was not a subscriber for the queue was specified.

Action: Check the name and/or address of the agent and retry the call.

ORA-24036: invalid SORT_ORDER column *name* specified for queue table

Cause: The create queue table command was issued with MESSAGE_GROUPING set to TRANSACTIONAL and a sort order column other than priority. Only the priority column can be specified in the sort order for queue tables with transactional grouping.

Action: Change the sort order list in the create queue table command and retry the call.

ORA-24037: schema *name* in QUEUE_NAME is not same as schema *name* in QUEUE_TABLE

Cause: The schema specified in the QUEUE_NAME parameter of CREATE_QUEUE is not the same as the schema specified in the QUEUE_TABLE parameter.

Action: Use the same schema name for both the QUEUE_NAME and QUEUE_TABLE parameters and retry the command.

ORA-24038: RETRY_DELAY cannot be specified for a multiple consumer queue

Cause: The CREATE_QUEUE or ALTER_QUEUE command was issued with a non-zero RETRY_DELAY and a QUEUE_TABLE that was created for multiple consumers.

Action: Either set the RETRY_DELAY to zero or create the queue in a queue table that is not created for multiple consumers.

ORA-24039: queue *name* not created in queue table for multiple consumers

Cause: An ADD_SUBSCRIBER, REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER or an ENQUEUE with a non-empty recipient list was issued on a queue that has not been created for multiple consumers.

Action: Create the queue in a queue table that has been created for multiple consumers and retry the call.

ORA-24041: propagation schedule exists for QUEUE *name* and DESTINATION *name*

Cause: A SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION was issued for a queue and destination pair which has an existing propagation schedule.

Action: Issue UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION to remove the existing schedule and then reissue the SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION call.

ORA-24042: no propagation schedule exists for QUEUE *name* and DESTINATION *name*

Cause: AN UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION was issued for a queue and destination pair which has no existing propagation schedule.

Action: Verify the spelling of the specified QUEUE and DESTINATION and then reissue the call with the correct spelling.

ORA-24043: destination *name* uses a reserved name, names with AQS_ prefix are not valid

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a reserved name for a destination.

Action: Enter a different value or NULL for the local destination. Then retry the operation.

ORA-24044: source *name* and destination *name* object types do not match

Cause: A message recipient's queue has a different object structure than the sender's queue. The message cannot be propagated.

Action: Either remove the recipient from the subscriber's list for the sender's queue or create the destination queue with an object type that matches the source queue's object type.

ORA-24045: invalid agent address *num*, agent address should be of the form [SCHEMA.]NAME[@DATABASE LINK]

Cause: An invalid value was specified for the agent address parameter.

Action: Specify a string of the form [SCHEMA.]NAME[@DATABASE LINK].

ORA-24046: protocol attribute reserved for future use

Cause: The protocol attribute of the AQ agent object type is reserved for future use.

Action: Do not specify the protocol attribute in the agent object type.

ORA-24047: invalid agent name *name*, agent name should be of the form NAME

Cause: An invalid value was specified for the agent name parameter.

Action: Specify a string of the form NAME. Then retry the operation.

24270-24279: DBMS_HO Support Package Messages

ORA-24270: a row already exists in the *name* table for these parameters

Cause: A call was made to create a new row in the specified table. A row already exists in the table with the specified values.

Action: Delete the existing row using the appropriate API or check the parameters used to create the row.

ORA-24271: translation type must be either T, S or M

Cause: The translation type parameter is not a T, S or an M. A value other than T, S or M was specified.

Action: Correct the translation type and re-execute the API call.

ORA-24272: initialization value must be either F or T

Cause: The initialization value must be either F or T. A value other than F or T was specified.

Action: Correct the initialization value and re-execute the API call.

ORA-24273: translation text is required if translation type is T or S

Cause: If a translation type of T or S is specified, translation text must be supplied.

Action: Provide translation text and re-execute the API call.

ORA-24274: no row exists in the *name* table for these parameters

Cause: A call was made to update a row that does not exist or a foreign key value supplied to create a table does not exist.

Action: Create the row using the appropriate API or check the parameters used to create the new row to ensure that all specified values exist.

ORA-24275: function *name* parameter *name* missing or invalid

Cause: The function *name* was called with a parameter name that was null, 0 length, or had an invalid value.

Action: Correct the parameter to supply values that comply with its datatype and limits as specified in the documentation.

ORA-24276: function *name* output *name* maximum value exceeded

Cause: The function *name* computed a value for the output parameter that exceeded the maximum allowed. This can occur when multiple input parameters, each valid separately, combine to specify an invalid result. For example, when a length parameter multiplied by a copies parameter yields a total length exceeding the maximum for the output datatype.

Action: Correct the input values to produce a result that will comply with the limits as specified in the documentation.

ORA-24277: insufficient privileges to execute *name*

Cause: The access to this procedure is limited to users with certain privileges, which the invoker doesn't have.

Action: Check your documentation to verify the privileges needed to execute the named procedure.

ORA-24278: privilege type mismatch

Cause: Privileges can be granted to a user on an object like execute rights or just to a user like create library rights. Those are different types of privileges. One cannot insert an object privilege into the user privileges table and vice versa.

Action: Make sure the Privilege type is correct.

ORA-24279: insufficient privileges to create library

Cause: An attempt was made to create a remote library without having the remote create library privilege.

Action: A local DBA must grant the remote user the create library privilege by invoking `DBMS_HS_EXTPROC.GRANT_CREATE_LIBRARY()`.

24280-24299: DBMS_LOB (FILE) Package Messages

ORA-24280: invalid input value for parameter *name*

Cause: The parameter has been provided a negative, out of range, or NULL input value.

Action: Correct the input value such that it is valid, and is within the range as specified in the documentation.

ORA-24281: invalid access past the maximum size of LOB parameter *name*

Cause: The value of positional or size parameters exceeds the maximum allowed LOB size of 4 Gigabytes.

Action: Correct the input values for amount and offset such that their sum is less than or equal to 4 Gigabytes. If error occurs in a read or write loop, check the looping conditions and/or offset increments.

24300-24999: UPI/OCI Messages

For more OCI messages see *24800-24999: OCI LOB/FILE-Related Messages* on page -356 and *25350-25375: Transaction OCI Messages* on page -371.

ORA-24300: bad value for mode

Cause: An undefined mode value was specified.

Action: Check that the correct mode is selected and that an allowed value for that mode is specified.

For more information about mode values, see the index entries on “mode, of a parameter in C,” “mode, of a parameter in COBOL,” “mode, of a parameter in FORTRAN” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24301: null host specified in thread-safe logon

Cause: An HDA was not specified in the logon call while running in a thread safe environment.

Action: Make sure that HDA is not NULL when calling the logon routine.

For more information about host data areas(HDA) and defining the OCI data structures, see the index entries on “host data area” and on “data structures, defining” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24302: host connection in use by another thread

Cause: An attempt was made to use the host connection while it was in use by another thread.

Action: Wait for another thread to finish before using this connection.

For more information about connecting to the Oracle Server, see the index entry on “connections, multiple” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24303: call not supported in non-deferred linkage

Cause: One of the calls that was supported in deferred mode linkage exclusively was invoked when the client was linked non-deferred.

Action: Use this call in deferred mode of linkage.

For more information about deferred mode linking, see the index entry on “deferred, mode linking” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24304: datatype not allowed for this call

Cause: Data of this datatype cannot be sent or fetched in pieces.

Action: Use other bind or define calls for this datatype.

For more information about bind and define calls, see the index entry on “developing an OCI program” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24305: bad bind or define context

Cause: The call was executed on a cursor for which this was invalid.

Action: Verify that this call is valid for this cursor. For example, GET PIECE INFORMATION and SET PIECE INFORMATION are valid on a cursor if appropriate binds and defines have been done on this cursor.

For more information about bind and define calls, see the index entries on “bind operation” and on “define operation” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24306: bad buffer for piece

Cause: A zero length buffer or a null buffer pointer was provided.

Action: Verify that the buffer pointing to this piece or its length is non-zero. The buffer pointer for the next piece or its length can be zero if it is the last piece to be inserted and there are no more data for the column.

For more information about fetching operations, see the index entry on “rows, fetching” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24307: invalid length for piece

Cause: The length of the piece exceeds the maximum possible size of the data.

Action: Verify that the length of this piece and the cumulative length of all the previous pieces are not more than the PROGVL parameter specified in the OBindPS call.

For more information about fetching operations, see the index entry on “rows, fetching” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Call Interface, Volume II: OCI Reference*.

ORA-24308: illegal named data type variable

Cause: A named data type define was issued for a non-existent variable.

Action: Verify that a define call is already issued for this variable.

ORA-24309: already connected to this server

Cause: The specified server handle is already attached to a server.

Action: Disconnect from the server and then retry the ociatch() call.

ORA-24310: length specified for null connect string

Cause: The connect string is NULL, but a length was specified for it.

Action: Set length to zero if connect string is NULL.

ORA-24311: memory initialization failed

Cause: Cannot initialize user memory.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24312: illegal parameters specified for allocating user memory

Cause: An illegal size or NULL pointer was specified for user memory.

Action: Specify a legal size and a valid pointer for user memory.

ORA-24313: user is already authenticated

Cause: A user has already been authenticated on this service handle.

Action: Terminate the service context before using it for another user.

ORA-24314: need explicit attach before initialize service context

Cause: An ociatch() was not done before an ociisc() call.

Action: Issue ociatch() before calling ociisc().

ORA-24315: illegal attribute type

Cause: An illegal attribute type was specified for the handle.

Action: Consult user manual to specify an attribute valid for this handle.

ORA-24316: illegal handle type

Cause: An illegal handle type was specified.

Action: Consult user manual to specify a valid handle type.

ORA-24317: re-defining different position

Cause: A define was done again with a different position.

Action: Specify the same position as before on a re-define.

ORA-24318: named data type calls not allowed for scalar data types

Cause: A named data type bind or define call was issued for a scalar type.

Action: Verify that the data-type for this variable is a named data type.

ORA-24319: unable to allocate memory for Diagnostic Record

Cause: Process was unable to allocate memory.

Action: Terminate other processes in order to reclaim needed memory.

ORA-24320: unable to initialize a mutex

Cause: An attempt to initialize a mutex failed.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24321: inconsistent parameters passed to ocipl

Cause: One of the three memory function pointers is null or non-null.

Action: Verify that either all the memory functions are null or non-null.

ORA-24322: unable to delete an initialized mutex

Cause: An attempt to delete an initialized mutex failed.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24323: value not allowed

Cause: A null value or a bogus value was passed in for a mandatory parameter.

Action: Verify that all mandatory parameters are properly initialized.

ORA-24324: service handle not initialized

Cause: An attempt was made to use an improper service context handle.

Action: Verify that the service context handle has all the parameters initialized and set for this call.

ORA-24325: this OCI operation is not currently allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to use an improper context handle.

Action: Verify that the context handle is not a part of a service context that has been converted to a logon data area for other OCI calls. The logon data area must be converted back to a service context before its components can be used.

ORA-24326: handle passed in is already initialized

Cause: An attempt was made to pass an initialized handle.

Action: Verify that the parameter passed in to retrieve a handle does not already point to a handle.

ORA-24327: need explicit attach before authenticating a user

Cause: A server context must be initialized before creating a session.

Action: Create and initialize a server handle.

ORA-24328: illegal attribute value

Cause: The attribute value passed in is illegal.

Action: Consult the users manual and specify a legal attribute value for the handle.

ORA-24329: invalid character set identifier

Cause: The character set identifier specified is invalid.

Action: Specify a valid character set identifier in the OCI call.

ORA-24330: internal OCI error

Cause: An internal OCI error has occurred.

Action: Please contact Oracle customer support.

ORA-24331: user buffer too small

Cause: The user buffer to contain the output data is too small.

Action: Specify a larger buffer.

ORA-24332: invalid object type

Cause: An invalid object type is requested for the describe call.

Action: Specify a valid object type to the describe call.

ORA-24333: zero iteration count

Cause: An iteration count of zero was specified for a non-select statement.

Action: Specify the number of times this statement must be executed.

ORA-24334: no descriptor for this position

Cause: The application is trying to get a descriptor from a handle for an illegal position.

Action: Check the position number.

ORA-24335: cannot support more than 1000 columns

Cause: The number of columns exceeds the maximum number supported.

Action: Specify a number of columns less than 1000.

ORA-24336: invalid result set descriptor

Cause: The result set descriptor should have valid data fetched into it before it can be converted to a statement handle

Action: Fetch valid data into the descriptor before attempting to convert it into a statement handle.

ORA-24337: statement handle not prepared

Cause: A statement cannot be executed before making preparing a request.

Action: Prepare a statement before attempting to execute it.

ORA-24338: statement handle not executed

Cause: A fetch was attempted before executing a statement handle.

Action: Execute a statement and then fetch the data.

ORA-24340: cannot support more than 255 columns

Cause: The number of columns exceeds maximum supported by the server.

Action: Limit your operation to 255 columns.

ORA-24341: bad mode specified

Cause: OCI_ENV_NO_MUTEX mode was specified for a non-threaded client.

Action: OCI_ENV_NO_MUTEX may be specified when OCI_THREADED had been specified at process initialization.

ORA-24342: unable to destroy a mutex

Cause: An attempt to destroy a mutex failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-24343: user defined callback error

Cause: The only valid return value for a user defined callback function is OCI_CONTINUE. Any other value will cause this error.

Action: Please insure that OCI_CONTINUE is returned from the user defined callback function.

ORA-24344: success with compilation error

Cause: A SQL/PLSQL compilation error occurred.

Action: Return OCI_SUCCESS_WITH_INFO along with the error code.

ORA-24345: a truncation or NULL fetch error occurred

Cause: A truncation or a null fetch error occurred.

Action: Please ensure that the buffer size is long enough to store the returned data. Then retry the operation.

ORA-24346: cannot execute without binding variables

Cause: None of the bind variables in the SQL statement are bound.

Action: Please bind all the variables before the execute is done.

ORA-24350: this OCI call is not allowed

Cause: This OCI callback is not permitted from trusted 3GL callouts.

Action: Do not use this call.

ORA-24351: invalid date passed into OCI call

Cause: An invalid date was passed into one of the OCI calls.

Action: Check your date bind values and correct them.

ORA-24352: invalid COBOL display type passed into OCI call

Cause: An invalid COBOL display type was passed into one of the OCI calls.

Action: Check your COBOL display type bind values and correct them.

ORA-24353: user buffer too small to accommodate COBOL display type

Cause: User supplied buffer for a COBOL display type was too small to accommodate fetched number.

Action: Increase the allocation for COBOL display type buffer.

ORA-24354: number fetched too large to fit in COBOL display type buffer.

Cause: The number fetched was beyond the range that can be displayed.

Action: Please check the number in the database.

ORA-24355: attempt to store a negative number in an Unsigned Display type.

Cause: An attempt was made to convert a negative number into an unsigned display type.

Action: Please check the number in the database or change the defined datatype.

ORA-24356: internal error while converting from to COBOL display type.

Cause: An internal error was encountered during conversion to COBOL display type.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24357: internal error while converting from to OCIDate.

Cause: An internal error was encountered during conversion to OCIDate type.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24358: OCIBindObject not invoked for a Object type or Reference

Cause: OCIBindObject was not invoked resulting in an incomplete bind specification for a Object Type or Reference.

Action: Please invoke the OCIBindObject call for all Object Types and References.

ORA-24359: OCIDefineObject not invoked for a Object type or Reference

Cause: OCIDefineObject was not invoked resulting in an incomplete bind specification for a Object Type or Reference.

Action: Please invoke the OCIDefineObject call for all Object Types and References.

ORA-24360: Type Descriptor Object not specified for Object Bind/Define

Cause: Type Descriptor Object is a mandatory parameter for Object Types Binds and Defines.

Action: Please invoke the OCIBindObject() or OCIDefineObject() call with a valid Type Descriptor Object.

ORA-24361: basic bind call not invoked before invoking advanced bind call

Cause: One of the basic bind calls was not invoked on this bind handle before performing an advanced bind call.

Action: Please invoke the advanced bind call on this bind handle only after performing a basic bind call.

ORA-24362: improper use of the character count flag

Cause: When the character count flag is set, then the maximum size of the buffer in the server should be specified as a non-zero value.

Action: Please use a non-zero value for the maximum size of the buffer in the server.

ORA-24363: measurements in characters illegal here

Cause: Measurements in characters instead of bytes are illegal if either the server's or client's character set is varying width.

Action: If either the client's or server's character set is varying width then do not use the OCI_ATTR_CHAR_COUNT attribute for the bind handle. Use OCI_ATTR_MAXDATA_SIZE instead.

ORA-24364: internal error while padding blanks

Cause: An internal error has occurred while attempting to blank pad string data. This error should not occur normally.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24365: error in character conversion

Cause: This usually occurs during conversion of a multibyte character data when the source data is abnormally terminated in the middle of a multibyte character.

Action: Make sure that all multibyte character data is properly terminated.

ORA-24366: migratable user handle is set in service handle

Cause: This occurs during user authentication: a migratable user handle has been set in the service handle.

Action: Service handle must not be set with migratable user handle when it is used to authenticate another user.

ORA-24367: user handle has not been set in service handle

Cause: This occurs during authentication of a migratable user. the service handle has not been set with non-migratable user handle.

Action: Service handle must be set with non-migratable user handle when it is used to authenticate a migratable user.

ORA-24368: OCI mutex counter non-zero when freeing a handle

Cause: This is an internal OCI error.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24369: required callbacks not registered for one or more bind handles”

Cause: No callbacks have been registered for one or more of the bind handles which are part of the RETURNING clause.

Action: The bind handles which are to receive data in a DML statement with a RETURNING clause must have their mode set as DATA_AT_EXEC and callback functions must be registered for these bind handles using OCIBindDynamic.

ORA-24370: illegal piecewise operation attempted

Cause: Data of a certain datatype that does not support piecewise operation is being sent or fetched in pieces.

Action: Always set the piece value to OCI_ONE_PIECE for datatypes that does not support piecewise operation.

ORA-24371: data would not fit in current prefetch buffer

Cause: An internal OCI error has occurred.

Action: Please contact Oracle customer support.

ORA-24372: invalid object for describe

Cause: The object to be described is not valid. It either has compilation or authorization errors.

Action: The object to be described must be valid.

ORA-24373: invalid length specified for statement

Cause: The length specified for the statement is either 0 or too large.

Action: Specify a valid length for the statement.

ORA-24374: define not done before fetch or execute and fetch

Cause: The application did not define output variables for data being fetched before issuing a fetch call or invoking a fetch by specifying a non-zero row count in an execute call.

Action: Issue OCI define calls for the columns to be fetched.

ORA-24375: cannot use V6 syntax when talking to a V8 server

Cause: V6 syntax is no longer supported in V8 server.

Action: Change syntax to V7 syntax or higher.

ORA-24750: incorrect size of attribute

Cause: Transaction ID attribute size is incorrect.

Action: Verify that the size parameter is correct.

ORA-24752: OCI_TRANS_NEW flag must be specified for local transactions

Cause: Application attempted to start a local transaction without using OCI_TRANS_NEW.

Action: Use OCI_TRANS_NEW when starting local transactions.

ORA-24753: local transactions cannot be detached

Cause: An attempt to detach a local transaction was made.

Action: Local transactions may only be committed or rolled back.

ORA-24754: cannot start new transaction with an active transaction

Cause: An attempt to start a new transaction was made when there was an active transaction.

Action: Commit, rollback or detach the existing transaction before starting a new transaction.

ORA-24755: OCI_TRANS_NOMIGRATE, OCI_TRANS_JOIN options are not supported

Cause: These flags are currently not supported.

Action: No action required.

ORA-24756: transaction does not exist

Cause: An invalid transaction identifier or context was used or the transaction has completed.

Action: Supply a valid identifier if the transaction has not completed and retry the call.

ORA-24757: duplicate transaction identifier

Cause: An attempt was made to start a new transaction with an identifier already in use by an existing transaction.

Action: Verify that the identifier is not in use.

ORA-24758: not attached to the requested transaction

Cause: An attempt was made to detach or complete a transaction that is not the current transaction.

Action: Verify that the transaction context refers to the current transaction.

ORA-24759: invalid transaction start flags

Cause: An invalid transaction start flag was passed.

Action: Verify that one of the following values - OCI_TRANS_NEW, OCI_TRANS_JOIN, OCI_TRANS_RESUME was specified.

ORA-24760: invalid isolation level flags

Cause: An invalid isolation level flag was passed.

Action: Verify that only one of following values - OCI_TRANS_READONLY, OCI_TRANS_READWRITE, OCI_TRANS_SERIALIZABLE is used.

ORA-24761: transaction rolled back

Cause: The application tried to commit a transaction and the server rolled it back.

Action: No action required.

ORA-24762: server failed due to unspecified error

Cause: An internal error has occurred in the server commit protocol.

Action: Contact customer support.

ORA-24763: transaction operation cannot be completed now

Cause: The commit or rollback cannot be performed now because the session cannot switch to the specified transaction.

Action: Retry the operation later.

ORA-24764: transaction branch has been heuristically committed

Cause: This is an information message.

Action: No action required.

ORA-24765: transaction branch has been heuristically rolled back

Cause: This is an information message.

Action: No action required.

ORA-24766: transaction branch has been partly committed and aborted

Cause: This is an information message.

Action: No action required.

ORA-24767: transaction was read-only and has been committed

Cause: This is an information message.

Action: No action required.

ORA-24768: commit protocol error occurred in the server

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact customer support

ORA-24769: cannot forget an active transaction

Cause: Transaction identifier refers to an active transaction.

Action: Verify that the identifier of an active transaction was not passed as an argument.

ORA-24770: cannot forget a prepared transaction

Cause: Transaction identifier refers to a prepared transaction.

Action: Verify that the identifier of a prepared transaction was not passed as an argument.

ORA-24771: cannot detach, prepare or forget a local transaction

Cause: Service handle contains a local transaction context.

Action: Verify that the transaction context does not refer to a local transaction.

ORA-24772: Cannot mix tightly-coupled and loosely-coupled branches

Cause: Application attempted to start a transaction with a global transaction identifier and a wrong option.

Action: Verify that all branches of a global transaction are started with either OCI_TRANS_TIGHT or OCI_TRANS_LOOSE option. If the application is correct and uses distributed updates, contact customer support.

ORA-24773: invalid transaction type flags

Cause: OCI_TRANS_TIGHT or OCI_TRANS_LOOSE mode was not specified.

Action: Verify that the right parameters are being used.

ORA-24774: cannot switch to specified transaction

Cause: The transaction specified in the call refers to a transaction created by a different user.

Action: Create transactions with the same authentication so that they can be switched.

ORA-24775: cannot prepare or commit transaction with non-zero lock value

Cause: An attempt was made to detach the transaction with a non-zero lock value.

Action: Detach the transaction with lock value set to zero and then try to prepare or commit the transaction.

ORA-24776: cannot start a new transaction

Cause: An attempt was made to start a new transaction when session was already attached to an existing transaction.

Action: End the current transaction before creating a new transaction.

ORA-24777: cannot create migratable transaction

Cause: The transaction tried to access a remote database from a non-multi threaded server instance.

Action: Perform the work in the local database or open a connection to the remote database from the client. If multi threaded server option is installed connect to the Oracle instance through the dispatcher.

ORA-24778: cannot open connections

Cause: The migratable transaction tried to access a remote database when the session itself had opened connections to remote database(s).

Action: Close the connection(s) in the session and then try to access the remote database from the migratable transaction. If the error still occurs, contact Oracle customer support.

24800-24999: OCI LOB/FILE-Related Messages

For more OCI messages see *24300-24999: UPI/OCI Messages* on page -343 and *25350-25375: Transaction OCI Messages* on page -371.

ORA-24801: illegal parameter value in OCI lob function

Cause: One of the parameter values in the OCI lob function is illegal.

Action: Check every parameter in the OCI Lob function call to make sure they are correct. Offsets should be greater than or equal to one.

ORA-24802: user defined lob read callback error

Cause: The only valid return value for a user defined lob read callback function is OCI_CONTINUE. Any other value will cause this error.

Action: Verify that OCI_CONTINUE is returned from the user defined lob read callback function.

ORA-24803: illegal parameter value in lob read function

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: This error should not normally occur. If it persists, please contact your customer service representative.

ORA-24804: illegal parameter value in lob write function

Cause: Internal error.

Action: This error should not normally occur. If it persists, please contact your customer service representative.

ORA-24805: LOB type mismatch

Cause: When copying or appending LOB locators, both source and destination LOB locators should be of the same type.

Action: Pass the same type of LOB locators for copying or appending.

ORA-24806: LOB form mismatch

Cause: When reading from or writing into LOBs, the character set form of the user buffer should be same as that of the LOB.

Action: Make sure that the buffer you are using to read or write has the same form as that of the LOB.

ORA-24807: LOB form mismatch

Cause: When copying or appending LOBs, both source and destination LOB locators should have the same character set form.

Action: Pass locators of the same character set form for copying or appending LOBs.

ORA-24808: streaming of lob data is not allowed when using lob buffering

Cause: Attempted to stream LOB data via the polling mode or a callback when LOB buffering was enabled for the input lob locator.

Action: LOB buffering is useful when reading/writing small amounts of LOB data so streaming should not be necessary. Rewrite the OCILobRead/OCILobWrite call so that it does not use streaming. If streaming of data is required, LOB buffering should not be used. In this case, flush buffers associated with

the input LOB locator as necessary, disable buffering on the input LOB locator and reissue the OCILobRead/OCILobWrite call.

ORA-24809: amount specified will not fit in the LOB buffers

Cause: LOB buffering is enabled for the input LOB locator so buffering will be used. However, an attempt was made to read or write more LOB data than the buffer could hold.

Action: Either disable buffering on the input LOB locator and reissue the command or pass a smaller amount.

ORA-24810: attempting to write more data than indicated

Cause: While writing into a LOB, more data was supplied than indicated.

Action: If data is written in pieces, then make sure that you do not provide more data in the pieces (cumulatively), than you indicated.

ORA-24811: less data provided for writing than indicated

Cause: While writing into a LOB, less data was provided than indicated.

Action: If writing data in single pieces, then make sure that the buffer length specified is big enough to accommodate the data being provided. If data is written in pieces, then make sure that all the data has been provided before specifying OCI_LAST_PIECE.

25000-25099: Trigger Messages

This section lists messages generated when triggers are accessed. For more trigger messages, see *04070-04099: Trigger Messages* on page -55.

ORA-25000: invalid use of bind variable in trigger WHEN clause

Cause: A bind variable was used in the WHEN clause of a trigger.

Action: Remove the bind variable. To access the table columns, use (new/old).column_name.

For more information about triggers, see the index entry on “triggers” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25001: cannot create this trigger type on views

Cause: Only INSTEAD OF triggers can be created on a view.

Action: Change the trigger type to INSTEAD OF.

ORA-25002: cannot create INSTEAD OF triggers on tables

Cause: Only BEFORE or AFTER triggers can be created on a table.

Action: Change the trigger type to BEFORE or AFTER.

ORA-25003: cannot change NEW values for this column type in trigger

Cause: Attempt to change NEW trigger variables of datatype object, REF, nested table, VARRAY or LOB datatype which is not supported.

Action: Do not change the NEW trigger variables in the trigger body.

ORA-25004: WHEN clause is not allowed in INSTEAD OF triggers

Cause: WHEN clause is specified in an INSTEAD OF trigger.

Action: Remove the WHEN clause when creating an INSTEAD OF trigger.

ORA-25005: cannot CREATE INSTEAD OF trigger on a read-only view

Cause: An attempt was made to create an INSTEAD OF trigger on a view which was created with the read-only option. The view cannot be updated using INSTEAD OF triggers.

Action: Do not create the trigger.

ORA-25006: cannot specify this column in UPDATE OF clause

Cause: Attempt to create a trigger on update of a column whose datatype is disallowed in the clause, such as LOB and nested table.

Action: Remove the UPDATE OF clause.

ORA-25007: functions or methods not allowed in WHEN clause

Cause: PLSQL function call or method invocation is not allowed in the WHEN clause when creating a trigger.

Action: Remove the function call or method invocation from the WHEN clause.

ORA-25008: no implicit conversion to LOB datatype in instead-of trigger

Cause: When inserting or updating a view using instead-of trigger, the new value for a LOB view column is of a different datatype.

Action: Specified a LOB value as the new value for the LOB view column.

25100-25199: Parse Messages

ORA-25100: TABLESPACE option can only be used with ALTER INDEX REBUILD

Cause: The TABLESPACE option to ALTER INDEX was used without the REBUILD option.

Action: Use ALTER INDEX REBUILD TABLESPACE <tablespace name>.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25101: duplicate REBUILD option specification

Cause: The REBUILD option to ALTER INDEX was specified more than once.

Action: Specify the option at most once.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25102: PARALLEL option can only be used with ALTER INDEX REBUILD

Cause: The PARALLEL option to ALTER INDEX was used without the REBUILD option.

Action: Use ALTER INDEX REBUILD.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25103: NOPARALLEL option can only be used with ALTER INDEX REBUILD

Cause: The NOPARALLEL option to ALTER INDEX was used without the REBUILD option.

Action: Use ALTER INDEX REBUILD.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25104: UNRECOVERABLE option can only be used with ALTER INDEX REBUILD

Cause: The UNRECOVERABLE option to ALTER INDEX was used without the REBUILD option.

Action: Use ALTER INDEX REBUILD.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX,” “UNRECOVERABLE,” and “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25105: RECOVERABLE option can only be used with ALTER INDEX REBUILD

Cause: The RECOVERABLE option to ALTER INDEX was used without the REBUILD option.

Action: Use ALTER INDEX REBUILD.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25106: only one of PARALLEL or NOPARALLEL clause may be specified

Cause: PARALLEL was specified more than once, NOPARALLEL was specified more than once, or both PARALLEL and NOPARALLEL were specified in an ALTER INDEX REBUILD statement.

Action: Remove all but one of the PARALLEL or NOPARALLEL clauses.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and other options in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25107: duplicate TABLESPACE option specification

Cause: The TABLESPACE was specified more than once in an ALTER INDEX REBUILD statement.

Action: Remove all but one of the TABLESPACE clauses.

For more information about ALTER INDEX and the TABLESPACE option in CREATE INDEX, see the index entries on “ALTER INDEX” and on “CREATE INDEX” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25108: standby lock name space exceeds size limit of *num* characters

Cause: The lock name space for the standby database exceeded the maximum string length.

Action: Change initialization parameter STANDBY_LOCK_NAME_SPACE to a character string of less than the specified characters.

For more information about standby databases, see the index entries on “standby database” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide*.

ORA-25109: standby lock name space has illegal character *char*

Cause: An invalid lock name space was specified for the standby database. The lock name space for the standby database can only contain A-Z, 0-9, “_”, “#”, “\$”, and “@” characters.

Action: Change initialization parameter `STANDBY_LOCK_NAME_SPACE` to a valid character string.

For more information about standby databases, see the index entries on “standby database” in the *Oracle8 Server Administrator’s Guide*.

ORA-25110: NOSORT may not be used with a bitmap index

Cause: An attempt was made to create a bitmap index using the `NOSORT` option.

Action: Remove `NOSORT` from the `CREATE BITMAP INDEX` statement.

For more information about the `NOSORT` option, see the index entry on “`NOSORT` option, of `CREATE INDEX` command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25111: BITMAP may not be used with a cluster index

Cause: An attempt was made to create a cluster index the `BITMAP` attribute.

Action: Remove `BITMAP` from the `CREATE INDEX` statement.

For more information about the `CREATE INDEX` command, see the index entry on “`CREATE INDEX` command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25112: a bitmap index may index only one column

Cause: An attempt was made to create a bitmap index on more than one column.

Action: Remove all columns in the `CREATE INDEX` statement except one.

For more information about the `CREATE INDEX` command, see the index entry on “`CREATE INDEX` command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25113: DML operations for BITMAP indexes not implemented

Cause: A DML operation such as `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, `DELETE` was performed on a table that has at least one `BITMAP` index defined.

Action: Remove all `BITMAP` indexes defined on the table.

For more information about the `CREATE INDEX` command, see the index entry on “`CREATE INDEX` command” in *Oracle8 Server SQL Reference*.

ORA-25114: invalid file number specified in the DUMP DATAFILE command

Cause: A file number used in dumping a data file is invalid.

Action: Specify a valid file number.

ORA-25115: duplicate BLOCK option specification

Cause: BLOCK (MIN/MAX) is specified more than once in DUMP DATAFILE command.

Action: Choose one BLOCK option and specify it.

ORA-25116: invalid block number specified in the DUMP DATAFILE command

Cause: A block number used in dumping a data file is invalid.

Action: Specify a valid block number.

ORA-25117: MIN/MAX/Block Number expected

Cause: MIN/MAX, or block number is expected in the DUMP DATAFILE command.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry.

ORA-25118: invalid DUMP DATAFILE option

Cause: Invalid option specified for DUMP DATAFILE command.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry.

ORA-25119: LOGGING/NOLOGGING option already specified

Cause: In CREATE TABLESPACE, the LOGGING and/or NOLOGGING options were specified more than once.

Action: Remove all but one of the logging specifications.

ORA-25120: MINIMUM EXTENT option already specified

Cause: In CREATE TABLESPACE, the MINIMUM EXTENT option is specified more than once.

Action: Remove all but one of the MINIMUM EXTENT specifications.

ORA-25121: MINIMUM EXTENT value greater than maximum extent size

Cause: In CREATE/ALTER TABLESPACE, value specified for MINIMUM EXTENT option is greater than the maximum extent size.

Action: Decrease the value specified for MINIMUM EXTENT option.

ORA-25122: only LOCAL bitmap indexes are permitted on partitioned tables

Cause: An attempt was made to create a global bitmap index on a partitioned table.

Action: Create a local bitmap index instead. Then retry the operation.

ORA-25123: too many components specified in the name

Cause: Specifying more components to a name than allowed.

Action: Check the name specified for the operation.

ORA-25124: database link name not allowed

Cause: Specifying a database link name when it is not permitted.

Action: Check the name specified for the operation.

ORA-25125: BUFFER_POOL storage option not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to specify the BUFFER_POOL storage option. This option may only be specified during CREATE/ALTER TABLE/CLUSTER/INDEX.

Action: Remove this option and retry the statement.

ORA-25126: invalid name specified for BUFFER_POOL

Cause: The name of the buffer pool specified by the user is invalid. The only valid names are KEEP, RECYCLE and DEFAULT.

Action: Use a valid name or remove the BUFFER_POOL clause.

ORA-25175: no PRIMARY KEY constraint found

Cause: A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for a table with this organization.

Action: Define a PRIMARY KEY and retry the operation.

ORA-25176: storage specification not permitted for primary key

Cause: Storage parameters cannot be defined for a PRIMARY KEY constraint for a table with this organization.

Action: Remove storage specification for primary key.

ORA-25177: UNRECOVERABLE option not permitted

Cause: The UNRECOVERABLE option might not be specified for a primary key for a table with this organization.

Action: Remove UNRECOVERABLE option for primary key.

ORA-25178: duplicate PCTTHRESHOLD storage option specification

Cause: The storage option PCTTHRESHOLD is specified more than once.

Action: Specify storage options at most once.

ORA-25179: invalid PCTTHRESHOLD storage option value

Cause: The specified value must be a positive integer.

Action: Specify an appropriate value.

ORA-25180: PCTTHRESHOLD only valid for certain table organizations

Cause: PCTTHRESHOLD can only be specified for tables with certain organizations.

Action: Remove the PCTTHRESHOLD option.

ORA-25181: missing ON keyword for NESTED INDEX

Cause: ON keyword required to specify nested index column nest.

Action: Add ON keyword and retry the operation

ORA-25182: feature not currently available for index-organized tables

Cause: An attempt was made to use one or more of the following feature(s) not currently supported for index-organized tables:

- CREATE TABLE with LOB/BFILE/VARRAY columns
- partitioning/PARALLEL/CREATE TABLE AS SELECT options
- ALTER TABLE with ADD/MODIFY column options, CREATE INDEX

Action: Do not use the disallowed feature(s) in this release.

ORA-25183: index-organized table top index segment is in a different tablespace

Cause: An attempt was made to drop a tablespace which contains an index only table's overflow segment but not the top index segment.

Action: Find index-organized tables which span the tablespace being dropped and some other tablespace(s). Drop these tables.

ORA-25184: column name expected

Cause: A column name is not present where required by the CREATE TABLE for specifying last column to be included in the index segment of the index-organized table.

Action: Specify a column name where required by the syntax.

ORA-25185: index column other than last can not be specified for INCLUDE clause

Cause: While creating index-only tables, an index column name, instead of a non-index column name, was used for the INCLUDING clause of a CREATE TABLE statement used for creating index-organized tables .

Action: Specify a column name which is not part of index-organized table top index for the INCLUDING clause.

ORA-25186: INCLUDING clause specified without an OVERFLOW clause

Cause: The INCLUDING clause of a CREATE TABLE is a valid option only for index-organized tables with OVERFLOW clause.

Action: Specify an OVERFLOW clause for the index-organized table.

ORA-25187: specified exceptions table form incorrect

Cause: The specified table does not have the proper field definitions.

Action: Specify the correct table to use.

ORA-25188: cannot DROP/DISABLE/DEFER the primary key constraint for Index-organized tables

Cause: An attempt was made to DROP, DISABLE, or DEFER the primary key constraint for an index-only table. This is not allowed.

Action: This is an informational message. Do not DROP, DISABLE, or DEFER the primary key constraint for an index-only table.

ORA-25189: illegal ALTER TABLE option for an index-organized table

Cause: During ALTER of a index-organized table, the user attempted to enter one or more of the following options: TABLESPACE, ALLOCATE/DEALLOCATE EXTENT, PCTFREE/PCTUSED for IOT top index segment.

Action: Remove the illegal option(s).

ORA-25190: an index-organized table maintenance operation may not be combined with other operations

Cause: ALTER TABLE statement attempted to combine an index-organized table maintenance operation (e.g. changing physical attributes) with some other operation (e.g. ADD constraint) which is illegal.

Action: Ensure that a index-organized table maintenance operation is the sole operation specified in ALTER TABLE statement.

ORA-25191: cannot reference overflow table of an index-organized table

Cause: An attempt was made to directly access the overflow table of an index-organized table.

Action: Issue the statement against the parent index-organized table containing the specified overflow table.

ORA-25192: invalid option for an index-organized table

Cause: An attempt was made to specify one or more of the following options for an index-organized table: [NO]CACHE, NO LOGGING, CLUSTER

Action: Remove the invalid option(s).

25200-25699: Advanced Query Messages

For more messages on advanced query, see “24000-24099: Administrative Interface for Advanced Query Messages” on page 2–335.

ORA-25200: invalid value *name.name* QUEUE_NAME should be [SCHEMA.]NAME

Cause: A NULL parameter was specified for the queue name.

Action: Specify a NON-NULL queue name.

ORA-25201: invalid value, VISIBILITY should be ON_COMMIT or IMMEDIATE

Cause: An invalid value specified for parameter VISIBILITY.

Action: Specify either ON_COMMIT or IMMEDIATE.

ORA-25202: invalid value NULL, *name* should be non-NULL

Cause: A NULL value was specified for the parameter.

Action: Specify a non-NULL value.

ORA-25203: invalid value *num*, DELAY should be non-negative

Cause: A negative value or NULL was specified for DELAY.

Action: Specify a non negative integer for DELAY.

ORA-25204: invalid value, SEQUENCE_DEVIATION should be BEFORE or TOP

Cause: An invalid SEQUENCE_DEVIATION was specified.

Action: Specify either the option BEFORE or TOP.

ORA-25205: the QUEUE *name.name* does not exist

Cause: The specified queue does not exist.

Action: Create the queue first before specifying it for enqueue or dequeue.

ORA-25206: enqueue failed, enqueue to exception queue *name.name* not permitted

Cause: An attempt was made to enqueue to an exception queue.

Action: Try enqueueing to another queue.

ORA-25207: enqueue failed, queue *name.name* is disabled from enqueueing

Cause: The queue has been stopped to prevent any further enqueueing.

Action: Enable the queue first by using an administrative operation.

ORA-25208: RELATIVE_MSGID must be specified if SEQUENCE_DEVIATION is BEFORE

Cause: A relative message identifier should be specified if sequence deviation is specified as BEFORE.

Action: Specify a non-null parameter for sequence deviation. valid values are either A, B, or T.

ORA-25209: invalid value *num*, EXPIRATION should non-negative or NEVER

Cause: The expiration is less than zero or NULL.

Action: Specify a valid value for `expire_after` which should be greater than or equal to zero or NEVER.

ORA-25210: invalid value for RELATIVE_MSGID, no message in queue with that msgid

Cause: No message in the queue with the msgid equal to the specified RELATIVE_MSGID.

Action: Try again with a valid RELATIVE_MSGID.

ORA-25211: invalid DELAY specified when using sequence deviation

Cause: The DELAY specified in the enqueue is greater than the delay of the message with the given relative message id.

Action: Set the DELAY to be less than or equal to the delay of the message with the given relative message id. If the TOP option is used the delay must be less than or equal to the delay of all the messages in the queue.

ORA-25212: invalid PRIORITY specified when using sequence deviation

Cause: The PRIORITY specified in the enqueue is less than the priority of the message with the given relative message id.

Action: Set the PRIORITY to be less than the delay of the message with the given relative message id. If the TOP option is used the priority must be greater than or equal to the priority of all the messages in the queue.

ORA-25213: message with specified RELATIVE_MSGID has been dequeued

Cause: The message specified by the RELATIVE_MSGID field in the sequence deviation BEFORE option has been dequeued.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

ORA-25215: user_data type and queue type do not match

Cause: An attempt was made to enqueue an object to a queue that was created for objects of different type.

Action: Try enqueue again with an object of the right type.

ORA-25225: invalid value *name*, DEQUEUE_MODE should be REMOVE or BROWSE or LOCKED

Cause: An invalid parameter has been specified for DEQUEUE_MODE.

Action: Specify either REMOVE, BROWSE or LOCKED.

ORA-25226: dequeue failed, queue *name.name* is not enabled for dequeue

Cause: The queue has not been enabled for dequeue.

Action: Enable the queue using START_QUEUE.

ORA-25228: timeout in dequeue from *name.name* while waiting for a message

Cause: User-specified dequeue wait time has passed but no message has been retrieved.

Action: Try dequeue again with the appropriate WAIT_TIME.

ORA-25230: invalid value *name*, WAIT should be non-negative

Cause: A negative value was specified for WAIT.

Action: Specify a non negative value or FOREVER.

ORA-25231: SUBSCRIBER not specified

Cause: An attempt was made to dequeue from a queue that has been created for subscription but a subscriber has not been specified.

Action: Try dequeue again after specifying the name of the subscriber.

ORA-25232: duplicate recipients specified for message

Cause: An enqueue was performed with duplicate queue agents in the recipient's parameter.

Action: Remove the duplicate queue agent and retry the call.

ORA-25233: invalid parameter specified for NAVIGATION

Cause: An invalid parameter has been specified for NAVIGATION.

Action: Choose one of FIRST_MESSAGE, NEXT_MESSAGE, or NEXT_TRANSACTION. Use FIRST_MESSAGE for dequeuing first message that satisfies the criterion, NEXT_MESSAGE for dequeuing next message that satisfies the criterion and NEXT_TRANSACTION for moving to a set of messages enqueued by another transaction.

ORA-25234: NEXT_TRANSACTION navigation option invalid for queue table *basename.extension*

Cause: The NEXT_TRANSACTION navigation flag was used in a dequeue from a queue in a queue table that was not created for transactional grouping.

Action: Specify either FIRST_MESSAGE or NEXT_MESSAGE as the navigation option. If you want to dequeue messages using transactional grouping create the queue in a queue table that has transactional grouping enabled.

ORA-25235: fetched all messages in current transaction

Cause: The NEXT_TRANSACTION navigation option was used in a dequeue where there were no messages that belong to the same transaction.

Action: Use the NEXT_TRANSACTION navigation option to move to the next group of messages that belong to the same transaction. You can also use the FIRST_MESSAGE option to start from the head of the queue again.

ORA-25236: buffer too small for user data

Cause: The variable or buffer used for the out parameter payload is too small for the user data dequeued.

Action: Increase the size of the buffer or the size of the variable. Maximum size allowed is 32K.

ORA-25237: navigation option used out of sequence

Cause: The NEXT_MESSAGE or NEXT_TRANSACTION option was specified after dequeuing all the messages.

Action: Reset the dequeuing position using the FIRST_MESSAGE navigation option and then specify the NEXT_MESSAGE or NEXT_TRANSACTION option.

ORA-25238: too many recipients specified for message

Cause: An enqueue was performed with more than 32 recipients.

Action: Reduce the number of recipients to 32 and retry the call.

ORA-25239: message ID not supplied when dequeuing from exception queue *name.name*

Cause: An attempt was made to dequeue from an exception queue without including a message ID in the dequeue options.

Action: Check the application to ensure that the queue name has been specified correctly. If the queue name is correct, then supply a message ID when dequeuing from the exception queue.

ORA-25240: message ID and correlation ID specified in dequeue options

Cause: An attempt was made to dequeue by including both a message ID and a correlation ID in the dequeue options. In the dequeue options, you are permitted to specify either a message ID, correlation ID, or neither ID.

Action: To dequeue a message, specify a message ID or a correlation ID in the dequeue options, but do not specify both. If you want to dequeue in the queue's sort order, then do not specify either the message ID or correlation ID in the dequeue options.

25350-25375: Transaction OCI Messages

For more OCI messages, see “24800-24999: OCI LOB/FILE-Related Messages” on page 2–356 and “24300-24999: UPI/OCI Messages” on page 2–343.

ORA-25350: maximum number of concurrent transaction branches exceeded

Cause: The limit on the number of concurrent transaction branches has been hit.

Action: Shutdown the system, increase the value of the INIT.ORA parameter TRANSACTIONS, and then restart the system.

ORA-25351: transaction attached to some other session

Cause: The user transaction is currently used by others.

Action: Do not switch to a transaction attached to some other session.

ORA-25352: no current transaction

Cause: The user session is not attached to any transaction.

Action: Do not attempt to detach when there is no current transaction.

ORA-25353: branch marked for deletion

Cause: The branch specified cannot be killed immediately because another session is using the branch, but it has been marked for kill. This means it will be

killed as soon as possible after the current operation, which cannot be interrupted, is done.

Action: No action is required for the branch to be deleted.

25400-25425: Application Failover Messages

These error messages can be returned by the application failover feature.

ORA-25400: must replay FETCH

Cause: A failure occurred since the last fetch on this cursor. Failover was able to bring the cursor to its original state to allow continued fetches.

Action: This is an internally used error message and should not be seen by the user.

ORA-25401: cannot fetch on cursor

Cause: A failure occurred since the last fetch on this cursor. Failover was unable to bring the cursor to its original state to allow continued fetches.

Action: Re-execute the statement and start fetching from the beginning.

ORA-25402: transaction must roll back

Cause: A failure occurred while a transaction was active on this connection.

Action: The client must roll back.

ORA-25403: could not reconnect

Cause: The connection to the database has been lost, and attempts to reconnect have failed.

Action: Manually reconnect.

ORA-25404: lost instance

Cause: The primary instance has died.

Action: This is an internally used error message and should not be seen by the user.

ORA-25405: transaction status unknown

Cause: A failure occurred while a transaction was attempting to commit. Failover could not automatically determine instance status.

Action: Determine the transaction's status manually.

ORA-25406: could not generate a backup connect string

Cause: Failover was unable to generate a connect string for a backup instance.

Action: Report this error to Oracle support.

ORA-25407: died in fetch

Cause: The connection was lost while doing a fetch.

Action: This is an internally used error message and should not be seen by the user.

ORA-25408: can not safely replay call

Cause: The connection was lost while doing this call. It may not be safe to replay it after failover.

Action: Check to see if the results of the call have taken place, and then replay it if desired.

ORA-25425: connection lost during rollback

Cause: The connection was lost while issuing a rollback.

Action: If the transaction is not externally coordinated, then Oracle implicitly rolled back, so no action is required. Otherwise examine PENDING_TRANS\$ to determine if ROLLBACK FORCE is required.

25426-25435: DBLINK Concentration Messages

ORA-25426: remote instance does not support shared dblinks

Cause: A shared DBLINK is being used to connect to a remote instance that does not support this feature because it is an older version.

Action: Use a normal DBLINK if you need to connect to this instance.

26000-26099: Direct Path Load Messages

ORA-26000: partition load specified but table *name* is not partitioned

Cause: The Loader control file contains a PARTITION clause but the table being loaded is not partitioned.

Action: Remove the partition specification from the SQL*Loader control file and retry the load.

ORA-26001: index *name* specified in SORTED INDEXES does not exist on table %s

Cause: A nonexistent index was specified in the SORTED INDEXES clause.

Action: Specify an existing index as a SORTED INDEX and retry the operation.

ORA-26002: table *name* has index defined upon it.

Cause: Parallel load was specified into a table which has an index defined on it.

Action: Do one of the following:

- drop index(es) defined on the table
- do not use parallel load
- use SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE option

ORA-26004: tables loaded through the direct path may not be clustered

Cause: An attempt was made to load a clustered table using the direct path.

Action: Retry the operation using the conventional path.

ORA-26007: for INSERT option, table must be empty. Error on table *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to use the INSERT option on a non-empty table.

Action: Empty the table from SQL*Plus, or use the REPLACE option.

ORA-26008: NOT NULL column *name* has a NULLIF clause

Cause: A column which is NOT NULL in the database has a SQL*Loader NULLIF clause on it.

Action: Remove the NULLIF clause in the SQL*Loader control file.

ORA-26009: NOT NULL column *name* has a DEFAULTIF clause which may evaluate to NULL

Cause: A column which is NOT NULL in the database has a SQL*Loader DEFAULTIF clause which may evaluate to NULL.

Action: Remove the DEFAULTIF clause in the SQL*Loader control file.

ORA-26010: column *name* in table *name* is NOT NULL and is not being loaded

Cause: A column which is NOT NULL in the database is not being loaded and will cause every row to be rejected.

Action: Load the column by specifying the NOT NULL column in the INTO TABLE clause in the SQL*Loader control file.

ORA-26011: tables loaded through the direct path may not be object tables

Cause: An attempt was made to load an object table using the direct path.

Action: Retry the operation using the conventional path.

ORA-26012: tables loaded through the direct path may not have object columns

Cause: User attempted to load a table with an object column using the direct path.

Action: Retry the operation using the conventional path.

ORA-26013: tables loaded through the direct path may not be nested

Cause: An attempt was made to load a nested table using the direct path.

Action: Retry the operation using the conventional path.

ORA-26014: tables loaded through the direct path may not have REF columns

Cause: An attempt was made to load a table with a REF column using the direct path.

Action: Retry the operation using the conventional path.

ORA-26015: tables loaded through the direct path may not have array columns

Cause: An attempt was made to load a table with an array column using the direct path.

Action: Retry the operation using the conventional path.

ORA-26016: record *name*: rejected - error on table *name*, partition *name*

Cause: The record indicated caused an ORACLE error on insert.

Action: Determine the ORACLE error and correct the record. The offending column(s) are not known.

ORA-26017: global indexes not allowed on direct path partition load, table *name*

Cause: Global indexes are defined on a table when direct path loading a single partition of the table.

Action: Remove the global index from the named table and retry the operation.

ORA-26018: column *name* in table *name* does not exist

Cause: The column specified in the loader control file does not exist.

Action: Ensure that the column exists and that you have privileges on it. Correct the loader control file if it is incorrect.

ORA-26019: column *name* in table *name* of type *name* not supported by direct path

Cause: The specified column of SQL column type *name* is not supported by the direct path loader.

Action: If the column is NULLable, remove it from the control file description. Then it will be loaded as a NULL.

ORA-26020: index *name.name* loaded successfully with *name* keys

Cause: Non-partitioned index information was successfully added to the log file.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

ORA-26021: index *name.name* partition *name* loaded successfully with *name* keys

Cause: Partitioned index information was successfully added to the loader log file.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

ORA-26022: index *name.name* was made unusable due to:

Cause: A non-partitioned index was made index unusable due to the error displayed in the accompanying error message.

Action: Depending on the error, either rebuild the index, or drop and re-create it.

ORA-26023: index *name.name* partition *name* was made unusable due to:

Cause: A partition of a partitioned index was made index unusable due to error displayed in the accompanying error message.

Action: Depending on the error, either rebuild the index partition, or drop and re-create the entire index.

ORA-26024: SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES requested and index segment was initially unusable

Cause: The SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES option was specified and the index segment was in an unusable state prior to the beginning of the load.

Action: This is an informational message only. You will need to do one of the following: rebuild the index or index partition re-create the index

ORA-26025: SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE option requested

Cause: A request was made that index maintenance be skipped on a direct path load.

Action: The listed index was put into Index Unusable state due to a request that index maintenance be skipped. You will need to do one of the following:

- rebuild the index or index partition
- re-create the index

ORA-26026: unique index *name.name* initially in unusable state

Cause: A unique index is in IU state (a unique index cannot have index maintenance skipped by using the SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES option).

Action: Either rebuild the index or index partition, or use SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE if the client is SQL*Loader.

ORA-26027: unique index *name.name* partition *name* initially in unusable state

Cause: A partition of a unique index is in IU state (a unique index cannot have index maintenance skipped by using the SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES option).

Action: Either rebuild the index or index partition, or use SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE if the client is SQL*Loader.

ORA-26028: index *name.name* initially in unusable state

Cause: An index is in IU state prior to the beginning of a direct path load, it cannot be maintained by the loader.

Action: Either rebuild the index, re-create the index, or use either SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES or SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE (Sql*Loader only).

ORA-26029: index *.name* partition *name* initially in unusable state

Cause: A partition of an index is in IU state prior to the beginning of a direct path load; it cannot be maintained by the loader.

Action: Either rebuild the index partition, re-create the index, or use either SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES or SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE (Sql*Loader only).

ORA-26030: index *name.name* had *name* partitions made unusable due to:

Cause: A logical index error occurred on a partitioned index which affected one or more index partitions, which are listed in an accompanying error message.

Action: The affected index partitions will have to be re-built, or, the entire index dropped and re-created.

ORA-26031: index maintenance error, the load cannot continue

Cause: A index error occurred during the index maintenance phase of a direct path load. The load cannot continue. See the accompanying error message.

Action: See the accompanying error message for more information.

ORA-26032: index *name.name* loading aborted after *name* keys

Cause: An index error occurred during direct-load of an index-organized table. Loading had to be aborted. No rows were loaded.

Action: Check the key just following the number of keys mentioned above. This key caused the index problem mentioned in an earlier message.

26100-26110: Tablespace-relative DBA Errors

ORA-26100: unused error

Cause: This error is not used.

Action: No action required.

ORA-26101: tablespace # in file header is %s rather than %s for file %s

Cause: The tablespace number in the file header is inconsistent with the tablespace number in the control file.

Action: Check if the control file has been migrated correctly. Retry with the correct control file and data file.

ORA-26102: relative file # in file header is %s rather than %s for file %s

Cause: The relative file number in the file header is inconsistent with the relative file number in the control file.

Action: Check if the control file has been migrated correctly. Retry with the correct control file and data file.

ORA-26103: V6 or V7 data file used to create control file

Cause: The file header of the referenced file is in V6 or V7 format.

Action: Either remove the file from the CREATE CONTROL FILE command, or somehow migrate the file header to V8 format.

26500-26999: Replication

This section lists messages generated by replication.

ORA-26500: error on caching *name.name*

Cause: Attempt to cache the replication information which is unavailable in the catalog for the object.

Action: Use DBMS_REPUTIL.SYNC_UP_REP to validate the replication catalog.

ORA-26501: RepAPI operation failure

Cause: An external RepAPI operation failed.

Action: Consult detail error message.

ORA-26502: error resignal

Cause: An internal service failed and signalled an error.

Action: Consult the detailed error message which accompanies this one.

ORA-26503: internal RepAPI operation failure on object *name.name*

Cause: An unexpected internal RepAPI failure was detected.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-26504: operation not implemented

Cause: The caller requested a RepAPI operation that was not implemented.

Action: Do not issue this call.

ORA-26505: unexpected internal NULL

Cause: An internal buffer control structure was NULL.

Action: Verify that sufficient memory resources are available to RepAPI.

ORA-26506: NULL global context

Cause: An internal buffer control structure was NULL.

Action: Verify that sufficient memory resources are available to RepAPI.

ORA-26507: NULL master connection

Cause: The master connection handle was or became invalid.

Action: Verify that the master connection is valid. Then retry the operation.

ORA-26508: NULL snapshot connection

Cause: The client connection handle was or became invalid.

Action: Verify that the client connection is valid.

ORA-26509: NULL snapshot control structure

Cause: An internal snapshot control structure could not be obtained.

Action: Check that the owner and users provided are correct.

ORA-26510: snapshot name: *name* is greater than max. allowed length of *num* bytes

Cause: The specified snapshot name was too long.

Action: Shorten the snapshot name.

ORA-26511: master table *name.name* not found

Cause: A RepAPI operation was attempted against a non-existent or invalid master table.

Action: Verify that the master table object exists.

ORA-26512: error pushing transaction to DEF\$ERROR

Cause: An unexpected error occurred while sending an DEF\$ERROR RPC to the master site.

Action: Verify that the DBMS_DEFER package is valid and executable by the RepAPI client. Contact the local or master site administrator, if necessary.

ORA-26513: push error: master proc. *name\$RP.name* failed for trans:*name* seq:*name*

Cause: A conflict/error occurred at the master site while executing a \$RP.rep_insert(), rep_update(), or rep_delete() function which was not handled by conflict resolution logic at the master.

Action: Notify master site system administrator or DBA.

ORA-26514: object *name.name* not found

Cause: The specified object was expected but not found.

Action: Verify that the specified object exists and is valid.

ORA-26515: no master log available for *name.name*

Cause: The specified master log was not found or available for the named table.

Action: Create the master log at the master site or correct any problems that may exist with the log.

ORA-26516: no push transaction acknowledgment

Cause: RepAPI was unable to confirm that the last pushed transaction was successfully committed by the master site.

Action: Verify that the communications link between the local site and the master site is still valid. If the transaction has not been committed at the master, repush the transaction.

ORA-26517: snapshot control entry for *name.name* was not found

Cause: The specified snapshot catalog control record was not found.

Action: Verify that the local snapshot catalog is valid and that the local snapshot is properly defined.

ORA-26518: push queue synchronization error detected

Cause: Client tried to repush a transaction has already been committed at the master site. A common cause of this problem is an error at the local site in initializing or updating the local site transaction sequence mechanism.

Action: Verify that transaction data that RepAPI was attempting to repush to the master site exists at the master table and is valid and consistent with the local site. If this error occurs, redundantly identified transactions are ignored and then purged from the local updatable snapshot logs. Check that the local site is correctly assigning new transaction IDs and is not accidentally generating non-unique values.

ORA-26519: no memory available to allocate

Cause: There was no memory left for the RepAPI process. This error may occur when RepAPI is trying to allocate a new table buffer area.

Action: Shutdown one or more local applications to attempt to free heap memory and retry the RepAPI operation.

ORA-26520: internal memory failure

Cause: An internal memory error was detected.

Action: Check if other errors have occurred or determine if any local application may have corrupted the memory subsystem.

ORA-26521: RPC initialization error

Cause: An error occurred during the initialization of a PL/SQL RPC.

Action: Verify that the procedure to be invoked exists and is valid at the master site and is executable by the RepAPI user.

ORA-26522: RPC execution error

Cause: An error occurred during the execution of a PL/SQL RPC.

Action: Check the error messages from the remote procedure and fix any remote site problems that may be preventing the execution of the invoked RPC.

ORA-26523: RPC termination error

Cause: An error occurred during the termination of a PL/SQL RPC. This is usually caused by master site being unable to close an opened cursor or if RepAPI cannot deallocate internal memory.

Action: Fix any server side problems first, determine if the RepAPI memory subsystem has been corrupted.

ORA-26524: NLS subsystem initialization failure for product=*name*, facility=*name*

Cause: The NLS product/facility error message file could not be located or properly initialized.

Action: Check that the error message directory and file(s) have been properly installed.

ORA-26525: session connection attempt failed for *name* (@*name*)

Cause: A connection could not be established to the specified database using the provided connection string.

Action: Check that the user, password, connect string, names services, network, and any remote site listener process are properly installed and working.

ORA-26526: snapshot SQL DDL parse/expansion failed for *name.name*

Cause: The client SQL snapshot definition query could not be properly parsed by the master Oracle site.

Action: Check that snapshot DDL SQL is compatible with the currently connected version of Oracle and does not violate any of the RepAPI SQL limitations or restrictions.

ORA-26527: local store callback init phase failed for *name.name*

Cause: The client callback failed during its INIT phase for the named object.

Action: Verify that the objects referenced by the client callback exist and are valid. Refer to the vendor-specific callback error code reference to diagnose the local problem. Record all error states and notify Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-26528: local store callback proc phase failed for *name.name*

Cause: The client callback failed during its PROC phase for the named object.

Action: Refer to the vendor-specific callback error code reference to diagnose the local problem. Record all error state and notify Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-26529: local store callback term phase failed for *name.name*

Cause: The client callback failed during its TERM phase for the named object.

Action: Refer to the vendor-specific callback error code reference to diagnose the local problem. Record all error state and notify Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-26530: unable to build snapshot refresh control list

Cause: The snapshot control list could not be constructed. This is generally the result of an error while accessing the local snapshot catalog.

Action: Verify that the named snapshot(s) are properly defined and valid. Then retry the operation

ORA-26531: replication parallel push failure recovery test event

Cause: N/A.

Action: Event used to simulate site failure for parallel push testing.

ORA-26532: replication parallel push simulated site failure

Cause: A parallel push executed with the event ORA-26531 enabled raises this error to simulation failure of network or destination site.

Action: Do not enable the event for normal operation.

ORA-26534: collision: tranID *num* ignored and purged

Cause: A transaction that was pushed had a transaction ID that collided with a transaction that was previously pushed and committed at the master site.

Action: See the Action section for E_QUEUESYNC (ORA-26518).

ORA-26535: num byte row cache insufficient for table with rowsize=*num*

Cause: A transaction that was pushed had a transaction ID that collided with a transaction that was previously pushed and committed at the master site.

Action: Increase the RepAPI row buffer size or reduce the width of the replicated tables.

ORA-26536: refresh was aborted because of conflicts caused by deferred transactions

Cause: There are outstanding conflicts logged in the DEFERROR table at the snapshot's master site.

Action: Do one of the following:

- Resolve the conflicts in the master DEFERROR table and refresh again after the table is empty.
- Refresh with REFRESH_AFTER_ERRORS, even if there are conflicts in the master site's DEFERROR table. If you proceed even with existing conflicts,

an updatable snapshot's changes could appear to be temporarily lost. A refresh that succeeds after the conflicts are resolved should restore the changes.

ORA-26563: renaming this table is not allowed

Cause: An attempt was made to rename a replicated table, an updatable snapshot table, or the master table of a snapshot for which a snapshot log has been created.

Action: If desired, unregister the replicated table with `DBMS_REPCAT.DROP_MASTER_REPOBJECT`, or use the recommended procedure to rename the master table of a snapshot.

ORA-26564: %s argument is not of specified type

Cause: The passed type of the given argument number does not match the type of the argument in the stored arguments.

Action: Invoke the correct type procedure (that is, `GET_XXX_ARG`).

ORA-26565: call to <type>_ARG made before calling DBMS_DEFER.CALL

Cause: An attempt was made to invoke the `<type>_ARG` procedure before starting a deferred call.

Action: Invoke the needed procedures in the correct order.

ORA-26566: could not open connect to *name*

Cause: Failed to open connection using given `DBLINK`.

Action: Make sure that the `DBLINK` is valid and remote m/c is up.

27000-27299: Unix Messages

ORA-27000: skgfpini: failed to initialize storage subsystem (SBT) layer

Cause: `sbtinit` returned an error, additional information indicates error.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27001: unsupported device type

Cause: The specified device type is not supported on this platform.

Action: Verify `V$BACKUP_DEVICE` for supported device types.

ORA-27002: function called with invalid device structure

Cause: This is an internal error. Additional information indicates which function encountered error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27003: cannot open file on device allocated with NOIO option

Cause: This is an internal error. A file is being created/retrieved on a device allocated with NOIO option. Additional information indicates which function encountered error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27004: invalid blocksize specified

Cause: This is an internal error. Blocksize specified is incorrect for the device on which file is being created. Additional information indicates blocksize specified, and the function that encountered the error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27005: cannot open file for async I/O on device not supporting async

Cause: This is an internal error. A file is being opened for async I/O on a device that does not support async I/O. Additional information indicates which function encountered error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27006: sbtremove returned error

Cause: Additional information indicates error returned by sbtremove, and the function that encountered the error.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27007: failed to open file

Cause: sbtopen returned error. Additional information indicates error returned from sbtopen, and the function that encountered the error.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27008: function called with invalid file structure

Cause: This is an internal error. Additional information indicates which function encountered error

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27009: skgfwrt: cannot write to file opened for read

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27010: skgfwrt: write to file failed

Cause: sbtwrite returned error. Additional information indicates error returned from sbtwrite.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27011: skgfrd: cannot read from file opened for write

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27012: skgfrd: read from file failed

Cause: sbtread returned error. Additional information indicates error returned from sbtread.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27013: skgfqdel: cannot delete an open file

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27014: skgfpini: translation error while expanding SS_UDMPDIR

Cause: Failure of sltln in skgfpini.

Action: Examine additional return error for more information.

ORA-27015: skgfcls: failed to close the file

Cause: sbtclose returned error. Additional information indicates error returned from sbtclose.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27016: skgfcls: sbtinfo returned error

Cause: Additional information indicates error returned from sbtinfo.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly.

ORA-27017: skgfcls: media handle returned by sbtinfo exceeds max length(SSTMXQMH)

Cause: Media handle string length exceeds SSTMXQMH.

Action: Verify that vendor's storage subsystem product is operating correctly, and that the platform limit (SSTMXQMH) is at least 64 (the limit specified for sbtinfo). Additional information indicates the media handle string length returned by sbtinfo, and the limit (SSTMXQMH).

ORA-27018: skgfidev: blocksize in device parms must be multiple of SSTKBLCK

Cause: User specified a blocking factor that is not a multiple of SSTKBLCK.

Action: Additional information indicates the blocking factor provided by user and the value of SSTKBLCK. Specify a value that is a multiple of SSTKBLCK.

ORA-27019: tape filename length exceeds limit (SBTOPMXF)

Cause: Length of tape filename provided to sequential I/O OSD functions is too long.

Action: Additional information indicates in which function this error is encountered, the length of filename provided, and the limit on filename.

ORA-27020: named devices not supported

Cause: The platform or the specified device type does not support named devices.

Action: Do not specify device name or use a device type that supports named devices. Use V\$BACKUP_DEVICE view to find what device types and names (if any) are available.

ORA-27021: sequential file handle must be specified

Cause: The filename which will be passed to sbtopen was not specified.

Action: Specify a filename and continue. If this is a backup set being created via Recovery Manager, use the 'format' option to specify the backup piece handle name.

ORA-27031: mirror resilvering functions not supported

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27032: skgfrpini: failed to obtain file size limit

Cause: getrlimit system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27033: skgfrpini: failed to obtain file size limit

Cause: ulimit system call returned an error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27034: skgfrcre: maximum length of ORACLE_SID exceeded

Cause: Too many characters in the ORACLE_SID string.

Action: Rename the ORACLE_SID to a string of up to the maximum number of characters specified for system.

ORA-27035: logical block size is invalid

Cause: Logical block size for oracle files must be a multiple of the physical block size, and must be less than the maximum.

Action: Block size specified is returned as additional information. Verify init.ora parameters. Additional information also indicates which function encountered the error.

ORA-27036: translation error, unable to expand file name

Cause: Additional information indicates sltn/slnrm error, and also indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine additional information.

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Cause: Stat system call returned an error. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27038: skgfcrcr: file exists

Cause: Trying to create a database file, but file by that name already exists.

Action: Verify that name is correct. Specify reuse if necessary.

ORA-27039: create file failed, file size limit reached

Cause: An attempt was made to create a file that exceeds the process's file size limit. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Raise the file size limit.

ORA-27040: skgfcrcr: create error, unable to create file

Cause: Create system call returned an error. Failure to create file.

Action: Verify filename and permissions.

ORA-27041: unable to open file

Cause: Open system call returned an error. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27042: skgfcrcr: unable to seek to and write the last block

Cause: An attempt was made to seek and write the last block in file. Possibly, there is a shortage of space on device.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27043: unable to seek to beginning of file

Cause: Seek system call failed. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27044: unable to write the header block of file

Cause: Write system call failed. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27045: unable to close the file

Cause: Close system call failed. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27046: file size is not a multiple of logical block size

Cause: File size as indicated by stat is not correct. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Verify that the file has not been overwritten or truncated.

ORA-27047: unable to read the header block of file

Cause: Read system call failed. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27048: skgfifi: file header information is invalid

Cause: Possibly trying to use a non-database file as a database file.

Action: Verify that file is a database file.

ORA-27049: unable to seek to and read the last block

Cause: An attempt was made to seek to and read the last block in file. Additional information indicates which function encountered error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27050: function called with invalid FIB/IOV structure

Cause: This is an internal error. Additional information indicates which function encountered error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27051: I/O error (simulated, not real)

Cause: This is just a simulated error (not a real one). Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: None.

ORA-27052: unable to flush file data

Cause: fsync system call returned error. Additional information indicates which function encountered the error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27053: skgfifi: blocksize in file header not a multiple of logical block size

Cause: The logical block size is invalid. Additional information indicates the logical block size and the blocksize in the file header.

Action: Use a different logical block size, or do not reuse file.

ORA-27056: skgfrdel: could not delete file

Cause: Unlink system call returned error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27057: skgfask: cannot perform async I/O to file

Cause: This is an internal error. Query is being asked about async vector I/O when the file does not support async I/O.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27058: skgfask: question parameter is invalid

Cause: This is an internal error. Invalid query is being asked.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27059: skgfrsz: could not reduce file size

Cause: ftruncate system call returned error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27060: skgfofi: could not set close-on-exec bit on file

Cause:fcntl system call returned error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27061: skgfospo: waiting for async I/Os failed

Cause: aiowait function returned error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27062: skgfospo: could not find pending async I/Os

Cause: This is an internal error. There should have been some async I/Os in the system, but a blocking aiowait indicates that there are no more I/Os.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27063: skgfospo: number of bytes read/written is incorrect

Cause: The number of bytes read/written as returned by aiowait does not match the original number. Additional information indicates both these numbers.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27064: skgfdisp: cannot perform async I/O to file

Cause: This is an internal error. Asked to perform async I/O when IOV indicates that it cannot be performed on the file.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27065: skgfdisp: cannot perform async vector I/O to file

Cause: This is an internal error. Asked to perform async vector I/O when it cannot be performed on the file.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27066: skgfdisp: number of buffers in vector I/O exceeds maximum

Cause: This is an internal error. Number of buffers in vector I/O exceeds maximum allowed by the OSD. Additional information indicates both these numbers.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27067: skgfdisp: size of buffer is invalid

Cause: This is an internal error. Buffer size is either 0, greater than SSTIOMAX, or not a multiple of logical block size. Additional information indicates where in function the error was encountered and the buffer size.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27068: skgfdisp: buffer is not aligned properly

Cause: This is an internal error. Buffer is not aligned to SSIOALIGN boundary. Additional information indicates where in function the error was encountered and the buffer pointer.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27069: skgfdisp: attempt to do I/O beyond the range of the file

Cause: This is an internal error. The range of blocks being read or written is outside the range of the file. Additional information indicates the starting block number, number of blocks in I/O, and the last valid block in the file.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27070: skgfdisp: async read/write failed

Cause: aioread/aiowrite system call returned error. Additional information indicates starting block number of I/O.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27071: skgfdisp: unable to seek to desired position in file

Cause: lseek system call returned error. Additional information indicates block number in file to which seek was attempted.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27072: skgfdisp: I/O error

Cause: Read/write/readv/writev system call returned error. Additional information indicates starting block number of I/O.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27073: skgfcfi: async I/Os remaining to be dequeued for this file

Cause: This is an internal error. The file is being closed, but not all async I/Os to the file have been dequeued. Additional information indicates number of I/Os pending on the file.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27074: skgfrofl: unable to determine limit for open files

Cause: getrlimit system call returned error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27075: skgfrofl: SSTMOFRC constant too large

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27076: skgfrofl: unable to set limit for open files

Cause: setrlimit system call returned error.

Action: Examine errno.

ORA-27077: skgfofi: too many files open

Cause: This is an internal error. The number of files opened through skgfofi has reached the limit.

Action: Look for trace file, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27100: shared memory realm already exists

Cause: An attempt was made to either start duplicate instances, or to restart an instance that had not been properly shut down.

Action: Use a different instance name, or cleanup the failed instance's SGA.

ORA-27101: shared memory realm does not exist

Cause: Unable to locate shared memory realm.

Action: Verify that the realm is accessible.

ORA-27102: out of memory

Cause: Out of memory.

Action: Consult the trace file for details.

ORA-27103: internal error

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: contact Oracle support.

ORA-27120: unable to removed shared memory segment

Cause: A call to shmctl() failed.

Action: Check permissions on segment, then contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27121: unable to determine size of shared memory segment

Cause: A call to shmctl() failed.

Action: Check permissions on segment, then contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27122: unable to protect memory

Cause: A call to `mprotect()` call failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27123: unable to attach to shared memory segment

Cause: A call to `shmat()` call failed.

Action: Check permissions on segment, then contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27124: unable to detach from shared memory segment

Cause: A call to `shmdt()` failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27125: unable to create shared memory segment

Cause: A call to `shmget()` failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27126: unable to lock shared memory segment in core

Cause: Insufficient privileges to lock shared memory segment in core.

Action: Make sure process is running with necessary privileges.

ORA-27127: unable to unlock shared memory segment

Cause: Insufficient privileges to unlock shared memory segment.

Action: Make sure process is running with necessary privileges.

ORA-27128: unable to determine pagesize

Cause: A call to `sysconf()` failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27141: invalid process ID

Cause: Process operation attempted using invalid process ID.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27142: could not create new process

Cause: OS system call.

Action: Examine `errno`, and if possible increase the number of processes.

ORA-27143: OS system call failure

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27144: attempt to kill process failed

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27145: insufficient resources for requested number of processes

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27146: post/wait initialization failed

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27147: post/wait reset failed

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27148: spawn wait error

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27149: assignment out of range

Cause: Internal error, requested conversion too large for type.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27150: attempt to notify process of pending oradebug call failed

Cause: OS system call.

Action: Examine errno, contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27151: buffer not large enough to hold process ID string

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27152: attempt to post process failed

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27153: wait operation failed

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27154: post/wait create failed

Cause: This is an internal error. Multiple post/wait creates attempted simultaneously.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27155: could not execute file

Cause: OS system call failed.

Action: Examine errno, and contact Oracle Support.

ORA-27156: request for process information failed

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Support.

The messages for this topic are described elsewhere in the *Oracle8 Error Messages, Release 8.0.3* error message set.

27500-27650: IPC Messages

ORA-27500: inter-instance IPC error

Cause: Most likely OS system call error.

Action: Check extra information and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27501: IPC error creating a port

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27502: IPC error setting up signal handler

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27504: IPC error querying network address of a port

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27505: IPC error destroying a port

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27506: IPC error connecting to a port

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27507: IPC error disconnecting from a port

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27508: IPC error sending a message

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27509: IPC error receiving a message

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27510: IPC error waiting for a request to complete

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27512: IPC error posting a process

Cause: OS system call error.

Action: Check errno and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-27528: cannot allocate communication buffers of zero size

Cause: Client tried to allocate a zero length message.

Action: Refer to kgxp.h for information on the usage of kgxpval0).

ORA-27529: cannot allocate zero sized communication buffers

Cause: Client tried to allocate a zero length message.

Action: Refer to kgxp.h for information on the usage of kgxpval0).

ORA-27530: cannot deallocate pointer to NULL memory

Cause: Client passed in a NULL pointer for deallocation.

Action: Refer to kgxp.h for information on the usage of kgxpvfre0).

ORA-27531: cannot destroy invalid port

Cause: The specified port is invalid.

Action: Recreate the port.

ORA-27532: IPC global name service is not supported

Cause: The global name service used by KGXP is not supported.

Action: Either use a different name service, or abort the current process/thread.

ORA-27533: trying to destroy invalid connection identifier

Cause: The connection identifier passed in is invalid.

Action: Check the connection identifier, or abort the process/thread.

ORA-27534: cannot send unaligned message

Cause: The message that was sent is not aligned on the required boundaries.

Action: Use the KGXPALSZ() macro to get the alignment size of messages, and align all messages on this boundary.

ORA-27535: exceeded the maximum vectored message size

Cause: An attempt was made to send a vectored message that exceeds the maximum vector size.

Action: Use a smaller vector size.

ORA-27536: multicast message is not aligned on the correct boundary

Cause: The message to multi-cast was not aligned on the proper boundary.

Action: Align the message appropriately.

ORA-27537: cannot receive messages into unaligned buffers

Cause: The message that was posted for receive is not aligned on the required boundary.

Action: Use the KGXPALSZ() macro to get the alignment size of messages, and align all messages on this boundary.

ORA-27538: failed to added accept handle to the free pool

Cause: Could not add an accept handle to the free pool.

Action: Exit the process.

ORA-27539: accept handle free pool is empty. Cannot accept new connections

Cause: The free pool of accept handles is empty.

Action: Add accept handles to the free pool.

ORA-27540: no more communication channels can be created for process/thread. Already at maximum

Cause: The maximum communication channels that were specified are already in use for this process/thread.

Action: Destroy connections which are not needed.

ORA-27541: fatal error trying to connect to remote port

Cause: Either the remote address was not valid, or the process was faulty.

Action: Destroy all connections, and try to re-establish them.

ORA-27542: failed trying to queue up accept handles

Cause: The OSD would not allow KGXP to queue up the storage necessary to accept new incoming connections.

Action: Check the parameters, if they are OK, then abort the process.

ORA-27543: cannot cancel an outstanding request

Cause: The OSD could not cancel an outstanding request immediately.

Action: Shutdown all connections and abort the process.

ORA-27544: memory mapped communication is not supported

Cause: The platform does not support memory communication.

Action: Use the default send/receive.

ORA-28000: the account is locked

Cause: Either the wrong password was entered the maximum number of times specified by the profile parameter `FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS`, or else the DBA has locked the account.

Action: Wait for `PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME` or contact the DBA.

28000-28499: Security-Related Messages

For more security messages, see *28750-29249: Security Server Messages* on page -414.

ORA-28001: the password has expired

Cause: The user's account has expired and the password needs to be changed.

Action: Change the password or contact the DBA.

ORA-28002: the password will expire within *num* days

Cause: The user's account is about to about to expire and the password needs to be changed.

Action: Change the password or contact the DBA.

ORA-28003: password verification for the specified password failed

Cause: The new password did not meet the necessary complexity specifications and the PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION failed.

Action: Enter a different password. Contact the DBA to find out the rules for choosing the new password.

ORA-28004: invalid argument for function specified in PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION *name*

Cause: The password verification function did not have the required number and type of input/output arguments and/or the return argument.

Action: Check the Server Reference manual to find out the format of the password verification function.

ORA-28005: invalid logon flags

Cause: The logon flags were not properly set or else conflicting flags were set in making calls.

Action: Call the function with appropriate flags set.

ORA-28006: conflicting values for parameters *name* and *name*

Cause: The parameters PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME and PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX were both set. One parameter should be unlimited while other is set.

Action: Set the value of one parameter to UNLIMITED explicitly.

ORA-28007: the password cannot be reused

Cause: An attempt was made to reuse password after the specified number of days or after the specified number of password changes.

Action: Try the password that has not been used for the specified number of days or the specified number of password changes. Refer to the password parameters in the CREATE PROFILE statement.

ORA-28008: cannot authenticate user; password cannot be changed

Cause: The old password that was supplied is wrong. Authentication cannot proceed using the old password.

Action: Supply the correct old password for authentication and retry the operation.

ORA-28009: connection to SYS should be as SYSDBA or SYSOPER

Cause: CONNECT SYS/<password> ORA-is no longer a valid syntax.

Action: Try CONNECT SYS/<password> ORA-AS SYSDBA or CONNECT SYS/<password>ORA-AS SYSOPER.

ORA-28010: cannot expire external or global accounts

Cause: If a user account is created as IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY, or IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY, this account cannot be expired.

Action: Try to expire the password of the user that has database password.

ORA-28020: IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY already specified

Cause: The IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY clause was specified twice.

Action: Use only one IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY clause.

ORA-28021: cannot grant global roles

Cause: A role granted was IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY. Global roles can only be granted via a central authority for the domain.

Action: Use ALTER ROLE to change the type of role (from IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY to other, such as IDENTIFIED BY password), or allocate it to a global user via the central authority.

ORA-28022: cannot grant external roles to global user or role

Cause: A role granted was IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY. External roles cannot be granted to global users or global roles.

Action: Use ALTER ROLE to change the type of the role being granted (from IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY to other, such as IDENTIFIED BY password), or use ALTER ROLE or ALTER USER to change the type of the user or role that is the grantee.

ORA-28023: must revoke grants of this role to other user(s) first

Cause: The role altered to IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY was granted to one or more other users and/or roles. Global roles cannot be granted to any user or role.

Action: Use REVOKE to revoke the role from other users or roles first.

ORA-28024: must revoke grants of external roles to this role/user

Cause: The user or role altered to IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY has external roles directly granted - these must be revoked, since external roles cannot be granted to global users or roles.

Action: Use REVOKE to revoke the external roles from the user or role to be ALTERed.

ORA-28025: missing or null external name

Cause: The IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY AS or IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY AS clause was specified with a valid external name.

Action: Provide a valid external name.

ORA-28026: user with same external name already exists

Cause: The external name specified for the user being created or altered already exists for another user.

Action: External names must be unique among users. Specify another.

ORA-28027: privileged database links may be used by global users

Cause: Only users IDENTIFIED GLOBALLY may use a privileged database link.

Action: Either change the user to a global user or try to use a different database link.

ORA-28028: could not authenticate remote server

Cause: During the course of opening a privileged database link, the remote server was not securely identified using the network security service. Additional errors should follow.

Action: Consult the network security service documentation on how to properly configure the remote server.

ORA-28029: could not authorize remote server for user *name*

Cause: During the course of opening a privileged database link, the remote server was found to lack the necessary authorizations to connect as the current global user. This may be because the server was not authorized by the network security service. Or it may be because the local server is restricting access by the remote server using the DBMS_SECURITY_DOMAINS_ADMIN package.

Action: Grant the remote server the proper authorization to connect as the given global user, and check that the local server is not restricting access.

28500-28549: Heterogeneous Services Messages

These messages can be returned by the Heterogeneous Services feature.

ORA-28500: connection from ORACLE to a non-Oracle system returned this message:

Cause: The cause is explained in the forwarded message.

Action: See the non-Oracle system's documentation of the forwarded message.

ORA-28501: communication error on heterogeneous database link

Cause: An unexpected communication failure occurred on a heterogeneous database link to a non-Oracle system. The message above will be followed by a second message generated by the connected non-Oracle system.

Action: See the documentation for the non-Oracle system for an explanation of the second error message.

ORA-28502: internal communication error on heterogeneous database link

Cause: A communication error internal to ORACLE's heterogeneous services has occurred. This should normally not occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28503: bind value cannot be translated into SQL text for non-Oracle system

Cause: There are two possible causes. Either:

- the non-Oracle system connected on a heterogeneous database link does not support binds
- binds have been disabled with the RESOLVE_BINDS initialization parameter.

Action: Enable binds by setting the RESOLVE_BINDS initialization parameter to TRUE, or try to transform your SQL statement so that it does not use bind variables.

ORA-28504: ROWID not found in rowid cache for heterogeneous database link

Cause: The rowid cache for Heterogeneous Services holds no entry that corresponds to the specified ROWID. Possibly the ROWID entry was overwritten in the rowid cache.

Action: Enlarge the Heterogeneous Services ROWID cache size by increasing the value of the initialization parameter ROWID_CACHE_SIZE.

ORA-28505: unable to get non-Oracle system capabilities from *name*

Cause: ORACLE was unable to retrieve capability information for the non-Oracle system connected through a heterogeneous database link. This capability information should be stored in data dictionary tables viewable with the HS_CLASS_CAPS data dictionary view.

Action: Verify that AGENT_ID and FDS_ID are set correctly in the Net8 service name definition used by the heterogeneous database link. The Net8 service name is defined in the TNSNAMES.ORA configuration file or in the Oracle Names Server. If these are correct, verify correct installation of Heterogeneous Services data dictionary information stored in dictionary tables viewable with the HS_CLASS_CAPS view.

ORA-28506: parse error in data dictionary translation for *name* stored in *name*

Cause: A reference to an ORACLE Data Dictionary table or view name on a heterogeneous database link to a non-Oracle system cannot be translated. The ORACLE Data Dictionary tables viewable with view HS_CLASS_DD contains invalid SQL for the data dictionary translation.

Action: Contact customer support of the agent vendor.

ORA-28507: error in DD table *name*, when processing Heterogeneous Services initialization parameters

Cause: Initialization parameter table for the Heterogeneous Services does not exist, or its structure (number of columns or column types) is incorrect.

Action: Verify correct installation of Heterogeneous Services' initialization parameter views, HS_CLASS_INIT and HS_INST_INIT. If these are not available, make sure you ran the script CATHO.SQL in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

ORA-28508: invalid value *name* for Heterogeneous Services initialization parameter *name*

Cause: The value of the named Heterogeneous Services initialization parameter, as stored in the Oracle data dictionary, is not valid.

Action: Check Heterogeneous Services documentation to determine acceptable values and update that parameter in HS_INST_INIT using the procedures in the DBMS_HS package.

ORA-28509: unable to establish a connection to non-Oracle system

Cause: Initialization of a database link to a non-Oracle system failed to connect to the Heterogeneous Services agent process for this non-Oracle system.

Action

Check the Net8 service name definition in the following places:

- in the USING clause of the CREATE DATABASE LINK statement
- in the TNSNAMES.ORA file
- in the Oracle Names Server

Possible reasons for name mismatches are:

- The USING clause in the CREATE DATABASE LINK statement has to match the service name defined in TNSNAMES.ORA or in the Oracle Names Server
- The service name definition to connect to a non-Oracle system, requires additional Heterogeneous Services information. This information is agent specific. Please see the agent's Installation and User's Guide for more information.
- The protocol-specific information in the service name definition must match the protocol-specific definition of the listener.
- The SID=<name> in the service name definition (TNSNAMES.ORA file or in Oracle Names Server) must match the value in the LISTENER.ORA file for the responding listener.

ORA-28510: heterogeneous database link initialization failed

Cause: Initialization of a heterogeneous database link to a non-Oracle system failed due to an error identified by the agent for this non-Oracle system.

Action: Make sure the non-Oracle system is up and running and that all of the environment and initialization values for the agent are set correctly.

ORA-28511: lost RPC connection to heterogeneous remote agent using SID=*num*

Cause: A fatal error occurred in one of the following:

- the connection between the ORACLE server and the agent
- the heterogeneous services remote agent itself
- the connection to the non-Oracle system.

This error occurred after communication had been established successfully.

Action: Check first for network problems and remote host crashes. Most likely this is problem in the agent software. Contact a customer support representative of the agent vendor

ORA-28512: error while retrieving heterogeneous DD translation information from *name*

Cause: Either the data dictionary transparency table does not exist, or its structure (number of columns or column types) is incorrect.

Action: Verify that AGENT_ID and FDS_ID, referenced by the database link definition, are set correctly in the Net8 service name definition. If these are correct, verify that the Heterogeneous Services data dictionary was installed correctly. If the Heterogeneous Services data dictionary is not installed, execute the CATHO.SQL script in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

ORA-28513: internal error in heterogeneous remote agent

Cause: An internal error has occurred in the Oracle remote agent supporting a heterogeneous database link.

Action: Make a note of how the error was produced and contact the customer support representative of the agent vendor.

ORA-28514: heterogeneous database link initialization could not convert system date

Cause: The system date is not currently retrievable.

Action: Verify the system date.

ORA-28515: unable to get heterogeneous definitions from *name*

Cause: ORACLE was unable to retrieve definitions of distributed external procedures or remote libraries registered for the non-Oracle system instance, probably because the underlying data dictionary table does not exist or is malformed.

Action: Verify that AGENT_ID and FDS_ID are set correctly in the database link's connect parameters, or in the TNSNAMES.ORA entry referenced by the link definition. If these are correct, verify that the Heterogeneous Services data dictionary was installed correctly. If the Heterogeneous Services data dictionary is not installed, execute the CATHO.SQL script in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

ORA-28518: data dictionary translation has illegal translation type

Cause: This error can occur when running a script from the agent vendor to install the data dictionary information. A data dictionary translation specifies an illegal translation type code. Legal values are 'T' or 't' for 'translate', 'M' or 'm' for 'mimic'. Information on the exact data dictionary translation causing the error is written to a trace (.TRC) file for the ORACLE instance and to the ORACLE instance's alert log.

Action: Contact the customer support of the agent vendor.

ORA-28519: no heterogeneous data dictionary translations available

Cause: The ORACLE Server's data dictionary does not define data dictionary translations for the connected non-Oracle system. The connected agent does not enable self-registration (automatic data dictionary upload).

Action: Make sure you ran the script to load the heterogeneous service data dictionary with information specific for the non-Oracle system. This script is provided by the agent vendor. If the script is run and the error persists, contact the customer support representative of the agent vendor.

ORA-28520: error initializing data dictionary translations

Cause: ORACLE was unable to retrieve data dictionary translations for the non-Oracle system instance, probably because the underlying data dictionary table does not exist or is malformed.

Action: Verify that AGENT_ID and FDS_ID are set correctly in the Net8 service name definition, which is used in the database link definition. If these are correct, verify the following:

- The Heterogeneous Services data dictionary was installed correctly. If the Heterogeneous Services data dictionary is not installed, run the CATHO.SQL script in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.
- You executed the script to load the Heterogeneous Service data dictionary with information specific for the non-Oracle system. This script is provided by the agent vendor.

If both scripts are executed and the error persists, contact the customer support representative of the agent vendor.

ORA-28521: no heterogeneous capability information available

Cause: The ORACLE kernel's data dictionary does not contain capabilities for the connected non-Oracle system. The connected agent does not enable self-registration.

Action: Make sure the script to load the Heterogeneous Service data dictionary with information specific for the non-Oracle system was executed. This script is provided by the agent vendor. If the script is executed and the error persists, contact the customer support representative of the agent vendor.

ORA-28522: error initializing heterogeneous capabilities

Cause: An attempt to read capability definitions for a non-Oracle system from the ORACLE instance's data dictionary failed.

Action: Verify that AGENT_ID and FDS_ID are set correctly in the Net8 service name definition, which is used in the database link definition. If these are correct, verify

- The correct installation of Heterogeneous Services data dictionary. If the Heterogeneous Services data dictionary is not installed, execute the CATHO.SQL script in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.
- You executed the script to load the Heterogeneous Service data dictionary with information specific for the non-Oracle system. This script is provided by the agent vendor.

If the both scripts are run and the error persists, contact the customer support representative of the agent vendor.

ORA-28523: ORACLE and heterogeneous agent are incompatible versions

Cause: An operation on a database link attempted to connect to a non-Oracle system. The ORACLE instance and the remote agent process for the non-Oracle system are incompatible.

Action: Ask your DBA to confirm configuration of both the ORACLE instance and the agent. Additional information on the version incompatibility is logged in trace (.TRC) files, the ORACLE instance and the agent, and in the ORACLE instance's alert log. Check the Installation and User's Guide of your agent to find out what releases of the Oracle Server are supported.

ORA-28524: invalid max length specified for heterogeneous table column

Cause: Heterogeneous Services sets the maximum length of long columns to what the client defines. If the Heterogeneous Services receives a length that is not in the range of values it can handle, then this error will be signaled. This error normally should not be raised.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28525: unable to create Heterogeneous Services error message text

Cause: Incorrect arguments were passed into the error message creation routine. This error normally should not be raised.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28526: invalid describe information returned to Heterogeneous Services

Cause: The Heterogeneous Services received invalid describe information for a select list, bind list, or stored procedure from the Heterogeneous Services agent. This indicates a problem with the Heterogeneous Services' non-Oracle system agent.

Action: Contact customer support of the agent vendor.

ORA-28527: Heterogeneous Services datatype mapping error

Cause: Mappings between Oracle datatypes and non-Oracle system datatypes are stored in the capability table in the data dictionary. This error could be raised for one of these reasons:

- the Oracle datatype cannot be mapped onto a non-Oracle datatype system
- a non-Oracle system datatype cannot be mapped onto an Oracle datatype.

Action: Make sure that the script to load the heterogeneous service data dictionary was executed with information specific for the non-Oracle system. This script contains datatype capability information. This script is provided by the agent vendor. If the script is executed and the error persists, contact the customer support representative of the agent vendor.

ORA-28528: Heterogeneous Services datatype conversion error

Cause: The Heterogeneous Services was not able to convert a value from Oracle datatype to a value from the non-Oracle system datatype, or was not able to convert a value from the non-Oracle system datatype to an Oracle datatype. This could be due to one of the following reasons:

- overflow problems (in the case of numbers)
- length limitations (in the case of character strings)
- invalid values passed into the conversion routines

Action: Contact customer support of the agent vendor. If the problem is due to size discrepancies between Oracle and the non-Oracle system, it might not be possible to convert the value.

ORA-28529: invalid or missing parameter in Net8 service name definition

Cause: There was an invalid or missing Heterogeneous Services parameter in the Net8 service name definition stored in either the TNSNAMES.ORA file or in the Oracle Names server.

Action: Contact your DBA and make sure the information is correct and complete. The correct information that should be included in the Net8 service definition can be found in the agent's Installation and User's Guide.

ORA-28530: Heterogeneous Services initialization error

Cause: An error occurred when initializing the Heterogeneous Services. This should not normally happen.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28532: Heterogeneous Services SQL generation error

Cause: The Heterogeneous Services were not able to generate the SQL statement to be sent to the non-Oracle system. This is most likely due to incorrect settings in either the capability table or data dictionary translation table.

Action: The capability table and data dictionary table settings are controlled by the agent vendor and can be modified by the DBA. Contact your DBA and the agent vendor to get the correct capability and data dictionary settings installed.

ORA-28533: Heterogeneous Services coercion handling error

Cause: The Heterogeneous Services encountered an error in coercion handling. The Heterogeneous Services can, if the agent vendor so chooses, do some extra processing on SQL statements that contain implicit coercions or that contain coercion functions like TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, or TO_DATE. This functionality is controlled by some coercion related capabilities. This error will be signalled when the Heterogeneous Services encounters an error in one of these capability settings.

Action: The capability table settings are controlled by the agent vendor and can be modified by the DBA. Contact your DBA and agent vendor and get the correct set of capabilities installed.

ORA-28534: Heterogeneous Services preprocessing error

Cause: One of the things that the Heterogeneous Services can do is to preprocess parts of SQL statements that contain implicit coercions or calls to explicit coercion functions like TO_CHAR TO_NUMBER or TO_DATE. For example, it could convert a call to TO_DATE to a bind variable, pre-evaluate the TO_DATE function call and pass the resulting value to the non-Oracle system as the bind value. This behavior is controlled by some coercion related capabilities. If the capabilities are set incorrectly, the Heterogeneous Services could encounter errors when it attempts to do the preprocessing. If it does then this error will be signalled.

Action: The capability table settings are controlled by the agent vendor and can be modified by the DBA. Contact your DBA and agent vendor and get the correct set of capabilities installed.

ORA-28535: invalid Heterogeneous Services Context

Cause: The implementor of the agent has called one of the HS service routines with an invalid context parameter.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support or your agent vendor.

ORA-28550: passthrough SQL: cursor not found

Cause: The cursor passed by the function or procedure call is invalid.

Action: Use a cursor number returned by the API OPEN_CURSOR call.

ORA-28551: passthrough SQL: SQL parse error

Cause: An attempt was made to pass illegal SQL to the non-Oracle system.

Action: Ensure that the SQL supplied to the API parse call is accepted by the non-Oracle system.

ORA-28552: passthrough SQL: call flow error

Cause: An attempt was made to call a passthrough SQL function in an invalid order.

Action: Correct program flow by changing the order of API calls to match the flow described in the manual.

ORA-28553: passthrough SQL: API parameter error

Cause: Passthrough parse SQL API: invalid position. A parameter notating the position is out of range.

Action: Verify the parameter is in range with the number of bind variables or select list items.

ORA-28554: passthrough SQL: out of cursors

Cause: The allowed number of open cursors has been exceeded.

Action: Close open cursors by using Passthrough SQL API close call.

ORA-28555: passthrough SQL: required parameter missing or null

Cause: An attempt was made to pass a null value to a non-null parameter.

Action: Use a non-null value for the parameter.

ORA-28556: authorization insufficient to access table

Cause: A query attempted to access a table in the non-Oracle system that is either privileged or has privileged columns.

Action: Contact your DBA. The DBA can grant permission to access the privileged table or columns.

ORA-28557: name unknown for database link to non-Oracle system

Cause: When attempting to connect to a non-Oracle system through a Heterogeneous Services database link, the agent supporting this non-Oracle system failed to return FDS_CLASS_NAME and/or FDS_INST_NAME. ORACLE requires these names to configure the heterogeneous database link.

Action: Contact your DBA to check setup of the connection and the Heterogeneous Services agent.

ORA-28558: FDS_CONNECT_STRING undefined for non-Oracle system

Cause: A database link to a non-Oracle system had no FDS_CONNECT_STRING initialization parameter in the ORACLE data dictionary for Heterogeneous Services. Without this parameter the connection could not be completed.

Action: Contact your DBA to verify correct setup of an FDS_CONNECT_STRING entry in the ORACLE Heterogeneous Services data dictionary (see HS_ALL_INITS view in the Oracle8 Server Reference Manual). It might be necessary to use PL/SQL procedures in the SYS.DBMS_HS package to create or replace an entry for the connection's FDS_CLASS_NAME and FDS_INST_NAME.

ORA-28559: FDS_CLASS_NAME is *name*, FDS_INST_NAME is *name*

Cause: This message supplies supplementary information to assist diagnosis of an error reported in another message. FDS_CLASS_NAME and FDS_INST_NAME are used to access information in tables and views of the ORACLE data dictionary which direct operation of Heterogeneous Services on a database link to a non-Oracle Data Store.

Action: Use the FDS_CLASS_NAME and FDS_INST_NAME values to check ORACLE data dictionary contents when necessary to diagnose the cause of the associated error.

28575-28599: Untrusted and Distributed External Procedure Messages

ORA-28575: unable to open RPC connection to external procedure agent

Cause: Initialization of a network connection to the extproc agent did not succeed. This can be caused by network problems, incorrect listener configuration or incorrect transfer code.

Action: Check listener configuration in LISTENER.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA or Oracle Names Server.

ORA-28576: lost RPC connection to external procedure agent

Cause: A fatal error occurred in either an RPC network connection, the extproc agent, or the invoked 3GL after communication had been established successfully.

Action: First check the 3GL code you are invoking, and make sure there are no network problems. Most likely, the invoked "C" routine is terminating abnormally. If all components appear to be normal but the problem persists, this could be an internal logic error in the transfer code. Contact your customer support representative.

ORA-28577: argument *name* of external procedure *name* has unsupported datatype *name*

Cause: While transferring the external procedure arguments to the agent, an unsupported datatype was detected.

Action: Check your documentation for the supported datatypes of external procedure arguments.

ORA-28578: protocol error during callback from an external procedure

Cause: An internal protocol error occurred while trying to execute a callback to the Oracle Server from the user's 3GL routine.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28579: network error during callback from external procedure agent

Cause: An internal network error occurred while trying to execute a callback to the Oracle Server from the user's 3GL routine.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28580: recursive external procedures are not supported

Cause: A callback from within a user's 3GL routine resulted in the invocation of another external procedure.

Action: Make sure that the SQL executed in a callback does not directly call another external procedure, or indirectly results in another external procedure, for example, triggers calling external procedures, PL/SQL procedures calling external procedures, and so on.

ORA-28581: protocol error while executing recursive external procedure

Cause: An internal protocol error occurred while trying to execute an external procedure resulting from a callback in another external procedure.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28582: a direct connection to this agent is not allowed

Cause: A user or a tool tried to establish a direct connection to either an external procedure agent or a Heterogeneous Services agent, for example:

```
SVRMGR> CONNECT SCOTT/TIGER@NETWORK_ALIAS
```

This is not allowed.

Action: When executing the CONNECT statement take sure your database link or network alias is not pointing to a Heterogeneous Services agent or an external procedure agent.

28600-28620: Bitmap Indexes

ORA-28605: bitmap indexes cannot be reversed

Cause: An attempt was made to create a reverse bitmap index.

Action: This feature is not supported.

ORA-28611: bitmap index is corrupted - see trace file for diagnostics

Cause: Validate Index detected bitmap corruption in its argument index.

Action: Drop this bitmap index and create a new one.

28750-29249: Security Server Messages

For more security server messages, see *28000-28499: Security-Related Messages* on page -399.

ORA-28750: unknown error occurred

Cause: An Oracle Security Service error of unspecified type occurred.

Action: Contact your Oracle Worldwide Support representative. This error should not be visible to applications.

ORA-28751: memory allocation failed

Cause: The allocation of memory failed due to exhaustion of system memory.

Action: Terminate other processes to free up memory or add memory to the system.

ORA-28752: failed to initialize data source

Cause: The initialization of a data source failed.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact cause of the error. Frequently, this error is caused by the exhaustion of system resources.

ORA-28753: failed to terminate use of data source

Cause: The termination of the use of a data source failed.

Action: Enabled Net8 tracing to determine the exact cause of the error. The error may be caused by the corruption of memory or disk, among other things.

ORA-28755: object retrieval failed

Cause: There was a failure to retrieve subject information from a file or database.

Action: Check if the data source exists or check for the correct subject information.

ORA-28756: callback failed to allocate memory

Cause: A function supplied by the caller failed to allocate memory.

Action: This error could be due to system memory exhaustion.

ORA-28757: attempted to allocate 0 bytes of memory

Cause: Memory has been exhausted.

Action: This error could be due to system memory exhaustion.

ORA-28758: memory release failed

Cause: The release of memory fragment failed. This may be caused by corruption of memory either within the application or the Oracle Security Server library.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the reason why the operation failed.

ORA-28759: failed to open file

Cause: The opening of the specified file failed.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the name of the file that could not be opened and the reason.

ORA-28763: invalid parameter type

Cause: Possible error in parameter in SQLNET.ORA.

Action: Check the SQLNET.ORA file for this parameter value.

ORA-28764: configuration parameter retrieval failed

Cause: The retrieval of a configuration parameter failed.

Action: Supply the needed configuration parameter.

ORA-28766: failed to terminate use of data source

Cause: An error occurred when attempting to end use of a data source. This could be due to a system error.

Action: Enable tracing to see what the exact error is.

ORA-28767: invalid version number

Cause: Version number of the file is incorrect.

Action: Enter the correct version number and retry the operation.

ORA-28768: bad magic number

Cause: An invalid magic number was specified in a data file.

Action: This could be due to disk corruption or some other process overwriting the file. Enable tracing to determine what the exact error is.

ORA-28769: specified method does not exist

Cause: The data access method specified in the configuration file is not supported.

Action: Specify a supported method. Consult the Oracle Security Server documentation to determine the supported types.

ORA-28770: data source already initialized

Cause: The caller attempted to initialize a data source which was already initialized.

Action: This is a programming error. An application should not attempt to initialize a data source more than once.

ORA-28771: data source not yet initialized

Cause: The caller attempted to use a data source which had not been initialized yet.

Action: This is a programming error. The application must always initialize the data source.

ORA-28773: write of magic and version numbers failed

Cause: The write of both the magic and version numbers failed.

Action: This error usually occurs because disk space has been exhausted.

ORA-28774: write of file to disk failed

Cause: The output of a file failed.

Action: This error usually occurs because disk space has been exhausted.

ORA-28775: close of file failed

Cause: The close of a file used by a data access method failed.

Action: This error usually indicates an error such as memory corruption or a system error. Enable tracing and examine the trace file to see what the exact error.

ORA-28776: output buffer supplied is too small

Cause: The data to be returned by a function is too large for the supplied buffer.

Action: Call the routine again with a larger buffer.

ORA-28777: binding creation failed

Cause: The creation of a binding for use in the parsing of a parameter value failed. This error can be caused by the parameter value being in an incorrect format, e.g. a right parenthesis was not supplied where expected, or the exhaustion of system memory.

Action: Make sure that the parameter is specified in the correct format. If the format is correct, free up system memory by terminating processes or add more memory.

ORA-28778: parameter not specified in proper format

Cause: The configuration parameter was not specified in the proper format.

Action: Consult the Oracle Security Server documentation for a description of the proper format for this parameter.

ORA-28779: no data access method specified in parameter

Cause: No method for data access was specified in the parameter value.

Action: Specify a parameter method. Consult the Oracle Security Server documentation for the supported data access methods for this data type.

ORA-28780: invalid method specified by parameter

Cause: The data access method specified by the parameter value is not supported.

Action: Specify a data access method. Consult the Oracle Security Server documentation for the supported data access methods for this data data type.

ORA-28781: no method data specified in parameter

Cause: No data was specified in the parameter for use with the specified access method.

Action: Consult the Oracle Security Server documentation for the data that must be specified for the access method.

ORA-28782: data source not allocated

Cause: No memory was allocated for a data source.

Action: The application should call in the data source initialization function.

ORA-28783: invalid parameter

Cause: No match for parameter name in the configuration file.

Action: Check your SQLNET.ORA file for the parameter.

ORA-28784: file name translation failed

Cause: The translation of a file name from Oracle format to native format failed.

Action: Specify a correct name. Consult your ORACLE documentation for the correct file name format.

ORA-28785: parameter does not exist

Cause: A configuration parameter does not exist in a parameter file.

Action: Supply the required parameter.

ORA-28786: unknown cryptographic algorithm

Cause: Use of incorrect password for decryption.

Action: Type in the correct password.

ORA-28787: failed to allocate more memory

Cause: The allocation of memory to grow a buffer failed due to exhaustion of system memory.

Action: Terminate other processes to free up memory or add memory to the system.

ORA-28788: invalid key size

Cause: Incorrect input by the user in response to a prompt or an unknown error.

Action: Provide the correct input or enable tracing and check the trace file for errors.

ORA-28790: NLS string open failed

Cause: The opening of a string for use by the NLS subsystem failed.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28791: certificate verification failed

Cause: Verification of the certificate supplied by the user failed.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28792: PL/SQL operation failed

Cause: A PL/SQL operation attempted by the Oracle Security Service failed.

Action: This is an internal error. Enable Net8 and try the operation again. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support for assistance.

ORA-28794: attribute initialization data type failed

Cause: The initialization of the attribute data type failed.

Action: Enable tracing to determine the exact error. This error may be caused by the exhaustion of system resources.

ORA-28795: attribute data type termination failed

Cause: The termination of the use of the attribute data type subsystem failed.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28796: unsupported access method

Cause: The method specified to access data is not supported.

Action: Use a supported access method.

ORA-28797: invalid data type

Cause: The data type specified for a key is not supported.

Action: Correct the key type and retry the operation.

ORA-28798: number of sub-keys to bind does not match that in key

Cause: The number of keys passed by the application to bind does not match the number used to create the key.

Action: This is an internal programming exception. Contact your Oracle Worldwide Support representative.

ORA-28799: failed to allocate shared memory

Cause: The allocation of shared memory for use in operations involving the shared server failed.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error. This error is probably caused by the exhaustion of the memory heap supplied by the Oracle server.

ORA-28800: open failed

Cause: Failed to open the data source (file or database).

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28802: invalid mode specified

Cause: Mode or data source specified in configuration file is incorrect.

Action: Check the SQLNET.ORA file for method parameter. Else enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28803: input/output operation failed

Cause: Failed to access a data source(file or database).

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28804: close failed

Cause: Failed to close the data source(file or database).

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28805: retrieve failed

Cause: Failed to retrieve information from the data source (file or database).

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28806: store failed

Cause: Failed to write to the data source(file or database).

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28807: update failed

Cause: Failed to update a data source(file or database).

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28808: retrieval of method information failed

Cause: Failed to retrieve method (file/database) information.

Action: Check the SQLNET.ORA file for method configuration parameters. Else enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28809: deletion failed

Cause: Failed to delete information from data source.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28810: creation failed

Cause: Failed to create a key descriptor.

Action: Enable Net8 tracing to determine the exact error.

ORA-28814: conversion of number in Oracle format to native failed

Cause: The conversion of a number which was specified in Oracle format to native format failed.

Action: This is an internal programming exception. Enable Net8 tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. Contact your customer support representative and supply the trace file.

ORA-28815: Conversion of native number to Oracle format failed

Cause: The conversion of a number which was specified in native format to Oracle portable format failed.

Action: This is an internal programming exception. Enable Net8 tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. Contact your customer support representative and supply the trace file.

ORA-28816: no password provided

Cause: A required password was not passed to a PL/SQL function.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28817: PL/SQL function returned an error

Cause: A PL/SQL function returned an error unexpectedly.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28818: no package context provided

Cause: The context that holds the state of the security package was not passed to a function or procedure that was expecting it.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28819: no distinguished name provided

Cause: The user's distinguished name was not provided to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28820: state not provided

Cause: The state of either a signature or decryption/encryption was not passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28821: no input buffer provided

Cause: A PL/SQL function or procedure was not passed an expected buffer.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28822: no seed

Cause: No seed was specified to the PL/SQL seed initialization function.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28823: number of bytes not specified

Cause: The number of random bytes to generate was not specified to the PL/SQL random number generator.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28824: invalid encryption/decryption/signature state

Cause: An invalid state was passed to a PL/SQL encryption, decryption or signature procedure or function.

Action: Specify a correct state value and retry the operation.

ORA-28825: no cryptographic engine function

Cause: No function was specified for the cryptographic engine.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28826: invalid cryptographic engine function

Cause: An incorrect cryptographic engine function was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: Specify a correct engine function and retry the operation.

ORA-28827: invalid cipher type

Cause: An incorrect cipher type was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: Specify a correct cipher type and retry the operation.

ORA-28828: invalid identity type

Cause: An incorrect identity type was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: Specify a correct identity type and retry the operation.

ORA-28829: no cipher type specified

Cause: No cipher type was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28830: no identity type specified

Cause: No identity type was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28831: no data unit format

Cause: No data unit format was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28832: invalid data unit format

Cause: An incorrect data unit format was passed to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: Specify a data unit format and retry the operation.

ORA-28833: not enough info provided

Cause: Not enough info (usually parameters) provided to a PL/SQL function

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28834: buffer too small

Cause: Buffer provided by PL/SQL to a Oracle Security Server toolkit function is too small for the data to be returned

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28835: identity descriptor not present or too small

Cause: An identity descriptor passed to a PL/SQL function or descriptor was not provided or does not have the correct size.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28836: wallet not open

Cause: The wallet to be used has not been opened yet.

Action: Call the function that opens the wallet and retry the operation.

ORA-28837: no wallet descriptor

Cause: No wallet descriptor was specified to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28838: no identity descriptor

Cause: No identity descriptor was specified to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28839: no persona descriptor

Cause: No persona descriptor was specified to a PL/SQL function or procedure.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

ORA-28840: wallet already open

Cause: An attempt was made to open a wallet that had already been opened.

Action: This is a programming error. A wallet should only be opened once.

ORA-28841: operation not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to perform an operation that is not supported.

Action: This is a programming error.

ORA-29228: the number of bytes for output could not be calculated

Cause: The cryptographic engine is confused about the algorithm.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29229: the magic number found in the header does not match expected

Cause: The input TDU has either been corrupted or it is not being used correctly.

Action: Check that the TDU is being used from the beginning. If possible, compare the size of the TDU upon generation to the size trying to be used.

ORA-29230: the header length is not sufficient for message header

Cause: The input TDU has either been corrupted or it is not being used correctly.

Action: Check that the TDU is being used from the beginning. If possible, compare the size of the TDU upon generation to the size trying to be used.

ORA-29231: the cryptographic engine failed to initialize

Cause: During initialization of the cryptographic engine, some failure occurred. This includes running out of memory and trying to seed the random number generator.

Action: Make sure the executable has been linked with compatible library versions, and that you are not running out of swap space.

ORA-29232: the cryptographic engine key initialization failed

Cause: During initialization of a key for cryptography, some failure occurred. This includes running out of memory and passing illegal arguments.

Action: Make sure the executable has been linked with compatible library versions, and that the correct parameters are being used for the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29233: the key object could not be encoded

Cause: The key object may be corrupted or may be an unsupported type.

Action: Check the key object being passed to the encoding routine.

ORA-29234: a key object was not extracted from encoding

Cause: The encoding may be corrupted or may not be a key object at all.

Action: Check the encoding and parameters passed to decoding routine.

ORA-29235: the key information could not be retrieved

Cause: The key may be corrupted or may be an unsupported type.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29236: the random number generator will not accept seed

Cause: The cryptographic engine may have run out of memory.

Action: Make sure the executable has been linked with compatible library versions.

ORA-29237: the cryptographic engine could not finish the algorithm

Cause: The cryptographic engine does not have enough information to correctly finish applying the algorithm.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29238: the cryptographic engine could not apply the algorithm

Cause: The cryptographic engine does not have enough information to correctly apply the algorithm.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29239: the cryptographic engine could not initialize the algorithm

Cause: The cryptographic engine does not have enough information to correctly initialize the algorithm.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29240: the cryptographic engine does not recognize the algorithm

Cause: The application probably passed the wrong parameters.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the cryptographic functions.

ORA-29241: a buffer block needs to more space but its length is fixed

Cause: The application has preallocated an output buffer that is too short for the operation and has specified that the buffer should not grow as needed.

Action: Either preallocate a larger buffer or allow the toolkit to grow the output buffer as needed.

ORA-29242: the asymmetric key is too short to be used with the data.

Cause: An asymmetric key must be at least 11 bytes longer than the data it is being used to encrypt.

Action: Use an asymmetric key with more bits or break the data into smaller pieces.

ORA-29243: the toolkit does not recognize the type of key being used

Cause: The application probably passed the wrong parameters.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the toolkit functions.

ORA-29245: the toolkit does not recognize the function being used

Cause: The application probably passed the wrong parameters.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the toolkit functions.

ORA-29246: the toolkit could not parse the TDU

Cause: The TDU could be corrupted.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the toolkit functions.

ORA-29247: an unopen toolkit object was used before it was opened

Cause: Some toolkit objects must be opened before they can be used.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the toolkit functions.

ORA-29248: an unrecognized WRL was used to open a wallet

Cause: WRL's have a specific set of types and must be formatted correctly.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the toolkit functions.

ORA-29249: an unrecognized state was passed to a cryptographic function

Cause: The application probably passed the wrong parameters.

Action: Check the parameters being used with the toolkit functions.

29250-29399: DBMS_SQL Messages

ORA-29250: invalid index specified in call to DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY

Cause: An invalid index was specified in a call to BIND_ARRAY of DBMS_SQL. The index may have been NULL or of an improper value.

Action: Correct the index value by modifying your PL/SQL program and try the BIND_ARRAY call again.

ORA-29251: index1 is greater than Index2 in call to dbms_sql.bind_array

Cause: The value of index1 was greater than the value for index2 in the call to bind_array. This is illegal since the elements of the table that will be bound are those with indexes greater than or equal to index1 and less than or equal to index2.

Action: Correct the value of the two indexes and try the call to again BIND_ARRAY.

ORA-29252: collection does not contain elements at index locations in call to DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY

Cause: The bound table does not contain elements at both index locations in call to BIND_ARRAY of DBMS_SQL. This is illegal. Both index locations must contain elements. In other words tab.exists(index1) and tab.exists(index2) must both return true.

Action: Either modify the two indexes or the contents of the table and try the call again.

ORA-29253: invalid count argument passed to procedure DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY

Cause: The count argument specified in the call to procedure DEFINE_ARRAY of package DBMS_SQL had an invalid value. Invalid values are negative numbers and nulls. The argument must be a positive integer.

Action: Correct your PL/SQL program so that only valid arguments are passed to DEFINE_ARRAY and try again.

**ORA-29254: invalid lower_bound argument passed to procedure
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY**

Cause: The LOWER_BOUND argument specified in the call to procedure DEFINE_ARRAY had an invalid value. Legal values are all integers (both positive and negative) including zero. The NULL value is illegal.

Action: Correct your PL/SQL program so that only valid arguments are passed to DEFINE_ARRAY and try again.

ORA-29255: cursor contains both bind and define arrays which is not permissible

Cause: Both DEFINE_ARRAY and BIND_ARRAY have been called on this cursor. This is illegal. It is not possible for a cursor to both contain array binds and array defines. Array defines are used to move data from select queries into PL/SQL tables and array binds to bind PL/SQL tables to non-select queries.

Action: Modify your PL/SQL program to only perform calls to one of the two functions depending on the kind of cursor at hand.

ORA-29256: cursor contains both regular and array defines which is illegal

Cause: Both DEFINE_ARRAY and DEFINE_COLUMN have been called on this cursor. This is illegal. It is not possible for a cursor to both contain regular and array defines. Array defines are used to move data from select queries into PL/SQL tables and regular defines to move data from select queries into PL/SQL variables.

Action: Modify your PL/SQL program to only perform calls to one of the two functions depending on the situation at hand.

ORA-29300: ORACLE error, tablespace point-in-time recovery

Cause: An ORACLE error occurred in the DBMS_PITR package.

Action: See the text of the Oracle error message for a description of the error.

ORA-29301: wrong DBMS_PITR package function/procedure order

Cause: The DBMS_PITR package function/procedure was called in an incorrect order.

Action: Restart tablespace point-in-time recovery with a correct procedure.

ORA-29302: database is not open clone

Cause: Database was not opened as a clone database.

Action: Mount the database clone and open the database.

ORA-29303: user does not login as SYS

Cause: User did not log in as SYS to perform tablespace point-in-time recovery in a clone database.

Action: Log in as SYS and restart tablespace point-in-time recovery.

ORA-29304: tablespace '*name*' does not exist

Cause: The selected tablespace does not exist in the database.

Action: Check the list of tablespaces in V\$TABLESPACE and select a valid tablespace.

ORA-29305: cannot point-in-time recover tablespace '*name*'

Cause: An attempt was made to ALTER the tablespace to be read only.

Action: Check if the tablespace is SYSTEM or with online rollback segment.

ORA-29306: datafile *name* is not online

Cause: The selected datafile was not online.

Action: Bring the datafile online and rename it if necessary.

ORA-29307: datafile *name* error, *name*

Cause: The datafile is not ready for tablespace point-in-time recovery.

Action: Check the correct tablespace point-in-time recovery procedure.

ORA-29308: view TS_PITR_CHECK failure

Cause: Some objects which crossed the boundary of the recovery set were not allowed in the tablespace point-in-time recovery.

Action: Query TS_PITR_CHECK and resolve the boundary crossing objects.

ORA-29309: export dump file was generated by different version of DBMS_PITR package

Cause: The version of DBMS_PITR is different from the version of the cloned database.

Action: Load the version of DBMS_PITR which matches the version of the cloned database.

ORA-29310: database is not open, or opened as a clone

Cause: Either the database was not open, or an attempt was made to open it as a cloned database.

Action: Open the production database instead.

ORA-29311: export dump file was not generated by this database, *name* not match

Cause: The production database is not the same as the clone database.

Action: Open the correct production database and try the import again.

ORA-29312: database not compatible, *name name*

Cause: A point-in-time tablespace was chosen to perform the recovery, but the current database is not compatible with the database that was used to create the point-in-time tablespace.

Action: Choose a different point-in-time and retry the operation.

ORA-29313: tablespace '*name*' cannot be imported twice

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact your database administrator.

ORA-29314: tablespace '*name*' is not OFFLINE FOR RECOVERY nor READ ONLY

Cause: Tablespace clean SCN (system commit number) is either 0 or invalid.

Action: ALTER the tablespace OFFLINE FOR RECOVER.

ORA-29315: tablespace '*name*' has been recreated

Cause: An attempt was made to recover a tablespace to a point-in-time before it was recreated.

For example, you CREATE TABLESPACE FINANCIAL on 1/1 and DROP it on 1/10. On 1/12, you CREATE a new tablespace also called FINANCIAL. ORACLE allows you to do this. Note that the two FINANCIAL tablespaces are different. To continue the example, on 1/14, you try to recover tablespace FINANCIAL to 1/5. ORACLE returns the above error because although ORACLE finds the FINANCIAL tablespace on 1/5, it is not the FINANCIAL tablespace that exists on 1/14. This is because FINANCIAL was recreated.

Action: Choose a different point in time for recovery.

ORA-29316: datafile *name* been imported twice

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact your database administrator.

ORA-29317: datafile *name* does not exist

Cause: The specified datafile could not be found in the production database.

Action: Copy the datafile from the clone database.

ORA-29318: datafile *name* is online

Cause: The datafile is online.

Action: Take the datafile offline.

ORA-29319: datafile *name* is not correct

Cause: An incorrect datafile was copied to the production database. The datafile information in the export dump file differs with the information in the datafile in the production database.

Action: Copy the datafile from the clone database to the production database.

ORA-29320: datafile header error

Cause: An error occurred while reading the datafile header.

Action: Copy the correct datafile from the clone database to the production database, then retry the operation.

ORA-29321: too many datafiles added since the point-in-time

Cause: Too many datafiles were added to the recovery set since the point-in-time. It is assumed that no more than 100 datafiles were added since the point-in-time.

Action: Divide the recovery set into smaller subsets and contact Oracle.

ORA-29322: SCN string size too long -- maximum size 58 bytes/characters

Cause: Too many characters in specifying the SCN string

Action: Remove all unnecessary characters. Only 15 characters are required for both the hex and decimal representation of the 48-bit SCN.

ORA-29323: SET COMPATIBILITY command cannot be used for releases before 8.0.0

Cause: The rolling release feature was first implemented in 8.0.3

Action: Try 8.0.3 as the value for SET COMPATIBILITY.

ORA-29324: SET COMPATIBILITY release string format is wrong

Cause: The SET COMPATIBILITY release string was not specified in the form 8.x.x.

Action: Enter a release string in the form 8.x.x. For example, 8.0.3.

ORA-29325: SET COMPATIBILITY release number mismatches compatibility release number

Cause: In 8.0.3, release number should be the same as compatibility release number.

Action: Specify the release number to be the same as the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter. Note that this cannot be a release number less than 8.0.0

ORA-29326: specified SET COMPATIBILITY release number reduced to *release_number*

Cause: One or more instances had a lower release number.

Action: To roll the release to the specified number, all instances will need to migrate to the same release number or higher.

29400-29499: Oracle Data Cartridge Messages

ORA-29400: data cartridge error *name*

Cause: An error has occurred in a data cartridge external procedure. This message will be followed by a second message giving more details about the data cartridge error.

Action: See the data cartridge documentation for an explanation of the second error message.

29700-29799: Distributed Lock Manager (DLM) Messages

ORA-29700: enable DLM lock conversion statistics

Cause: DLM lock conversion statistics enabled.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

ORA-29701: unable to connect to Group Membership Service (GMS)

Cause: Connect to GMS failed or timed out.

Action: Verify that the GMS was started. If it the GMS was not started, start it and then retry the database startup. If the GMS died or is not responding, check the Oracle and GMS trace files for errors.

ORA-29702: error occurred in Group Membership Service operation

Cause: An unexpected error occurred while performing a GMS operation.

Action: Verify that the Group Membership Service is still active. Also, check the Oracle and GMS trace files for errors.

ORA-29703: error occurred in DLM operation

Cause: An unexpected error occurred while performing a DLM operation.

Action: Check Oracle trace files for errors.

PL/SQL and FIPS Messages

This chapter lists messages issued by PL/SQL. For each message, the probable cause and corrective action are given.

To help you find and fix errors, PL/SQL inserts object names, numbers, and character strings into some error messages. These message inserts are represented by *name*, *num*, and *str*, respectively. For example, the error message listed as:

PLS-00388: undefined column : name in subquery

might be issued as

PLS-00388: undefined column AMPNO in subquery:

This chapter also lists the warnings that can be issued by the FIPS Flagger when it is enabled in an Oracle tool.

PL/SQL Error Messages

PLS-00101: reserved for future use

PLS-00102: parser stack overflow because nesting is too deep

Cause: The parser, which checks the syntax of PL/SQL statements, uses a data structure called a stack; the number of levels of nesting in the PL/SQL block exceeded the stack capacity.

Action: Reorganize the block structure to avoid nesting at too deep a level. For example, move the lowest-level sub-block to a higher level.

PLS-00103: found *str* but expected one of the following: *str*

Cause: This error message is from the parser. It found a token (language element) that is inappropriate in this context.

Action: Check previous tokens as well as the one given in the error message. The line and column numbers given in the error message refer to the end of the faulty language construct.

PLS-00104: empty argument list in call of procedure *name* must be omitted

Cause: In a subprogram call, the name of the subprogram was followed by an empty parameter list. For example, procedure P was called as P(). This is not allowed.

Action: Remove the empty parameter list. In the example, change the procedure call to P.

PLS-00105: at most one forward declaration of type *name* is permitted

Cause: Not in Release 2.3.

PLS-00108: declarative units must be a single variable declaration

Cause: While checking a declarative unit (a top-level declare block without the BEGIN...END), PL/SQL found that there was more than one item declared or that the item was not a variable declaration. A table is a common variable declaration at the unit level. To define a TABLE, compile a DECLARE compilation unit, but only one at a time is allowed.

Action: Declare variables in separate declarative units.

PLS-00109: unknown exception name *name* in PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT

Cause: No declaration for the exception name referenced in an EXCEPTION_INIT pragma was found within the scope of the pragma.

Action: Make sure the pragma follows the exception declaration and is within the same scope.

PLS-00110: bind variable *name* not allowed in this context

Cause: A bind variable, that is, an identifier prefixed with a colon, was found in an inappropriate context.

Action: Remove the colon or replace the bind variable with the appropriate object.

PLS-00111: end-of-file in Comment

Cause: A Comment had a comment initiator (/*), but before the Comment terminator (*/) was found, an end-of-file marker was encountered.

Action: Remove the Comment initiator or add a comment terminator. The line and column numbers accompanying the error message refer to the beginning of the last legal token before the Comment initiator.

PLS-00112: end-of-line in quoted identifier

Cause: A quoted identifier had a beginning quote (") , but before the ending quote (") was found, an end-of-line marker was encountered.

Action: Remove the beginning quote or add the ending quote. The line and column numbers accompanying the error message refer to the beginning of the quoted identifier.

PLS-00113: END identifier *name1* must match *name2* at line *num*, column *num*

Cause: Following the keyword END, which terminates some language constructs (such as loops, blocks, functions, and procedures), you can optionally place the name of that construct. For example, at the end of the definition of loop L you might write END L.

This error occurs when the optional name does not match the name given to the language construct. It is usually caused by a misspelled identifier or by faulty block structure.

Action: Make sure the spelling of the END identifier matches the name given to the language construct and that the block structure is correct.

PLS-00114: identifier *name* too long

Cause: The name of a PL/SQL variable is longer than 30 characters. Legal identifiers (including quoted identifiers) have a maximum length of 30 characters. A string literal might have been mistakenly enclosed in double quotes instead of single quotes, in which case PL/SQL considers it a quoted identifier.

Action: Shorten the name to 30 characters or less. If a string literal is being used, replace the double quotes with single quotes.

PLS-00115: this PRAGMA must follow the declaration of *name*

Cause: The pragma refers to a PL/SQL object that was not declared or is not within the scope of the reference. Identifiers must be declared before they are used in a pragma; forward references are *not* allowed.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00116: duplicate WHERE clause in table expression

Cause: Two or more WHERE clauses were found in a DELETE, SELECT, or UPDATE statement. The WHERE clause specifies a condition under which rows in a table are processed. The condition can contain several logical expressions connected by AND or OR, but a statement can contain only one WHERE clause.

Action: Remove one of the WHERE clauses and, if necessary, connect logical expressions by AND or OR.

PLS-00117: duplicate CONNECT BY clause in table expression

Cause: Two or more CONNECT BY clauses were found in a SELECT statement. The CONNECT BY clause defines a relationship used to return rows in a hierarchical order. The relationship can contain two expressions separated by a relational operator (such as = or !=), but a statement can contain only one CONNECT BY clause.

Action: Remove one of the CONNECT BY clauses and, if necessary, separate expressions by a relational operator.

PLS-00118: duplicate GROUP BY clause in table expression

Cause: Two or more GROUP BY clauses were found in a SELECT statement. The GROUP BY clause lists column expressions used to form a summary row for each group of selected rows. The list can contain several column expressions separated by commas, but a statement can contain only one GROUP BY clause.

Action: Remove one of the GROUP BY clauses and, if necessary, separate column expressions by commas.

PLS-00119: duplicate HAVING clause in table expression

Cause: Two or more HAVING clauses were found in a SELECT statement. The HAVING clause specifies a condition under which groups of rows (formed by the GROUP BY clause) are included in the result. The condition can include several logical expressions connected by AND or OR, but a statement can contain only one HAVING clause.

Action: Remove one of the HAVING clauses and, if necessary, connect logical expressions by AND or OR.

PLS-00120: inappropriate argument in OPEN statement

Cause: The *cursor_name* parameter in an OPEN statement is misspelled or does not refer to a legally declared cursor.

Action: Check the spelling of the *cursor_name* parameter. Make sure the cursor was declared properly.

PLS-00121: only the set function COUNT may take * as an argument

Cause: The asterisk (*) option was used in the argument list of a SQL group function other than COUNT. For example, the code might look like

```
SELECT SUM(*) INTO emp_count FROM emp; -- should be COUNT(*)
```

Only COUNT permits the use of the asterisk option, which returns the number of rows in a table.

Action: Remove the asterisk option from the argument list and replace it with an expression that refers to one or more database columns.

PLS-00122: USING is not allowed on this function

Cause: The keyword USING, rather than a comma is separating function arguments, but the function is not a built-in for which this is expected.

Action: Change the argument specification or the function name.

PLS-00123: program too large

Cause: PL/SQL was designed primarily for robust transaction processing. One consequence of the special-purpose design is that the PL/SQL compiler imposes a limit on block size. The limit depends on the mix of statements in the PL/SQL block. Blocks that exceed the limit cause this error.

Action: The best solution is to modularize the program by defining subprograms, which can be stored in an Oracle database. Another solution is to break the program into two sub-blocks. Have the first block INSERT any data the second block needs into a temporary database table. Then, have the second block SELECT the data from the table.

PLS-00124: name of exception expected for first argument in EXCEPTION_INIT pragma

Cause: The first argument passed to the EXCEPTION_INIT pragma was something other than an exception name. The first argument must be the name of a legally declared exception.

Action: Replace the first argument with the name of a legally declared exception.

PLS-00125: type name expected

Cause: When a constant or variable was declared, its datatype was not specified. For example, the code might look like

```
pi CONSTANT := 3.14159; -- should be CONSTANT REAL := 3.14159
```

Every constant and variable must have a datatype, which specifies a storage format, constraints, and valid range of values.

Action: Supply the missing datatype specifier.

PLS-00126: selector ALL is not allowed

Cause: The ALL shortcut for specifying system privileges or statement options was used in a SQL statement. PL/SQL does not support the ALL shortcut.

Action: Remove the ALL shortcut from the SQL statement.

PLS-00127: pragma *name* is not a supported pragma

Cause: The named pragma (compiler directive) is not among those supported by PL/SQL. The pragma name might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty.

Action: Check the spelling of the pragma name, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00128: illegal number of arguments for pragma *name*

Cause: The number of arguments (actual parameters) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) is incorrect. A required argument was omitted from the argument list, or the pragma syntax is faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Supply the missing argument, or correct the faulty syntax.

PLS-00129: pragma INTERFACE only supports C as its first argument

Cause: The first parameter passed to pragma INTERFACE specified a host language other than C. Currently, C is the only host language supported. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of the first parameter, which should be C, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00130: pragma *name* expects 1st argument to be a procedure/function/package/ cursor

Cause: The first argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not the name of a subprogram, package, or cursor, as required. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of the first parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00131: pragma *name* expects 2nd argument to be a procedure

Cause: The second argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not the name of a procedure, as required. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of the second parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00132: pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES does not support *str*

Cause: One of the parameters passed to pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES was not among the following, as required: WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of all the parameters, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00133: pragma *name* expects 1st argument to be an identifier or string literal

Cause: The first argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not an identifier or string literal, as required. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of the first parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00134: pragma *name* expects 2nd argument to be an identifier

Cause: The second argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not an identifier, as required. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of the second parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00135: pragma *name* expects 3rd argument to be an identifier or string literal

Cause: The third argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not an identifier or string literal, as required. The parameter might be misspelled, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the spelling of the third parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00136: pragma *name* expects 3rd argument to be an empty string

Cause: The third argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not an empty string, as required. The parameter might be coded incorrectly, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the coding of the third parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00137: pragma *name* expects 4th argument to be a numeric-literal

Cause: The fourth argument (actual parameter) passed to the named pragma (compiler directive) was not a numeric literal, as required. The parameter might be coded incorrectly, or the pragma syntax might be faulty (for example, a comma might be missing between two parameters).

Action: Check the coding of the fourth parameter, and make sure the proper syntax was used.

PLS-00138: precision for a binary type must be one of 8, 16, or 32

Cause: Invalid precision was specified for a signed or unsigned binary type.

Action: Specify precision as one of 8, 16, or 32.

PLS-00139: duplicate external NAME specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external NAME specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external NAME specifications.

PLS-00140: duplicate external LIBRARY specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external LIBRARY specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external LIBRARY specifications.

PLS-00141: duplicate external PARAMETER STYLE specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external PARAMETER STYLE specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external PARAMETER STYLE specifications.

PLS-00142: duplicate external PARAMETER list specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external PARAMETER STYLE specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external PARAMETER STYLE specifications.

PLS-00143: duplicate external LANGUAGE specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external LANGUAGE specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external LANGUAGE specifications.

PLS-00144: duplicate external CALLING STANDARD specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external CALLING STANDARD specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external CALLING STANDARD specifications.

PLS-00145: duplicate external WITH CONTEXT specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external WITH CONTEXT specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external WITH CONTEXT specifications.

PLS-00146: duplicate external TRUSTED/UNTRUSTED specification in subprogram expression

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two external TRUSTED/UNTRUSTED specifications.

Action: Remove one of the external TRUSTED/UNTRUSTED specifications.

PLS-00147: LIBRARY file specification string is empty

Cause: A zero-length string was found for the LIBRARY file specification.

Action: Specify a non-zero length string for the LIBRARY file specification.

PLS-00148: only 1 pragma of this type is allowed per subprogram

Cause: The subprogram was found to have two PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES.

Action: Remove one of the PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES.

PLS-00150: found: *name* but expected: INTEGER

Cause: This error happens in the creation of a PL/SQL external type: [SIGNED | UNSIGNED] BINARY INTEGER (<precision>). It can be referenced only in a CREATE TYPE statement. Such types are non-queryable.

- Something other than 'INTEGER' was supplied.

Action: Use a different type and retry the operation.

PLS-00151: expression or variable is an illegal type to PLS/QL: *name*

Cause: A type was used which does not belong PL/SQL. This type can only be referenced in CREATE TYPE statements, and is a non-queryable data type.

Action: Use a different type and retry the operation.

PLS-00152: POINTER type may only reference an object type

Cause: A POINTER type which does not belong to PL/SQL can only refer to an object type. This type can only be referenced in CREATE TYPE statements, and is a non-queryable data type.

Action: Use a different type and retry the operation.

PLS-00153: a *name* type may only be used as an object type attribute

Cause: A POINTER or [SIGNED/UNSIGNED] BINARY INTEGER can only be used as attributes of object types. These types can only be referenced in CREATE TYPE statements, and are non-queryable data types. One of these external PL/SQL types outside of an object type.

Action: Use a different type and retry the operation.

PLS-00154: an object type may have only 1 MAP or 1 ORDER method

Cause: More than one map or order function was declared. An object type can have only one map function or one order function, but not both.

Action: Delete all but one of the MAP or ORDER functions on the type.

PLS-00155: only a function may be a MAP or ORDER method

Cause: A member procedure was declared as either a map or order method. Only member functions can be map or order methods.

Action: Change the procedure to a function.

PLS-00156: null constraints not supported for object attributes

Cause: A null constraint was specified for an attribute in an object. This is not supported.

Action: Remove the constraint and retry the operation.

PLS-00201: identifier *name* must be declared

Cause: An attempt was made to reference either

- an undeclared variable, exception, procedure, or other item
- an item to which no privilege was granted
- an item to which privilege was granted only through a role.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the referenced name.

1. Verify that the declaration for the referenced item is placed correctly in the block structure.
2. If the referenced item is declared but you do not have privileges to refer to that item, for security reasons, you will be notified only that the item is not declared.
3. If the referenced item is declared and you believe that you have privileges to refer to that item, check the privileges; if the privileges were granted only via a role, then this is expected and documented behavior. Stored objects (packages, procedures, functions, triggers, views) run in the security domain of the object owner with no roles enabled except PUBLIC. Again, you will be notified only that the item was not declared.

PLS-00202: type *name* must be declared

Cause: An attempt was made to reference an undefined type. Either the type specifier was not declared or it is not within the scope of the reference.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the type specifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00203: function DECODE must be called with at least 3 non-Boolean arguments

Cause: Less than three arguments were passed to the built-in function DECODE. Though DECODE takes a variable number of (non-Boolean) arguments, at least three arguments must be passed.

Action: Call DECODE with three or more arguments.

PLS-00204: function or pseudo-column *name* may be used inside a SQL statement only

Cause: A pseudocolumn or proscribed function was used in a procedural statement. The SQL pseudocolumns (CURRVAL, LEVEL, NEXTVAL, ROWID, ROWNUM) can be used only in SQL statements. Likewise, certain functions such as DECODE, DUMP, and VSIZE and the SQL group functions (AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT, SUM, STDDEV, VARIANCE) can be used only in SQL statements.

Action: Remove the pseudocolumn reference or function call from the procedural statement. Or, replace the procedural statement with a SELECT INTO statement; for example, replace

```
bonus := DECODE(rating, 1, 5000, 2, 2500, ...);  
with the following statement:
```

```
SELECT DECODE(rating, 1, 5000, 2, 2500, ...) INTO bonus FROM dual;
```

PLS-00205: aggregate not allowed here

Cause: An aggregate, that is, a parenthesized list of values such as (7788, 'SCOTT', 20), was found in an inappropriate context.

Action: Remove or relocate the aggregate.

PLS-00206: %TYPE must be applied to a variable, column, field, or attribute, not to name

Cause: The program object declared using the %TYPE datatype attribute is not of the appropriate class. It must be a variable, column, record component, sub-program formal parameter, or other object to which values can be assigned.

Action: Declare an object of the appropriate class or define the datatype in another way (for example, use %ROWTYPE).

PLS-00207: identifier name, applied to implicit cursor SQL, is not a legal cursor attribute

Cause: An identifier that is not a cursor attribute was applied to the identifier SQL. For example, this error occurs if the cursor attribute is misspelled.

Action: Check the spelling of the cursor attribute name. Make sure the attribute is one of these: %NOTFOUND, %FOUND, %ROWCOUNT, %ISOPEN.

PLS-00208: identifier name is not a legal cursor attribute

Cause: An identifier not declared as a cursor attribute was applied to an identifier declared as a cursor. For example, this error occurs if the cursor attribute is misspelled.

Action: Check the spelling of the cursor attribute name. Make sure the attribute is one of these: %NOTFOUND, %FOUND, %ROWCOUNT, %ISOPEN.

PLS-00209: table name is not in FROM clause

Cause: In a query, a table referenced by the select list is not named in the FROM clause.

Action: Check the spelling of the table names, make sure each column in the select list refers to a table in the FROM clause, then re-execute the query.

PLS-00210: an OTHERS clause is required in this CASE statement

Cause: Unless the clauses of a CASE statement mention all values of the type of the selecting expression, an OTHERS clause must be provided as the last

clause of the CASE statement. It is impossible to cover all values of type INTEGER (or NUMBER), so an OTHERS clause is always required when the expression following the keyword CASE is of type INTEGER (or NUMBER).

Action: None required since CASE statement not supported in releases 1.x,2.x, or 3.x.

PLS-00211: CASE labels or ranges must not be duplicated in different WHEN clauses

Cause: In this CASE statement, a value appears in more than one WHEN clause. A value may appear in at most one WHEN clause of a CASE statement.

Action: None required since CASE statement not supported in releases 1.x,2.x, or 3.x.

PLS-00212: could not obtain enough memory to compile CASE statement

Cause: The CASE statement is too big. The compiler did not have enough storage to process it.

Action: None required since CASE statement not supported in releases 1.x,2.x,or 3.x.

PLS-00213: package STANDARD not accessible

Cause: The PL/SQL compiler could not find package STANDARD in the current Oracle database. To compile a program, PL/SQL needs package STANDARD.

Action: Make sure that package STANDARD is available in the current Oracle database, then retry the operation.

PLS-00214: BEGIN...END block nesting is too deep

Cause: The number of levels of nesting in the PL/SQL block is too large. Blocks can be nested up to 255 levels deep, depending on the availability of system resources such as memory.

Action: Reorganize the block structure to avoid nesting at too deep a level. For example, move the lowest-level sub-block to a higher level.

PLS-00215: string length constraints must be in range (1 .. 32767)

Cause: When a character variable was declared, a length outside the legal range was specified. For example, the following declarations are illegal:

```
flag CHAR(0);          -- illegal; zero length
name VARCHAR2(-10);   -- illegal; negative length
```

Action: Change the length constraint, making sure that it lies in the range 1 .. 32767.

PLS-00216: NUMBER precision constraint must be in range (1 .. 38)

Cause: A NUMBER variable was declared with a precision that is outside the legal range. Declarations such as N NUMBER(800) or N NUMBER(123,10) are not supported.

Action: Change the illegal NUMBER precision constraint, making sure that it lies in the range 1 .. 38.

PLS-00217: NUMBER scale constraint must be in range (-84 .. 127)

Cause: A NUMBER variable was declared with a scale that is outside the legal range. Declarations such as N NUMBER(10,345) or N NUMBER(10,-100) are not supported.

Action: Change the illegal NUMBER scale constraint, making sure that it lies in the range -84 .. 127.

PLS-00218: a variable declared NOT NULL must have an initialization assignment

Cause: In general, variables that have no initialization clause in their declaration are automatically initialized to NULL. This is illogical for NOT NULL variables; therefore, an initialization clause is required.

Action: Add an initialization clause to the variable declaration. If the initialization is too complicated for the syntax, add a function call.

PLS-00219: label *name* reference is out of scope

Cause: A block or loop label was used to qualify a variable (as in *outer_block.date*) that was not declared or is not within the scope of the label. The variable name might be misspelled, its declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the variable name. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00220: simple name required in this context

Cause: An attempt was made to enter a qualified name such as A.B or A.B.C. A qualified name is not permitted here.

Action: Use a simple name such as A instead.

PLS-00221: name is not a procedure or is undefined

Cause: An identifier being referenced as a procedure was not declared or actually represents another object (for example, it might have been declared as a function).

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00222: no function with name *name* exists in this scope

Cause: An identifier being referenced as a function was not declared or actually represents another object (for example, it might have been declared as a procedure).

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00223: parameterless procedure *name* used as function

Cause: An identifier being referenced as a parameterless function actually represents a procedure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure. If necessary, change the declaration of the identifier or change the reference so that it does not require a return value.

PLS-00224: object *name* must be of type function or array to be used this way

Cause: An identifier being referenced as a function or an array actually represents an object (a number or date, for example) that cannot be referenced in this way.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00225: subprogram or cursor *name* reference is out of scope

Cause: A subprogram or cursor references a variable that was not declared or is not within the scope of the subprogram or cursor. The variable name might be misspelled, its declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the variable name. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00226: package *name* used as variable reference

Cause: A package was referenced in an expression as if it were a variable or function. Either the name of the variable or function is misspelled or the refer-

ence is not fully qualified. For example, to call the function *my_function*, which is stored in package *my_package*, dot notation must be used, as follows:

```
... my_package.my_function ...
```

Action: Correct the spelling of the variable or function name or use dot notation to reference the packaged variable or function.

PLS-00227: subprogram IN formal *name* is not yet denotable

Cause: When the formal parameters of a subprogram were declared, one parameter was used to initialize another, as in

```
PROCEDURE my_proc (j NUMBER, k NUMBER := j) IS ...
```

The first parameter has no value until run time, so it cannot be used to initialize another parameter.

Action: Remove the illegal formal parameter reference.

PLS-00228: illegal declaration of variable of type LONG

Cause: An attempt was made to declare a variables to be of type LONG. Only columns can be of type LONG.

Action: Remove the illegal variable definition.

PLS-00229: attribute expression within SQL expression

Cause: An attribute expression, such as SQL%NOTFOUND, was used in a SQL statement, but attribute expressions are allowed only in procedural statements.

Action: To work around this limitation, assign the value of the attribute expression to a variable, then use the variable in the SQL statement. For example, replace the statement

```
INSERT INTO audits VALUES (c1%ROWCOUNT, ...);
```

with the following statements:

```
row_count := c1%ROWCOUNT;
```

```
INSERT INTO audits VALUES (row_count, ...);
```

PLS-00230: OUT and IN OUT formal parameters may not have default expressions

Cause: When the formal parameters of a procedure were declared, an OUT or IN OUT parameter was initialized to a default value, as in

```
PROCEDURE calc_bonus (bonus OUT REAL := 0, ...) IS ...
```

However, only IN parameters can be initialized to default values.

Action: Remove the illegal default expression.

PLS-00231: function name may not be used in SQL

Cause: A proscribed function was used in a SQL statement. Certain functions such as SQLCODE and SQLERRM can be used only in procedural statements.

Action: Remove the function call from the SQL statement. Or, replace the function call with a local variable. For example, the following statement is illegal:

```
INSERT INTO errors VALUES (SQLCODE, SQLERRM);
```

However, you can assign the values of SQLCODE and SQLERRM to local variables, then use the variables in the SQL statement, as follows:

```
err_num := SQLCODE;
err_msg := SQLERRM;
INSERT INTO errors VALUES (err_num, err_msg());
```

PLS-00232: nested packages not permitted

Cause: A package was declared inside another package, but package declarations are allowed only at the top level. In other words, packages cannot be nested.

Action: Move the package declaration outside the enclosing package.

PLS-00233: function name used as an exception name in WHEN clause

Cause: The WHEN clause in an exception handler contains a function call instead of an exception name. A valid exception handler consists of a WHEN clause, which must specify an exception, followed by a sequence of statements to be executed when that exception is raised.

Action: Check the spelling of the identifier in the WHEN clause, then replace the function call with an exception name.

PLS-00234: PARAMETER STYLE SQL may not be specified with a PARAMETERS list

Cause: A subprogram cannot specify both PARAMETER STYLE SQL and an explicit PARAMETERS list. Use PARAMETER STYLE GENERAL to supply default PARAMETERS list types.

Action: Change the subprogram specification.

PLS-00235: the external type is not appropriate for the parameter

Cause: An unsuccessful attempt was made to convert a parameter to the specified external parameter type.

Action: Specify a different external type or parameter type.

PLS-00236: invalid external type specification for *name*

Cause: The external type specified is not valid for one of the following: INDICATOR, LENGTH, MAXLEN, TDO, DURATION, CHARSETID, or CHARSETFORM.

Action: Check the manual and specify an appropriate external type.

PLS-00237: invalid BY VALUE indicator or length specification

Cause: BY VALUE was specified with an indicator or length parameter that is being passed in OUT or IN OUT mode. Only IN mode parameters can be passed by value.

Action: Remove the BY VALUE specification or change it to IN mode.

PLS-00238: external parameter name not found in formal parameter list

Cause: An external parameter name was specified that does not match one in the formal parameter list.

Action: Correct the external parameter name.

PLS-00239: invalid external type specification for SQLCODE

Cause: An inappropriate external parameter type was specified for the SQLCODE parameter.

Action: Correct the SQLCODE parameter specification.

PLS-00240: invalid type specification for RETURN indicator, LENGTH, TDO, or DURATION

Cause: An inappropriate external parameter type was specified for the RETURN indicator, LENGTH, TDO, or DURATION.

Action: Correct the RETURN parameter specification.

PLS-00241: invalid external type specification for SQLSTATE

Cause: An inappropriate external parameter type was specified for the SQLSTATE parameter.

Action: Correct the SQLSTATE parameter specification.

PLS-00242: invalid external type specification for CONTEXT

Cause: An inappropriate external parameter type was specified for the CONTEXT parameter.

Action: Correct the CONTEXT parameter specification.

PLS-00243: invalid external type specification for SQLNAME

Cause: An inappropriate external parameter type was specified for the SQLNAME parameter.

Action: Correct the SQLNAME parameter specification.

PLS-00244: multiple declarations in foreign function formal parameter list

Cause: There are multiple declarations of at least one the following: FORMAL, INDICATOR, LENGTH, MAXLENGTH, or CONTEXT. PL/SQL allows only one declaration of the above for each formal parameter in the PARAMETERS clause.

Action: Correct the PARAMETERS clause.

PLS-00245: formals used in the 'parameters' clause must appear exactly once

Cause: There are multiple declarations of the formal parameter in the PARAMETERS clause. PL/SQL allows only one declaration of the formal parameter in the PARAMETERS clause.

Action: Correct the PARAMETERS clause.

PLS-00246: PARAMETER STYLE is unsupported

Cause: A PARAMETER STYLE clause was placed in the external subprogram body.

Action: Remove the PARAMETER STYLE clause.

PLS-00247: LIBRARY name must be specified

Cause: The LIBRARY name was not specified in the external subprogram body.

Action: Add a valid LIBRARY name.

PLS-00248: invalid LIBRARY syntax

Cause: The LIBRARY syntax was entered incorrectly.

Action: Correct the LIBRARY syntax and recompile.

PLS-00249: invalid WITH CONTEXT Syntax

Cause: CONTEXT was used in a WITH CONTEXT or a PARAMETERS clause. This is invalid.

Action: Check if WITH CONTEXT is used without specifying CONTEXT in the PARAMETERS clause or vice versa. The PARAMETERS clause must be complete. Thus if WITH CONTEXT is specified, then CONTEXT must be referenced in the PARAMETERS clause (if there is one).

PLS-00250: incorrect usage of *name* in parameters clause

Cause: The usage of keywords such as MAXLEN, LENGTH, CHARSETID, CHARSETFORM RETURN in the parameters clause was incorrect.

Action: This error occurs if keywords like MAXLEN, LENGTH, TDO, DURATION, CHARSETID, or CHARSETFORM cannot be used with PL/SQL formal parameters or the mode of the formal parameter. For example, MAXLEN can only be declared for a CHAR or VARCHAR2 PL/SQL variable and its use is allowed only for OUT or INOUT PL/SQL variables. Also, RETURN was specified in the parameters clause for a PL/SQL PROCEDURE. For example,

```
CREATE PROCEDURE proc IS EXTERNAL
NAME ... LIBRARY ...
PARAMETERS (RETURN INDICATOR SHORT, RETURN);
```

PLS-00251: RETURN, for actual function return, must be last in the parameters clause

Cause: RETURN specification for the actual function return, used within the parameters clause must hold the very last position.

Example : The following will give this error since the RETURN specification for the actual function return in the PARAMETERS clause is not the last.

```
FUNCTION myexternalfunc (var1 BINARY_INTEGER,
                        var2 BINARY_INTEGER)
                        RETURN BINARY_INTEGER IS EXTERNAL
NAME "myexternalfunc"
LIBRARY somelib
PARAMETERS (var1 LONG, var2 SHORT,
            RETURN INT, RETURN INDICATOR SHORT);
```

The correct syntax is the following. Note that RETURN for actual function return is the last specification in the PARAMETERS clause.

```
FUNCTION myexternalfunc (var1 BINARY_INTEGER,
                        var2 BINARY_INTEGER)
                        RETURN BINARY_INTEGER IS EXTERNAL
NAME "myexternalfunc"
LIBRARY somelib
PARAMETERS (var1 LONG, var2 SHORT,
            RETURN INDICATOR SHORT, RETURN INT);
```

Action: Correct the syntax of the RETURN specification in the PARAMETERS clause.

PLS-00252: reference to the wrong copy of package STANDARD

Cause: A reference is made to the fixed package version of STANDARD when the database is open, or to the on-disk version when the database is closed. Explicit use of a SYS.X\$ package name can lead to this. One might also see this from a compilation that begins while the db is closed but has the bad luck to have another session open the db before name-res is complete.

Action: Make use of on-disk versions of packages when the database is open and fixed (preloaded) versions when the database is closed. Do not attempt to use the wrong set. It should be quite hard to reference the wrong set, except by using SYS.X\$ names explicitly.

PLS-00302: component *name* must be declared

Cause: In a reference to a component (for example, in the name A.B, B is a component of A), the component was not declared. The component might be misspelled, its declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the component. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00303: qualifier *name* must be declared

Cause: In a name such as A.B, A is a qualifier, and B is a component of the qualifier. This error occurs when no declaration for the qualifier is found. The qualifier might be misspelled, its declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the qualifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00304: cannot compile body of *name* without its specification

Cause: The compiled package specification required to compile a package body could not be found. Some possible causes follow:

- the package name is misspelled
- the package specification was never compiled
- the compiled package specification is not accessible

The package specification must be compiled before compiling the package body, and the compiler must have access to the compiled specification.

Action: Check the spelling of the package name. Compile the package specification before compiling the package body. Also, make sure the compiler has access to the compiled specification.

PLS-00305: previous use of *name* conflicts with this use

Cause: While looking for prior declarations of a cursor, procedure, function, or package, the compiler found another object with the same name in the same scope. Or, the headers of subprogram in a package specification and body do not match word for word.

Action: Check the spelling of the cursor, procedure, function, or package name. Also check the names of all constants, variables, parameters, and exceptions declared in the same scope. Then, remove or rename the object with the duplicate name. Or, change the headers of the packaged subprogram so that they match word for word.

PLS-00306: wrong number or types of arguments in call to *name*

Cause: This error occurs when the named subprogram call cannot be matched to any declaration for that subprogram name. The subprogram name might be misspelled, a parameter might have the wrong datatype, the declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure. For example, this error occurs if the built-in square root function SQRT is called with a misspelled name or with a parameter of the wrong datatype.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the subprogram name. Also confirm that its call is correct, its parameters are of the right datatype, and, if it is not a built-in function, that its declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00307: too many declarations of *name* match this call

Cause: The declaration of a subprogram name is ambiguous because there was no exact match between the declaration and the call and more than one declaration matched the call when implicit conversions of the parameter datatypes were used. The subprogram name might be misspelled, its declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the subprogram name. Also confirm that its call is correct, its parameters are of the right datatype, and, if it is not a built-in function, that its declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00308: this construct is not allowed as the origin of an assignment

Cause: The construct or expression does not designate a value that can be assigned to a variable. For example, the datatype name NUMBER cannot appear on the right hand side of an assignment statement as in X := NUMBER.

Action: Correct the illegal assignment statement.

PLS-00309: with %LAST attribute, *name* must be a variable of an enumerated type

Cause: The "%LAST" attribute must be applied to an enumerated type (or subtype of an enumerated type). This error occurs when "%LAST" follows some name that has not been so declared.

Action: Make sure that %LAST follows an enumerated type (or subtype of an enumerated type).

PLS-00310: with %ROWTYPE attribute, *name* must name a table, cursor, or cursor variable

Cause: The %ROWTYPE attribute must be applied to an identifier declared as a cursor, cursor variable, or database table. This error occurs when %ROWTYPE follows some identifier that has not been so declared.

Action: Change the declaration or do not apply the %ROWTYPE attribute to the identifier.

PLS-00311: the declaration of the type of *name* is incomplete or malformed

Cause: This occurrence of the identifier cannot be compiled because its datatype has not been properly defined.

Action: Correct the faulty datatype declaration.

PLS-00312: a positional parameter association may not follow a named association

Cause: When a list of parameters is passed to a subprogram or cursor, if both positional and named associations are used, all positional associations must be placed in their declared order and before all named associations, which can be in any order.

Action: Reorder the parameter list to meet the requirements or use named association only.

PLS-00313: name not declared in this scope

Cause: There is no declaration for the given identifier within the scope of reference. The identifier might be misspelled, its declaration might be faulty, or the declaration might be placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00314: TABLE declarations are not allowed as PL/SQL local variables

Cause: In a precompiled program, the DECLARE TABLE statement was mistakenly used inside an embedded PL/SQL block. If an embedded PL/SQL block refers to a database table that does not yet exist, use the DECLARE TABLE statement to tell the precompiler what the table will look like. However, DECLARE TABLE statements are allowed only in the host program.

Action: Move the DECLARE TABLE statement outside the embedded PL/SQL block. If you want a variable that can store an entire row of data selected from a database table or fetched from a cursor or cursor variable, use the %ROWTYPE attribute.

PLS-00315: PL/SQL TABLE declarations must currently use BINARY_INTEGER indexes

Cause: In the INDEX BY clause of a PL/SQL table declaration, a datatype other than BINARY_INTEGER was specified. PL/SQL tables can have one column and a primary key. The column can have any scalar type, but the primary key must have type BINARY_INTEGER.

Action: Change the datatype specifier to BINARY_INTEGER.

PLS-00316: PL/SQL tables must currently use a single BINARY_INTEGER index

Cause: In the INDEX BY clause of a PL/SQL table declaration, a composite primary key was specified. PL/SQL tables must have a simple, unnamed primary key of type BINARY_INTEGER.

Action: Change the faulty clause to INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER.

PLS-00317: incomplete type *name* was not completed in its declarative region

Cause: An incomplete type declaration was not completed in the declarative region where it was declared.

Action: Complete the type appropriately.

PLS-00318: type *name* is malformed because it is a non-REF mutually recursive type

Cause: A type-declaration such as:

```
-- non-REF recursive type
type t is record (a t);
or
-- non-REF mutually dependent types
type t1;
type t2 is record (a t1);
type t1 is record (a t2);
was entered.
```

Action: Use another type to remove the recursion.

PLS-00319: subquery in an IN or NOT IN clause must contain exactly one column

Cause: An invalid expression such as

```
IN (SELECT x, y, z FROM ... )
```

was used. When a [NOT]IN clause is used with a subquery, it does not test for set membership. The number of expressions in the [NOT]IN clause and the subquery select list must match. So, in the example above, the subquery must specify at most one column.

Action: Change the subquery to select only one column.

PLS-00320: the declaration of the type of this expression is incomplete or malformed

Cause: In a declaration, the name of a variable or cursor is misspelled or the declaration makes a forward reference. Forward references are not allowed in PL/SQL. A variable or cursor must be declared *before* it is referenced in other statements, including other declarative statements. For example, the following declaration of *dept_rec* raises this exception because it refers to a cursor not yet declared:

```
DECLARE
    dept_rec dept_cur%ROWTYPE;
    CURSOR dept_cur IS SELECT ...
    ...
```

Action: Check the spelling of all identifiers in the declaration. If necessary, move the declaration so that it makes no forward references.

PLS-00321: expression *str* is inappropriate as the left hand side of an assignment statement

Cause: The expression does not designate a variable that can have a value assigned to it. For example, the function SYSDATE cannot appear on the left hand side of an assignment statement such as

```
SYSDATE := '01-JAN-1990';
```

Action: Correct the illegal assignment statement.

PLS-00322: declaration of a constant *name* must contain an initialization assignment

Cause: A constant declaration lacks the assignment of an initial value. For example, in the following declaration “ := 3.14159” is the initialization clause:

```
pi CONSTANT NUMBER := 3.14159;
```

Action: Correct the constant declaration by supplying the missing initialization assignment.

PLS-00323: subprogram *name* is declared in a package specification and must be defined in the package body

Cause: A subprogram specification was placed in a package specification, but the corresponding subprogram body was not placed in the package body. The package body implements the package specification. So, the package body must contain the definition of every subprogram declared in the package specification.

Action: Check the spelling of the subprogram name. If necessary, add the missing subprogram body to the package body.

PLS-00324: cursor attribute may not be applied to non-cursor *name*

Cause: This error occurs when a cursor attribute (%FOUND, %NOTFOUND, %ROWCOUNT, or %ISOPEN) appears following an identifier not declared as a cursor or cursor variable. It occurs, for example, if the variable name *my_cur* in *my_cur*%FOUND was not properly declared as a cursor or if the variable declaration was placed incorrectly in the block structure.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the identifier. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00325: non-integer numeric literal *num* is inappropriate in this context

Cause: A non-integer numeric literal was used in a context that requires an integer (a number with no decimal point).

Action: Replace the inappropriate literal with an integer literal.

PLS-00326: IN clause must contain same number of expressions as subquery

Cause: The number of expressions in an IN clause did not equal the number of expressions in a corresponding subquery select list. For example, the following statement is invalid because the IN clause contains two expressions, but the subquery select list contains just one:

```
... WHERE (ename, sal) IN (SELECT sal FROM emp);
```

Action: Check the number of expressions in each set, then revise the statement to make the numbers equal.

PLS-00327: 'name' is not in SQL scope here

Cause: In a SQL statement, a reference was made to an out-of-scope database object. The referenced object might be misspelled, or the reference might be mixed, as in the following example:


```
CURSOR c1 IS SELECT dept.dname FROM emp;
```

Action: Check the spelling of all database objects in the SQL statement, and make sure all references are to objects within the current scope.

PLS-00328: a subprogram body must be defined for the forward declaration of *name*

Cause: A subprogram specification was declared, but the corresponding subprogram body was not defined. Write the subprogram specification and body as a unit. An alternative solution is to separate the specification from its body, which is necessary when you want to define mutually recursive subprograms or you want to group subprograms in a package.

Action: Check the spelling of the subprogram name. If necessary, supply the missing subprogram body.

PLS-00329: schema-level type has illegal reference to *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to make a reference from a schema-level type to something other than a schema-level type.

Action: Replace the illegal reference with a schema type.

PLS-00330: invalid use of type name or subtype name

Cause: A datatype or subtype specifier was mistakenly used in place of a constant, variable, or expression. For example, the code might look like

```
IF emp_count > number THEN ... -- illegal; NUMBER is a datatype specifier
```

Action: Replace the datatype or subtype specifier with a valid constant, variable, or expression.

PLS-00331: illegal reference to name

Cause: An illegal reference was made to some object in user SYS. This could have happened only if:

- You had privileges to see those system objects in the first place and were trying to use one of them in an illegal way.
- An illegal reference was made to some object in user SYS.

Action: Remove the reference.

PLS-00332: name is not a valid prefix for a qualified name

Cause: You have a malformed qualified name because the prefix is not valid.

Action: Remove or change the reference.

PLS-00333: name must match an object-table alias in this context

Cause: The name, appearing in the context of a REF or VALUE, did not resolve to an object-table alias.

Action: 1) If there is no object table in the scope, then remove the REF or VALUE; or provide the missing object table reference.

2) If there is an object table in the scope, but you are not referring to it, add the reference.

PLS-00334: name matches table or view without an alias

Cause: You have a reference to a table or view name without an alias.

Action: Replace the reference with a reference to an object-table alias.

PLS-00335: a package name conflicts with an existing object

Cause: In a CREATE PACKAGE statement, a package (which is a database object that groups logically related PL/SQL types, objects, and subprograms) was given the same name as an existing database object.

Action: Give the package a unique name.

PLS-00336: non-object-table *name* illegal in this context

Cause: You have a REF or VALUE modifier for a non-object-table

Action: Replace the reference with a reference to an object-table alias.

PLS-00337: name matches too many object table aliases

Cause: You have an ambiguous reference to an object-table alias; there are at least two object-table aliases in the same scope.

Action: Remove all but one of the references or change the alias names of the remaining.

PLS-00338: unable to resolve *name* as a column or row expression

Cause: You have a reference to a name that could not be resolved as a column or row expression. This occurred in an update or insert statement involving an object-table.

Action: If this is an update statement and you intended to code this as a column reference, fix it as such. If you intended to code this as a row expression, change this to refer to an alias of an object-table.

PLS-00339: name matches object-table without a REF or VALUE modifier"

Cause: You have an object-table name appearing without a REF or VALUE modifier.

Action: If you intended to code this with a REF or VALUE modifier, add the modifier; if you intended to code this as a column reference, change the reference appropriately; otherwise, remove the reference.

PLS-00341: declaration of cursor *name* is incomplete or malformed

Cause: A cursor declaration is improper or an identifier referenced in the cursor declaration was not properly declared. A return type that does not refer to an existing database table or a previously declared cursor or cursor variable might have been specified. For example, the following cursor declaration is illegal because *c1* is not yet fully defined:

```
CURSOR c1 RETURN c1%ROWTYPE IS SELECT ... -- illegal
```

In this case, a return type does not have to be specified because it is implicit.

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the cursor name and any identifiers referenced in the cursor declaration. Also confirm that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure. If a return type was specified, make sure that it refers to an existing database table or a previously declared cursor or cursor variable.

PLS-00351: not logged on to database *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to access an Oracle database without being logged on. Probably, an invalid username or password was entered.

Action: Log on to Oracle with a correctly spelled username and password before trying to access the database.

PLS-00352: unable to access another database *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to reference an object in a database other than the current local or remote Oracle database.

Action: Correct the reference and make sure the object is in the current Oracle database.

PLS-00353: name must name a user in the database

Cause: This error occurs when the username was misspelled or when the user does not exist in the database.

Action: Check the spelling of the username and make sure the user exists.

PLS-00354: username must be a simple identifier

Cause: A qualified username such as *scott.accts* is not permitted in this context.

Action: Specify a simple username such as *scott* instead.

PLS-00355: use of PL/SQL table not allowed in this context

Cause: A PL/SQL table was referenced in the wrong context (for example, with a remote link).

Action: Remove the PL/SQL table reference or change the context.

PLS-00356: name must name a table to which the user has access

Cause: The named table is not accessible to the user. This error occurs when the table name or username was misspelled, the table and/or user does not exist in the database, the user was not granted the necessary privileges, or the table name duplicates the name of a local variable or loop counter.

Action: Check the spelling of the table name and username. Also confirm that the table and user exist, the user has the necessary privileges, and the table name does not duplicate the name of a local variable or loop counter.

PLS-00357: table, view or sequence reference *name* not allowed in this context

Cause: A reference to database table, view, or sequence was found in an inappropriate context. Such references can appear only in SQL statements or (excluding sequences) in %TYPE and %ROWTYPE declarations. Some valid examples follow:

```
SELECT ename, emp.deptno, dname INTO my_ename, my_deptno, my_dept
      .FROM emp, dept WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno;
DECLARE
    last_name emp.ename%TYPE;
    dept_rec  dept%ROWTYPE;
```

Action: Remove or relocate the illegal reference.

PLS-00358: column *name* exists in more than one table; use qualifier

Cause: The statement is ambiguous because it specifies two or more tables having the same column name. For example, the following statement is ambiguous because *deptno* is a column in both tables:

```
SELECT deptno, loc INTO my_deptno, my_loc FROM emp, dept;
```

Action: Precede the column name with the table name (as in *emp.deptno*) so that the column reference is unambiguous.

PLS-00359: assignment target in *str* must have components

Cause: An assignment target was declared that lacks the components needed to store the assigned values. For example, this error occurs if you try to assign a row of column values to a variable instead of a record, as follows:

```
DECLARE
```

```

dept_rec dept%ROWTYPE;
my_deptno dept.deptno%TYPE;
...
BEGIN
SELECT deptno, dname, loc INTO my_deptno -- invalid
FROM dept WHERE ...

```

Action: Check the spelling of the names of the assignment target and all its components. Make sure the assignment target is declared with the required components and that the declaration is placed correctly in the block structure.

PLS-00360: cursor declaration without body needs return type

Cause: A cursor declaration lacks either a body (SELECT statement) or a return type. If you want to separate a cursor specification from its body, a return type must be supplied, as in

```
CURSOR c1 RETURN emp%ROWTYPE;
```

Action: Add a SELECT statement or return type to the cursor declaration.

PLS-00361: IN cursor *name* cannot be OPEN'ed

Cause: An attempt was made to OPEN an IN cursor. A cursor parameter with mode IN cannot be modified, and therefore cannot be opened.

Action: Change the cursor parameter to be IN OUT or OUT. Then retry the operation.

PLS-00362: invalid cursor return type; '*name*' must be a record type

Cause: In a cursor specification or REF CURSOR type definition, a non-record type such as NUMBER or TABLE was specified as the return type. This is not allowed. Only the following return types are allowed:

- <record_type_name>
- <record_name>%TYPE
- <table_name>%ROWTYPE
- <cursor_name>%ROWTYPE
- <cursor_variable_name>%ROWTYPE

Action: Revise the cursor specification or REF CURSOR type definition so that it specifies one of the above return types.

PLS-00363: expression *str* cannot be used as an assignment target

Cause: A literal, constant, IN parameter, loop counter, or function call was mistakenly used as the target of an assignment. For example, the following statement is illegal because the assignment target, 30, is a literal:

```
SELECT deptno INTO 30 FROM dept WHERE ... -- illegal
```

Action: Correct the statement by using a valid assignment target.

PLS-00364: loop index variable *name* use is invalid

Cause: A reference to a loop counter was found in an inappropriate context. For example, the following statement is illegal because the loop counter is used as the terminal value in its own range expression:

```
FOR j IN 1 .. j LOOP ... -- illegal
```

Action: Change the loop range expression so that it does not reference the loop counter. If you want to refer in the range expression to another variable with the same name as the loop counter, change either name or qualify the variable name with a label.

PLS-00366: subtype of a NOT NULL type must also be NOT NULL

Cause: After a subtype was defined as NOT NULL, it was used as the base type for another subtype defined as NULL. That is not allowed. For example, the code might look like

```
DECLARE
    SUBTYPE Weekday IS INTEGER NOT NULL;
    SUBTYPE Weekend IS Weekday NULL; -- illegal
```

instead of

```
DECLARE
    SUBTYPE Weekday IS INTEGER NOT NULL;
    SUBTYPE Weekend IS Weekday;
```

Action: Revise the subtype definitions to eliminate the conflict.

PLS-00367: a RAISE statement with no exception name must be inside an exception handler

Cause: A RAISE statement not followed by an exception name was found outside an exception handler.

Action: Delete the RAISE statement, relocate it to an exception handler, or supply the missing exception name.

PLS-00368: in RAISE statement, *name* must be an exception name

Cause: The identifier in a RAISE statement is not a valid exception name.

Action: Make sure the identifier in the RAISE statement was declared as an exception and is correctly placed in the block structure. If you are using the name of a PL/SQL predefined exception, check its spelling.

PLS-00369: no choices may appear with choice OTHERS in an exception handler

Cause: A construct of the form

```
WHEN excep1 OR OTHERS =>
```

was encountered in the definition of an exception handler. The OTHERS handler must appear by itself as the last exception handler in a block.

Action: Remove the identifier that appears with OTHERS or write a separate exception handler for that identifier.

PLS-00370: OTHERS handler must be last among the exception handlers of a block

Cause: One or more exception handlers appear after an OTHERS handler. However, the OTHERS handler must be the last handler in a block or subprogram because it acts as the handler for all exceptions not named specifically.

Action: Move the OTHERS handler so that it follows all specific exception handlers.

PLS-00371: at most one declaration for *name* is permitted in the declaration section

Cause: A reference to an identifier is ambiguous because there are conflicting declarations for it in the declarative part of a block, procedure, or function. At most one declaration of the identifier is permitted in a declarative part.

Action: Check the spelling of the identifier. If necessary, remove all but one declaration of the identifier.

PLS-00372: in a procedure, RETURN statement cannot contain an expression

Cause: In a procedure, a RETURN statement contains an expression, which is not allowed. In functions, a RETURN statement *must* contain an expression because its value is assigned to the function identifier. However, in procedures, a RETURN statement simply lets you exit before the normal end of the procedure is reached.

Action: Remove the expression from the RETURN statement, or redefine the procedure as a function.

PLS-00373: EXIT label *name* must label a LOOP statement

Cause: The label in an EXIT statement does not refer to a loop. An EXIT statement need not specify a label. However, if a label is specified (as in EXIT *my_label*), it must refer to a loop statement.

Action: Make sure the label name is spelled correctly and that it refers to a loop statement.

PLS-00374: illegal EXIT statement; it must appear inside the loop labeled *name*

Cause: An EXIT statement need not specify a label. However, if a label is specified (as in EXIT *my_label*), the EXIT statement must be inside the loop designated by that label.

Action: Make sure the label name is spelled correctly; if necessary, move the EXIT statement inside the loop to which the label refers.

PLS-00375: illegal GOTO statement; this GOTO cannot branch to label *name*

Cause: The line and column numbers accompanying the error message refer to a GOTO that branches from outside a construct (a loop or exception handler, for example) that contains a sequence of statements to a label inside that sequence of statements. Such a branch is not allowed.

Action: Either move the GOTO statement inside the sequence of statements or move the labeled statement outside the sequence of statements.

PLS-00376: illegal EXIT statement; it must appear inside a loop

Cause: An EXIT statement was found outside of a loop construct. The EXIT statement is used to exit prematurely from a loop and so must always appear within a loop.

Action: Either remove the EXIT statement or place it inside a loop.

PLS-00378: invalid compilation unit for this release of PL/SQL

Cause: A *compilation unit* is a file containing PL/SQL source code that is passed to the compiler. Only compilation units containing blocks, declarations, statements, and subprograms are allowed. This error occurs when some other language construct is passed to the compiler.

Action: Make sure the compilation unit contains only blocks, declarations, statements, and subprograms.

PLS-00379: CASE statements are not included in this release of PL/SQL

Cause: The unit being compiled contains a CASE statement. However, the current release of PL/SQL does not support CASE statements.

Action: Remove the CASE statement from the compilation unit.

PLS-00381: type mismatch found at *name* between column and variable in subquery or INSERT

Cause: The datatypes of a column and a variable do not match. The variable was encountered in a subquery or INSERT statement.

Action: Change the variable datatype to match that of the column.

PLS-00382: expression is of wrong type

Cause: An expression has the wrong datatype for the context in which it was found.

Action: Change the datatype of the expression. You might want to use datatype conversion functions.

PLS-00383: type mismatch found at *name* inside an IN or NOT IN clause

Cause: In a test for set membership such as X NOT IN (SELECT Y ...), the expressions X and Y do not match in datatype, and it is unclear which implicit conversion is required to correct the mismatch.

Action: Change the expressions so that their datatypes match. You might want to use datatype conversion functions in the select list.

PLS-00384: type mismatch found at *name* in UPDATE's SET clause

Cause: The column to the left of the equal sign in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement does not match in datatype with the column, expression, or subquery to the right of the equal sign, and it is unclear which implicit conversion is required to correct the mismatch.

Action: Change the expressions so that their datatypes match. You might want to use datatype conversion functions in the SET clause.

PLS-00385: type mismatch found at *name* in SELECT...INTO statement

Cause: The expressions to the left and right of the INTO clause in a SELECT...INTO statement do not match in datatype, and it is unclear which implicit conversion is required to correct the mismatch.

Action: Change the expressions so that their datatypes match. You might want to use datatype conversion functions in the select list.

PLS-00386: type mismatch found at *name* between FETCH cursor and INTO variables

Cause: An assignment target in the INTO list of a FETCH statement does not match in datatype with the corresponding column in the select list of the cursor

declaration, and it is unclear which implicit conversion is required to correct the mismatch.

Action: Change the cursor declaration or change the datatype of the assignment target. You might want to use datatype conversion functions in the select list of the query associated with the cursor.

PLS-00387: INTO variable cannot be a database object

Cause: An item in the INTO list of a FETCH or SELECT statement was found to be a database object. INTO introduces a list of user-defined variables to which output values are assigned. Therefore, database objects cannot appear in the INTO list.

Action: Check the spelling of the INTO list item. If necessary, remove the item from the INTO list or replace it with a user-defined output variable.

PLS-00388: undefined column *name* in subquery

Cause: A subquery contains a column name that was not defined for the specified table.

Action: Change the expression to specify a column that was defined.

PLS-00389: table, view or alias name *name* not allowed in this context

Cause: A table, view or alias name *name* corresponding to a regular (non-object) table appeared in an inappropriate context.

Action: Remove the reference, or, if you intended to code this as a column reference, fix it as such.

PLS-00390: undefined column *name* in INSERT statement

Cause: An INSERT statement refers to a column not defined for the table or view into which data is being inserted.

Action: Check the spelling of the column name, then revise the statement so that it refers only to defined columns.

PLS-00391: undefined column *name* in UPDATE statement

Cause: An UPDATE statement refers to a column not defined for the table or view being updated.

Action: Check the spelling of the column name, then revise the statement so that it refers only to defined columns.

PLS-00392: type mismatch in arguments to BETWEEN

Cause: In a comparison such as `X BETWEEN Y AND Z`, the expressions `X`, `Y`, and `Z` do not match in datatype, and it is unclear which implicit conversion is required to correct the mismatch.

Action: Change the expressions so that their datatypes match. You might want to use datatype conversion functions.

PLS-00393: wrong number of columns in SELECT...INTO statement

Cause: The number of columns selected by a `SELECT...INTO` statement does not match the number of variables in the `INTO` clause.

Action: Change the number of columns in the select list or the number of variables in the `INTO` clause so that the numbers match.

PLS-00394: wrong number of values in the INTO list of a FETCH statement

Cause: The number of variables in the `INTO` clause of a `FETCH` statement does not match the number of columns in the cursor declaration.

Action: Change the number of variables in the `INTO` clause or the number of columns in the cursor declaration so that the numbers match.

PLS-00395: wrong number of values in VALUES clause of INSERT statement

Cause: The number of columns in an `INSERT` statement does not match the number of values in the `VALUES` clause. For example, the following statement is faulty because no column is specified for the value `20`:

```
INSERT INTO emp (empno, ename) VALUES (7788, 'SCOTT', 20);
```

Action: Change the number of items in the column list or the number of items in the `VALUES` list so that the numbers match.

PLS-00396: INSERT statement's subquery yields wrong number of columns

Cause: The number of columns in an `INSERT` statement does not match the number of columns in a subquery select list. For example, the following statement is faulty because no corresponding column is specified for `col3`:

```
INSERT INTO emp (ename, empno) SELECT col1, col2, col3 FROM ...
```

Action: Change the number of items in the column list of the `INSERT` statement or the number of items in the select list so that the numbers match.

PLS-00397: type mismatch in arguments to IN

Cause: In a test for set membership such as `X IN (Y, Z)`, the expressions `X`, `Y`, and `Z` do not match in datatype, and it is unclear which implicit conversion is required to correct the mismatch.

Action: Change the expressions so that their datatypes match. You might want to use datatype conversion functions.

PLS-00398: wrong number of columns in UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS expression

Cause: The SELECT clauses to the left and right of a UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS expression do not select the same number of columns. For example, the following statement is faulty because the select lists do not contain the same number of items:

```
CURSOR my_cur IS SELECT ename FROM emp
INTERSECT SELECT ename, empno FROM emp;
```

Action: Change the select lists so that they contain the same number of items.

PLS-00399: different types of columns in UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS expression

Cause: The select lists to the left and right of a UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS expression select at least one column that is mismatched in datatype. For example, the following statement is faulty because the constant 3 has datatype NUMBER, whereas SYSDATE has datatype DATE:

```
CURSOR my_cur IS SELECT 3 FROM emp
INTERSECT SELECT SYSDATE FROM emp;
```

Action: Change the select lists so that they match in datatype. You might want to use datatype conversion functions in the select list of one or more queries.

PLS-00400: different number of columns between cursor SELECT statement and return value

Cause: In a cursor declaration, a return type (such as RETURN *emp%*ROW-TYPE) was specified, but the number of returned column values does not match the number of select-list items.

Action: Change the cursor return type or the select list so that the number of returned column values matches the number of select-list items.

PLS-00401: different column types between cursor SELECT statement and return value found at *name*

Cause: In a cursor declaration, a return type (such as RETURN *emp%*ROW-TYPE) was specified, but a returned column value and its corresponding select-list item have different datatypes.

Action: Change the cursor return type or the select list so that each returned column value and its corresponding select-list item have the same datatype.

PLS-00402: alias required in SELECT list of cursor to avoid duplicate column names

Cause: A cursor was declared with a SELECT statement that contains duplicate column names. Such references are ambiguous.

Action: Replace the duplicate column name in the select list with an alias.

PLS-00403: expression *str* cannot be used as an INTO target of a SELECT/FETCH statement

Cause: A FETCH statement was unable to assign a value to an assignment target in its INTO list because the target is not a legally formed and declared variable. For example, the following assignment is illegal because 'Jones' is a character string, not a variable:

```
FETCH my_cur INTO 'Jones';
```

Action: Check the spelling and declaration of the assignment target. Make sure that the rules for forming variable names are followed.

PLS-00404: cursor *name* must be declared with FOR UPDATE to use with CURRENT OF

Cause: The use of the CURRENT OF *cursor_name* clause is legal only if *cursor_name* was declared with a FOR UPDATE clause.

Action: Add a FOR UPDATE clause to the definition of the cursor or do not use the CURRENT OF *cursor_name* clause.

PLS-00405: subquery not allowed in this context

Cause: A subquery was used in an inappropriate context, such as:

```
if (SELECT deptno FROM emp WHERE ... ) = 20 then ...
Subqueries are allowed only in SQL statements.
```

Action: The same result can be obtained by using a temporary variable, as in:

```
SELECT deptno INTO temp_var FROM emp WHERE ...;
IF temp_var = 20 THEN ...
```

PLS-00406: length of SELECT list in subquery must match number of assignment targets

Cause: A query select list is not the same length as the list of targets that will receive the returned values. For example, the following statement is faulty because the subquery returns two values for one target:

```
UPDATE emp SET ename =
(SELECT ename, empno FROM emp WHERE ename = 'SMITH') ...
```

Action: Change one of the lists so that they contain the same number of items.

PLS-00407: '' not allowed here; a list of columns is required**

Cause: An asterisk (*) was used as an abbreviation for a list of column names. However, in this context the column names must be written out explicitly.

Action: Replace the asterisk with a list of column names.

PLS-00408: duplicate column *name* not permitted in INSERT or UPDATE

Cause: An UPDATE or INSERT statement has a column list that contains duplicate column names.

Action: Check the spelling of the column names, then eliminate the duplication.

PLS-00409: duplicate variable *name* in INTO list is not permitted

Cause: The same variable appears twice in the INTO list of a SELECT or FETCH statement.

Action: Remove one of the variables from the INTO list.

PLS-00410: duplicate fields in record or table are not permitted

Cause: When a user-defined record was declared, the same name was given to two fields. Like column names in a database table, field names in a user-defined record must be unique.

Action: Check the spelling of the field names, then remove the duplicate.

PLS-00411: number of values in aggregate and in subquery don't match

Cause: In a statement of the form *aggregate* = *subquery*, the numbers of values in the aggregate and subquery are unequal. For example, the code might look like

```
... WHERE (10,20,30) = (SELECT empno,deptno FROM emp WHERE...);
```

Action: Revise the aggregate or subquery so that the numbers of values match.

PLS-00412: list of values not allowed as argument to this function or procedure

Cause: A parenthesized list of values separated by commas (that is, an aggregate) was used in the wrong context. For example, the following usage is *invalid*:

```
WHERE (col1, col2) > (SELECT col3, col4 FROM my_table ...)
```

However, an equal sign can take a list of values and a subquery as left- and right-hand-side arguments, respectively. So, the following usage is valid:

```
WHERE (col1, col2) = (SELECT col3, col4 FROM my_table ...)
```

Action: Rewrite the expression. For example, the clause

WHERE (col1, col2) > (SELECT col3, col4 FROM my_table ...)
can be rewritten as

WHERE col1 > (SELECT col3 FROM my_table ...) AND
col2 > (SELECT col4 FROM my_table ...)

PLS-00413: identifier in CURRENT OF clause is not a cursor name

Cause: The identifier in a CURRENT OF clause names an object other than a cursor.

Action: Check the spelling of the identifier. Make sure that it names the cursor in the DELETE or UPDATE statement and that it names the cursor itself, not a FOR-loop variable.

PLS-00414: no column *name* in table

Cause: A table name or alias was used to qualify a column reference, but the column was not found in that table. Either the column was never defined or the column name is misspelled.

Action: Confirm that the column was defined and check the spelling of the column name.

PLS-00415: name is an OUT parameter and cannot appear in a function

Cause: An OUT or IN OUT formal parameter was used in a function specification.

Action: Change the parameter to an IN parameter.

PLS-00416: The third argument of DECODE cannot be NULL

Cause: The third argument of DECODE is NULL.

Action: Enter an argument with a proper type and value.

PLS-00417: unable to resolve *name* as a column

Cause: A database table, view, or column was specified in a SQL statement that does not exist, or the privileges required to access the table or view were not granted.

Action: Check the spelling of the table (or view) and column names; make sure the table and columns exist. If necessary, ask the DBA to grant the privileges required to access the table.

PLS-00418: array bind type must match PL/SQL table row type

Cause: A host array was passed (by an Oracle Precompiler program, for example) to a PL/SQL subprogram for binding to a PL/SQL table parameter. How-

ever, the datatypes of the array elements and PL/SQL table rows are incompatible. So, the binding failed.

Action: Change the datatype of the array elements or PL/SQL table rows to make the datatypes compatible.

PLS-00419: reference to remote attribute not permitted

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a remote cursor attribute, which is not allowed. For example, the code might look like

```
IF SQL%NOTFOUND@newyork THEN ...
```

Action: Do not try to reference a remote cursor attribute.

PLS-00420: cannot call built-in routines remotely

Cause: An attempt was made to call a built-in PL/SQL function remotely, which is not allowed. For example, the code might look like

```
my_sqlerrm := SQLERRM@newyork;
```

or

```
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (my_empno, STANDARD.RTRIM@newyork(my_ename), ...);
```

Action: Always call built-in functions locally; never specify a database link.

PLS-00421: synonym definitions nested too deeply; possible loop in synonyms

Cause: Directly or indirectly, a synonym was defined in terms of itself, creating a circular definition. Or, a chain of synonyms, too long for the PL/SQL compiler to handle, was defined.

Action: Redefine the synonyms to eliminate the circular definition. If necessary, shorten the chain of synonyms.

PLS-00422: no PL/SQL translation for the bind type given for this bind variable

Cause: A host variable was passed (by an Oracle Precompiler program, for example) to PL/SQL for binding. However, its datatype is not compatible with any PL/SQL datatype. So, the binding failed.

Action: Change the datatype of the host variable to make it compatible with a PL/SQL datatype.

PLS-00423: ORDER BY item must be the number of a SELECT-list expression

Cause: A column alias was used in the ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement that uses a UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS set operator. This is not allowed. In such cases, expressions in the ORDER BY clause must be unsigned integers that designate the ordinal positions of select-list items.

Action: Change the alias in the ORDER BY clause to an unsigned integer that designates the ordinal position of the select item in question.

PLS-00424: RPC defaults cannot include package state

Cause: An attempt was made to call a remote subprogram whose defaulted parameters depend on package state, which is not allowed. When calling remote subprograms, the actual parameters must be passed explicitly if the corresponding formal parameters depend on package state.

Action: Call the remote subprogram by passing each actual parameter explicitly.

PLS-00425: in SQL, function argument and return type must be SQL type

Cause: When a stored function was called from a SQL statement, parameters of the wrong type were passed. To be callable from SQL statements, a stored function must meet several requirements, one of which is that its arguments have SQL datatypes such as CHAR, DATE, or NUMBER. None of the arguments can have non-SQL types such as BOOLEAN, TABLE, or RECORD.

Action: Make sure all the arguments in the function call have SQL datatypes.

PLS-00428: an INTO clause is expected in this SELECT statement

Cause: The INTO clause of a SELECT INTO statement was omitted. For example, the code might look like

```
SELECT deptno, dname, loc FROM dept WHERE ...  
instead of
```

```
SELECT deptno, dname, loc INTO dept_rec FROM dept WHERE ...
```

In PL/SQL, only a subquery is written without an INTO clause.

Action: Add the required INTO clause.

PLS-00450: a variable of this private type cannot be declared here

Cause: A variable declaration uses a type that is declared PRIVATE in some other compilation unit.

Action: Do not use this type in a PRIVATE variable declaration.

PLS-00451: remote types not allowed

Cause: When a constant or variable was declared, a datatype that is defined in a remote library unit was specified. This is not allowed.

Action: Do not specify the datatype unless it is defined locally.

PLS-00452: subprogram *name* violates its associated pragma

Cause: A packaged function cannot be called from SQL statements unless its purity level is asserted by coding a `RESTRICT_REFERENCES` pragma in the package specification. The pragma, which is used to control side effects, tells the PL/SQL compiler to deny the packaged function read/write access to database tables, public packaged variables, or both. A SQL statement that violates the pragma will cause a compilation error.

Action: Raise the purity level of the function, or relax the pragma restrictions.

PLS-00453: remote operations not permitted on object tables or user-defined type columns

Cause: A reference to a remote object table or user-defined type column was found.

Action: Do not refer to the remote object table or user-defined type column. Then retry the operation.

PLS-00454: with a returning into clause, the table expression cannot be remote or a subquery

Cause: A reference to a remote table or subquery was found in a SQL statement with a `RETURNING INTO` clause.

Action: Do not refer to it, or use a subsequent `SELECT` statement.

PLS-00483: exception *name* may appear in at most one exception handler in this block

Cause: An exception appears in two different `WHEN` clauses (that is, two different exception handlers) in the exception-handling part of a PL/SQL block or subprogram.

Action: Remove one of the references to the exception.

PLS-00484: redundant exceptions *name* and *name* must appear in same exception handler

Cause: Using the `EXCEPTION_INIT` pragma, different exceptions were initialized to the same Oracle error number; then, they were referenced in different exception handlers within the same exception-handling part. Such references conflict.

Action: Remove one of the exceptions or initialize it to a different Oracle error number.

PLS-00485: in exception handler, *name* must be an exception name

Cause: An identifier not declared as an exception appears in an exception handler `WHEN` clause. Only the name of an exception is valid in a `WHEN` clause.

Action: Check the spelling of the exception name and make sure the exception was declared properly.

PLS-00486: SELECT list cannot be enclosed in parentheses

Cause: In a SELECT statement, the select list was enclosed in parentheses, as in:

```
SELECT (deptno, dname, loc) FROM dept INTO ...
```

This breaks the rules of SQL syntax. Parentheses are not required because the keywords SELECT and FROM delimit the select list.

Action: Remove the parentheses enclosing the select list.

PLS-00487: invalid reference to variable *name*

Cause: A variable was referenced in a way that is inconsistent with its datatype. For example, a scalar variable might have been mistakenly referenced as a record, as follows:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT empno, ename, sal FROM emp;
    emp_rec emp_cur%ROWTYPE;
    my_sal NUMBER(7,2);
BEGIN
    ...    total_sal := total_sal + my_sal.sal; -- invalid
    ...
```

Action: Check the spelling of the variable name. Make sure the variable was declared properly and that the declaration and reference are consistent regarding datatype.

PLS-00488: invalid variable declaration: object *name* must be a type or subtype

Cause: The datatype specifier in a variable declaration does not designate a legal type. For example, the %TYPE attribute might not have been added to a declaration, as in

```
DECLARE
    my_sal    emp.sal%TYPE;
    my_ename emp.ename;    -- missing %TYPE
    ...
```

When declaring a constant or variable, to provide the datatype of a column automatically, use the %TYPE attribute. Likewise, when declaring a record, to provide the datatypes of a row automatically, use the %ROWTYPE attribute.

Action: Make sure the datatype specifier designates a legal type. Remember to use the %TYPE and %ROWTYPE attributes when necessary.

PLS-00489: invalid table reference: *name* must be a column in this expression

Cause: In a query, a select-list item refers to a table in the FROM clause but not to a database column.

Action: Check the spelling of the column names, make sure each column in the select list refers to a table in the FROM clause, then re-execute the query.

PLS-00490: illegal statement

Cause: A constant, variable, function call, or incomplete statement was used where a statement was expected. For example, instead of calling a function from an expression, it might have been called as a statement (as if it were a procedure).

Action: Check the statement, making sure that its commands, identifiers, operators, delimiters, and terminator form a complete and valid PL/SQL statement.

PLS-00491: numeric literal required

Cause: A constant or variable was used where a numeric literal is required. For example, the code might look like

```
my_ename VARCHAR2(max_len);  
instead of
```

```
my_ename VARCHAR2(15);
```

When specifying the maximum length of a VARCHAR2 variable, an integer literal must be used.

Action: Replace the identifier with a numeric literal.

PLS-00492: variable or constant initialization may not refer to functions declared in the same package

Cause: If a package spec *p* declares a function *f*, that function may not be used in any variable declarations in that same package spec. This is because of a circular instantiation problem: in order to fully instantiate the package spec, the variable must be initialized. To initialize the variable, the function body code in the package body must be executed. That requires that the package body be instantiated. However, the package body cannot be instantiated until the package spec is fully instantiated.

Action: Remove the reference to the function from the variable initialization. A technique which often works is to move the variable initialization from the variable declaration (in the package spec) to the package body initialization block.

PLS-00493: invalid reference to a server-side object in a local context

Cause: A reference to a server-side object (such as a column) was found in a context where only PL/SQL objects may be present (such as within the parameter list of a local function or as the index of a (local) PL/SQL table.)

Action: Rewrite the offending statement; or (if a local function call is the problem context), make the function non-local (either packaged or top-level.)

PLS-00494: coercion into multiple record targets not supported

Cause: The INTO list of a SELECT or FETCH specified more than a single record-type target and the column types required coercion into a record to match the INTO list. This is type checked as correct, but not yet supported.

Action: Create a new record type to hold all of the column types or code the SELECT with an INTO target for every source column.

PLS-00495: too many columns in SELECT...INTO statement after bursting record targets

Cause: Type checking indicated the columns in a SELECT or FETCH were being collected into a record in the INTO list. The record was burst into its fields. There were not enough fields in the record for each of the columns.

Action: Change the number of columns or the record variable(s) in the INTO clause so that they match.

PLS-00496: too few columns in SELECT...INTO statement after bursting record targets

Cause: Type checking indicated the columns in a SELECT or FETCH were being collected into a record in the INTO list. The record was burst into its fields. There were not enough columns to fill all of the fields in the record.

Action: Change the number of columns or the record variable(s) in the INTO clause so that they match.

PLS-00497: cannot mix single row and multi-row (bulk) SELECT

Cause: A SELECT or FETCH had an INTO list for which some variables were of the same type as the corresponding column and other variables were of a type that was a collection of the type of the corresponding column. This is ambiguous for whether the intention was to fetch one row or bulk fetch multiple rows.

Action: Change the INTO list so that all variables are of the same (convertible) type as the columns or so that all INTO variables are collections of the same type as the corresponding columns.

PLS-00498: illegal use of a type before its declaration

Cause: A variable or constant was declared to be of a type whose declaration appears later in the compilation unit; or, a type or subtype was declared in terms of another type whose declaration appears later in the compilation unit.

Action: Ensure that the type declaration precedes its use in the variable/ constant/type declaration.

PLS-499: coercion into collection of records not supported

Cause: A SELECT or FETCH may specify a column list to be coerced into a variable which is a collection of records. This is type checked as correct, but not yet supported because of the implicit layout change required.

Action: Express the SELECT with an object constructor around the columns and use a collection of objects as an INTO variable.

- Or, build the collection one row at a time coercing each row into a record which happens to be an element.
- Or, use a record of collections.

PLS-00503: RETURN <value> statement required for this return from function

Cause: In a function body, a RETURN statement was used that contains no expression. In procedures, a RETURN statement contains no expression because the statement simply returns control to the caller. However, in functions, a RETURN statement must contain an expression because its value is assigned to the function identifier.

Action: Add an expression to the RETURN statement.

PLS-00504: type *name_BASE* may not be used outside of package STANDARD

Cause: In a declaration, the datatype NUMBER_BASE (for example) was mistakenly specified. The datatypes CHAR_BASE, DATE_BASE, and NUMBER_BASE are for internal use only.

Action: Specify (for example) the datatype NUMBER instead of NUMBER_BASE.

PLS-00505: user-defined types may only be defined as PL/SQL tables or records

Cause: An attempt was made to define a type other than a COLLECTION, OBJECT, or RECORD. These are the only user-defined types allowed in this release of PL/SQL. For example, the following type definition is illegal:

```
TYPE Byte IS INTEGER(2); -- illegal
```

Action: Remove the type definition, or revise it to specify a COLLECTION, OBJECT, or RECORD type.

PLS-00506: user-defined constrained subtypes are disallowed

Cause: An attempt was made to define a constrained subtype, but only unconstrained subtypes are allowed in this release of PL/SQL. For example, the following type definition is illegal:

```
SUBTYPE Acronym IS VARCHAR2(5); -- illegal
```

Action: Remove the illegal type constraint.

PLS-00507: a PL/SQL table may not contain a table or record with composite fields

Cause: In a TABLE type definition, a nested record type was specified as the element type. This is not allowed. All fields in the record must be scalars.

Action: Remove the TABLE type definition, or replace the nested record type with a simple record type.

PLS-00508: the expression in a RETURN statement cannot be a type

Cause: A datatype specifier was used instead of an expression in the RETURN statement of a user-defined function, as shown in the example below. Do not confuse the RETURN statement, which sets the function identifier to the result value, with the RETURN clause, which specifies the datatype of the result value.

```
FUNCTION credit-rating (acct_no NUMBER) RETURN BOOLEAN IS
    BEGIN
        ...
        RETURN NUMBER; -- should be an expression
    END;
```

Action: Replace the datatype specifier in the RETURN statement with an appropriate expression.

PLS-00509: implementation restriction: pass a returned record to a temporary identifier before selecting a field

Cause: Illegal syntax was used to call a parameter-less function that returns a record or a PL/SQL table of records. When calling a function that takes parameters and returns a record, you use the following syntax to reference fields in the record:

```
function_name(parameters).field_name
```

However, you cannot use the syntax above to call a parameter-less function because PL/SQL does not allow empty parameter lists. That is, the following syntax is illegal:

```
function_name().field_name -- illegal; empty parameter list
```

You cannot just drop the empty parameter list because the following syntax is also illegal: `function_name.field_name -- illegal; no parameter list.`

Action: Declare a local record or PL/SQL table of records to which you can assign the function result, then reference its fields directly.

PLS-00510: FLOAT cannot have scale

Cause: When a FLOAT variable was declared, its precision and scale were specified, as shown in the following example:

```
DECLARE
    Salary FLOAT(7,2);
```

However, a scale for FLOAT variables cannot be specified; only a precision can be specified, as in

```
Salary FLOAT(7);
```

Action: Remove the scale specifier from the declaration, or declare a NUMBER variable instead.

PLS-00511: a record may not contain a PL/SQL table of records

Cause: In a RECORD definition, one of the fields was declared as a PL/SQL table of records. This is not allowed. A record can be the component of another record (that is, records can be nested), but a PL/SQL table of records cannot be the component of a record.

Action: Remove the field declaration, or revise it to specify a simple record type.

PLS-00512: implementation restriction: 'name' cannot directly access remote package variable or cursor

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a remote packaged variable or cursor. This is not allowed. Instead, add to the remote package a function that returns the value of the variable or cursor.

Action: Remove the illegal reference.

PLS-00513: PL/SQL function called from SQL must return value of legal SQL type

Cause: In a SQL statement, do not call a PL/SQL function having a return type that can not be handled by SQL. For example, type BOOLEAN, records and indexed-tables are not supported by SQL and functions returning such values cannot be called from SQL.

Action: Change the returned type and retry the operation.

PLS-00514: INSERT statement with REF INTO clause requires a typed table

Cause: INSERT statement with REF INTO clause is illegal if the table specified in the INTO clause is not an object table.

Action: Remove REF INTO clause and retry the operation.

PLS-00515: the type of the REF INTO variable '*name*' must be REF to the table's type

Cause: In INSERT statement with REF INTO clause, the type of the variable or column used onto the REF INTO clause must be a REF <T>, where <T> is the type of the table from the INTO clause.

Action: Use variable or column of appropriate type.

PLS-00516: type mismatch between object table and value '*name*' in INSERT statement

Cause: In the INSERT statement operating on typed tables (tables of objects), the type of a non-aggregate value did not match the object type of the table.

Action: Provide a value of appropriate type.

PLS-00517: type mismatch between a select list element '*name*' and corresponding table column in INSERT statement with a subquery

Cause: In an INSERT statement with subquery, at least one of the elements of the select list was not type-compatible with the corresponding column of the table in the INTO clause. This error indicates that the subquery should be rewritten to match the structure of the target table.

Action: Provide a select list element of compatible type.

PLS-00518: this INSERT statement requires VALUES clause containing a parenthesized list of values

Cause: A VALUES clause was entered without a list of SQL data items in parentheses. In all INSERT statements with an explicit column list, the VALUES clause must contain a list of SQL data items in parentheses. For example:

```
INSERT INTO my_tab (a,b,c) VALUES (1,2,my_variable);
```

Action: Rewrite the statement to include a list of SQL data items in parentheses.

PLS-00519: this INSERT statement requires a VALUES clause containing an object type expression, not a list of values

Cause: In an INSERT statement with typed tables, an aggregate was used when an object type item was expected.

Action: Replace the aggregate with an object constructor or other object type expression.

PLS-00520: MAP methods must be declared without any parameters other than (optional) SELF

Cause: A MAP member function was declared with a parameter. MAP member functions can have only one parameter: the default SELF parameter. MAP methods must be declared without any parameters. The compiler adds the SELF parameter.

Action: Remove the parameter from the MAP member function.

PLS-00521: ORDER methods must be declared with 1 (one) parameter in addition to (optional) SELF

Cause: An ORDER member function was declared without the user-specified parameter. ORDER member functions have two parameters, one is the default SELF parameter which is added by the compiler. the second parameter is added by the user and must declare an order method which must be the same type as the containing object type.

Action: Check and correct the way the parameter is specified.

PLS-00522: MAP methods must return a scalar type

Cause: The MAP member function was written such that it returns something other than a scalar type.

Action: Rewrite the MAP function such that it returns a scalar type.

PLS-00523: ORDER methods must return an INTEGER

Cause: An ORDER member function was written such that it returns something other than an integer type.

Action: Rewrite the ORDER method such that it returns an integer type.

PLS-00524: The parameter type in an ORDER method must be the containing object type

Cause: An ORDER member function was declared without the user-specified parameter. ORDER member functions have two parameters, one is the default SELF parameter which is added by the compiler. the second parameter is added by the user and must declare an ORDER method which must be the same type as the containing object type.

Action: Check and correct the way the parameter is specified.

PLS-00525: within SQL statements, only equality comparisons of objects are allowed without a map or order function

Cause: A MAP or ORDER function was not provided for a relational comparison. Only equality comparisons may be used when a map or order function is not supplied.

Action: Supply either a MAP or ORDER function for the object. Otherwise change the program to use only equality comparisons.

PLS-00526: a MAP or ORDER function is required for comparing objects in PL/SQL

Cause: Within stand alone PL/SQL, an attempt was made to compare objects without a MAP or ORDER function.

Action: Provide a MAP or ORDER function and retry the operation.

PLS-00527: MAP or ORDER functions require a PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES specifying:WNDS, WNPS, RNPS, RNDS

Cause: Either a PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES was not specified or it was specified without one of the following: WNDS, WNPS, RNPS, or RNDS.

Action: Add or correct the PRAGMA and retry the operation.

PLS-00528: the parameters to an ORDER function must have IN mode

Cause: You declared parameter to an ORDER function to have OUT or IN OUT mode.

Action: Correct the parameter to use IN mode only.

PLS-00529: bad column name *name* in INSERT statement (must be an identifier)

Cause: In an INSERT statement, an attempt was made to use a column name that is not an identifier. In any INSERT statement with explicit column list a column name must be a simple identifier.

Action: Rewrite the INSERT statement, using a simple identifier for the column name.

PLS-00530: illegal type used for object type attribute: *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to use an invalid type for an object type attribute.

Action: Use only supported types for the object type attribute.

PLS-00531: unsupported type in a VARRAY or TABLE type: *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to use an unsupported type in a VARRAY or TABLE type.

Action: Use only supported types in a VARRAY or TABLE type.

PLS-00532: target of REF must be a complete or incomplete object type

Cause: An attempt was made to specify a REF target that was neither a complete nor an incomplete object type. A potential REF target can be one of the following:

- a complete object type. For example:

```
CREATE TYPE type_with_no_errors (a number);  
CREATE TYPE t2 (a REF type_with_no_errors);
```

- a pure incomplete type. For example:

```
CREATE TYPE pure_incomplete_type;  
CREATE TYPE t2 (a REF pure_incomplete_type);
```

- an impure incomplete object type. For example:

```
CREATE TYPE type_with_semantic_errors (an undeclared_type);  
CREATE TYPE t2 (a REF type_with_semantic_errors);
```

Action: If a REF must be used, rewrite it such that its target is either a complete or an incomplete object type. Otherwise, remove the REF.

PLS-00533: tables of non_queryable types are not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to create a table of a type which cannot be queried. Tables of such types are not supported.

Action: Create an object type containing the non-queryable type. Then create a table of the object type.

PLS-00534: a Table type may not contain a nested table type or VARRAY

Cause: An attempt was made to do one of the following: define a table type which contained nested collection types. or define an object table that has (perhaps nested) another table type or VARRAY type.

Action: Check the table definitions to be sure that they do not contain nested tables or VARRAYs.

PLS-00535: a VARRAY type may not contain a NESTED TABLE, VARRAY or LOB

Cause: An attempt was made to do one of the following: define a VARRAY type containing a nested collection type or LOB or define a VARRAY type of an object type that has a nested attribute which is one of NESTED TABLE, VARRAY or LOB type.

Action: Check the VARRAY definitions to be sure that they do not contain nested collection types, LOBs or nested attributes.

PLS-00536: navigation through REF variables is not supported in PL/SQL

Cause: The expression of the form *refvar.field* was entered. This is not supported in this version of PL/SQL.

Action: This navigation is only supported for database objects. The REF variable can be used to insert into a database column of the same type, or select from it. However, you will not be able to navigate through it. You will have to remove the navigation.

PLS-00537: a VARRAY must have a positive limit

Cause: A VARRAY type was declared with a non-positive limit, for example VARRAY(0).

Action: Declare the VARRAY with a positive limit and retry the operation.

PLS-00538: subprogram or cursor *name* is declared in an object type specification and must be defined in the object type body

Cause: The specified subprogram is declared in an object type's specification, but is not defined in the object type body.

Action: Define the subprogram in the object type body, or remove the declaration from the specification.

PLS-00539: subprogram *name* is declared in an object type body and must be defined in the object type specification

Cause: The specified subprogram is declared in an object type's body, but is not defined in the object type's specification. Notice cursor bodies can exist without a specification.

Action: Define the subprogram in the object type's specification, or remove the declaration from the body.

PLS-00540: object not supported in this context

Cause: An object was declared inside a local scope (Function, Procedure, or anonymous block), or in a package scope which is not supported.

Action: Declare the type in a global or data base scope.

PLS-00541: size or length specified is too large

Cause: A length or size that is too large was specified for a data item.

Action: Specify a smaller value and retry the operation.

PLS-00542: CLOB and NCLOB cannot use varying-width character sets in the server

Cause: A server type is being created with an embedded CLOB or NCLOB attribute which uses a varying-width character set.

Action: Use VARCHAR2 instead of CLOB, or use a fixed-width character set.

PLS-00543: a PLSQL Table may not contain a nested table type or VARRAY

Cause: You defined a PLSQL table that contains a (possibly deeply) nested table type or VARRAY. Nested collection types are not supported.

Action: Remove the nested table type or VARRAY and retry the operation.

PLS-00546: SELF may not be declared as a REF parameter

Cause: SELF was declared as a REF parameter to a member function or procedure. SELF is not supported as a REF.

Action: Re-declare SELF as a value parameter.

PLS-00550: character set specification is not allowed for this type

Cause: A character set specification was made on a type that does not require one.

Action: Remove the character set specification, or change the type.

PLS-00551: character set ANY_CS is only allowed on a subprogram parameter

Cause: The character set ANY_CS was specified when it is not allowed.

Action: Change or remove the character set specification.

PLS-00552: flexible character set is not allowed on component element

Cause: ANY_CS or %CHARSET was used to reference an ANY_CS parameter which is not a CHAR, VARCHAR2, or CLOB type. ANY_CS or %CHARSET is not allowed for fields of a record, object, elements of a collection, etc.

Action: Change or remove the character set specification.

PLS-00553: character set name is not recognized

Cause: An unrecognized name appears in a character set specification.

Action: Change or remove the character set specification.

PLS-00554: character set has already been determined

Cause: A redundant or conflicting character set was specified.

Action: Remove the CHARACTER SET specification, or change the character set specified.

PLS-00560: character set mismatch

Cause: An expression was used that has the wrong character set.

Action: Change the expression using TRANSLATE(... USING ...) or change the character set.

PLS-00561: character set mismatch on value for parameter *name*

Cause: An expression was used that has the wrong character set.

Action: Change the expression using TRANSLATE(... USING ...) or change the character set.

PLS-00562: a function must return a type

Cause: The current function was defined to return something other than a data type.

Action: Make sure the function is returning a data_type.

PLS-00563: illegal use of CAST expression

Cause: CAST (in PLSQL) was used outside of a DML scope.

Action: Do not use CAST outside DML statements.

PLS-00564: LOB arguments are not permitted in remote calls

Cause: Use of LOB argument in remote call is not allowed. Note this also includes composite types including LOBs.

Action: Remove LOB argument from the remote call.

PLS-00565: name must be completed as a potential REF target (object type)

Cause: Incomplete library units that are potential targets of REF dependencies must be completed so that they continue to remain potential targets of REF dependencies (since there might be library units with REF dependencies on this library unit. Potential REF targets include complete and incomplete object types. This error occurred because an attempt was made to complete a potential REF target as something other than a potential REF target.

Action: Use another name for this library unit, or drop the original incomplete library unit.

PLS-00566: type name *name* cannot be constrained

Cause: A LOB, DATE, BOOLEAN, ROWID, or MLSLABEL type was constrained with a length specification. For example:

```
X BLOB(5);
```

Action: Remove the constraint.

PLS-00567: cannot pass NULL to a NOT NULL constrained formal parameter

Cause: An attempt was made to pass NULL to a NOT NULL constrained formal parameter. This is not permitted.

Action: Pass a NOT NULL expression instead.

PLS-00700: PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT of *name* must follow declaration of its exception in same block

Cause: An EXCEPTION_INIT pragma was not declared in the same block as its exception. They must be declared in the proper order in the same block, with the pragma declaration following the exception declaration.

Action: Place the EXCEPTION_INIT pragma directly after the exception declaration referenced by the pragma.

PLS-00701: illegal Oracle error number *num* for PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT

Cause: The error number passed to an EXCEPTION_INIT pragma was out of range. The error number must be in the range -9999 .. -1 (excluding -100) for Oracle errors or in the range -20000 .. -20999 for user-defined errors.

Action: Use a valid error number.

PLS-00702: second argument to PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT must be a numeric literal

Cause: The second argument passed to an EXCEPTION_INIT pragma was something other than a numeric literal (a variable, for example). The second argument must be a numeric literal in the range -9999 .. -1 (excluding -100) for Oracle errors or in the range -20000 .. -20999 for user-defined errors.

Action: Replace the second argument with a valid error number.

PLS-00703: multiple instances of named argument in list

Cause: Two or more actual parameters in a subprogram call refer to the same formal parameter.

Action: Remove the duplicate actual parameter.

PLS-00704: name must be declared as an exception

Cause: The *exception_name* parameter passed to an EXCEPTION_INIT pragma is misspelled or does not refer to a legally declared exception. Or, the pragma is misplaced; it must appear in the same declarative section, somewhere after the exception declaration.

Action: Check the spelling of the *exception_name* parameter. Then, check the exception declaration, making sure the exception name and the keyword

EXCEPTION are spelled correctly. Also make sure the pragma appears in the same declarative section somewhere after the exception declaration.

PLS-00705: exception *name* used in expression requiring return type

Cause: An exception was referred to in an expression. Exceptions have names but not values and therefore cannot contribute values to an expression. For example, the following RETURN statement is illegal:

```
FUNCTION credit_limit (cust_no INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER IS
    limit          NUMBER;
    over_limit     EXCEPTION;
    ...
BEGIN
    ...
    RETURN over_limit; -- illegal
END;
```

Action: Check the spelling of the identifiers in the expression, then rewrite the expression so that it does not refer to an exception.

PLS-00706: exception *name* cannot be used as prefix of a selected component

Cause: An exception name was mistakenly used to qualify a reference to a component. For example, when dot notation was used to specify fields within a record, an exception name might have been coded instead of the record name.

Action: Rewrite the component reference using a valid prefix (for example, the name of a package, record, or schema).

PLS-00707: unsupported construct or internal error [*num*]

Cause: At run time, this is an internal error. At compile time, it indicates one of the following problems:

- A call was made to a remote subprogram that has a parameter type or default expression not supported at the calling site.
- An incomplete upgrade or downgrade was done to a database that has stored procedures. Perhaps incorrect versions of system packages such as STANDARD.SQL were installed.
- A compiler bug was encountered. In such cases, legal PL/SQL syntax will fail to compile.

Action: Either report the internal error to your Customer Support representative or, depending on the problem, take one of the following actions:

- Revise the logic of the application to use parameter types and default expressions that are supported at both the local and remote sites.
- Complete the upgrade or downgrade properly, making sure to install correct versions of all system packages.
- Report the legal-syntax error to your Customer Support representative. If there are line and column numbers displayed with the error message, they might help you find a workaround. For example, try recoding the offending line to avoid the bug.

PLS-00708: pragma *name* must be declared in a package specification

Cause: The named pragma was not declared in a package specification, as required. For example, the pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES must be declared in a package specification.

Action: Remove or relocate the misplaced pragma.

PLS-00709: pragma *name* must be declared in package specification and body

Cause: The named pragma was declared in a package specification but not in the corresponding package body or vice-versa, as well as the package body.

Action: Add the pragma to that part of the package declaration that does not have the pragma.

PLS-00801: internal error [*num*]

Cause: This is a generic internal error that might occur during compilation or execution. The first parameter is the internal error number.

Action: Report this error as a bug to your Customer Support representative.

PLS-00900: can't find body of unit *name*

Cause: At run time, the body of a program unit could not be found. This can happen for one of two reasons.

- First, there may be a unit 'a' which calls a module 'b', where the spec for 'b' exists but not the body. In this case, since the specification is present, there will be no compile-time errors.
- Secondly, this can occur if there is a reference to a sequence outside of the proper context such as a SQL statement. In this case, the "spec" of the sequence reference can be found, but it is invalid to actually run code which references the sequence outside a SQL statement, as in:

```
i := seq.nextval;
```

Action: If caused by the first reason, create a body for the object that is being referenced. If caused by the second reason, move the sequence into a SQL statement. For example,

```
i := seq.nextval;  
can be replaced by:
```

```
select seq.nextval into temp from dual;  
i := temp;
```

PLS-00901: the datatype of column *name* of table *name* is not supported

Cause: A column in a database table belongs to a datatype that is not supported by the current release of PL/SQL.

Action: Remove the offending column from the table or copy the desired columns to another table.

PLS-00902: a read-only bind variable used in OUT or IN OUT context

Cause: A host variable that is protected from update was used in a context that allows an update.

Action: Check the context and change the use of the host variable, or assign the value of the host variable to a PL/SQL local variable, then use the local variable instead.

PLS-00904: insufficient privilege to access object *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to operate on a database object without the required privilege. This error occurs, for example, if an attempt was made to UPDATE a table for which only SELECT privileges were granted.

Action: Ask the DBA to perform the operation or to grant you the required privilege.

PLS-00905: object *name* is invalid

Cause: An invalid package specification or stored subprogram was referenced. A package specification or stored subprogram is invalid if its source code or any database object it references has been DROPPed, REPLACed, or ALTERed since it was last compiled.

Action: Find out what invalidated the package specification or stored subprogram, then make sure that Oracle can recompile it without errors.

PLS-00906: compilation is not possible

Cause: The PL/SQL compiler cannot run properly because its operating environment is corrupted. For example, its error message file might be inaccessible.

Action: Check the PL/SQL operating environment, making sure that all files required by the compiler are accessible.

PLS-00907: unable to find library unit *name*

Cause: PL/SQL was unable to find and load a library unit which had previously been available. Typically this can happen when loading a library unit from backing storage, but other library units on which that unit depends are not in the backing store.

Action: Provide the needed library unit.

PLS-00908: the stored format of *name* is not supported by this release

Cause: PL/SQL cannot understand the stored format of a library unit. It has been compiled or shrink-wrapped with a version of PL/SQL incompatible with this version.

Action: Recompile the library unit for this version of PL/SQL.

PLS-00950: in this version, PL/SQL tables cannot be used in this SQL statement

Cause: In a SQL statement, a PL/SQL table was referenced incorrectly. For example, the following reference might have been made, but PL/SQL table attributes can only be used in procedural statements:

```
SELECT ename_tab.COUNT INTO name_count WHERE ...
```

Action: Remove the incorrect reference from the SQL statement.

PLS-00951: name Feature is not supported by this release

Cause: PL/SQL cannot understand something in an imported library unit. It uses some feature either too new or too old for this version to understand it.

Action: Recompile the imported library unit with this version of PL/SQL, to discover more precisely what feature is not supported.

PLS-00960: RPCs cannot use variables with schema level user-defined types in this release

Cause: Schema level user-defined types, or types which recursively use such types, cannot be used in RPCs. For example:

```
create type foo as object (...)  
create package my_pack is  
type my_tab is table of foo;  
-- on a remote server:  
x my_pack.my_tab@rpc; -- illegal attempt to use type my_tab
```

Action: Use only PL/SQL defined types for RPC calls. It may be necessary to add extra code to element-wise copy top-level types into local types in order to move such data through an RPC.

PLS-00989: cursor variable in record, object, or collection is not supported by this release

Cause: A cursor variable was entered in a record, object, or collection. This is not supported in this PL/SQL release.

Action: Rewrite your application using stand-alone cursor variables and/or parameters, or, for usage in records, consider a downgrade to PL/SQL 2.3.

PLS-00990: index tables of cursor variables are disallowed

Cause: An attempt was made to build an index table using cursor variables.

Action: Rewrite your application, using stand-alone cursor variables and procedure parameters, index tables of records and loops.

PLS-00992: cursor variables cannot be FETCH'ed from

Cause: An attempt was made to perform a FETCH from a cursor variable.

Action: Consider an upgrade to PL/SQL 2.3, where this restriction is not present, or rewrite your application using OCI or precompiler for FETCH.

PLS-00993: cursor variables cannot be passed as RPC arguments or results

Cause: An attempt was made to pass a cursor variable to or from a remote subprogram, which is not allowed. For example, a remote procedure cannot be used to open a cursor variable because remote subprograms cannot return the values of cursor variables.

Action: Change the subprogram call to reference a local database. Or consider an upgrade to PL/SQL 2.3, where this restriction is not present, or rewrite your application using OCI or precompiler.

PLS-00994: cursor variables cannot be declared as part of a package

Cause: An attempt was made to declare a cursor variable in a package specification, which is not allowed. Although REF CURSOR types can be defined in a PL/SQL block, subprogram, or package, cursor variables can be declared only in a block or subprogram.

Action: Move the cursor variable declaration into a PL/SQL block or subprogram or rewrite your application using local cursor variables and/or cursor variable procedure parameters.

PLS-00995: unhandled exception # *num*

Cause: An exception was raised for which no handler was found. If it cannot find a handler for a raised exception, PL/SQL returns an unhandled exception to the host environment. The number embedded in the message is an Oracle error code listed in this manual.

Action: Fix the condition that raised the exception, write an appropriate exception handler, or use the OTHERS handler. If there is an appropriate handler in the current block, the exception was raised in a declaration or exception handler, and therefore propagated immediately to the enclosing block.

PLS-00996: out of memory

Cause: A request from PL/SQL for more memory failed.

Action: Make sure that you are not referencing the wrong row in a PL/SQL table and that the program is not recursing too deeply.

01400-01799: FIPS Warnings

This section lists the warnings that can be issued by the FIPS Flagger when it is enabled in an Oracle tool (such as Server Manager, SQL*Plus, or an Oracle Precompiler) and either

- an Oracle extension to the SQL92 standard is used, or
- a SQL92 feature is used in a non-conforming manner

FIPS warning messages are listed for completeness. The causes and actions are described in ANSI document ANSI X3.135-1992.

- PLS-01400: use of | | ' token**
- PLS-01401: identifier over 18 characters long**
- PLS-01402: use of quoted identifier**
- PLS-01403: Comment delimiters /* */**
- PLS-01404: ANSI Identifiers can only consist of letters, digits, and the underscore character**
- PLS-01405: under ANSI's grammar, numeric data represented in exponent notation must use an uppercase E**
- PLS-01406: an identifier has been found that is considered a keyword in ANSI's grammar but not in PL/SQL's**
- PLS-01407: one of the identifiers CHAR, CHARACTER, or INTEGER has been redefined by the programmer**
- PLS-01408: use of & token**
- PLS-01409: use of PRIOR_ token**
- PLS-01410: use of MOD token**
- PLS-01411: use of REM token**
- PLS-01412: use of EXP token**
- PLS-01413: use of NULL an expression**
- PLS-01414: use of qualified expression here**
- PLS-01415: use of aggregate value here**
- PLS-01416: use of <id> (<value>...) here**
- PLS-01417: use of %attribute**
- PLS-01418: subquery cannot include set operators in ANSI's grammar**
- PLS-01419: subquery must have either '*' or exactly one column in its select list**
- PLS-01420: INTERSECT and MINUS set operators are not ANSI**
- PLS-01421: FOR UPDATE clause**
- PLS-01422: aliases**
- PLS-01423: subquery on right-hand-side in set clause**
- PLS-01424: non-ANSI order of clauses**
- PLS-01425: connect-by clause**
- PLS-01450: this <value expression> contains a nonconforming datatype**
- PLS-01451: the datatypes of these <value expressions> must be comparable**
- PLS-01452: this function is not part of the ANSI standard**
- PLS-01453: this procedure is not part of the ANSI standard**
- PLS-01454: no operator may be used with values of datatype CHAR**

- PLS-01455: the predicates IS NULL and IS NOT NULL are defined only for column specifications**
- PLS-01456: name length cannot exceed 3.**
- PLS-01458: the set clause in an UPDATE statement requires a column name of length 1**
- PLS-01460: cannot access object on a remote host**
- PLS-01463: STDDEV is not a standard set function**
- PLS-01464: VARIANCE is not a standard set function**
- PLS-01466: null strings are not allowed**
- PLS-01467: the value list of the IN predicate, if not a subquery, must contain only value_specifications**
- PLS-01468: the first argument of the like-predicate must be a column of type character string**
- PLS-01469: ANSI standard does not permit records**
- PLS-01470: the escape character in the like-predicate must be a literal or a variable of type CHAR**
- PLS-01471: the keyword DISTINCT must be present in a COUNT(DISTINCT sim_expr)**
- PLS-01472: in a set_function_specification, if DISTINCT is present, the expression must be a column_specification**
- PLS-01473: use <> instead of != or ~=**
- PLS-01474: use of ANY is non_ANSI**
- PLS-01500: unions are not allowed in the definition of a view**
- PLS-01501: options in CREATE TABLE statement is non-ANSI.**
- PLS-01502: constraint name and constraint status are non-ANSI.**
- PLS-01503: the expression in a SET clause must not include a set function**
- PLS-01504: use of AS phase in CREATE TABLE statement is non_ANSI**
- PLS-01505: ALTER is non-ANSI**
- PLS-01506: CREATE INDEX is non-ANSI**
- PLS-01507: DROP is non-ANSI**
- PLS-01701: illegal syntax in ROLLBACK WORK statement**
- PLS-01702: illegal syntax in COMMIT WORK statement**
- PLS-01703: cursor name in CLOSE statement must be of length 1**
- PLS-01704: the expressions in a sort clause must be column specs or unsigned integers, with optional ASC or DESC**
- PLS-01705: table specified by a cursor not updatable if cursor specification has a UNION or ORDER_BY**

- PLS-01707: in positioned DELETE or UPDATE statement, table must be identified in specification of cursor**
- PLS-01708: in searched DELETE, UPDATE or INSERT, table must not appear in FROM clause of subqueries in search condition**
- PLS-01709: value list of INSERT statement, if specified with value list rather than subquery, must be value specification**
- PLS-01710: in a positioned DELETE or UPDATE statement, the cursor name must be of length 1**
- PLS-01711: a SELECT statement may not contain ORDER_BY, HAVING, or GROUP_BY clause**
- PLS-01712: ANSI does not allow bind variables as INDICATORS**
- PLS-01713: the constraints on these types do not match**
- PLS-01714: ANSI expects a column name not a literal value here**
- PLS-01715: ANSI does not accept SAVEPOINTS**

Precompiler Messages

This chapter lists messages that might occur when running the Oracle Precompilers. Also listed are messages that the Oracle runtime library might return to the SQLCA. For each message, the probable cause and corrective action are given. The Oracle Precompilers issue various warning and error messages. For example, the following message code and message statement might appear:

PCC-U-00036: No input file name specified

The message code consists of a prefix, severity code, and sequence number. The prefix PCC shows that the message was generated by an Oracle Precompiler, Version 1, or the Oracle Precompiler for Pro*C/C++, Release 3.0. The prefix PCB indicates that the message was generated by the Oracle Precompiler for Pro*COBOL, Release 2.0. There are four severity codes. The following table describes the codes:

Code	Meaning
W	Warning—despite an error, a compilable output file was created.
S	Severe error—despite an error, an output file was created. However, it might not be compilable.
F	Fatal error—no output file was created because of an internal problem or because a resource (such as memory) was unavailable or ran out.
U	Unrecoverable error—no output file was created because an input requirement was not met.
I	Information only—no error or warning was encountered. Information messages are used only for FIPS flagging.

The following is a list of Oracle precompiler documentation:

*Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Pro*COBOL Precompiler Release 2.0*

*Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Pro*C/C++ Precompiler Release 3.0*

*Pro*FORTRAN Supplement to the Oracle Precompilers Guide*

00001-01600: Oracle Precompiler, Version 1 Messages

PCC-00001: unable to open file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open a temporary file for internal use. There might be insufficient disk space, too many open files, or read-only protection on the output directory.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space, that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager) and that protection on the directory allows opening a file for writing.

PCC-00002: invalid syntax at column *name* **in line** *num* **of file** *name*

Cause: There is a syntax error in an EXEC statement or the statement is not properly terminated.

Action: Correct the syntax of the EXEC statement. If the error occurred at the end of the input file, check that the last EXEC statement is properly terminated.

PCC-00003: invalid SQL Identifier at column *name* **in line** *num* **of file** *name*

Cause: The symbol in a conditional precompilation statement (such as EXEC ORACLE IFDEF) is invalid, or the name of a SQL descriptor, statement, or cursor is invalid or was not properly declared.

Action: Check the statement syntax and spelling of the identifier and check that a reserved word was not accidentally used. If necessary, define the identifier in a variable declaration or DECLARE statement ahead of the line in error.

PCC-00004: mismatched IF/ELSE/ENDIF block at line *num* **in file** *name*

Cause: There is an EXEC ORACLE ELSE or EXEC ORACLE ENDIF statement without a matching EXEC ORACLE IFDEF statement.

Action: Add the missing EXEC ORACLE IFDEF statement or delete or move the EXEC ORACLE ELSE or EXEC ORACLE ENDIF statement.

PCC-00005: unsupported datatype in line *num* **of file** *name*

Cause: A host variable defined in the Declare Section has an unsupported datatype or has a scale or precision outside the supported range.

Action: Redefine the host variable using a supported datatype. Check that the scale and precision of a numeric variable are in the accepted range.

PCC-00007: invalid WHENEVER condition at column *name* in line *num* of file *name*

Cause: A condition other than SQLERROR, SQLWARNING, or NOT FOUND was specified in an EXEC SQL WHENEVER statement, or one of these was used but spelled incorrectly.

Action: Correct the spelling of the WHENEVER condition or use a host-language IF statement to test the special condition.

PCC-00008: invalid WHENEVER action at column *name* in line *num* of file *name*

Cause: At least one of the following:

- An action other than CONTINUE, GOTO, or STOP was specified in an EXEC SQL WHENEVER statement.
- One of the specified actions was spelled incorrectly.
- The host language does not allow the action (STOP is illegal in Pro*Pascal programs).
- A GOTO label is invalid.

Action: Check that the host language allows the specified WHENEVER action. If necessary, correct the spelling of the WHENEVER action or correct the GOTO label.

PCC-00009: invalid host variable at column *name* in line *num* of file *name*

Cause: A host variable used in an EXEC SQL statement was not declared in the Declare Section or has an unsupported datatype.

Action: Declare the host variable in the Declare Section, making sure it has one of the supported datatypes.

PCC-00010: statement out of place at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: An EXEC statement was not placed properly in the host program. For example, there might be a data manipulation statement in the Declare Section. In a Pro*COBOL program, the Declare Section might be outside the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.

Action: Remove or relocate the statement.

PCC-00011: already in a Declare Section at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: A BEGIN DECLARE SECTION statement was found inside a Declare Section.

Action: Remove the extra BEGIN DECLARE SECTION statement.

PCC-00012: not in a Declare Section at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: An END DECLARE SECTION statement without a matching BEGIN DECLARE SECTION statement was found. Either the BEGIN DECLARE SECTION statement is missing or misspelled or the END DECLARE SECTION statement is an extra.

Action: Add or correct the BEGIN DECLARE SECTION statement or remove the extra END DECLARE SECTION statement.

PCC-00013: unable to open INCLUDE file *name* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the input file specified in the INCLUDE statement. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges to access the file have been granted, and that it is not locked by another user. Also, check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCC-00014: undeclared SQL identifier *ident* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The name of a descriptor, statement, or cursor was not declared or is misspelled.

Action: Add or correct the descriptor, statement, or cursor declaration.

PCC-00015: unrecognized host language syntax ignored at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The host language syntax used to define a host variable in the Declare Section is incorrect.

Action: Check the syntax and the spelling, then correct the declaration.

PCC-00016: unable to open a cursor at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The syntax in a SQL statement is faulty. The precompiler was expecting a host variable but found something else.

Action: Check the syntax and the spelling, then correct the SQL statement.

Cause:

PCC-00017: unable to parse statement at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: There is a syntax error in an array declaration. The precompiler was expecting a right bracket (]) but found something else.

Action: Check the syntax, then correct the array declaration.

PCC-00018: expected *token*, but found *token* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The syntax in a SQL statement is faulty. The precompiler found an unexpected or illegal token.

Action: Check the syntax and the spelling, then correct the SQL statement.

PCC-00019: unable to obtain bind variables at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to find information about an input host variable (bind variable) used in a SQL statement.

Action: Check that the input host variable is declared in the Declare Section and used properly in the SQL statement.

PCC-00020: unable to obtain define variables at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to find information about an output host variable (define variable) used in a SQL statement.

Action: Check that the output host variable is declared in the Declare Section and used properly in the SQL statement.

PCC-00021: Oracle Error: ORA-*nnnnn*

Cause: An Oracle error occurred.

Action: Refer to the indicated message in the ORA message chapters of this manual.

PCC-00022: out of space - unable to allocate *num* bytes

Cause: The precompiler process ran out of memory.

Action: Allocate more memory to the process, then retry.

PCC-00023: unable to log off from Oracle

Cause: An Oracle connection error occurred while the precompiler was trying to log off, probably because Oracle has been shut down.

Action: Check that Oracle is available, then retry.

PCC-00024: indicator variable *var* has wrong type or length at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: An indicator variable was not declared in the Declare Section as a 2-byte integer. Indicator variables must be defined as 2-byte integers.

Action: Redefine the indicator variable as a 2-byte integer.

PCC-00025: undeclared indicator variable *var* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: An indicator variable used in a SQL statement was not declared in the Declare Section or its name is misspelled.

Action: Add or correct the indicator variable declaration.

PCC-00026: invalid host variable *vat* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: A host variable used in a SQL statement was not declared properly. Some possible causes follow:

- It was not declared in the Declare Section.
- Its datatype is not supported.
- Its name is misspelled.
- It is a COBOL group item; in Pro*COBOL, only elementary items are allowed in a SQL statement.

Action: Add or correct the host variable declaration.

PCC-00027: redeclared SQL *identifier ident* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The name of a SQL descriptor, statement, or cursor was re-declared (that is, declared twice).

Action: Check the spelling of the identifier, then, if necessary, remove the extra declaration.

PCC-00028: option *optnam* not legal as EXEC ORACLE OPTION

Cause: A precompiler option was specified inline in an EXEC ORACLE statement, instead of on the command line. Some options can be specified only on the command line. For example, INAME cannot be specified inline.

Action: Respecify the precompiler option on the command line, instead of in an EXEC ORACLE statement. To see an online display of the precompiler

options, enter the precompiler command (with no options) at the operating-system prompt.

PCC-00029: ambiguous option *optnam*

Cause: The name of a precompiler option was abbreviated ambiguously. For example, MAX= might refer to MAXLITERAL or MAXOPENCURSORS.

Action: Respecify the full option name or an unambiguous abbreviation. To see an online display of the precompiler options, enter the precompiler command (with no options) at the operating-system prompt.

PCC-00031: invalid value given for option *optnam*

Cause: The value specified for a precompiler option is invalid, probably because the value is misspelled (as in LTYPE=HORT) or out of range (as in PAGELEN=-55).

Action: Check the value, making sure it is spelled correctly and within the legal range.

PCC-00032: invalid option *optnam*

Cause: The precompiler found an invalid precompiler option name. Some possible causes follow:

- The option name is misspelled.
- The specified option does not exist.
- The equal sign (=) between the option name and value is missing or has space around it.

Action: Check that the option exists and that its name is spelled correctly. To see an online display of the precompiler options, enter the precompiler command (with no options) at the operating-system prompt. Also check that there is an equal sign between the option name and value.

PCC-00033: missing operand for option *optnam*

Cause: No value was specified for a precompiler option. Either the value is missing or there is space around the equal sign (as in LTYPE=SHORT).

Action: Check that a value for each option has been specified and that there is no space around the equal sign.

PCC-00036: no input file name specified

Cause: The input file was not specified on the command line.

Action: Use the INAME command-line option to specify the input file.

PCC-00037: unable to log on to Oracle with *username*. Oracle error number: *ora-nnnnn*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to log on to Oracle with the specified username and password. An Oracle error with given number occurred when the logon was attempted.

Action: Refer to the indicated message in the ORA message chapters of this manual.

PCC-00038: unable to open a cursor

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Call customer support for assistance. If the application does not require syntactic or semantic checking of SQL statements and does not use PL/SQL, specify `SQLCHECK=NONE` on the command line.

PCC-00039: unable to open input file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the input file specified by the `INAME` precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCC-00040: unable to open listing file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the listing file specified by the `LNAME` precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.

- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager). If a listing file is not needed, specify `LTYPE=NONE` on the command line.

PCC-00041: unable to open output file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the output file specified by the `ONAME` precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCC-00042: must include SQLCA file when `MODE=ANSI` and `WHENEVER SQLWARNING` used

Cause: When `MODE={ANSI | ANSI14}`, an attempt was made to use the `WHENEVER SQLWARNING` statement without declaring the `SQLCA`. When `MODE={ANSI | ANSI14}`, declaring the `SQLCA` is optional, but to use the `WHENEVER SQLWARNING` statement, the `SQLCA` must be declared.

Action: Remove all `WHENEVER SQLWARNING` statements from the program or declare the `SQLCA` by hardcoding it or copying it into the program with the `INCLUDE` statement.

PCC-00044: array size mismatch in INTO/USING. Minimum is: *min (num:num)*

Cause: The size of an array variable in an INTO/USING clause is too small for the number of rows processed.

Action: Declare all array variables in the INTO/USING clause to have at least the minimum dimension given.

PCC-00045: clause_name clause inappropriate at line *num* in file *name*. Ignored

Cause: There is a misplaced clause at the end of an EXEC SQL statement (an AT clause at the end of a SELECT statement, for example), or the action specified in a FOR clause is invalid (for example, FOR:loop INTO...).

Action: Check the statement syntax, then relocate or correct the misplaced or invalid clause.

PCC-00047: unterminated Comment/string constant beginning near line *num* in file *name*

Cause: A string constant is missing an ending quotation mark, or a Comment is missing an ending delimiter.

Action: Check that all Comments are delimited and all string constants are enclosed by quotation marks.

PCC-00050: unable to generate descriptor in program unit ending line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to generate a descriptor for the compilation unit. This can occur from either of the following:

- a non-existent or improperly implemented Declare Section
- undetected syntax errors near the beginning of the source file or just before the END DECLARE SECTION statement

Action: Verify that the Declare Section is properly implemented. Then check for syntax errors at the beginning of the compilation unit and before any END DECLARE SECTION statement, and correct as appropriate.

PCC-00051: size of VARCHAR *hostvar* at *num* is larger than 65533 at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The declared size of a VARCHAR host variable exceeds the precompiler limit of 65533 bytes.

Action: Check the Declare Section, making sure the size of each VARCHAR variable does not exceed 65533 bytes.

PCC-00053: FOR variable *var* is invalid type at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The count variable in a FOR clause has the wrong datatype. The datatype must be NUMBER or LONG (or be compatible with NUMBER or LONG).

Action: Check the declaration and check that the count variable has a datatype of NUMBER or LONG (or a compatible Oracle or host-language datatype).

PCC-00054: expected end-of-statement at column *name* in line *num* of file *name*

Cause: The precompiler expected to find a statement terminator at the end of an EXEC statement but found something else. This can happen if tabs were embedded in the source code (because the precompiler has no way of knowing how many spaces a tab represents).

Action: If tabs are embedded in the source code, replace them with spaces. Check the statement syntax and check that each EXEC statement has a terminator. For embedded CREATE {FUNCTION | PROCEDURE | PACKAGE} statements and for embedded PL/SQL blocks, check that the statement terminator is END-EXEC.

PCC-00055: array *name* not allowed as bind variable at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: A host array was used as a bind (input) variable in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement. This is not allowed.

Action: Remove the host array or replace it with a simple host variable.

PCC-00056: FOR clause not allowed in SELECT statement at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: FOR clause was used with a SELECT statement. This is not allowed, as data returned from the last loop in the execution of the SELECT overwrites data returned in a previous loop.

Action: Remove the FOR clause from the SELECT statement and use a host-language construct to iteratively execute the SELECT statement.

PCC-00060: both CURSOR and STATEMENT have AT clauses at line *num* of file *name*

Cause: Two AT clauses, one in a DECLARE STATEMENT statement, the other in a DECLARE CURSOR statement, pertain to the same SQL statement. The AT clause may be specified with either DECLARE STATEMENT or DECLARE CURSOR but not with both.

Action: Remove the AT clause from one of the statements.

PCC-00061: error at line *num*, column *name*. PLS-*nnnnn*

Cause: The precompiler found an error in an embedded SQL statement or PL/SQL block.

Action: Refer to the indicated PL/SQL error message and correct the SQL statement or embedded PL/SQL block.

PCC-00062: must use option SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS when there is embedded PL/SQL

Cause: The precompiler tried to parse an embedded PL/SQL block when SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | NONE}. PL/SQL blocks can be parsed only when SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS is specified.

Action: Remove the PL/SQL block or specify SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS.

PCC-00063: reached end of file *name* before end-of-statement at line *num*

Cause: The precompiler encountered an end-of-file while parsing a PL/SQL block.

Action: Add the appropriate statement terminator (;) or end-of-block statement (END;) to the PL/SQL block.

PCC-00064: all uses of a given host variable must use identical indicator variables

Cause: Two or more occurrences of a host variable in an EXEC SQL statement were associated with different indicator variables. This is not allowed.

Action: Rename the indicator variables so that each occurrence of the host variable is associated with the same indicator variable.

PCC-00065: USERID required, but not specified

Cause: The SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS option was specified, but the USERID option on the command line was not specified.

Action: Specify USERID=*username/password* or enter a username and password when prompted or specify SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | NONE}.

PCC-00066: USERID only used when SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS, USERID ignored

Cause: The USERID option was specified when SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | NONE}. This is unnecessary.

Action: Specify the USERID option only when SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS.

PCC-00067: IRECLN exceeded. Line *num* in file *name* truncated

Cause: While reading the input file, the precompiler found a line longer than IRECLLEN.

Action: Either shorten the input line or specify a larger IRECLLEN value on the command line.

PCC-00068: host and indicator variables may not have the same name

Cause: In an EXEC SQL statement, an indicator variable had the same name as a host variable. The names of a host variable and its associated indicator variable must be different. Also, an indicator variable cannot be used as a host variable.

Action: Rename the host or indicator variable.

PCC-00069: host variable *var* has unsupported datatype at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: A host variable had an unsupported datatype. For a list of supported datatypes, see the language-specific supplement to the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers*.

Action: Redefine the host variable in the Declare Section, giving it a supported datatype.

PCC-00070: illegal syntax. Exponential value in SQL statement: *text*

Cause: The precompiler found a syntax error while parsing a number coded in scientific notation. The precompiler expected to find a signed integer following the exponentiation indicator (E), but found something else.

Action: Reformat the number correctly.

PCC-00071: unable to open message file

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the message file containing the messages that can be issued by the precompiler. This can happen if there are too many open files or if there were problems with installation of the precompiler.

Action: Check that the limit for open files is high enough (check with the system manager). Otherwise, contact customer support.

PCC-00072: input file name length exceeds the maximum length

Cause: The filename specified exceeded the maximum length. Some operating systems have a maximum file name length.

Action: Use a filename of length less than or equal to the maximum platform specific file name length.

PCC-00073: cursor is declared but never OPENed at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: A cursor was DECLARED but was not referenced in an OPEN statement. This is only an informational message.

Action: Remove the cursor declaration or code an OPEN statement for the cursor.

PCC-00075: “:” expected before indicator variable

Cause: An indicator variable was not prefixed with a colon, as required.

Action: Prefix a colon to the indicator variable in question.

PCC-00076: DISPLAY type must be SIGN LEADING SEPARATE

Cause: This message is issued only by Pro*COBOL. DISPLAY SIGN LEADING SEPARATE is the only DISPLAY type supported by Pro*COBOL.

Action: Check the spelling of the variable declaration. If necessary, remove the reference to the unsupported DISPLAY type.

PCC-00077: colon usage with numeric label in WHENEVER statement is not ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a numeric WHENEVER... GOTO label was prefixed with a colon. For example, the code might have looked like:

```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR GOTO :99;
```

Cause: This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, prefix alphanumeric (but not numeric) WHENEVER... GOTO labels with a colon.

PCC-00078: FIPS warning: Invalid ANSI SQL identifier

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the name given to a host variable:

- is longer than 18 characters,
- does not begin with a letter, or
- contains consecutive or trailing underscores

Cause: In the following Pro*C example, the host variable name is 19 characters long and therefore non-compliant:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;  
        int department_location;  -- not ANSI/ISO-compliant  
        ...
```



```
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
```

Cause: This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, change the host variable name so that it is <=18 characters long, begins with a letter, and does not contain consecutive or trailing underscores.

PCC-00079: ANSI requires colon on label in WHENEVER statement

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, an alphanumeric WHENEVER... GOTO label was not prefixed with a colon. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER NOT FOUND GOTO no_more;
```

Cause: This message is only a warning issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, prefix alphanumeric (but not numeric) WHENEVER... GOTO labels with a colon.

PCC-00080: TYPE identifier already TYPed

Cause: The identifier being TYPed in an EXEC SQL TYPE statement appeared in a previous EXEC SQL TYPE statement. A given identifier can appear in only one EXEC SQL TYPE statement.

Action: Check the spelling of the identifiers. Use different identifiers in the EXEC SQL TYPE statements, or remove one of the EXEC SQL TYPE statements.

PCC-00081: scale specification not allowed for given datatype

Cause: The Oracle external datatype referenced in an EXEC SQL VAR or EXEC SQL TYPE statement does not allow a scale specification.

Action: Check the precision specification and remove the scale specification.

PCC-00082: length and scale specifications must be an integer

Cause: A floating point number or a non-number to specify a length or scale was used. Only integers can be used.

Action: Correct or remove the length and/or scale specification.

PCC-00083: bind and define variables not allowed in CREATE statement

Cause: Host variables cannot appear in a CREATE statement. If the makeup of a CREATE statement cannot be known until run time, a dynamic SQL statement must be used to execute it. That is, the program must accept or build the CREATE statement at run time, store it in a host string, then EXECUTE it.

Action: Correct or remove the erroneous CREATE statement.

PCC-00085: error writing to file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to write to the named output file. Some possible causes follow:

- Sufficient file access privileges were not defined.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that sufficient privileges exist to access the file and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCC-00086: source file *name* has zero length

Cause: The source file specified on the command line contains no code. Consequently, there is nothing for the precompiler to process.

Action: Specify a valid source file containing embedded SQL statements.

PCC-00087: EXEC SQL TYPE statement not allowed for this host language

Cause: An EXEC SQL TYPE statement was used with a host language that does not support user-defined datatype equivalencing. This feature is available only in Pro*C and Pro*Pascal.

Action: Remove the offending EXEC SQL TYPE statement.

PCC-00088: user-defined type identifier expected

Cause: The user-defined datatype name in an EXEC SQL TYPE statement is missing or misspelled, is a reserved word, is not a legal identifier in the host language or conflicts with a base datatype in that language.

Action: Check the spelling of the user-defined datatype name. If necessary, declare a valid user-defined datatype. User-defined datatype equivalencing is available only in Pro*C and Pro*Pascal.

PCC-00089: invalid Oracle TYPE specification

Cause: The Oracle external datatype name in an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement is missing or misspelled.

Action: Check the spelling of the external datatype name. If necessary, supply the missing datatype name.

PCC-00090: precision/scale specification must be given for DECIMAL datatype

Cause: A precision and/or scale specification for the Oracle external datatype DECIMAL in an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement was omitted.

Action: Add the precision and/or scale specification to the EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCC-00091: TYPE statement requires format specification for this Oracle datatype

Cause: A length, precision, and/or scale specification for an Oracle external datatype in an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement was omitted.

Action: Add the length, precision, and/or scale specification for the external datatype to the EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCC-00092: length and/or scale incompatible with specified Oracle datatype

Cause: An invalid length or scale for an Oracle external datatype in an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement was specified.

Action: Check that a length large enough to accommodate the external datatype is specified. If a scale is specified, check that it lies in the range -84 .. 99.

PCC-00093: invalid or obsolete option, ignored

Cause: The precompiler found an option available in a prior version or different host language but not in the current version or host language.

Action: Remove the option specification.

PCC-00094: array length for char[n] datatype must be => 2

Cause: When MODE={ANSI | ANSI14}, a length of less than 2 characters for a char[n] host variable was specified or a simple CHAR variable was specified. When MODE={ANSI | ANSI14}, the length must be at least 2 characters. This message is issued only by the Pro*C Precompiler.

Action: Correct the declaration so that it specifies a length of at least 2 characters.

PCC-00095: missing PROGRAM, SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, or BLOCK DATA statement

Cause: FORTRAN source files are expected to have at least one PROGRAM, SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, or BLOCK DATA statement, which the precompiler uses to detect the beginning of a routine or compilation unit.

Action: Add one of these statements to the source file.

PCC-00096: array FETCH not allowed for MODE=ANSI14

Cause: When MODE=ANSI14, an array SELECT or FETCH was attempted. However, array operations are not allowed when MODE=ANSI14.

Action: If MODE=ANSI14 must be specified, place the SELECT or FETCH statement in a host-language loop, instead of using the array interface.

PCC-00097: use of DECIMAL and DISPLAY types allowed only for COBOL and PLI

Cause: The DECIMAL or DISPLAY external datatype was used in an EXEC SQL VAR or EXEC SQL TYPE statement with an Oracle Precompiler other than Pro*COBOL or Pro*PL/I. These external datatypes are available only in Pro*COBOL and Pro*PL/I.

Action: Remove the reference to the DECIMAL or DISPLAY external datatype from the EXEC SQL VAR or EXEC SQL TYPE statement.

PCC-00098: scale specification cannot be used in this context

Cause: In a Pro*C, Pro*FORTRAN, or Pro*Pascal program, scale in an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement in the current context cannot be specified.

Action: Remove the scale specification from the EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCC-00099: length cannot be given for types ROWID, DATE, or MLSLABEL

Cause: A length for the ROWID, DATE, or MLSLABEL external datatype was specified in an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement. This is unnecessary because those are fixed-length types.

Action: Remove the length specification from the EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCC-00100: non integer label is not ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a non-integer WHENEVER... GOTO label was in a Pro*Pascal program. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER NOT FOUND GOTO quit;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, use only integer WHENEVER... GOTO labels in a Pro*Pascal program.

PCC-00101: lower case 'e' in floating point number is not ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a lowercase “e” was used in scientific notation. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
maxnum = 10e38;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, use an uppercase 'E' in scientific notation.

PCC-00102: FOR UPDATE is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the FOR UPDATE OF clause was used in a cursor declaration. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL DECLARE emp_cursor CURSOR FOR
      SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = :dept_number
      FOR UPDATE OF SAL;
```

Cause: This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the FOR UPDATE OF clause.

PCC-00103: AT clause is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the AT *db_name* clause was used in a SQL statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL AT oracle3 COMMIT RELEASE;
```

Cause: This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the AT *db_name* clause.

PCC-00104: FOR clause is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the FOR clause was used in an array-processing SQL statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL FOR :limit INSERT INTO EMP (EMPNO, JOB, DEPTNO)
      VALUES (:emp_number, :job_title, :dept_number);
```

Cause: This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the FOR clause.

PCC-00105: keyword WORK required here by ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the keyword WORK was used in a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL COMMIT WORK RELEASE;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the keyword WORK.

PCC-00106: RELEASE is an Oracle extension to the COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the parameter RELEASE was used in a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL ROLLBACK RELEASE;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the parameter RELEASE.

PCC-00107: the CONNECT statement is Oracle implementation dependent

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the CONNECT statement was used to log on to Oracle. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL CONNECT :username IDENTIFIED BY :password;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, specify the AUTO_CONNECT command-line option instead of using a CONNECT statement.

PCC-00108: this statement is not supported by ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a nonconforming SQL statement such as PREPARE was used. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL PREPARE sql_statement FROM :sql_string;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the nonconforming SQL statement.

PCC-00109: dynamic SQL and PL/SQL are Oracle extensions to ANSI SQL

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, dynamic SQL or embedded PL/SQL was used. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL EXECUTE
      BEGIN
          SELECT ...
          ...
      END;
END-EXEC;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use dynamic SQL or embedded PL/SQL.

PCC-00110: Oracle extension to the WHENEVER statement

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a nonconforming keyword such as NOTFOUND, STOP, RAISE, or DO was used in the WHENEVER statement. (Note that NOT FOUND is ANSI-compliant.) For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR STOP;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the nonconforming keyword.

PCC-00111: SQLCHECK value in EXEC ORACLE statement exceeds command line value

Cause: The SQLCHECK option was entered inline and specified a level of checking higher than the level specified (or accepted by default) on the command line. This is not allowed. For example, if SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | LIMITED} is specified on the command line, SQLCHECK={SEMANTICS | FULL} cannot be specified inline.

This message is only a warning; the precompiler ignores the inline value and continues processing.

Action: Revise the EXEC ORACLE statement or specify a lower level of checking on the command line.

PCC-00112: datatype not supported by ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a pointer or nonconforming datatype such as VARCHAR was used. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;  
        VARCHAR  username[20];  
        ...  
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use pointers or nonconforming datatypes.

PCC-00113: value of DBMS option invalid with given value of MODE option

Cause: When MODE={ANSI14 | ANSI13}, DBMS=V7 was specified, or when MODE=ANSI, DBMS=V6 was specified. These option settings are incompatible. Note that the DBMS option was not available before release 1.5 of the Oracle Precompilers.

Action: With DBMS=V7, instead of MODE={ANSI14 | ANSI13}, specify MODE={ANSI | ORACLE}. With DBMS=V6, instead of MODE=ANSI, specify MODE={ANSI14 | ANSI13 | ORACLE} but MODE=ORACLE is recommended.

PCC-00114: length spec required in EXEC SQL VAR statements for VARxxx types

Cause: In a EXEC SQL VAR statement, a VARCHAR or VARRAW external datatype was specified without a length. Unlike other types, the maximum length of the data field must be specified for VARCHAR and VARRAW.

Action: Add a length specification to the EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCC-00115: array required here

Cause: In an ARRAYLEN statement, the name of a previously declared host array was not specified. The first host variable in an ARRAYLEN statement must be an array. The second host variable, which specifies an array dimension, must be a 4-byte integer. The correct syntax follows:

```
EXEC SQL ARRAYLEN host_array (dimension);
```

The ARRAYLEN statement must appear in the Declare Section along with, but somewhere after, the declarations of *host_array* and *dimension*.

Action: Check the spelling of both identifiers in the ARRAYLEN statement. If necessary, supply the missing host array name.

PCC-00116: this array already given in an ARRAYLEN statement

Cause: The same host array was specified in two different ARRAYLEN statements. A given host array cannot be specified in more than one ARRAYLEN statement.

Action: Check the spelling of the host array names in both ARRAYLEN statements. Change one of the names so that they refer to different host arrays or remove one of the ARRAYLEN statements.

PCC-00117: invalid ARRAYLEN length variable type

Cause: A valid array dimension was not specified in an ARRAYLEN statement. The array dimension must be specified using a previously declared 4-byte integer host variable, not a literal or expression. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL ARRAYLEN ename_array (25); -- illegal dimension
```

Action: Supply a valid array dimension. If necessary, declare a 4-byte integer host variable for use in the ARRAYLEN statement.

PCC-00118: use of host variable initialization not supported by ANSI SQL

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a host variable was initialized in its declaration, as shown in the following Pro*C example:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
      int dept_number = 20; -- not ANSI/ISO-compliant
      ...
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not initialize host variables in their declarations.

PCC-00119: value of *const* variable in INTO clause will be modified

Cause: A variable declared with the type specifier *const* was used in an INTO clause. Such variables should not be modified and should not be used in an INTO clause.

Action: Check the spelling of all identifiers in the INTO clause. If necessary, remove *const* from the host variable declaration or use a different host variable.

PCC-00120: file I/O error during code generation

Cause: A file I/O error occurred during code generation. This may be caused by insufficient disk space.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space.

PCC-00121: arrays of VARCHAR pointers are not supported

Cause: An array of pointers was declared, which is not allowed. However, pointers to scalar types are allowed. With Pro*C, declare pointers to char[n] and VARCHAR[n] variables as pointers to CHAR or VARCHAR (with no length specification).

Action: Correct or remove the declaration.

PCC-00122: input file name and output file name are identical

Cause: On the command line, the same pathname for INAME and ONAME was specified, which designates the precompiler input and output files, respectively.

Action: Change one of the path/filenames.

PCC-00123: entire VARCHAR declaration must be on same line

Cause: In a Pro*C program, a VARCHAR declaration spans more than one line, which is not allowed.

Action: Revise the declaration so that it uses only one line.

PCC-00124: COMMON_NAME option is specified too late

Cause: In a FORTRAN program, subroutine, or function, the precompiler option COMMON_NAME was mistakenly specified after the PROGRAM, SUBROUTINE, or FUNCTION statement. If COMMON_NAME is specified inline, its EXEC ORACLE OPTION statement must precede the PROGRAM, SUBROUTINE, or FUNCTION statement.

Action: Relocate the EXEC ORACLE OPTION statement or specify COMMON_NAME on the command line.

PCC-00126: could not find or open system configuration file

Cause: The precompiler was unable to find or open the system configuration file (a text file containing preset command-line options, which the precompiler uses by default). Some possible causes follow:

- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- There are too many open files.

Cause: However, this message is just a warning. Processing continues even if the system configuration file does not exist.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, and that sufficient privileges exist to access the file. Also check that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCC-00127: text

Cause: This is a generic error message from the command-line processor.

Action: Correct the indicated error.

PCC-00128: command line processor severe error

Cause: The command line processor encountered a severe error.

Action: After making sure that all the command-line options are specified correctly, call customer support with a full account of all the options and configuration files used.

PCC-00129: option *optnam* must be given

Cause: A required command-line option is missing. For example, the INAME option, which specifies the name of the input file, might be missing.

Action: Supply the missing command-line option.

PCC-00132: indicator array size must not be less than its host variable

Cause: An host variable array was used with an indicator array declared with a smaller dimension. For example:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
int   dept_no[20];
short dept_no_ind[10];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
...
SELECT ... INTO dept_no:dept_no_ind ...
```

Action: Increase the size of the indicator array.

PCC-00133: command line option MODE=ANSI required with option NLS_LOCAL=YES

Cause: The precompiler option NLS_LOCAL=YES was used without also specifying MODE=ANSI. The precompiler option MODE=ANSI must be specified if NLS_LOCAL=YES.

Action: Set the precompiler option MODE=ANSI in addition to NLS_LOCAL=YES or do not set NLS_LOCAL=YES.

PCC-00135: result Set Cursor usage is not standard SQL

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, an Oracle Result Set Cursor was used. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use Result Set Cursors.

PCC-00136: invalid SQL_CURSOR declaration

Cause: An array of SQL_CURSOR host variables was declared or, if Pro*COBOL, a PICTURE clause was specified in the SQL_CURSOR declaration. In Pro*FORTRAN, a length specification (i.e., “*n”) on the SQL_CURSOR declaration may have been specified. These usages are not supported.

Action: Check that the SQL_CURSOR variable is not declared as an array or, if Pro*COBOL, that no PICTURE clause is specified for the SQL_CURSOR. In Pro*FORTRAN, check that there is no length specification (i.e., “*n”) for the SQL_CURSOR.

PCC-00137: invalid use of SQL_CURSOR host variable

Cause: A SQL_CURSOR variable was used in an INTO or WHERE clause. SQL_CURSOR variables can be used only where ordinary cursor identifiers or, in a PL/SQL block, a cursor would normally be used.

Action: Remove the SQL_CURSOR variable reference from the INTO or WHERE clause, or use a host variable of another type in the INTO or WHERE clause.

PCC-00138: result Set Cursors are not implemented in this precompiler

Cause: There was an attempt to reference a host variable as a cursor reference. Cursor variables are not implemented in Pro*Pascal or Pro*PL/I.

Action: Rewrite your host-language code to use standard SQL cursors.

PCC-00139: cannot change MAXLITERAL after an EXEC SQL statement

Cause: The MAXLITERAL option has been used in an inline EXEC ORACLE OPTION statement after and EXEC SQL, EXEC TOOLS, or EXEC IAF statement. This is not allowed.

Action: Use the MAXLITERAL option only on the command line or in an EXEC ORACLE OPTION statement placed at the beginning of the input source file.

PCC-00140: CREATE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE/PACKAGE/TRIGGER are Oracle extensions

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, one of the following statements was used:

```
CREATE FUNCTION
CREATE PROCEDURE
CREATE PACKAGE
CREATE TRIGGER
```

These statements are Oracle extensions to the ANSI/ISO SQL standards. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use any of these statements.

PCC-00141: Thread Safety is not implemented in this precompiler

Cause: There has been an attempt to use CONTEXT sql statements. The thread safety feature is not implemented in PRO*Pascal, Pro*PL/I, or Pro*C 1.x.

Action: Rewrite your host-language code without using runtime contexts.

PCC-00142: no EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement encountered

Cause: No EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement was encountered and the option THREADS=YES was requested.

Action: Ensure that the necessary context variable (of type sql_context) has been declared, ALLOCATED, and USED prior to any executable SQL statements.

PCC-00143: runtime context variable not of correct type

Cause: The runtime context variable referenced in an EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement is not of type sql_context.

Action: Declare your runtime context variable of type sql_context.

PCC-00144: UNSAFE_NULL=YES must be used with DBMS=V7 and MODE=ORACLE

Cause: The option UNSAFE_NULL=YES has been used with DBMS=V6 or DBMS=NATIVE (the default) or has been used with MODE=ANSI/ANSI14/ANSI13.

Action: Either specify MODE=ORACLE and DBMS=V7 when using UNSAFE_NULL=YES or do not use UNSAFE_NULL=YES.

PCC-00145: this statement can only be used with THREADS=YES

Cause: An EXEC SQL ENABLE THREADS or EXEC SQL CONTEXT statement was used with THREADS=NO specified when precompiling.

Action: Specify THREADS=YES when running the precompiler, or remove the EXEC ENABLE THREADS or EXEC SQL CONTEXT statement from the source code.

PCC-00146: illegal value for host option, ignored

Cause: An invalid host language was specified using the command-line host option. The host option valid values are pro* language specific. For example, for Pro*FORTRAN, the only valid value is FORTRAN. For Pro*COBOL, the only valid values are COBOL and COB74.

Action: Specify a valid host language with the host option.

PCC-00147: DBMS=V6 no longer supported; using DBMS=NATIVE

Cause: V6 compatibility is no longer supported. The precompiler will precompile as though DBMS=NATIVE was specified.

Action: Revise the specified DBMS option value from V6 to another value as desired.

PCC-01000: you are not authorized to run Pro*COBOL

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*COBOL Precompiler has expired.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01001: your Pro*COBOL authorization is about to expire

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*COBOL Precompiler is about to expire.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01002: invalid character *char* in indicator area at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: In a Pro*COBOL Precompiler program, only a blank, hyphen (-), asterisk (*), slash (/), or letter "D" is allowed in the indicator area, but the precompiler found another character.

Action: Remove or replace the invalid character. If the FORMAT=ANSI option is specified, check for an end-of-line in column 7.

PCC-01003: invalid continuation at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: In a Pro*COBOL program, a continuation line was completely blank, except for the continuation character.

Action: Remove or replace the empty continuation line.

PCC-01004: in an EXEC statement at end-of-file

Cause: In a Pro*COBOL input file, the last EXEC statement was not terminated properly.

Action: Terminate the last EXEC statement with an END-EXEC.

PCC-01005: PROCEDURE DIVISION not found

Cause: The precompiler could not find the PROCEDURE DIVISION header in a Pro*COBOL program. Some possible causes follow:

- A keyword in the header is missing or misspelled.
- There is an apostrophe in the REMARKS section (the precompiler mistook the apostrophe for the beginning of a string literal).
- There is an unterminated literal in the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
- The wrong value for the FORMAT option was specified.

Action: Check that the PROCEDURE DIVISION header is in place and spelled correctly, that there is no apostrophe in the REMARKS section, that all literals in the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION are terminated, and that the right value for the FORMAT option is specified.

PCC-01006: EXEC statement cannot begin in Area A at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: In a Pro*COBOL program, EXEC statements must begin in Area B, but the precompiler found a statement beginning in Area A.

Action: Move the statement rightward so that it begins in Area B.

PCC-01007: WORKING-STORAGE SECTION not found

Cause: The precompiler could not find the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION header in a Pro*COBOL program, probably because a keyword is missing or misspelled, or the wrong value for the FORMAT option might have been specified.

Action: Check that the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION header is in place and spelled correctly and that the right value for the FORMAT option is specified.

PCC-01008: multiple element records not allowed in DECLARE Section

Cause: A few COBOL compilers do not allow group items to be passed as parameters in a CALL statement. (Check the COBOL compiler user's guide.) If the compiler is one of these, group items within the Declare Section can contain only one elementary item.

Action: Assign each host variable its own group item.

PCC-01009: for HOST=COB74, a SQL statement must be followed by ELSE or “.”

Cause: In a Pro*COBOL program, an EXEC SQL statement is followed by another statement in the same sentence. An EXEC SQL statement must be the last statement in a COBOL-74 sentence and so must be terminated by the keyword ELSE or a period.

Action: Change the program logic, making the EXEC SQL statement the last statement in the sentence.

PCC-01010: invalid use of NULL character in character literal

Cause: A null character (binary zero) was found in a string literal. This is not allowed by Pro*COBOL.

Action: Remove the null character from the string literal.

PCC-01011: USAGE IS BINARY clause must be terminated by “.” on same line

Cause: The period terminating the USAGE IS BINARY clause must be on the same line as the USAGE clause. This message only occurs on operating systems that support the COMP5=YES command line option of Pro*COBOL, where COMP-5 is substituted for BINARY.

Action: Check that the period terminating the USAGE IS BINARY clause is on the same line as the USAGE clause.

PCC-01012: DATA DIVISION not found

Cause: The Pro*COBOL precompiler did not find a DATA DIVISION in the input source file. Pro*COBOL applications are required to have a DATA DIVISION.

Action: Add a DATA DIVISION to the input source file.

PCC-01013: invalid use of PIC N array variable “*variable_name*” at line *line_number* in file *name*

Cause: A PIC N variable was declared using an OCCURS clause. Tables of PIC N variables are not supported by the Pro*COBOL precompiler.

Action: Declare the PIC N variable without an OCCURS clause or, if the PIC N variable is not used in any SQL statements, declare it outside the Declare Section.

PCC-01014: “VARYING” not supported with PIC N PICTURE clause

Cause: The keyword VARYING was used in a PIC N variable declaration.

Action: Remove the keyword VARYING from the variable declaration. If you want to declare a PIC N VARCHAR variable, specify the precompiler option VARCHAR=YES and declare the variable as an implicit VARCHAR group item as illustrated by the following example:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION END-EXEC.
...
01  ENAME.
    05  ENAME-LEN  PIC S9(4) COMP.
    05  ENAME-ARR  PIC N(20).
...
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION END-EXEC.
```

PCC-01015: cannot equivalence PIC N variable *name*

Cause: A PIC N variable or an implicit VARCHAR group item (with a PIC N variable as an elementary item) was used in an EXEC SQL VAR statement. This is not allowed.

Action: Do not use a PIC N variable in an EXEC SQL VAR statement. If you want an equivalence to an Oracle type using an EXEC SQL VAR statement, use a PIC X variable instead of a PIC N variable.

PCC-01016: "N" character literals not supported in embedded PL/SQL

Cause: An "N" character literal was used within a PL/SQL block.

Action: Remove the "N" character literal from the PL/SQL block.

PCC-01017: the SQLCA and a SQLCODE variable cannot both be used

Cause: The SQLCA has been included and a SQLCODE variable has been declared. This is not allowed as references to the SQLCODE variable are ambiguous and will result in COBOL compiler errors.

Action: Use either the SQLCA or the SQLCODE variable. Remove either the include of the SQLCA or the SQLCODE variable declaration.

PCC-01018: conversion buffer size can only be specified for character types

Cause: A CONVBUFSZ clause has been used in an EXEC SQL VAR statement where the variable is not of a character datatype.

Action: Remove the CONVBUFSZ clause from the EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCC-01019: Invalid conversion buffer size

Cause: The size specified in a CONVBUFSZ clause must be an integer in the range 1-32765. Either the size given is not an integer or is outside the required range.

Action: Specify an integer in the range 1-32765.

PCC-01100: you are not authorized to run Pro*FORTRAN

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*FORTRAN Precompiler has expired.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

Cause:

PCC-01101: your Pro*FORTRAN authorization is about to expire

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*FORTRAN Precompiler is about to expire.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01102: invalid label at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The Pro*FORTRAN Precompiler found an invalid FORTRAN statement label in columns 1 through 6.

Action: Correct or remove the statement label.

PCC-01200: you are not authorized to run Pro*C

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*C Precompiler has expired.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01201: your Pro*C authorization is about to expire

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*C Precompiler is about to expire.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01202: identifier *ident* truncated to 31 characters

Cause: A host identifier (the name of a host variable, for example) was truncated to the maximum length (31 characters) allowed by the precompiler.

Action: No action required. This message is just informational.

PCC-01300: you are not authorized to run Pro*PL/I

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*PL/I Precompiler has expired.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01301: your Pro*PL/I authorization is about to expire

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*PL/I Precompiler is about to expire.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01400: you are not authorized to run Pro*Pascal

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*Pascal Precompiler has expired.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01401: your Pro*Pascal authorization is about to expire

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*Pascal Precompiler is about to expire.

Action: Call customer support for assistance.

PCC-01500: you are not authorized to run Pro*Ada

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*Ada Precompiler has expired.

Action: Call Oracle Customer Support for assistance.

PCC-01501: your Pro*Ada authorization is about to expire

Cause: The authorization or license to run the Pro*Ada Precompiler is about to expire.

Action: Call Oracle Customer Support for assistance.

PCC-01510: no package, procedure, or function statement seen in *name*

Cause: Every Ada source file must have a package, procedure, or function statement. The precompiler did not find one.

Action: Add the appropriate statement(s) to the source file and rerun Pro*Ada.

PCC-01511: identifier on line *num* in file *name* was too long for code generated in file *name*

Cause: An identifier used in the host program is of a length that causes pre-compiler-generated code to exceed the length limitation on source lines.

Action: Use a shorter identifier or use the ORECLLEN option to increase the allowed line length.

PCC-01512: invalid EXEC SQL INCLUDE of file *name* found at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: The EXEC SQL INCLUDE statement is not allowed in Pro*Ada.

Action: Embed required source text directly in the Pro*Ada file. Use the “with” context clause to include required packages.

PCC-01513: FIPS warning: Unsupported datatype in line *num* of file *name*

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a host variable was declared with a non-ANSI/ISO standard type.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, use only ANSI/ISO standard types.

PCC-01515: FIPS warning: Undeclared host variable *hostvar* at line *num* in file *name*

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a host variable was declared outside of a Declare Section.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, declare the host variable within a Declare Section.

00001-00603: Oracle Precompiler: Pro*COBOL Release 2 Messages

00001 - 00099: Command Line (options) Messages

PCB-00001: text

Cause: This is a generic error message from the command-line processor.

Action: Correct the indicated error.

PCB-00002: command line processor severe error

Cause: The command line processor encountered a severe error.

Action: After making sure that all the command-line options are specified correctly, call customer support with a full account of all the options and configuration files used.

PCB-00003: value of DBMS option invalid with given value of MODE option

Cause: When MODE={ANSI14 | ANSI13}, DBMS=V7 or V8 was specified, or when MODE=ANSI, DBMS=v6 was specified. These option settings are incompatible. Note that the DBMS option was not available before release 1.5 of the Oracle Precompilers.

Action: With DBMS=V7 or V8, instead of MODE={ANSI14 | ANSI13}, specify MODE={ANSI | ORACLE}. With DBMS=V6, instead of MODE=ANSI, specify MODE={ANSI14 | ANSI13 | ORACLE}, but MODE=ORACLE is recommended.

PCB-00004: UNSAFE_NULL=YES must be used with DBMS=V7 or V8 and MODE=ORACLE

Cause: The option UNSAFE_NULL=YES has been used with DBMS=V6 or DBMS=NATIVE (the default) or has been used with MODE=ANSI/ANSI14/ANSI13.

Action: Use DBMS=V7 or V8 and MODE=ORACLE (the default) when using UNSAFE_NULL=YES or do not use UNSAFE_NULL=YES.

PCB-00005: command line option MODE=ANSI required with option NLS_LOCAL=YES

Cause: The precompiler option NLS_LOCAL=YES was used without also specifying MODE=ANSI. The precompiler option MODE=ANSI must be specified if NLS_LOCAL=YES.

Action: Set the precompiler option MODE=ANSI in addition to NLS_LOCAL=YES or do not set NLS_LOCAL=YES.

PCB-00006: USERID only used when SQLCHECK=FULL, userid ignored

Cause: The USERID option was specified when SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | NONE}. This is unnecessary.

Action: Specify the USERID option only when SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS.

PCB-00007: text

Cause: This is a generic error message from the command-line processor.

Action: Correct the indicated error.

PCB-00008: must use option SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS(FULL) when there is embedded PL/SQL

Cause: The precompiler tried to parse an embedded PL/SQL block when SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | NONE}. PL/SQL blocks can be parsed only when SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS is specified.

Action: Remove the PL/SQL block or specify SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS.

PCB-00009: cannot change MAXLITERAL after an EXEC SQL statement

Cause: The MAXLITERAL option has been used in an inline EXEC ORACLE OPTION statement after an EXEC SQL, EXEC TOOLS, or EXEC IAF statement. This is not allowed.

PCB-00010: SQLCHECK value in EXEC ORACLE statement exceeds command line value

Cause: The SQLCHECK option was entered inline and specified a level of checking higher than the level specified (or accepted by default) on the command line. This is not allowed. For example, if SQLCHECK={SYNTAX | LIMITED} is specified on the command line, SQLCHECK={SEMANTICS | FULL} cannot be specified inline. This informational message is; the precompiler ignores the inline value and continues processing.

Action: Revise the EXEC ORACLE statement or specify a lower level of checking on the command line.

PCB-00011: DBMS=V6 no longer supported; using DBMS=NATIVE

Cause: V6 compatibility is no longer supported. The precompiler will precompile as though DBMS=NATIVE was specified.

Action: Revise the specified DBMS option value from V6 to another value as desired.

00100 - 00199: File Manipulation Messages

PCB-00100: unable to reopen temporary file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to reopen a temporary file. Some possible causes follow:

- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCB-00101: could not find or open system configuration file

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the system configuration file. The system configuration file does not exist or is not in the proper directory.

Action: Check that the system configuration file is in the proper directory. See your Oracle installation documentation for where this should be. Put a new copy of PCBcob.cfg with desired default options in the proper directory.

PCB-00102: input file name length exceeds the maximum length

Cause: The file name length specified exceeded the maximum length. Some operating systems have a maximum file name length.

Action: Use a file name of length less than or equal to the maximum platform specific file name length.

PCB-00103: unable to open listing file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the listing file specified by the LNAME precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager). If a listing file is not needed, specify LTYPE=NONE on the command line.

PCB-00104: unable to open input file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the input file specified by the INAME precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not

locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCB-00105: included file name *name* exceeds name limit of *num*

Cause: The filename specified exceeded the maximum length. Some operating systems have a maximum file name length.

Action: Use a filename of length less than or equal to the maximum platform specific file name length.

PCB-00106: unable to open include file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open a temporary file for internal use. There might be insufficient disk space, too many open files, or read-only protection on the output directory.

Action: Check that there is enough disk space, that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager) and that protection on the directory allows opening a file for writing.

PCB-00107: unable to open input file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the input file specified by the INAME precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCB-00108: unable to open list file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the listing file specified by the LNAME precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.

- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager). If a listing file is not needed, specify `LTYPE=NONE` on the command line.

PCB-00109: unable to open generated source file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open the output file specified by the `NAME` precompiler option. Some possible causes follow:

- The filename is misspelled.
- The file does not exist.
- The search path to the file is incorrect.
- File access privileges are insufficient.
- Another user has locked the file.
- There is not enough disk space.
- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that the search path to the file is correct, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked by another user. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

PCB-00110: unable to open temporary file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to open a file for temporary use. Some possible causes follow:

- File access privileges are insufficient.
- A file of the same name already exists and is locked.
- There is not enough disk space.

- There are too many open files.

Action: Check that the file exists, that sufficient privileges have been granted to access the file, and that it is not locked. Also check that there is enough disk space and that the limit for open files is set high enough (check with the system manager).

00200 - 00299: Host Variable Messages

PCB-00200: cannot equivalence PIC N or PIC G variable *name*

Cause: A PIC N variable or an implicit VARCHAR group item (with a PIC N variable as an elementary item) was used in an EXEC SQL VAR statement. This is not allowed.

Action: Do not use the PIC N variable in an EXEC SQL VAR statement. If you want an equivalence to an Oracle type using an EXEC SQL VAR statement, use a PIC X variable, instead of a PIC N variable.

PCB-00201: indicator variable *name* not a group item

Cause: The host variable is a group item containing tables. Indicator variables used with this type of host variable must be group items of tables of indicators corresponding the tables in the group item host variable.

Action: Change the indicator variable to be a group item of indicator tables.

PCB-00202: indicator variable *name* not a group item or array

Cause: The host variable is a group item. Indicator variables used with this type of host variable must be a group item or table of indicator variables.

Action: Use a group item or table of indicator variables.

PCB-00203: nested group item *name* not supported

Cause: The variable used as a host variable was a group item which itself contained other group items.

Action: Remove any group items from the group item to be used as a host variable.

PCB-00204: nested group item cannot be used except in INTO or VALUES clause

Cause: A group item host variable was used outside of an INTO or VALUES clause. A group item host variable may be used only in an INTO or VALUES clause.

Action: Do not use a group item outside of an INTO or VALUES clause.

PCB-00205: cannot use PIC N or PIC G variable in PL/SQL when NLS_LOCAL=YES

Cause: A PIC N or PIC G variable was used in an embedded PL/SQL block when the precompiler option NLS_LOCAL=YES was used. A PIC N or PIC G variable is not supported in this situation.

Action: Do not use the PIC N or PIC G variable within the PL/SQL block or use precompiler option NLS_LOCAL=NO.

PCB-00206: cannot use N quoted literal in PL/SQL when NLS_LOCAL=YES

Cause: A \"N\" literal (a literal of the form N'...') was used within a PL/SQL block when the precompiler option NLS_LOCAL=YES was used. N literals are not supported in this situation.

Action: Use an ordinary literal (one without the \"N\") within the PL/SQL block or use precompiler option NLS_LOCAL=NO.

PCB-00207: invalid use of PIC N or PIC G array variable when NLS_LOCAL=YES

Cause: A PIC N variable was declared using an OCCURS clause. Tables of PIC N variables are not supported when NLS_LOCAL=YES.

Action: Declare the PIC N variable without an OCCURS clause or, do not use the PIC N variable in any SQL statements.

PCB-00208: incorrect type for host variable *name*

Cause: The host language syntax used to define a host variable in the Declare Section is incorrect.

Action: Check the syntax and the spelling, then correct the declaration.

PCB-00209: scale is not supported for host variable *name*

Cause: A variable whose format does not support scaling was used in a SQL statement or embedded PL/SQL block. The following formats do not support scaling:

PIC S9(n) COMP
PIC S9(n) COMP-4
PIC S9(n) COMP-5
PIC S9(n) BINARY
PIC 9(n) COMP

Action: Remove the scale or use a datatype that support scaling.

PCB-00210: DISPLAY-1 only allowed with PIC G and PIC N variables *name*

Cause: A variable declared with DISPLAY-1 in the usage clause without PIC G or PIC N in the picture clause was used in a SQL statement.

Action: Replace DISPLAY-1 with DISPLAY or change the picture clause to use PIC N or PIC G.

PCB-00211: VARYING not supported with PIC N or PIC G PICTURE clause *text*

Cause: The keyword VARYING was used in a PIC N variable declaration.

Action: Remove the keyword VARYING from the variable declaration. If you want to declare a PIC N VARCHAR variable, specify the precompiler option VARCHAR=YES and declare the variable as an implicit VARCHAR group item as illustrated by the following example:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN
DECLARE SECTION END-EXEC.
...
      01  ENAME.
         05  ENAME-LEN  PIC S9(4) COMP.
         05  ENAME-ARR  PIC N(20).
...
EXEC SQL END DECLARE
SECTION END-EXEC.
```

PCB-00212: PICTURE clause not allowed for host variable *name*

Cause: The PIC clause was used when declaring a COMP-1 or COMP-2 variable.

Action: Remove the PIC clause from the variable declaration.

PCB-00213: SYNCHRONIZED clause not allowed for *name* to be used as a host variable

Cause: The SYNC clause was used when declaring a variable that is being used as a host variable.

Action: Remove the SYNC clause from the variable declaration.

PCB-00214: JUSTIFIED clause not allowed for *name* to be used as a host variable

Cause: The JUST clause was used when declaring a variable that is being used as a host variable.

Action: Remove the JUST clause from the variable declaration.

PCB-00215: OCCURS TO TIMES clause not allowed for *name* to be used as a host variable

Cause: The OCCURS clause with the TO TIMES subclause was used when declaring a variable that is being used as a host variable.

Action: Remove the TO TIMES subclause from the variable declaration.

PCB-00216: OCCURS ASCENDING/DESCENDING clause not allowed for *name*

Cause: The OCCURS clause with the ASCENDING or DESCENDING KEY IS subclause was used when declaring a variable that is being used as a host variable.

Action: Remove the ASCENDING or DESCENDING KEY IS subclause from the variable declaration.

PCB-00217: OCCURS INDEXED clause not allowed for host variable *name*

Cause: A variable declared with an OCCURS INDEXED clause was used in a SQL statement or embedded PL/SQL block.

Action: Remove the OCCURS INDEXED clause from the variable declaration.

PCB-00218: RENAMES clause not allowed for host variable *name t*

Cause: The RENAMES clause was used when declaring a variable that is being used as a host variable.

Action: Re-declare the host variable without using the RENAMES clause.

PCB-00219: invalid size specified in EXEC SQL VAR statement

Cause: A size which is specified which is not valid for the specified data type.

Action: Specify a size which is valid for the specified type.

PCB-00220: invalid scale specified in EXEC SQL VAR statement

Cause: A scale which is specified which is not valid for the specified data type.

Action: Specify a scale which is valid for the specified type.

PCB-00223: undeclared variable *name*

Cause: A variable used in a SQL statement was not declared in the Declare Section or its name is misspelled.

Action: Add or correct the variable declaration.

PCB-00224: ambiguously referenced variable *name*

Cause: There is more than one variable of the same name and the qualification given was insufficient to determine which variable the reference was to.

Action: Use more complete qualification in the variable reference.

PCB-00225: undeclared SQL identifier *name*

Cause: The name of a descriptor, statement, or cursor was not declared or is misspelled, or was declared as a different kind of SQL identifier.

Action: Add or correct the descriptor, statement, or cursor declaration.

PCB-00226: SQL identifier *name* already defined

Cause: The SQL identifier (cursor name, statement name, etc.) has already been defined in another way.

Action: Do not redefine the SQL identifier. Use a different name.

PCB-00227: undeclared indicator variable *name*

Cause: An indicator variable used in a SQL statement was not declared in the Declare Section or its name is misspelled.

Action: Add or correct the indicator variable declaration.

PCB-00228: invalid group item variable *name*

Cause: An unacceptable group item variable was used in a SQL statement or its name is misspelled.

Action: Correct the group item variable declaration or its use in the SQL statement.

PCB-00229: indicator variable *name* has wrong type or length

Cause: An indicator variable was not declared in the Declare Section as a 2-byte integer. Indicator variables must be defined as 2-byte integers.

Action: Redefine the indicator variable as a 2-byte integer.

PCB-00230: indicator array size must not be less than its host variable

Cause: A host variable array was used with an indicator array declared with a smaller dimension. For example:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION END-EXEC.  
01 EMP-NUM          OCCURS 4 TIMES PIC S9(4) COMP.  
01 EMP-NUM-IND     OCCURS 2 TIMES PIC S9(4) COMP.  
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION END-EXEC.  
...  
SELECT ... INTO EMP-NUM:EMP-NUM-IND ...
```

Action: Increase the size of the indicator array.

PCB-00231: host and indicator variables may not have the same name.

Cause: In an EXEC SQL statement, an indicator variable had the same name as a host variable. The names of a host variable and its associated indicator variable must be different. Also, an indicator variable cannot be used as a host variable.

Action: Rename the host or indicator variable.

PCB-00232: tables not allowed as input bind variables in SELECT statement

Cause: A host table was used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT-INTO statement or in the SELECT list of a SELECT-INTO statement.

Action: Rewrite the SELECT statement without using tables or use a cursor.

PCB-00233: table size mismatch in INTO/USING. Minimum is: *num*

Cause: The size of a table variable in an INTO/USING clause is too small for the number of rows processed.

Action: Declare all table variables in the INTO/USING clause to have at least the minimum dimension given.

PCB-00234: FOR variable *name* is invalid type

Cause: The count variable in a FOR clause has the wrong datatype. The datatype must be NUMBER or LONG (or be compatible with NUMBER or LONG).

Action: Check the declaration and check that the count variable has a datatype of NUMBER or LONG (or a compatible Oracle or host-language datatype).

00300 - 00399: FIPS Flagging Messages

PCB-00300: datatype for host variable not supported by ANSI *name*

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO standard was used. Specifically, a pointer or nonconforming datatype such as VARCHAR was used. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION END-EXEC.
          01  USERNAME          PIC X(10) VARYING
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION END
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required.

PCB-00301: use of non-ANSI function is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a non-ANSI function was used. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this function.

PCB-00302: this statement is not supported by ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a nonconforming SQL statement such as PREPARE was used. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL PREPARE sql_statement FROM :HV END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the nonconforming statement.

PCB-00303: dynamic SQL and PL/SQL are Oracle extensions to ANSI SQL

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, dynamic SQL or embedded PL/SQL was used. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL EXECUTE
      BEGIN
          SELECT
      ...
      END;
END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use dynamic SQL or embedded PL/SQL.

PCB-00304: Oracle extension to the WHENEVER statement

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a nonconforming keyword such as NOTFOUND, STOP, RAISE, or DO was used in the WHENEVER statement. (Note that NOT FOUND is ANSI-compliant.) For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR STOP END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the nonconforming keyword.

PCB-00305: Oracle extension to the COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the parameter RELEASE, COMMENT, or FORCE were used in a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL ROLLBACK RELEASE END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the nonconforming parameter.

PCB-00306: CREATE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE/PACKAGE/TRIGGER are Oracle extensions

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, one of the following statements was used:

- CREATE FUNCTION
- CREATE PROCEDURE
- CREATE PACKAGE
- CREATE TRIGGER

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use any of these statements.

PCB-00307: DROP TABLE statement is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the DROP TABLE statement was used. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the DROP statement.

PCB-00308: FOR clause is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the FOR clause was used in an array-processing SQL statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL FOR :limit INSERT INTO EMP (EMPNO, JOB, DEPTNO)  
VALUES (:emp_number, :job_title, :dept_number) END-EXEC
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the FOR clause.

PCB-00309: The CONNECT statement is Oracle implementation dependent

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the CONNECT statement was used to log on to ORACLE. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL CONNECT :username IDENTIFIED BY :password END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, specify the AUTO_CONNECT command-line option instead of using a CONNECT statement.

PCB-00310: AT clause is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the AT <db_name> clause was used in a SQL statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL AT oracle3 COMMIT RELEASE END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the AT <db_name> clause.

PCB-00311: datatype equivalencing is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the EXEC SQL VAR statement was used.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the EXEC SQL VAR statement.

PCB-00312: keyword WORK required here by ANSI

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the keyword WORK was used in a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL COMMIT WORK RELEASE END-EXEC.
```

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the keyword WORK.

PCB-00313: TO SAVEPOINT clause is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the TO SAVEPOINT <save_id> clause was used in a ROLLBACK statement.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use the TO SAVEPOINT clause.

PCB-00314: DECLARE DATABASE is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the DECLARE DATABASE statement was used.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this statement.

PCB-00315: DECLARE TABLE is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the DECLARE TABLE statement was used.

Action: No action required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this statement.

PCB-00316: SQL FORMS statements are Oracle extensions

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the one of the following statements was used:

- EXEC IAF GET
- EXEC IAF PUT
- EXEC TOOLS GET
- EXEC TOOLS SET

This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use any of these statements.

PCB-00317: group item host variables are Oracle extensions

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a group item variable was used as a host variable. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use group items as host variables.

PCB-00318: ARRAYLEN is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, the ARRAYLEN statement was used. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this statement.

PCB-00319: EXEC ORACLE statements are an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, an EXEC ORACLE statement was used. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this statement.

PCB-00320: VARYING host variable *name* is an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, a variable declared of VARYING type was used in a SQL statement. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this statement.

PCB-00321: implicit varchar host variables are an Oracle extension

Cause: An Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO SQL standard was used. Specifically, an implicit VARCHAR variable was used in a SQL statement. This informational message is issued by the FIPS Flagger when FIPS=YES.

Action: No action is required. However, for ANSI/ISO compliance, do not use this statement.

00400 - 00499: Tokenizer or Parsing Messages

PCB-00400: text

Cause: A generic tokenizer error was found.

Action: Do the appropriate action to fix the indicated error.

PCB-00401: character string not properly terminated

Cause: The character string was not terminated with a quote or apostrophe as appropriate or line continuation was not correct.

Action: Check that the character string is terminated properly and that line continuation syntax is correct.

PCB-00402: pseudo-text not properly terminated

Cause: A block of pseudo-text has not been properly terminated with “==”.

Action: Terminate the pseudo-text at the appropriate place with “==”.

PCB-00403: EXEC statement cannot begin in Area A

Cause: An EXEC statement began in Area A (before column 12).

Action: Shift the EXEC statement to the right to start it in Area B (in or after column 12).

00500 - 00524: Thread Messages

PCB-00500: No EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement encountered

Cause: No EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement was encountered and the option threads=yes was requested.

Action: Ensure that the necessary context variable (of type sql_context) has been declared, ALLOCATED, and USED prior to any executable SQL statements.

PCB-00501: runtime context variable *name* not of correct type

Cause: The runtime context variable referenced in an EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement is not of type sql_context.

Action: Declare your runtime context variable of type sql_context.

PCB-00502: this statement can only be used with THREADS=YES

Cause: EXEC SQL ENABLE THREADS or one of the EXEC SQL CONTEXT statements has been used, even though option THREADS is set to NO.

Action: Specify option THREADS=YES or remove the EXEC ENABLE THREADS or EXEC SQL CONTEXT statement from the source code.

00525 - 00549: Result Set Cursor Messages

PCB-00525: use of the AT clause is not permitted here

Cause: An explicit AT clause was used with an ALLOCATE statement or a FETCH/CLOSE statement also using a sql-cursor declaration.

Action: Remove the AT clause.

00550 - 00574: Miscellaneous Messages

PCB-00550: unable to log on to ORACLE with *name*. ORACLE error number: *num*

Cause: The precompiler was unable to log on to ORACLE with the specified username and password. An ORACLE error with given number occurred when the logon was attempted.

Action: Lookup indicated ORACLE database error message and take appropriate action.

PCB-00551: the SQLCA has already been included

Cause: The precompiler has encountered an include SQLCA statement after SQLCA has already been included. The SQLCA can only be included once.

Action: Remove the duplicate include SQLCA statement.

PCB-00552: the SQLCA and a SQLCODE variable cannot both be used

Cause: The SQLCA has been included and a SQLCODE variable has been declared. This is not allowed as references to the SQLCODE variable are ambiguous and will result in COBOL compiler errors.

Action: Use either the SQLCA or the SQLCODE variable. Remove either the include of the SQLCA or the SQLCODE variable declaration.

PCB-00553: FOR clause not allowed on SELECT statement

Cause: A FOR clause was used with a SELECT statement. This is not allowed as data returned from the last loop in the execution of the SELECT overwrites data returned in a previous loop.

Action: Remove the FOR clause from the SELECT statement and use a host-language construct to iteratively execute the SELECT statement.

PCB-00554: must EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA when mode=ANSI and WHENEVER SQLWARNING used

Cause: When MODE={ANSI | ANSII14}, an attempt was made to use the WHENEVER SQLWARNING statement without declaring the SQLCA. When MODE={ANSI | ANSII14}, declaring the SQLCA is optional, but to use the WHENEVER SQLWARNING statement, the SQLCA must be declared.

Action: Remove all WHENEVER SQLWARNING statements from the program or declare the SQLCA by hardcoding it or copying it into the program with the INCLUDE statement.

PCB-00555: using WHERE CURRENT OF on cursor defined without FOR UPDATE clause

Cause: If mode=ORACLE, then a cursor defined with a WHERE CURRENT OF clause must also have a FOR UPDATE clause.

Action: Rewrite the cursor definition.

PCB-00556: unrecoverable error. Fix previous errors and re-compile

Cause: A fatal parsing error or token stack overflow error has been encountered.

Action: Fix the syntax error that is causing the parsing error.

PCB-00557: USING clause can only be used on a PREPARED dynamic statement

Cause: A severe semantics error occurred because the USING clause was used with the OPEN cursor statement and the cursor declaration is not for a PREPARED statement. The correct sequence of statements should be:

```
EXEC SQL prepare sv from :sel_stmt END-EXEC
EXEC SQL declare csv cursor for sv END-EXEC
EXEC SQL open csv USING :hv1, :hv2 END-EXEC
```

Action: Use the PREPARE statement for the SQL statement and use that in the DECLARE CURSOR statement.

PCB-00558: unrecoverable error encountered during semantics processing

Cause: A severe semantics error such as an unacceptable sql type in the EXEC SQL VAR statement was encountered.

Action: Provide an acceptable sql type in the EXEC SQL VAR statement or fix the problem causing the severe error.

00575 - 00599: PL/SQL (including ARRAYLEN) Messages

PCB-00575: PLS-num: text

Cause: Refer to the indicated PL/SQL error message for the indicated condition.

Action: Refer to the indicated PL/SQL error message to correct the SQL statement or embedded PL/SQL block.

PCB-00576: PLS-num: text

Cause: The precompiler found an error in an embedded SQL statement or PL/SQL block.

Action: Refer to the indicated PL/SQL error message to correct the SQL statement or embedded PL/SQL block.

PCB-00577: use of ARRAYLEN with SQL bind arrays is ignored

Cause: ARRAYLEN is only valid with PL/SQL arrays.

Action: Use an appropriate array type.

PCB-00578: variable *name* must be an array

Cause: In an ARRAYLEN statement, the name of a previously declared host table was not specified. The first host variable in an ARRAYLEN statement must be a table. The second host variable, which specifies an array dimension, must be a 4-byte integer. The correct syntax follows:

```
EXEC SQL ARRAYLEN host_table (dimension) END-EXEC.
```

The ARRAYLEN statement must appear along with, but somewhere after, the declarations of host_table and dimension.

Action: Check the spelling of both identifiers in the ARRAYLEN statement. If necessary, supply the missing host table name.

PCB-00579: invalid ARRAYLEN length variable type for *name*

Cause: A valid table dimension was not specified in an ARRAYLEN statement. The table dimension must be specified using a previously declared 4-byte integer host variable, not a literal or expression. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
EXEC SQL ARRAYLEN ename_array (25) END-EXEC -- illegal dimension
```

Action: Supply a valid table dimension. If necessary, declare a 4-byte integer host variable for use in the ARRAYLEN statement.

PCB-00580: Previous use of host variable *name* uses different indicator

Cause: Within a PL/SQL statement, a host variable was used with two different indicator variables or was used with an indicator variable in one instance and without an indicator in another instance.

Action: Change all references to the host variable so that they all use the same indicator variable or all use no indicator variable.

PCB-00581: name used as both host variable and indicator

Cause: Within a PL/SQL statement, the variable was used as both a host variable and an indicator variable.

Action: Use different variables for host variables and indicator variables.

00600 - 00624: EXEC TOOLS Messages

PCB-00600: indicators are not allowed in EXEC IAF statements

Cause: Indicator variables associated with host variables cannot be used in EXEC IAF statements such as GET and PUT in a user exit.

Action: Eliminate the indicator variables. If feasible (for example with Forms V4), use EXEC TOOLS statements, which do allow indicator variables. See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for more information of EXEC IAF and EXEC TOOLS statements.

PCB-00601: an EXEC TOOLS host variable context name is not type char

Cause: If a host variable is used to define a context name in an EXEC TOOLS GET CONTEXT or EXEC TOOLS SET CONTEXT statement, that host variable must be of a character type.

Action: Declare the context name to a host variable of a char type.

PCB-00602: an EXEC TOOLS host pointer variable is not a pointer

Cause: The host variable specifying an EXEC TOOLS context must be of a pointer type.

Action: Declare the context host variable to be a pointer type.

PCB-00603: an EXEC TOOLS MESSAGE host variable is not type char

Cause: If a host variable is used to specify the message in an EXEC TOOLS MESSAGE statement, that host variable must be of a character type.

Action: Declare the message to a host variable of a char type.

PCB-00901: Pro*COBOL internal error condition detected (Code = *num*)

Cause: Pro*COBOL had detected an abnormal condition in its internal data structures. This error message should not normally ever be produced. Customer service should be contacted to report the error.

Action: Correct any other errors which have been reported. If the internal errors still exist, examine the source code where the condition was detected and try modifying it in some way. Possibly this will alleviate the internal error condition.

PCB-00902: unable to read message file, facility PCB

Cause: Pro*COBOL was unable to access the message file containing message text. The file is possibly corrupt.

Action: Contact customer support for information on reinstalling the Pro*COBOL message files.

PCB-00903: Pro*COBOL is unable to initialize its parser function

Cause: Pro*COBOL was unable to access the message file containing message text. The file is possibly corrupt.

Action: Contact customer support for information on reinstalling the Pro*COBOL message files.

02010-02400: Oracle Precompiler: Pro*C/C++ Release 3.0 Messages**PCC-02010: found end-of-file while scanning string literal**

Cause: A string in a SQL statement, which should be delimited by single quotation marks, was not terminated properly.

Action: Check that all strings are delimited.

PCC-02011: found identifier greater than 128 characters (truncated)

Cause: The precompiler found an identifier that was too long.

Action: Shorten the identifier. SQL identifiers should be limited to 18 characters.

PCC-02012: did not find a matching quote for CHAR constant

Cause: A character constant with a single quotation mark was not terminated.

Action: Terminate the character constant.

PCC-02013: unknown escape sequence

Cause: The precompiler found an escape sequence that it could not process inside a string literal. This error can arise when multi-byte character strings that can contain shift-in or shift-out escape sequences are used.

Action: Correct the string representation.

PCC-02014: syntax error at line *num*, column *colnam*, file *name*

Cause: The precompiler detected an error in C or embedded SQL syntax. This message is followed by a more specific error message.

Action: Correct the syntax error.

PCC-02015: unable to open include file

Cause: The precompiler could not open a header file that was specified using the #include preprocessor directive or the EXEC SQL INCLUDE statement. This can happen if the file specification is inaccurate or if read permission or read access rights on the file or on one or more of the directories in the path were not granted.

Action: Recheck that the file specification is correct, that the file exists, and that read permission has been granted so that the file can be read.

PCC-02016: include file pathname is too long

Cause: The pathname for include files exceeded the maximum length of 80 characters.

Action: Move the include file, or create an environment variable or logical to shorten the pathname.

PCC-02017: unable to open output file

Cause: The precompiler could not open an output file. This could be a generated code output file (.c file) or a listing file. This message can result from many causes. For example:

- A pathname for a specified output file contains a non-existent directory.
- An operating-system error occurred because the file system or disk is full.
- Write permission on the specified directory or directories in the path do not exist.

Action: Track down the cause of the error, as suggested above, and correct it.

PCC-02018: found end-of-file while scanning comment

Cause: A C comment, either in C code or in an embedded SQL statement, was not terminated.

Action: Find the unterminated comment and terminate it with */.

PCC-02019: preprocessor warning at line *num*, column *colnam*, file *name*

Cause: This message indicates that a warning condition occurred as the precompiler was doing the preprocessor pass. A more specific warning message will follow this message.

Action: Correct the condition according to the action specified for the message that follows.

PCC-02020: preprocessor error at line *num*, column *colnam*, file *name*

Cause: This message indicates that an error condition occurred as the precompiler was in the preprocessing phase. A more specific error message will follow this message.

Action: Correct the error according to the action specified for the message that follows.

PCC-02021: found newline while scanning string literal

Cause: A string constant contains a newline character. For example,

```
char x[] = "Hello  
world";
```

Action: Remove the newline character.

PCC-02022: found end of file while scanning a SQL statement

Cause: The precompiler encountered an end of file while parsing an EXEC SQL statement.

Action: Add the statement terminator(;) or complete the EXEC SQL statement.

PCC-02023: found end of file while scanning a PL/SQL statement

Cause: The precompiler encountered an end of file while parsing a PL/SQL statement (EXEC SQL EXECUTE ...).

Action: Complete the PL/SQL statement.

PCC-02024: NCHAR literals are not permitted inside PL/SQL blocks

Cause: The precompiler found a multi-byte character string in an embedded PL/SQL statement. For example, the offending code might look like

```
EXEC SQL execute
      declare
          name char(10) := N'Matsuda';
      BEGIN
          ....
      END;
END-EXEC;
```

Action: Remove multi-byte character string from the PL/SQL block or rewrite the declaration without using NLS_CHAR.

PCC-02025: NLS_LOCAL should be TRUE when using NCHAR literals

Cause: The precompiler detected a multi-byte character host variable (NCHAR literal) when the option NLS_LOCAL was not set to TRUE on the command line. When NLS_LOCAL=TRUE, the runtime library (SQLLIB) performs blank-padding and blank-stripping for host variables that are of multi-byte types.

Action: Specify NLS_LOCAL=TRUE on the command line.

PCC-02035: CMD-LINE: CONFIG= option is invalid in a config file

Cause: A user configuration file inside a user configuration file cannot be specified. That is, nested configuration files cannot be nested.

Action: If there are nested configuration files, move the options from the nested files to the top-level file.

PCC-02040: CMD-LINE: Option selected, but no value provided

Cause: An option on the command line was specified, but a value for it was not included. For example, the offending code might look like:

```
proc ina=sample1 oname=
could trigger this error message.
```

Action: Provide a value for the option.

PCC-02041: CMD-LINE: Option does not exist:

Cause: A non-existent option on the command line was specified.

Action: See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for a list of the valid command-line options and their possible values.

PCC-02043: CMD-LINE: Option syntax is incorrect

Cause: A value for a command-line option was incorrectly specified.

Action: See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for the correct syntax for specifying command-line option values.

PCC-02044: CMD-LINE: Illegal or out of range value for option: *option string*

Cause: A value specified for a command-line option was not within the accepted range. For example, the range for the MAXOPENCURSORS option is 5 to 256. If a value outside this range is specified, this message is triggered.

Action: See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for the ranges that option values can take.

PCC-02045: CMD-LINE: Option is not unique: *option name*

Cause: An option name was partially specified on the command line that made it non unique. For example, in the command line

```
proc in=t.pc
the "in" option can imply either the INAME or INCLUDE option.
```

Action: Provide sufficient characters on the command line to make the option name unique.

PCC-02046: CMD-LINE: Unable to open config file: *filename*

Cause: A non-existent user configuration file was specified on the command line with the config option.

Action: Provide a valid filename for the configuration file.

PCC-02047: CMD-LINE: Option is not allowed inline: *option string*

Cause: An option was entered inline that can only be entered on the command line or in a configuration file. For example, the offending code might look like

```
EXEC ORACLE OPTION (NLS_CHAR=<name>);
```

The NLS_CHAR option can only be entered on the command line or in a configuration file.

Action: Remove the option from the source file, and specify it on the command line.

PCC-02066: CMD-LINE: Could not find or could not open system config file

Cause: The system configuration file has a standard name (*pmscfg.h*) and a location that is operating-system dependent. On UNIX systems, it is located in the *\$ORACLE_HOME/proc* directory. If a file named *pmscfg.h* is not found in the standard location, this warning message is issued.

Action: Create a system configuration file in the standard location. The file can be empty. See also the operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

PCC-02081: CMD-LINE: Unterminated option value list or value list was truncated

Cause: An option that takes a list of values was entered. The value list did not have a closing parenthesis. This error may also occur if the list of values entered on a single line was too long and Pro*C truncated it.

Action: Ensure that all value lists are terminated with a closing parenthesis. Split long value lists into individual entries.

PCC-02100: unable to initialize PL/SQL

Cause: The precompiler connected to Oracle but could not invoke the PL/SQL engine. This error can result if an earlier release of Oracle is used without the Procedural Option.

Action: To use PL/SQL, upgrade to a more recent release of Oracle.

PCC-02101: unable to open input file

Cause: The precompiler could not open the input file. This is the *.pc* file specified in the INAME= option. This means that the file does not exist, that a directory was incorrectly specified in the pathname, or that the person running the precompiler does not have read permission for the file.

This message could also result from operating-system errors. For example, an unmounted file system or disk I/O errors, could trigger this error.

Action: Check that permission to read the file exists and that the full pathname has been specified correctly. Check for operating system-specific problems. See also the operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

PCC-02102: fatal error while doing C preprocessing

Cause: The precompiler issues this message after a more specific message.

Action: Correct the problem specified in the previous message or messages.

PCC-02103: please enter your password:

Cause: The username was specified on the command line without a password. For example:

```
proc sqlcheck=full iname=sample1.pc userid=scott/
```

Action: Re-enter the command line, and include the password.

PCC-02104: unable to connect to Oracle

Cause: The precompiler could not connect to Oracle with the username, password, and, if applicable, database link that was supplied. Note that this is a precompiler message, not a run time message. This means that the USERID option value, either on the command line or in a configuration file, was incorrect.

Action: Check that the username and password are current and correct. Run SQL*DBA or SQL*Plus and verify that connection can be made using that username and password.

PCC-02105: unable to open list file

Cause: The precompiler could not open the listing file. This message can result from many causes. For example:

- A pathname for a specified listing file contains a non-existent directory.
- An operating-system error occurred because the file system or disk is full.
- Write permission on the specified directory has not been granted.

Action: Track down the cause of the error, as suggested above, and correct it.

PCC-02106: USERID only used when SQLCHECK=FULL, userid ignored

Cause: The USERID option was specified on the command line, but SQLCHECK was not equal to FULL or SEMANTICS. The USERID has no effect, unless SQLCHECK=FULL or SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS.

Action: This is a warning message only.

PCC-02107: you may not specify PARSE = FULL when CODE = CPP

Cause: The PARSE=FULL and CODE=CPP options were both specified on the command line. The PARSE=FULL option invokes the C parser, which does not understand any C++ constructs generated by the precompiler with CODE=CPP option.

Action: Set the PARSE option to either NONE or PARTIAL if the CODE=CPP option is specified.

PCC-02108: UNSAFE_NULL=YES allowed if MODE=ORACLE and DBMS=V7 or V8

Cause: UNSAFE_NULL=YES was specified on the command line, but either the MODE option was not ORACLE or the DBMS option was not V7 or V8.

Action: Specify MODE=ORACLE and DBMS=V7 or V8 when using UNSAFE_NULL=YES.

PCC-02109: SQLCHECK=NONE is not yet supported, using SYNTAX

Cause: SQLCHECK=NONE was specified on the command line but is not supported in this release. SQLCHECK=SYNTAX was used instead.

Action: This is a warning message only. To avoid this warning, specify SQLCHECK=SYNTAX or SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS.

PCC-02110: DBMS=V6_CHAR is deprecated. Use CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2, DBMS=V7 instead

Cause: DBMS=V6_CHAR was specified on the command line but is a no longer supported option. The options CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2 and DBMS=V7 were used instead.

Action: This is a warning message only. To avoid this warning, specify CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2 and, if required, DBMS=V7.

PCC-02111: CHAR_MAP option ignored. Only CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2 allowed for DBMS=V6

Cause: DBMS=V6 was specified, and CHAR_MAP was specified with a value other than VARCHAR2. The CHAR_MAP value is ignored.

Action: This is a warning message only. To avoid this warning, specify a DBMS value other than DBMS=V6 or use CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2.

PCC-02112: OBJECTS option ignored. OBJECTS=YES is not allowed for DBMS=V6 or V7.

Cause: OBJECTS=YES was specified on the Pro*C command line, but the DBMS option value was not valid.

Action: This is a warning message only. To avoid this warning for OBJECTS=YES, use DBMS=V8 or DBMS=NATIVE with a V8 database.

PCC-02129: CMD-LINE: Client supplied static options table is invalid

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Call Oracle customer support.

PCC-02132: CMD-LINE: Could not allocate memory

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued.

Action: Call Oracle customer support.

PCC-02133: CMD-LINE: Error processing string function

Cause: This is an internal error message not usually issued. It indicates that a C string function, such as *strcpy* or *strlen*, returned an error.

Action: Call Oracle customer support.

PCC-02134: CMD-LINE: Null option supplied

Cause: A zero length option was specified on the command line.

Action: Re-enter the command line with a valid option.

PCC-02135: CMD-LINE: User asked for help

Cause: This is a final message that the precompiler issues when information about the command-line options has been requested. For example, if the command

`proc ?`

is issued to get a list of the current default values for the command-line options, this message appears at the end of the list.

Action: No action required.

PCC-02138: CMD-LINE: Internal consistency error

Cause: This is an internal message for program exceptions. An unexpected condition was encountered by the command-line processor and a consistency check failed. Some possible causes of this message include:

- invalid command-line options
- memory corruption

Action: Report this error to Worldwide Support after gathering the following information:

- the events that led to the error
- the attempted operations that led to the error
- any unusual circumstances prior to this error

PCC-02144: CMD-LINE: Blank characters are not allowed on either side of an equal sign (=)

Cause: An equal sign (=) was either immediately preceded or followed by a blank character.

Action: Precompile your program again without blank characters on either side of any equal sign (=) on the command line.

PCC-02150: error at line *num*, column *num* in file *name*

Cause: An error was encounter at the given location.

Action: Check the named source file and correct the error using the additional information which follows this error message.

PCC-02151: line *num* column *num* file *name*:

Cause: An error was encounter at the given location.

Action: Check the listed source file and correct the error using the additional information which follows this error message.

PCC-02152: unable to open file *name* to display or list the source line *num*

Cause: The file contains an error, but could not be reopened to list or display the incorrect line.

Action: Check that the file is intact and it has read permission. Then rerun the operation.

PCC-02153: open file: *name*

Cause: A new source file was opened while producing the list file.

Action: No action required; this is an informational message.

PCC-02154: close file: *name*

Cause: A source file was closed while producing the list file.

Action: No action required; this is an informational message.

PCC-02200: found unrecognized punctuation sequence

Cause: This error indicates that the precompiler parser encountered a badly-formed identifier or keyword.

Action: Correct the syntax.

PCC-02201: found syntax error

Cause: This general message precedes one or more specific messages that detail the nature of the error.

Action: No action required. Correct the errors diagnosed in the following message(s).

PCC-02202: no TYPEDEF name was given

Cause: The precompiler parser encountered a TYPEDEF statement that had no name after the type specification. For example

```
typedef int;
```

Action: Correct the syntax.

PCC-02203: found end of file when not expected

Cause: The parser can emit this message when a general syntax error occurs, for example, an unmatched '{' or '('.

Action: Correct the syntax.

PCC-02204: EXEC SQL INCLUDE not permitted from within an included file

Cause: EXEC SQL INCLUDE statements cannot be nested. Also, an EXEC SQL INCLUDE statement cannot be put inside a file that is included using the #include preprocessor command.

Action: Recode the program so that the nested include statement is not required.

PCC-02205: parser error at line *num*, column *colnam*, file *name*

Cause: The precompiler parser encountered a syntax error, either in C code or in SQL code. A more specific message should follow.

Action: No action required for this message. Take the appropriate action for any following messages.

PCC-02206: host variables are not permitted within a DDL statement

Cause: A Data Definition Language statement cannot use host variables. For example, the statement

```
CREATE TABLE :table_name (c1 char(10));
```

is illegal, because the name of the table in a CREATE TABLE statement cannot be represented using a host variable.

Action: Use dynamic SQL to create the names of database objects (tables, views, columns, etc.) at runtime. See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for information about dynamic SQL.

PCC-02207: invalid macro name

Cause: The precompiler parser encountered a #DEFINE directive that had no macro name associated with it. For example,

```
#define
```

Action: Correct the syntax.

PCC-02208: no filename specified in #include statement

Cause: The precompiler parser encountered a #INCLUDE directive that had no filename associated with it. For example,

```
#include
```

Action: Specify appropriate filename with the #INCLUDE directive, or correct the syntax.

PCC-02209: macro invocation has incorrect number of arguments

Cause: A macro invocation in the source does not have the same number of arguments as the macro definition in the #DEFINE line.

Action: Correct the macro reference or the macro definition.

PCC-02210: C++ punctuation sequences are not permitted

Cause: C++ punctuation sequences are not supported by the Pro*C/C++ pre-compiler.

Action: Rewrite your C++ code without using punctuation sequences and pre-compile it again.

PCC-02301: cannot open input file for reading

Cause: The semantic analysis phase of the precompiler could not re-open the input file to generate output code.

Action: Check that the input file and its directory's protections and privileges do not change during precompilation.

PCC-02302: cannot open code generation output file *name*

Cause: The precompiler was not able to open one or both of the temporary files that are required for code generation. The user executing the precompiler must have write permission (and/or the appropriate privileges) on the current directory.

Action: Check that permission exists to create files in the directory where you precompile.

PCC-02303: cannot open include file

Cause: The precompiler was not able to open a header file specified using the #INCLUDE preprocessor directive or the EXEC SQL INCLUDE statement. This can happen if the file specification is inaccurate or if read permission or read-access rights on the file or on one or more of the directories in the path have not been granted.

Action: Recheck that the file specification is correct, that the file exists, and that read permission has been granted so that the file can be read.

PCC-02304: invalid declaration of C function

Cause: A C function using invalid syntax was declared.

Action: Consult a C programming manual and correct the declaration.

PCC-02305: illegal mixing of new and old style C function declarations

Cause: All C functions using either the traditional style (K&R style) function declarations or the new (ANSI) style must be declared; the two styles cannot be mixed.

Action: Adopt a consist declaration style for functions.

PCC-02306: illegal name of C function

Cause: A C function was declared with a name that is not a legal C identifier.

Action: Use legal C identifiers for all function names.

PCC-02307: void can only be used when single parameter

Cause: A function can be declared or defined using the following syntax:

```
int func1(void)
```

to indicate that the function has no parameters. void can be used only once in this case.

Action: Remove the extra voids in the function definition or declaration.

PCC-02308: identifier required in this function definition

Cause: A function definition written in ANSI C must have both the name and the type for all parameters.

Action: Rewrite the function definition so that it contains the name of each parameter.

PCC-02309: illegal formal parameter declaration

Cause: A formal parameter in a function declaration was specified without giving its type.

Action: Rewrite the function declaration and include the types of all parameters in function declarations.

PCC-02310: formal parameter VARCHARs must be declared as pointers

Cause: Many C compilers allow structures to be passed to and returned from functions. Although a VARCHAR is implemented as a C struct, VARCHARs must be passed to a function as pointers.

Action: Take the address of a VARCHAR when it is passed to a function. See the example in the section “Referencing VARCHAR Variables” in the *Programmer’s Guide to the Oracle Precompilers*.

PCC-02311: cannot have VARCHAR bit fields

Cause: Host variables cannot contain bit fields.

Action: Recode the application to remove the bit fields.

PCC-02312: arrays of VARCHAR greater than 2 dimensions not allowed

Cause: A VARCHAR array with more than two dimensions was declared. Multidimensional arrays are not supported as host variables.

Action: Recode the application to remove multidimensional array usage.

PCC-02313: malformed VARCHAR declaration - missing length

Cause: When a VARCHAR is declared, a length specification is mandatory. For example, the following VARCHAR declaration is meaningless, hence illegal:

```
VARCHAR v1[ ];
```

Action: Specify the length for each declared VARCHAR.

PCC-02314: cannot evaluate constant SIZEOF expression

Cause: A SIZEOF operator was used where a precompiler expression was expected. For example, as the length of a VARCHAR.

Action: Eliminate the SIZEOF operator in this instance.

PCC-02315: cannot evaluate expression as a constant.

Cause: The specified expression does not evaluate to a constant. Such expressions are required, for example, as the length of a VARCHAR.

Action: Replace the expression with one that does evaluate to a constant integer.

PCC-02316: illegal operator in constant expression

Cause: A non-arithmetic operator was present in a constant expression.

Action: Rewrite the expression to eliminate the non-arithmetic operator.

PCC-02317: Illegal cast type expression

Cause: A illegal cast is present in the expression.

Action: Remove the illegal cast.

PCC-02318: missing type expression

Cause: The specified expression is missing the declaration of a type.

Action: Specify a type for the expression.

PCC-02319: expression type does not match usage

Cause: The type of a variable does not match its usage. For example, in dynamic SQL, a host variable containing the text of a SQL statement must be declared as a C character type or be equivalenced to the SQL type STRING.

Action: Remove the declaration.

PCC-02320: arithmetic expression does not have correct operand types

Cause: The arithmetic expression must be specified with integral types.

Action: Rewrite the expression using integral types.

PCC-02321: only subtraction between two pointers is permitted

Cause: Pointer values cannot be added, multiplied, or divided. The only arithmetic operation permitted with pointers is subtraction.

Action: Recode to avoid this error message.

PCC-02322: found undefined identifier

Cause: An identifier used in a SQL statement was not defined. For example, a cursor name was referenced that had not been declared, or in a DECLARE CURSOR statement, a statement name was used that had not been PREPARED.

Action: Check that all SQL identifiers, such as cursor names and statement names, have been defined before use.

PCC-02323: found typedef name used in an expression (expecting a value)

Cause: The name of a typedef was found where a variable was expected.

Action: Rewrite the expression and remove the reference to the typedef.

PCC-02324: found variable name used as a typedef name

Cause: The name of a variable was found where a typedef was expected.

Action: Rewrite the expression and specify the correct typedef reference.

PCC-02325: illegal indirection operation

Cause: An attempt was made to use a non-pointer type as a pointer.

Action: Rewrite the expression.

PCC-02326: illegal structure reference operation

Cause: A structure component using invalid syntax was referenced. For example, a -> operator was used instead of a required '.' operator.

Action: Correct the invalid reference.

PCC-02327: struct or struct pointer required

Cause: A scalar host variable was used in a context where a structure (or its pointer) is required.

Action: Make the host variable a structure or add more scalar host variables to satisfy the SQL syntax requirements.

PCC-02328: undefined struct member

Cause: A structure component was referenced that was not declared as part of the structure.

Action: Redefine the structure member.

PCC-02329: found reference to undeclared function

Cause: A function was referenced that was not declared. All function references must be declared.

Action: Declare the function.

PCC-02330: expecting an expression of integer type

Cause: The expression does not evaluate to an integer. For example, a SQL FOR expression must evaluate to an integral type.

Action: Rewrite the expression.

PCC-02331: undefined SQL identifier

Cause: All SQL identifiers must be defined before they are used. This message can result when a CURSOR or STATEMENT is not declared (defined) before being referenced.

Action: Define the SQL identifier before it is used.

PCC-02332: attempted to redefine SQL identifier

Cause: A SQL identifier (such as a cursor name) can be defined only once.

Action: Do not redefine the SQL identifier. Use a different name.

PCC-02333: SQL identifier was not declared as a statement

Cause: A SQL statement identifier was referenced in a DECLARE... CURSOR statement that was not PREPARED.

Action: Check that all SQL statement names have been declared. Remember that SQL statement names are identifiers, not variables, and that they are local to the precompilation unit.

PCC-02334: SQL identifier was not declared as a cursor

Cause: A cursor name was used in an OPEN, FETCH, or CLOSE statement that had not been DECLARED.

Action: Check that all SQL cursor names have been declared. Remember that cursors are identifiers, not variables, and that they are local to the precompilation unit.

PCC-02335: body of cursor must name statement identifier

Cause: In a Dynamic SQL Method 4 application, the DECLARE... CURSOR statement must name a statement identifier that has been PREPARED in a preceding statement. The PREPARE statement must physically (not logically) precede the DECLARE command.

Action: This error message is followed by another message that gives the line and column of the reference to the statement. Recode the application.

PCC-02336: host variable expression has invalid type

Cause: The host variable was declared using a C type that is not permitted as a host variable. See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for a list of the permissible C types for host variables.

Action: Use a permissible host variable type.

PCC-02337: cannot declare multi-dimensioned array for this type

Cause: Host variable arrays of scalars with more than 1 dimension cannot be declared. The only host variables allowed to be multi-dimensioned are CHAR and VARCHAR.

Action: Recode the application because this kind of host variable usage is not possible with database operations.

PCC-02338: structure contains a nested struct or union

Cause: A structure used as a host variable may not have structures or unions nested within it.

Action: Rewrite the variable declaration.

PCC-02339: host variables cannot be of union types

Cause: A C union as a host variable cannot be used.

Action: This error message is followed by another message that gives the line and column of the reference to the illegal union. Recode, using a struct or individual scalar host variables.

PCC-02340: structure contains a bit field

Cause: Bit fields are not allowed in host variables because they are meaningless for database DML operations.

Action: This error message is followed by another message that gives the line and column of the reference to the offending host variable. Recode the application.

PCC-02341: host variable has illegal type

Cause: A host variable has an unpermitted type (i.e.; enum, void, etc).

Action: Rewrite the declaration, using a permissible host variable type.

PCC-02342: using WHERE CURRENT OF on cursor defined without FOR UPDATE clause

Cause: When MODE=Oracle, a cursor defined with a WHERE CURRENT OF clause must also have a FOR UPDATE clause.

Action: Rewrite the cursor definition.

PCC-02343: body of cursor must be a query expression

Cause: A cursor definition must be a SELECT statement.

Action: Rewrite the cursor definition.

PCC-02344: host variable array size mismatch. Using minimum: size

Cause: Host variable arrays in a single statement should all be of equal size.

Action: Redefine the bind variable array lengths to all be the same size.

PCC-02345: SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS must be given when embedded PL/SQL blocks are used

Cause: Embedded PL/SQL blocks require that the command-line flag SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS is used.

Action: Use the SQLCHECK=SEMANTICS option. This also requires that the USERID connect option be given.

PCC-02346: PL/SQL found semantic errors

Cause: A database entity, such as a table or column name, was referenced, that does not exist. This is a compile time error, not a runtime error.

Action: Check that all referenced objects in PL/SQL statements actually exist and that the necessary access permission on them have been granted.

PCC-02347: PL/SQL found syntax errors

Cause: A PL/SQL statement was used illegally.

Action: Check the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for the correct syntax.

PCC-02348: indicators are not allowed in EXEC IAF statements

Cause: Indicator variables associated with host variables cannot be used in EXEC IAF statements such as GET and PUT in a user exit.

Action: Eliminate the indicator variables. If feasible (for example with Forms V4), use EXEC TOOLS statements, which *do* allow indicator variables. See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for more information of EXEC IAF and EXEC TOOLS statements.

PCC-02349: precision must be specified for this type

Cause: In a VAR or TYPE statement, certain Oracle types require that the precision be specified. For example, VARCHAR2 or CHAR.

Action: Indicate the precision.

PCC-02350: cannot equivalence this SQL type

Cause: Datatype or variable equivalencing to the datatypes NUMBER or DECIMAL cannot be used. See the "Datatype Equivalencing" section in the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for more information.

Action: Use the appropriate datatype for the application.

PCC-02351: illegal datatype equivalencing operation

Cause: The datatype specified could not be equivalenced, or the syntax was incorrect in the VAR or TYPE statement.

Action: See the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for a list of the datatypes that can be equivalenced and the correct syntax of the VAR or TYPE statement.

PCC-02352: out of bounds bind position from PL/SQL

Cause: PL/SQL requested a bind position that does not exist. This is an internal error.

Action: Call Oracle customer support for assistance.

PCC-02353: semantic error at line *num*, column *colnam*, file *name*

Cause: This error message precedes a more specific error message.

Action: No action required. Correct the error(s) reported in the following message(s).

PCC-02354: a file included with #INCLUDE cannot contain SQL statements

Cause: The Pro*C Precompiler reads header files referenced in #INCLUDE directives and uses the values defined in them. But the precompiler never generates code using statements in header files, so use of SQL statements in these files is illegal.

Action: Move the SQL statement(s) into the main body of the application or use EXEC SQL INCLUDE to check that the included file is precompiled.

PCC-02355: invalid or obsolete option, ignored

Cause: A command-line option that is not used in Pro*C Release 2.0 was specified. For example, the option AREASIZE is no longer valid with precompilers used with the Oracle Server.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

PCC-02356: Warning at line *num*, column *colnam*, file *name*

Cause: This is a generic warning message. It precedes a more specific warning.

Action: No action required. Correct the error(s) indicated in the following messages.

PCC-02357: function calls may not be used as host variable expressions

Cause: Only objects that are *lvalues* (that resolve to an address) can be host variables. Because a function *call* is not an *lvalue*, one cannot be used in place of a host variable.

Action: Recode the application.

PCC-02358: identifier following ARRAYLEN must be the name of an array

Cause: A declared array must be specified as the argument for an ARRAYLEN statement. Declare the array textually *before* the ARRAYLEN statement. See the

Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers for the syntax of the ARRAYLEN statement.

Action: Correct the statement, specifying a host array as the argument.

PCC-02359: identifier specifying ARRAYLEN dimension must be a 4-byte integer

Cause: The expression that specifies the ARRAYLEN dimension must evaluate to an integer. For example, the statement

```
EXEC SQL ARRAYLEN my_array(1.3)
```

cannot be parsed.

Action: Correct the statement, using an integral dimension.

PCC-02360: this array type is invalid for use with ARRAYLEN statement

Cause: Arrays of some host variables types are not allowed and hence also cannot be used in ARRAYLEN statements. VARCHAR and DATE are examples.

Action: Specify an array with a datatype that can be used in host arrays.

PCC-02361: use of ARRAYLEN with SQL host arrays is ignored

Cause: ARRAYLEN is only valid with arrays that can be bound in PL/SQL blocks.

Action: Use an appropriate array type.

PCC-02362: host variable not declared within SQL Declare Section

Cause: When MODE=ANSI is specified at precompile time, all host variables must be declared inside Declare Sections. Remember that MODE=ANSI refers to ANSI SQL, not ANSI C.

Action: Add the EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION... EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION statements around all host variable declarations.

PCC-02363: indicator variable must be a structure

Cause: If the host variable is a structure, the associated indicator variable must also be a structure.

Action: Recode the application to create an indicator variable as a structure.

PCC-02364: host structure and its indicator must have the same number of fields

Cause: When a structure containing indicator variables is declared and associated with a host structure, the indicator structure must contain the same number of fields as the host structure. This is so even when some of the indicators

will not be used or even when it would not make sense to do so (for fields constrained as NON NULL, for example).

Action: Redeclare the indicator variable with the correct number of fields.

PCC-02365: indicator array size cannot be smaller than host array size

Cause: An indicator array must have dimension greater than or equal to the corresponding host variable array dimension.

Action: Change the dimension of the indicator array.

PCC-02366: command line argument MODE=ANSI may not be used with DBMS=V6

Cause: The semantics of certain operations (such as character comparison) in Oracle Version 6 are not 100% compliant with the ANSI/ISO SQL standards. When V6 semantics are requested, using the DBMS=V6 or DBMS=V6_CHAR option, precompilation with MODE=ANSI is not permitted.

Action: Do not use ANSI mode with the V6 options.

PCC-02367: indicator variables must be declared as type short

Cause: The only C type allowed for indicator variables is short. An array of indicator variables must be an array of shorts.

Action: Redeclare the indicator variables and/or indicator arrays.

PCC-02368: an EXEC TOOLS host variable context name is not type char

Cause: If a host variable is used to define a context name in an EXEC TOOLS GET CONTEXT or EXEC TOOLS SET CONTEXT statement, the host variable must be a character type.

Action: Redeclare the context name to a host variable of a CHAR type.

PCC-02369: an EXEC TOOLS host pointer variable is not a pointer

Cause: The host variable specifying an EXEC TOOLS context must be a pointer type.

Action: Re-declare the variable, making sure that it is a pointer.

PCC-02370: an EXEC TOOLS MESSAGE host variable is not type char

Cause: If a host variable is used to define a context name in an EXEC TOOLS GET CONTEXT or EXEC TOOLS SET CONTEXT statement, the host variable must be a character type.

Action: Re-declare the message to a host variable of a char type.

PCC-02371: illegal FOR clause

Cause: The argument of a FOR clause must be specified as an integer or as an identifier containing an integer.

Action: Rewrite the FOR clause.

PCC-02372: FOR clause not allowed in a SELECT statement

Cause: A SQL statement containing a SELECT command cannot contain a FOR clause. The meaning of such a statement would be unclear.

Action: Rephrase the SELECT statement, removing the FOR clause.

PCC-02373: invalid declaration in EXEC SQL DECLARE section

Cause: An improper declaration was placed in a Declare Section. This message is usually caused by including an EXEC SQL TYPE or EXEC SQL VAR declaration in a Declare Section.

Action: Move the declaration outside the SQL DECLARE section.

PCC-02374: SQLCHECK value exceeds command line value

Cause: The value assigned to the SQLCHECK option in an EXEC ORACLE statement in a program was greater than the value given either on the command line or greater than the default value if no SQLCHECK option was given on the command line.

The order of the option values is SEMANTICS > SYNTAX > NONE.

When this warning message is issued, the original value of SQLCHECK (the default or the command-line value) stays in effect.

Action: Remove or recode the EXEC Oracle option(s) in the .pc source file to avoid this warning message.

PCC-02375: SQL statement found outside the body of a function

Cause: A SQL statement other than a declarative, datatype equivalence or WHENEVER statement was found outside the body of a function when PARSE=FULL.

Action: Move the SQL statement inside the body of a function.

PCC-02376: you may not declare SQLCODE when DEF_SQLCODE = TRUE

Cause: The DEF_SQLCODE option may not be specified if a SQLCODE declaration already explicitly appears in the program.

Action: Remove the SQLCODE declaration from the program or specify DEF_SQLCODE=NO (the default).

PCC-02377: arrays of implicit VARCHARs are not permitted

Cause: An array of implicit VARCHARs was declared when HOST_VARCHAR=TRUE.

Action: Rewrite the implicit VARCHAR declaration without using arrays.

PCC-02378: invalid type for National Language character variable

Cause: A variable declared as a National Language character using the NLS_CHAR option was not declared as a char or implicit VARCHAR.

Action: Declare the variable as a char or implicit VARCHAR or do not specify using the NLS_CHAR option.

PCC-02379: cannot equivalence National Language character variables

Cause: A National Language character variable (specified using the NLS_CHAR option) has undergone datatype equivalencing using either the EXEC SQL VAR or TYPE statements.

Action: Do not equivalence National Language character variables.

PCC-02382: you must specify MODE = ANSI when using NLS_CHAR

Cause: NLS_CHAR was used to specify NLS multi-byte character variables without specifying MODE=ANSI.

Action: Specify MODE=ANSI on the command line when using NLS_LOCAL=TRUE.

PCC-02384: missing array length specifier

Cause: An array declaration was given without an array length specifier.

Action: Provide the length for the array declaration.

PCC-02385: you may not specify DBMS = V6_CHAR when using NLS_CHAR

Cause: The DBMS=V6_CHAR option was specified on the command line while indicating which host variables are to be treated by the precompiler as NLS multi-byte character variables. A multi-byte character string must be null-terminated, but if the DBMS=V6_CHAR option is specified, the precompiler pads the character arrays with blanks up to the length of the array without the null-terminator.

Action: Remove the DBMS=V6_CHAR option from the command line.

PCC-02386: use of the AT clause is not permitted here

Cause: An explicit AT clause was used with an ALLOCATE statement or a FETCH/CLOSE statement also using a SQL_CURSOR declaration.

Action: Remove the AT clause.

PCC-02387: expecting an expression of type sql_cursor

Cause: A host bind variable was used in an ALLOCATE, FETCH or CLOSE statement that was not declared as a result set sql_cursor.

Action: Declare the variable to be of type sql_cursor.

PCC-02388: arrays not allowed in FROM/WHERE clause of SELECT statement

Cause: A host array was used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT-INTO statement.

Action: Rewrite the SELECT statement without using arrays or use a cursor.

PCC-02389: arrays not allowed as input bind variables in SELECT list

Cause: A host array was used in the SELECT list of a SELECT-INTO statement.

Action: Rewrite the SELECT statement without using arrays in SELECT list.

PCC-02390: no EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement encountered

Cause: No EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement was encountered and the option THREADS=YES was requested.

Action: Ensure that the necessary context variable (of type sql_context) has been declared and that has been ALLOCATED and USED prior to any executable SQL statements.

Note:

This error is only detected by Pro*C/C++ (beginning with release 2.2) and only if PARSE=FULL.

PCC-02391: runtime context variable not of correct type

Cause: The runtime context variable referenced in an EXEC SQL CONTEXT USE statement is not of type SQL_CONTEXT.

Action: Declare your runtime context to be of type SQL_CONTEXT.

PCC-02392: you are already in an EXEC SQL DECLARE SECTION

Cause: A SQL DECLARE SECTION appears nested inside another one.

Action: Do not nest DECLARE SECTIONS. Remove any nested inner ones.

PCC-02393: SQL statement found inside an EXEC SQL DECLARE SECTION

Cause: An executable SQL statement appears inside a DECLARE SECTION.

Action: Move the SQL statement into the body of a function.

PCC-02394: input file name and output filename are identical

Cause: The values of INAME and ONAME are the same, or the default output filename is the same as that specified by ONAME.

Action: Use ONAME to specify a different filename for the output file.

PCC-02395: using arrays of structs requires that the struct be named

Cause: An array of some unnamed struct was used as a host variable. When using arrays of structs, the struct requires a name or tag.

Action: Provide a name for the struct.

PCC-02396: illegal use of arrays inside an array of structs

Cause: An array of a struct that contained arrays of scalars or two-dimensional char or VARCHAR fields was used as a host variable.

Action: Rewrite the struct so that there are no scalar arrays or two-dimensional char or VARCHAR fields.

PCC-02397: VARCHAR declarations not permitted in #include file

Cause: A VARCHAR declaration was found in a file included using a #include form.

Action: Use the EXEC SQL INCLUDE form to include files with VARCHAR declarations instead.

PCC-02398: indicator ignored in this statement for this type

Cause: An indicator variable was used in a host/indicator variable pair for some type in a statement that did not require or need one. Typically, indicator variables are not used in ALLOCATE and FREE statements for types other than object or collection types. They are also not used in OBJECT CREATE/DEREF statements for REF types.

Action: Remove the use of the indicator for the type in the specified statement. It will be ignored otherwise.

PCC-02399: illegal CHAR_MAP option value for DBMS=V6. Option ignored

Cause: A CHAR_MAP option other than CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2 was specified inline. Since DBMS=V6, this option is ignored for a character or string variable in the offending statement.

Action: Either set DBMS to something other than V6, or specify CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2.

PCC-02400: this host variable must be declared as a pointer type

Cause: The specified host variable was not declared as a pointer type.

Action: Declare the host variable to be a pointer type.

PCC-02401: host variable arrays of this type are currently not supported

Cause: Host variable arrays of the specified type are not supported.

Action: Rewrite your program so that there are no arrays of this type.

PCC-02402: Pro*C option OBJECTS=YES is required when using the object cache

Cause: The object cache will be used for this host variable, but OBJECTS=NO was specified on the Pro*C command line.

Action: Specify OBJECTS=YES on the Pro*C command line when using the object cache.

PCC-02403: invalid indicator variable type for this host variable

Cause: The type of the indicator variable is not appropriate for the specified host variable.

Action: Change the type of the indicator variable to a valid type. Refer to the "Programmer's Guide to the ORACLE Pro*C/C++ Precompiler" for a discussion of appropriate indicator variable declarations.

PCC-02404: this indicator variable must be declared as a pointer type

Cause: The specified indicator variable was not declared as pointer type.

Action: Declare the indicator variable to be a pointer type.

PCC-02405: variable is of undefined type

Cause: No declaration was found for the type identifier of the variable.

Action: Provide a valid declaration for the type of the host variable. If using objects in your program, check that the OTT-generated header for the object type was #included and that the typefile was specified in the INTYPE option on the Pro*C command line.

PCC-02406: expecting the form 'RETURN[ING] REF INTO :<ref>' only

Cause: When using the RETURNING clause in an OBJECT CREATE statement, only a single 'REF INTO :<host variable>' is expected. This error occurs if the expression list to which REF belongs is greater than one or if there are more than one host variables supplied in the into list.

Action: Rewrite the RETURNING clause as per the given specification.

PCC-02407: object and REF types do not match

Cause: In an OBJECT CREATE or DEREf statement, the types of the given Object and its associated REF do not match.

Action: Make sure that the Object and its REF have the same type. The type information is generated by OTT and should appear in the header file which OTT creates.

PCC-02408: expecting an expression of some Object type

Cause: The expression is not an Object type. For example, many host variable expressions in the Navigational statements require that the variable be declared of some Object type.

Action: Rewrite the expression or declare the variable to be an Object.

PCC-02409: expecting an expression of some REF type

Cause: The expression is not a REF type. For example, some host variables in the Navigational CREATE and DEREf statements are required to be declared of some REF type.

Action: Rewrite the expression or declare the variable to be a REF.

PCC-02410: type of a Collections host variable must resolve to OCIColl

Cause: A bind variable for collections did not resolve to the type OCIColl.

Action: Check that the OTT-generated header for the collections type was properly #included in the Pro*C program and that the typefile was specified in the INTYPE option on the Pro*C command line.

PCC-02411: type of an Object REF host variable must resolve to OCIRef

Cause: A bind variable for object REF did not resolve to the type OCIRef.

Action: Check that the OTT-generated header for the object type was properly #included in the Pro*C program and that the typefile was specified in the INTYPE option on the Pro*C command line.

PCC-02412: FOR clause not permitted in OBJECT GET or SET statement

Cause: An explicit FOR clause was used in an OBJECT GET or OBJECT SET statement. Use of the FOR clause is illegal for these statements.

Action: Remove the FOR clause.

PCC-02413: number of attributes does not match number of host variables

Cause: The number of attributes supplied in the attribute list of an OBJECT SET or GET statement does not match the total number of host variables also supplied in that statement.

Action: Either remove some attributes or remove some host variables from the statement in order to make the total count for each the same.

PCC-02414: this attribute does not exist in the specified Object

Cause: An attribute given in the attribute list of an OBJECT SET or GET statement is not a member of the specified object in that statement.

Action: Remove the attribute from the list.

PCC-02415: cannot manipulate Object attributes in an OBJECT GET or SET

Cause: An attempt was made to either GET or SET an attribute of an Object that itself was an Object or REF type.

Action: Remove the attribute from the attribute list in the statement.

PCC-02416: the Object in an OBJECT GET or SET must not be an array

Cause: The Object specified in an OBJECT GET or SET statement is an array which is illegal.

Action: Redeclare the Object so that it is not an array or subscript the Object so that only a single element of the Object array is specified.

PCC-02417: illegal type conversion between attribute and host variable

Cause: An illegal type conversion was attempted in a Navigational GET or SET statement between the type of the Attribute and the type of the Host Variable.

Action: Change the type of either the Attribute or the Host Variable.

PCC-02418: array size mismatch between Object and REF host variables

Cause: The array sizes of the Object and REF variables in an OBJECT CREATE or DEREf do not match.

Action: Adjust the array dimensions of the two host variables so that they are equal to one another.

PCC-02419: host variable arrays not allowed in an OBJECT SET or GET

Cause: An array was found in the host variable list of an OBJECT SET or GET statement.

Action: Only scalars are allowed (except for single dimensioned char or var-char variables) in the host variable list of an OBJECT SET or GET. Make sure to use only scalars in these statements.

PCC-02420: incomplete (or missing) type specification

Cause: An incomplete or perhaps missing type specification was given when declaring a host variable used in some SQL statement.

Action: Provide a complete type definition when declaring host variables intended for use inside any SQL statements.

PCC-02421: this host variable requires the use of an indicator variable

Cause: No indicator variable was provided (or matched) with a specific host variable where one was explicitly required.

Action: Provide an indicator variable for use with the specified host variable in the given SQL statement.

PCC-02422: invalid value specified for the given context option

Cause: An illegal value was given for the specified runtime context option in the CONTEXT <option> OPTION SET (or GET) statement.

Action: Use a valid option value in the statement for the specified option being manipulated by the statement.

PCC-02423: host variable has an invalid type for this option value

Cause: The type of the host variable corresponding to a specific option value in a CONTEXT <option> OPTION SET (or GET) statement is invalid for that particular value.

Action: Use a type suitable for the specific value being manipulated.

PCC-02424: the number of values and host variables does not match

Cause: There is a mismatch between the number of values specified and the number of valid host variables given in a CONTEXT <option> OPTION SET (or GET) statement.

Action: Use the same number of host variables as there are values given in that particular statement.

PCC-20113: DBMS=V6 no longer supported; using DBMS=NATIVE, CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2

Cause: DBMS=V6 was specified on the command line, but is no longer a supported option value. The options DBMS=NATIVE and CHAR_MAP=VARCHAR2 were used instead.

Action: Check your program to verify that you are not depending on any V6 behavior. Please refer to the Programmer's Guide to the Pro*C/C++ Precompiler for effects of specifying DBMS=V6.

PCC-20114: command line argument MODE=ANSI may not be used with DBMS=V6

Cause: The semantics of certain operations (such as character comparison) in Oracle version 6 are not 100% compliant with the ANSI/ISO SQL standards. When V6 semantics are requested, using the DBMS=V6 or DBMS=V6_CHAR option, precompilation with MODE=ANSI is not permitted.

Action: Do not use ANSI mode with V6 options.

02100-02139: Oracle Runtime Library SQL Messages

The following error messages might be issued at runtime by SQLLIB, the Oracle runtime library.

SQL-02100: out of memory (i.e., could not allocate)

Cause: SQLLIB was unable to allocate enough memory to execute the program.

Action: Allocate more memory to the user session, then rerun the program. If the error persists, call customer support for assistance.

SQL-02101: inconsistent cursor cache. Unit cursor/global cursor mismatch

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02102: inconsistent cursor cache. No global cursor entry

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02103: inconsistent cursor cache. Out of range cursor cache reference

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02104: inconsistent host cache. No cursor cache available

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02105: inconsistent cursor cache. Global cursor not found

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02106: inconsistent cursor cache. Invalid Oracle cursor number

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02107: program too old for runtime library; please re-compile it

Cause: The program was precompiled by an older version of the Oracle Pre-compilers, which is incompatible with this release of SQLLIB.

Action: Precompile the program with a newer version of the Oracle Precompilers.

SQL-02108: invalid descriptor passed to run-time library

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02109: inconsistent host cache. Host reference is out of range

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02110: inconsistent host cache. Invalid host cache entry type

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02111: heap consistency error

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02112: SELECT ... INTO returns too many rows

Cause: A SELECT ... INTO statement returned more rows than can be stored in the host variable provided.

Action: There are three possible solutions:

- Use the precompiler option `SELECT_ERROR=NO`.
- Declare a host variable with a larger array dimension.
- Declare a cursor or cursor variable for the select statement.

SQL-02113: unable to open message file

Cause: `SQLLIB` was unable to find or open the file, *ora_sqllib:sqlli*.msb*.

Action: Check that *ora_sqllib* is properly defined, and that a *sqlli*.msb* file exists and is readable.

SQL-02114: invalid SQL Cursor usage: trying to CLOSE a CLOSED cursor

Cause: An attempt was made to `CLOSE` a cursor that was already `CLOSED` with `MODE={ANSI | ANSI14}`. A `CLOSED` cursor can be re-`CLOSED` only when `MODE={ORACLE | ANSI13}`.

Action: When `MODE={ANSI | ANSI14}`, verify that a cursor is not already `CLOSED` before trying to `CLOSE` it. Specify `MODE={ORACLE | ANSI13}` if a `CLOSED` cursor is to be re-`CLOSED`.

SQL-02115: code interpretation problem -- check COMMON_NAME usage

Cause: With `Pro*FORTRAN`, this error occurs if the precompiler option `COMMON_NAME` is specified incorrectly. With other Oracle Precompilers, this error occurs when the precompiler cannot generate a segment of code.

Action: With `Pro*FORTRAN`, when using `COMMON_NAME` to precompile two or more source modules, make sure to specify a different common name for each module. With other Oracle Precompilers, if the error persists, call customer support for assistance.

SQL-02116: FATAL ERROR: Reentrant code generator gave invalid context

Cause: This internal error typically indicates a memory-related error.

Action: Check the program for memory-related errors, such as invalid pointers or array-bounds violations.

SQL-02117: invalid SQL Cursor usage: trying to OPEN an OPENED cursor

Cause: An attempt was made to `OPEN` a cursor that was already `OPENED` with `MODE={ANSI | ANSI14 | ANSI13}`. An open cursor can be re-`OPENED` only when `MODE=ORACLE`.

Action: When MODE={ANSI | ANSI14 | ANSI13}, verify that a cursor is not already OPEN before trying to OPEN it. Specify MODE=ORACLE if an OPENed cursor is to be re-OPENed to avoid reparsing.

SQL-02118: invalid row for a WHERE CURRENT OF operation

Cause: An attempt was made to reference a nonexistent row using the CURRENT OF clause in an UPDATE or DELETE statement. This happens when no FETCH has been executed or when FETCH returns a “no data found” error that the program fails to trap.

Action: Check that the last cursor operation succeeded and that the current row of the cursor is valid. The outcome of a cursor operation can be checked in two ways: implicit checking with the WHENEVER statement or explicit checking of SQLCODE in the SQLCA.

SQL-02119: invalid HSTDEF argument

Cause: A non-null pointer was given for an HSTDEF as the second argument to a SQLRCN call when the first argument was also used. Either the first or the second argument to SQLRCN must be null.

Action: Pass a null pointer in either the first or second argument to SQLRCN.

SQL-02120: first and second arguments to SQLRCN both null

Cause: Both the first and second arguments to SQLRCN were null. An HSTDEF must be passed into SQLRCN in the form of either an OCI LDA (first argument) or as an HSTDEF pointer itself (second argument).

Action: Pass either an OCI LDA or a HSTDEF, but not both.

SQL-02121: invalid host name

Cause: The host name passed into a SQLFCN call was not used in a previous call to SQLRCN.

Action: Use the same identifier used in the corresponding SQLRCN call.

SQL-02122: invalid OPEN or PREPARE for this database connection

Cause: An attempt was made to execute an OPEN or PREPARE statement using a cursor that is currently open for another database connection and, therefore, cannot be used for this connection.

Action: Close the cursor to make it available for this connection or use a different cursor for this connection.

SQL-02123: context referenced in EXEC TOOLS GET CONTEXT statement not found

Cause: The context name given in the EXEC TOOLS GET CONTEXT statement was never stored with an EXEC TOOLS SET CONTEXT statement.

Action: Use the EXEC TOOLS SET CONTEXT statement to save any contexts to be retrieved later.

SQL-02124: NULL value returned by EXEC TOOLS statement

Cause: An EXEC TOOLS statement returned a null to a host variable that lacks an indicator variable. This error occurs only when MODE=ANSI. When MODE=ORACLE, although the value of the host variable is indeterminate, no error is generated.

Action: Associate an indicator variable with each host variable to which nulls might be returned.

SQL-02125: connect error, can't get error text

Cause: No connection (not even to the default host) was available, so SQLLIB could not get the message text for the Oracle error that occurred. However, SQLLIB returns the Oracle error number, which can be used to look up the message.

Action: Look up the appropriate message in *Oracle8 Server Messages* and follow the Cause and Action information provided.

SQL-02126: number of array elements cannot be negative (i.e. < 0)

Cause: The precompiler found a negative number of array elements in the N or F variable of the SQLDA (SQL Descriptor Area, which is used with dynamic SQL Method 4). Before executing the DESCRIBE statement, N must be set to the dimension of the descriptor arrays. After executing the DESCRIBE statement, N must be reset to the actual number of variables DESCRIBEd, which is stored in the F variable.

Action: Check that the N and F variables are set to non-negative values.

SQL-02127: Precompiler/SQLLIB version mismatch

Cause: The program was linked to an older version of SQLLIB, which is incompatible with this release of the Oracle Precompilers.

Action: Relink the program with the appropriate version of SQLLIB.

SQL-02128: sessions still exist, not logged off

Cause: A host was not removed ("logged off") from SQLLIB because XA still has sessions associated with that host.

Action: Before calling SQLXDH to drop a host, XA must either drop all sessions for that host or set the *doit_anyway* flag.

SQL-02129: FETCHed number of bytes is odd

Cause: The program tried to FETCH an invalid column value into a multi-byte NLS host variable. Specifically, the column did not contain valid double-byte data.

Action: Make sure the column contains only double-byte data. To verify this, use SQL*Plus or Server Manager.

SQL-02130: EXEC TOOLS interface is not available

Cause: An attempt was made to link with a version of an Oracle tool that does not support the EXEC TOOLS interface.

Action: Either upgrade the Oracle tool, or use the EXEC IAF interface.

SQL-02131: runtime context in use

Cause: Your application attempted to execute a SQL statement using a runtime context that is already in use.

Action: Rewrite the application either to wait for one thread to complete before executing another SQL statement with the same runtime context, or to allocate and use a separate runtime context for each thread.

SQL-02132: unable to allocate runtime context

Cause: An attempt to allocate a runtime context failed.

Action: This error typically occurs when the process memory is low. Allocate more memory and run the application again.

SQL-02133: unable to initialize process for use with threads

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Call Oracle customer support.

SQL-02134: invalid runtime context

Cause: The runtime context associated with an executable SQL statement was not properly allocated.

Action: Rewrite your application to execute the EXEC SQL CONTEXT ALLOCATE statement before executing any SQL statements.

SQL-02135: unable to initialize date format using supplied mask

Cause: The runtime library was unable to issue a set date format statement with the date format mask supplied.

Action: Check the validity of the date format and correct if necessary. Check the ORA error number for further information.

SQL-02136: invalid NCHAR character set id

Cause: An attempt was made to bind or define an NCHAR host variable, but the NLS_NCHAR variable was not set during precompilation.

Action: Set the NLS_NCHAR environment variable and re-precompile the application.

00250-00300: PCF FIPS Messages

This section contains messages that are generated when you specify the precompiler command-line option FIPS=YES and use an Oracle extension to the ANSI/ISO embedded SQL standard. If you wish your code to comply with the standard, do not use the Oracle extension described in the message.

PCF-00251: SQLCODE is a deprecated feature

PCF-00252: use of the C preprocessor within SQL

PCF-00253: use of the AT clause

PCF-00254: use of the FOR clause

PCF-00255: use of the CONNECT statement

PCF-00256: SQLCODE returns non-standard values

PCF-00257: keyword WORK required after COMMIT

PCF-00258: keyword WORK required after ROLLBACK

PCF-00259: use of TO SAVEPOINT clause

PCF-00260: use of RELEASE clause

PCF-00261: use of dynamic SQL

PCF-00262: use of PL/SQL

PCF-00263: use of SQLWARN within WHENEVER clause

PCF-00264: use of NOTFOUND within WHENEVER clause

PCF-00265: use of COMMENT clause with COMMIT

PCF-00266: use of STOP within WHENEVER clause

PCF-00267: use of FORCE TRANSACTION clause

PCF-00268: use of DO within WHENEVER clause

PCF-00269: use of DECLARE TABLE statement

PCF-00270: use of DECLARE DATABASE statement

PCF-00271: use of EXEC SQL INCLUDE
PCF-00272: use of datatype equivalencing
PCF-00273: use of SQL FORMS statement
PCF-00274: use of EXEC ORACLE statement
PCF-00275: invalid datatype
PCF-00276: use of DROP TABLE statement
PCF-00277: use of non-ANSI function
PCF-00278: use of the ALLOCATE statement
PCF-00279: use of CREATE to build PL/SQL objects
PCF-00280: use of OBJECT Navigational Interface

SQL*DBA Messages

This chapter lists messages generated by SQL*DBA. The likely cause(s) of the event(s) generating the message and recommended corrective action are also presented.

The messages listed in this chapter are displayed with the prefix DBA, signifying SQL*DBA, or LCC, signifying the command line. Refer to *Oracle8 Server Utilities* for more information on, and syntax for, SQL*DBA.

00001-00199: SQL*DBA Messages

DBA-00072: warning: *name* created with compilation errors

Cause: The package, package body, procedure, or function could not be created because there were code errors.

Action: Enter the SHOW ERRORS command and correct the listed compilation errors.

DBA-00073: warning: *name* created with compilation errors

Cause: The package, package body, procedure, or function could not be created because there were code errors.

Action: Enter the SHOW ERRORS command and correct the listed compilation errors.

DBA-00100: invalid SPOOL filename

Cause: When using the SPOOL command, the name of a file that already exists was specified.

Action: Specify a valid name for a file that does not currently exist.

DBA-00101: extraneous text at end of command

Cause: There were unrecognized commands or other text on the command line.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00102: missing LOG keyword

Cause: The LOG keyword was missing from the ARCHIVE LOG command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00103: illegal ARCHIVE LOG option

Cause: An option specified was not LIST, STOP, START, NEXT, ALL, a number, or a filename in the ARCHIVE LOG command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00104: illegal RECOVER option

Cause: An option specified was not DATABASE, MANUAL, UNTIL, TABLESPACE, or DATAFILE in the RECOVER command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00105: invalid INSTANCE name

Cause: An invalid Net8 CONNECT string was specified for the instance name.

Action: Refer to the Net8 documentation for a complete description of Net8 CONNECT strings.

DBA-00106: invalid ECHO switch

Cause: An invalid option for the SET ECHO command was specified.

Action: Use either ON or OFF as an option for the SET ECHO command.

DBA-00107: invalid TERMOUT switch

Cause: An invalid option for the SET TERMOUT command was specified.

Action: Use either ON or OFF as an option for the SET TERMOUT command.

DBA-00108: invalid TIMING switch

Cause: An invalid option for the SET TIMING command was specified.

Action: Use either ON or OFF as an option for the SET TIMING command.

DBA-00109: invalid CYCLE value

Cause: An invalid value for the SET CYCLE command was specified.

Action: The SET CYCLE command must use an integer between 1 and 3600.

DBA-00110: illegal SET option

Cause: An invalid option for the SET command was specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the SET command in *Oracle8 Server Utilities* and issue the command again.

DBA-00111: illegal SHOW option

Cause: An invalid option for the SHOW command was specified.

Action: Check the syntax of the SHOW command in *Oracle8 Server Utilities* and issue the command again.

DBA-00113: invalid PFILE name

Cause: The specified PFILE name is not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal PFILE name.

DBA-00114: invalid database name

Cause: The specified database name is not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal database name.

DBA-00115: unexpected end of command

Cause: An option was specified without any arguments. For example:

```
SQLDBA> STARTUP OPEN PFILE
```

Action: Check the syntax of the command and enter the command again with the appropriate arguments for options that require values.

DBA-00116: illegal SHUTDOWN option

Cause: An option was specified that was not NORMAL, IMMEDIATE, or ABORT for the SHUTDOWN command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00117: invalid tablespace name

Cause: The specified tablespace name was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal tablespace name.

DBA-00118: invalid process identifier or invalid statistics class

Cause: Something other than a number for a process identifier, or an invalid class was specified after the MONITOR STATISTICS command.

Action: Specify only numbers as process identifiers or specify a valid class for the MONITOR STATISTICS command.

DBA-00119: illegal STARTUP option

Cause: An option was specified that was not DBA, PFILE, EXCLUSIVE, SHARED, MOUNT, OPEN, RECOVER, or NOMOUNT for the STARTUP command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00120: invalid STOPONERROR switch

Cause: An invalid option was specified for the SET STOPONERROR command.

Action: Use either ON or OFF as an option for the SET STOPONERROR command.

DBA-00121: illegal MONITOR option

Cause: An illegal option was specified for the MONITOR command.

Action: Check the syntax of the MONITOR command in *Oracle8 Server Utilities* and issue the command again.

DBA-00122: invalid SET numeric parameter

Cause: A character or an invalid value was specified when a number was expected as a value for a SET command option.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, use an appropriate number for the option, and enter the command again.

DBA-00123: invalid tablespace name list

Cause: An invalid string was specified as one of the values in the list of tablespaces in the ARCHIVE LOG command. For example, ''' is an invalid string.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, use valid tablespace names for all names in the list, and enter the command again.

DBA-00124: invalid ARCHIVE destination

Cause: The specified ARCHIVE destination was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal ARCHIVE destination.

DBA-00125: integer value overflow

Cause: A numeric value was specified that was too large.

Action: Use a smaller number.

DBA-00126: invalid VERIFY switch

Cause: The VERIFY switch was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal VERIFY switch.

DBA-00127: invalid combination of STARTUP options

Cause: The specified options of the STARTUP command cannot be used simultaneously. For example, the following command is not valid:

```
SQLDBA> STARTUP MOUNT OPEN testdb
```

Action: Check the syntax of the STARTUP command in *Oracle8 Server Utilities* for options that can be used together.

DBA-00128: invalid DEBUG switch

Cause: The DEBUG switch was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal DEBUG switch.

DBA-00129: value out of range (1 - num)

Cause: The specified value was out of range. The valid range is given by the error message.

Action: Use a number within the range specified by this error.

DBA-00131: invalid ARCHIVE TO device

Cause: The specified ARCHIVE TO device was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal ARCHIVE TO device.

DBA-00132: null hostname/password specified

Cause: *hostname/password* was not specified.

Action: Specify the correct *hostname/password*.

DBA-00133: invalid datafile list

Cause: An invalid string was entered as one of the values in the list of datafiles in the ARCHIVE LOG command. For example, ''' is an invalid string.

Action: Check the syntax of the command, use valid datafile names for all names in the list, and enter the command again.

DBA-00134: invalid AUTORECOVERY switch

Cause: An invalid option was specified for the SET AUTORECOVERY command.

Action: Use either ON or OFF as options for the SET AUTORECOVERY command.

DBA-00136: bad variable specification

Cause: A variable was incorrectly specified using the VARIABLE command.

Action: Check the syntax of the command and issue the command again.

DBA-00137: syntax error in PL/SQL Block

Cause: The PL/SQL block contains a syntax error.

Action: Correct the syntax error.

DBA-00139: invalid ALTER DATABASE option

Cause: The specified ALTER DATABASE option was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal option.

DBA-00140: invalid COMPATIBILITY switch

Cause: The specified COMPATIBILITY switch was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal COMPATIBILITY switch.

DBA-00141: invalid RETRIES value

Cause: The specified RETRIES value was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal RETRIES value.

DBA-00142: cannot recognize object type, owner or name

Cause: The specified object type, owner, or name was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal object type, owner or name.

DBA-00143: variable has not been defined

Cause: The specified variable was not recognized.

Action: Specify an existing variable.

DBA-00144: invalid object type for DESCRIBE

Cause: The specified object type was not TABLE, VIEW, or PROCEDURE.

Action: Check that the object is a table, view, or procedure. If so, check that you specified the correct name and try again. If not, you cannot DESCRIBE the object.

DBA-00145: invalid object name for DESCRIBE

Cause: The specified table, view, stored procedure or function was not recognized.

Action: Check spelling and specify an existing table, view, stored procedure, or function.

DBA-00146: invalid HISTORY value

Cause: The specified HISTORY value was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal HISTORY value.

DBA-00147: invalid LINES value

Cause: The specified LINES value was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal LINES value.

DBA-00148: invalid TERM switch (use either PAGE or NOPAGE)

Cause: The specified value was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal value.

DBA-00149: invalid SERVEROUTPUT switch

Cause: The specified value was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal value.

DBA-00150: invalid FLAGGER switch

Cause: The specified value was not recognized.

Action: Specify a legal value.

00300-00359: DBA Execution Messages

DBA-00300: internal error code, arguments: [num], [str]

Cause: An internal error was encountered.

Action: Contact customer support with the circumstances leading to the error and the complete set of error messages.

DBA-00301: cannot SET INSTANCE while connected to a database

Cause: SET INSTANCE was used while currently connected to a database.

Action: To change the current instance, DISCONNECT from the database before using SET INSTANCE.

DBA-00302: not connected to a database

Cause: The requested operation required being connected to the database.

Action: CONNECT to the database using a valid username and password before retrying the operation.

DBA-00304: input file I/O error *num* - input aborted

Cause: A command file used as input to SQL*DBA is corrupt or invalid.

Action: Check the file before retrying the operation.

DBA-00305: command size exceeds internal buffer size *num*

Cause: The size of the SQL statement exceeds SQL*DBA's buffer size.

Action: Shorten the SQL statement by removing extra blanks or by using intermediate statements or views, if necessary.

DBA-00306: monitor cycle interval time out of range (1 - *num*)

Cause: An invalid number was specified for the cycle interval.

Action: Enter a number between 1 and 3600 for the cycle interval. The number indicates seconds.

DBA-00307: cannot open spool file *name*

Cause: SQL*DBA tried to open a spool file after the SPOOL filename was specified, but could not open the file. Possible causes are not enough disk space or inadequate privileges to create a file.

Action: Determine why SQL*DBA could not create a new file and retry.

DBA-00308: no spool file opened

Cause: SPOOL OFF was entered when not currently spooling.

Action: To capture session output, use the SPOOL command to open a file, enter the required commands, and close the file with SPOOL OFF.

DBA-00309: cannot close spool file *name*

Cause: SPOOL OFF could not close the currently open spool file.

Action: Check for an operating system reason that the spool file could not be closed.

DBA-00310: cannot open parameter file *name*

Cause: SQL*DBA cannot locate or open the file specified by the PFILE option, because either the file does not exist or SQL*DBA has insufficient privileges to open the file.

Action: Check that the file exists in a location expected by SQL*DBA and can be opened.

DBA-00311: data size exceeds internal buffer size

Cause: The results returned by a SQL query exceed the internal SQL*DBA buffer.

Action: Use the SET command to increase MAXDATA or decrease ARRAY-SIZE.

DBA-00314: unable to attach to default host

Cause: The default host has not been set up correctly.

Action: Use the SET INSTANCE command with a valid host specification to set up a default host.

DBA-00315: cannot open command file *name*

Cause: SQL*DBA cannot locate the specified command file.

Action: Check the file's name and SQL*DBA's access to it before retrying.

DBA-00316: cannot start up while connected to a database

Cause: An attempt was made to start up an instance while connected to a database.

Action: To start up an instance, first DISCONNECT from the current database.

DBA-00318: SQL*DBA command line error *num*

Cause: A syntax or typing error was made while entering a SQL*DBA command line.

Action: Check the syntax and try again.

DBA-00319: cannot locate sqldba configuration file *name*

Cause: SQL*DBA cannot open the file specified by the ORA_SQLDBAINIT variable, because either the file does not exist or SQL*DBA has insufficient privilege to open the file.

Action: Check that the specified file exists and can be opened.

DBA-00320: cannot open sqldba configuration file *name*

Cause: File mentioned cannot be opened.

Action: Check that the specified file exists and can be opened.

DBA-00321: instance name too long

Cause: An instance name was specified that may be valid, but is too long (exceeds 64 characters).

Action: Check the name of the desired instance and try again.

DBA-00322: total size of command line parameters exceeds buffer size

Cause: Too many command-line arguments were specified to fit in the SQL*DBA buffer.

Action: Specify the arguments over several command lines.

DBA-00325: pfile too large

Cause: The file specified using PFILE is too large (exceeds 8K).

Action: Reduce the size of the parameter file before specifying it again using PFILE.

DBA-00327: command not available in this mode

Cause: A command was specified that is not available in this mode.

Action: Switch to a mode where the command is allowed.

DBA-00328: insufficient privilege for this display

Cause: An attempt was made to display a MONITOR display without sufficient privileges for the underlying VS tables.

Action: Contact the database administrator to obtain the required privileges.

DBA-00329: insufficient privilege for SHOW SGA

Cause: An attempt was made to use SHOW SGA without sufficient privileges.

Action: Contact the database administrator to obtain the required privileges.

DBA-00330: logsource name too long

Cause: The specified name may be valid, but is too long (exceeds 127 characters).

Action: Use a shorter name. For example, relocate the file so that its path name is shorter.

DBA-00331: cannot allocate enough memory for SQL buffer

Cause: There is not enough memory for the current SQL buffer.

Action: Use the SET command to reduce MAXDATA. Re-invoke MONITOR FILEIO.

DBA-00336: insufficient privilege for SHOW PARAMETERS

Cause: An attempt was made to use SHOW PARAMETERS without sufficient privileges.

Action: Contact the database administrator to obtain the required privileges.

DBA-00337: missing instance name

Cause: The instance name was not specified in the CONNECT statement.

Action: Issue the CONNECT statement again, using the proper instance name.

DBA-00341: name is an undefined bind variable

Cause: The SQL statement refers to an undefined bind variable.

Action: Use the VARIABLE statement to define the bind variable and re-execute the query.

DBA-00342: unable to complete internal login

Cause: Some database error occurred that prevented a successful CONNECT INTERNAL. For example, a SHUTDOWN ABORT command was issued. This message is usually followed by another message that indicates the problem.

Action: Ensure that the instance is started correctly before trying to CONNECT INTERNAL. You may need to use the STARTUP FORCE command.

DBA-00343: no such parameter

Cause: SHOW PARAMETER was given a parameter name that does not exist.

Action: Use a different argument to SHOW PARAMETER.

DBA-00344: no items for the requested operation currently exist

Cause: A mandatory list element in a dialog contained zero (0) elements.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00345: no user sessions exist

Cause: An attempt was made to see if users were connected, but no users were connected.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00346: no unresolved in-doubt transactions exist

Cause: There were no in-doubt transactions to resolve.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00347: no offline tablespaces exist

Cause: There were no offline tablespaces to bring online.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00348: no online tablespaces exist

Cause: There were no tablespaces to take offline. You cannot take the SYSTEM tablespace offline.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00349: no available rollback segments exist

Cause: There were no offline rollback segments to drop.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00350: no offline rollback segments exist

Cause: There were no offline or partly available rollback segments to bring online.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00351: no online rollback segments exist

Cause: There were no online rollback segments to take offline.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00352: no online tablespaces exist for backup

Cause: There were no online tablespaces to backup.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00353: no online tablespaces being backed up exist

Cause: An attempt was made to end an online tablespace backup, but no tables are being backed up.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00354: no offline tablespaces exist

Cause: There were no offline tablespaces to recover.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00355: no offline datafiles exist

Cause: There were no offline datafiles to recover.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00356: no users exist

Cause: There were no named users to alter or drop.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00357: no roles exist

Cause: There were no roles to alter or drop.

Action: No action required.

DBA-00358: no users or roles exist

Cause: There were no users or roles to grant privileges and roles to or to revoke privileges and roles from.

Action: Create some users before granting roles or privileges.

DBA-00359: monitor already active

Cause: An instantiation of this monitor was already active.

Action: Cycle through the monitor windows until the monitor becomes visible.

00360-00369: DBA Describe Execution Messages

DBA-00360: object to be described does not exist

Cause: The object in a DESCRIBE FUNCTION / PROCEDURE / PACKAGE statement did not exist.

Action: Check that the object name and owner are correct and that the object exists.

DBA-00361: error during describe

Cause: An unexpected error occurred during describe.

Action: Check the following error and correct the problem.

DBA-00362: object *name* is a package; use DESCRIBE *name*.<*procedure*>

Cause: The named object was a package. DESCRIBE does not currently describe an entire package specification.

Action: Specify an entire package.

DBA-00363: procedure or function *name* not found in the package

Cause: The named package did not contain the procedure or the function specified.

Action: Specify a procedure or function within the package.

DBA-00364: object *name* is a remote object, cannot further describe

Cause: The specified object name contained a database link or was a synonym that resolved to a name with a database link. Such objects cannot currently be described.

Action: Specify a local object.

DBA-00365: object *name* is invalid, it may not be described

Cause: The object must have been successfully compiled.

Action: Fix any errors in the object and recompile.

DBA-00366: name *name* is malformed, it must be of form [[a.]b.]c@dblink

Cause: The name may have at most three parts and a dblink.

Action: Use a well formed object name.

00370-00380: DBA Generic Execution Messages**DBA-00370: mandatory field/list needs to be filled in**

Cause: An attempt was made to execute the dialog before filling in all required items.

Action: Fill in all required items and retry.

DBA-00371: cannot open/locate input help file, *name*

Cause: The Help Key was pressed or an item was chosen from the Help Menu, and the help file was not in the expected location.

Action: Put the help file in the location specified.

DBA-00372: cannot open/locate input index file, *name*

Cause: The Help Key was pressed or an item was chosen from the Help Menu, and the help file was not in the expected location.

Action: Put the index help file in the location specified.

DBA-00373: cannot allocate memory of size *num* from toolkit

Cause: The Help Key was pressed or an item was chosen from the Help Menu, and SQL*DBA ran out of memory.

Action: Exit SQL*DBA, restart, and try again.

DBA-00374: could not set file position in *name* directly

Cause: The Help Key was pressed or an item was chosen from the Help Menu.

Action: Alternate chosen — no action required.

DBA-00375: unexpected end of file, *name*

Cause: The Help Key was pressed or an item was chosen from the Help Menu, but the help file specified was not installed.

Action: Exit SQL*DBA and install the correct help file.

DBA-00376: mandatory field has to be filled in before navigation is possible

Cause: An attempt was made to navigate to the next/previous item without filling a required field.

Action: Fill in current field before proceeding to another field.

DBA-00377: mandatory list item has to be selected before navigation is possible

Cause: An attempt was made to navigate to the next/previous item without filling a required field.

Action: Select a list item before proceeding to another field.

DBA-00378: an item has to be selected before help can be sought for it

Cause: An attempt was made to obtain help before selecting an item.

Action: Select an item first and re-execute.

DBA-00379: variable(s) not defined

Cause: The SHOW VAR[IABLES] [var-name] command could not find any variables. Either no variables are defined or you specified a non-existent variable.

Action: Check the spelling of the variables that were entered or, if no variables were entered, define the necessary variables.

DBA-00380: procedural option required for this statement

Cause: The attempted statement requires the procedural option.

Action: Refrain from using this statement or contact an Oracle sales representative to purchase the procedural option.

DBA-00381: error in the SERVER OUTPUT option

Cause: Most likely the package DBMS_OUTPUT was not installed.

Action: Install the package DBMS_OUTPUT and check the accompanying messages for more information.

DBA-00382: value *name* is not a recognizable filename for *name*

Cause: The value for the SQL*DBA initialization variable, which points to the initialization file, is not a recognizable filename.

Action: Specify a valid filename or do not define the variable so that no initialization file is run.

DBA-00383: filename *name* pointed to by *name* could not be opened

Cause: The filename pointed to by the SQL*DBA initialization variable could not be opened.

Action: Specify an available file or do not define the variable so that no initialization file is run.

DBA-00384: could not open SQL*DBA resource file, *name*

Cause: The file mentioned could not be opened.

Action: Make the file mentioned available for use by SQL*DBA.

DBA-00385: could not locate SQL*DBA resource file, *name*

Cause: The file mentioned could not be located.

Action: Check that the file exists before rerunning SQL*DBA.

DBA-00386: could not open toolkit resource file, *name*

Cause: The file mentioned could not be opened.

Action: Make the file mentioned available for use by SQL*DBA.

DBA-00387: could not locate toolkit resource file, *name*

Cause: The file mentioned could not be located.

Action: Check that the file exists before rerunning SQL*DBA.

DBA-00388: cannot start SQL*DBA in screen mode; check if values are legal

Cause: A variable was not properly set.

Action: Check the values listed by SQL*DBA to see if they are correct.

DBA-00389: toolkit resource file *name* is defined to *name*

Cause: File mentioned could not be located.

Action: Check that the file specified exists and can be accessed.

DBA-00390: terminal type *name* is defined by *name*

Cause: Terminal type specified by may not be valid.

Action: Check that the terminal specification is correct.

DBA-00391: value *name* is defined to *name*; legal values: *name* or *name*

Cause: SQL*DBA mode has been incorrectly defined.

Action: Define the value of the variable to one of the legal values.

DBA-00392: this field requires a numeric value

Cause: An attempt was made to navigate to the next/previous item with a non-numeric value in a field requiring a numeric value.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the field and repeat the operation.

00100-00299: LCC Messages

The following messages result from errors occurring in the parameter file. These messages occur when attempting to start an instance.

LCC-00100: internal error, argument *num*

Cause: An internal error was encountered.

Action: Call customer support with the circumstances leading to the error and the complete set of messages.

LCC-00111: value not in legal range *range*

Cause: The value of the parameter was outside the valid range.

Action: Check the valid range and retry using a new value.

LCC-00112: illegal integer radix specification *character*

Cause: An invalid character was specified.

Action: Valid characters are 'd', 'h', 'D', and 'H'.

LCC-00113: integer conversion error or negative integer *num*

Cause: A non-integer or negative integer was assigned to an integer parameter.

Action: Retry using a valid integer value.

LCC-00114: illegal boolean response *character*

Cause: A value other than TRUE or FALSE was specified.

Action: Enter a boolean value, either TRUE or FALSE.

LCC-00122: unrecognized keyword *name*

Cause: An invalid or misspelled keyword was specified.

Action: Re-enter the line.

LCC-00128: invalid positional parameter value *num*

Cause: An invalid positional parameter value was specified.

Action: Correct the value.

LCC-00161: Oracle error (possible syntax error) parameter *name*

Cause: A parameter was specified incorrectly, possibly with a syntax error.

Action: Correct the error as described in the accompanying message.

LCC-00201: could not open specified filename *name*

Cause: The specified file did not exist.

Action: Check the name of the file or create a file by that name before retrying.

LCC-00203: missing keyword *name*

Cause: A keyword is expected but none was found.

Action: Add a parameter keyword followed by an equal sign and a parameter value.

LCC-00204: left parenthesis and no parameter specified *name*

Cause: A parameter list was started but no parameter was specified.

Action: Add an appropriate list of values and close the parameter list.

LCC-00205: unbalanced parentheses *character*

Cause: An odd number of parentheses was found, indicating that one is missing or one is extra.

Action: Retry the statement using the correct number of parentheses.

LCC-00206: positional parameter entered after keyword *name*

Cause: An equal sign was missing.

Action: Retry the parameter specification using an equal sign between the parameter name and the value.

LCC-00207: nested parentheses encountered *character*

Cause: More than one set of parentheses was used. Only one set of parentheses is permitted.

Action: Remove the nested parentheses and retry.

LCC-00208: unexpected keyword in value list *name*

Cause: A keyword was found instead of a value.

Action: Insert an appropriate value for the keyword.

LCC-00209: missing value for keyword at end of string *str*

Cause: A keyword was specified with no value.

Action: Specify a valid value for the keyword.

LCC-00210: illegal assignment operator *symbol*

Cause: An attempt was made to use a symbol other than an equal sign to assign a value to a parameter.

Action: Retry using an equal sign following the parameter name.

LCC-00211: unexpected delimiter *symbol*

Cause: An invalid delimiter was found between values.

Action: A comma or a space is a valid delimiter.

LCC-00212: runaway quoted string *str*

Cause: The parameter value was quoted on the left side but not on the right.

Action: Balance the quotation marks.

LCC-00215: parameter files nested too deep *num*

Cause: Too many parameter files were nested. The maximum number of files that may be nested is three.

Action: Reduce the number of nested parameter files.

LCC-00217: failure while processing file parameter

Cause: An error occurred while processing a file parameter.

Action: Other messages will follow with additional information.

LCC-00218: error in file *name*

Cause: An error occurred in the particular file.

Action: Other messages will follow with additional information.

LCC-00219: nested include file *name* is too large

Cause: The limit on the size of a parameter file was exceeded. This limit is 8192 bytes.

Action: Remove characters from the file to make it smaller, or use another level of nesting.

SQL*Loader Messages

This chapter lists messages you might see when using SQL*Loader. SQL*Loader messages take the form:

SQL*Loader-code number: *message text*

Along with its own messages, SQL*Loader sometimes displays related messages issued by the Oracle Server. These messages can be found in the ORA message chapters in this manual. For more information on SQL*Loader, see *Oracle8 Server Utilities*.

00100-00199: Command Line Messages

SQL*Loader-100: syntax error on command line

Cause: Possible causes for this error include: placing a positional argument after keyword arguments, misspelling a keyword, not balancing parentheses or quotes, or leaving space between the operator, '=', and an argument.

Action: Check the command syntax and the spelling, then retry.

SQL*Loader-101: invalid argument for *username/password*

Cause: The *username/password* argument specified on the command line was not recognized. Another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in the position where *username/password* is expected.

This error could also result from a spelling mistake. The password, if present, must be separated by a slash (/). No spaces can appear between the slash and *username* or *password*. Otherwise, SQL*Loader sees them as multiple arguments.

Action: Check the format of the *username/password* argument, which is the first argument on the command line, if arguments are given without keywords.

SQL*Loader-102: invalid control file name on command line

Cause: The control filename specified on the command line was not recognized. It could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place. One possible cause is the existence of a space between username and password. See error 101, above.

Action: Check the spelling and position of the arguments on the command line.

SQL*Loader-103: invalid log file name on command line

Cause: The log file name specified on the command line was not recognized. It could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place.

Action: Check the spelling and position of the arguments on the command line.

SQL*Loader-104: invalid bad file name on command line

Cause: The bad file name specified on the command line was not recognized. It could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place.

Action: Check the spelling and position of the arguments on the command line.

SQL*Loader-105: invalid datafile name on command line

Cause: The datafile name specified on the command line was not recognized. It could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place.

Action: Check the spelling and position of the arguments on the command line.

SQL*Loader-106: invalid discard file name on command line

Cause: The discard file name specified on the command line was not recognized. It could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place.

Action: Check the spelling and position of the arguments on the command line.

SQL*Loader-107: invalid maximum number of discards

Cause: The argument's value is inappropriate, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) is in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-108: invalid number of logical records to load

Cause: The argument's value is inappropriate, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) is in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-109: invalid number of logical records to skip

Cause: The argument's value is inappropriate, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) is in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-110: invalid maximum number of errors

Cause: The argument's value is inappropriate, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) is in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-111: invalid number of rows for bind array or data saves

Cause: The argument's value is inappropriate, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) is in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-112: invalid maximum bind array size

Cause: The argument's value is inappropriate, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) is in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-113: invalid silent mode option

Cause: The only valid options for the SILENT command-line argument are ALL, ERROR, FEEDBACK, or HEADER. The argument could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-114: error in OPTIONS statement

Cause: Command line options specified in the control file with the OPTIONS clause were found to be incorrect.

Action: Check the format of the OPTIONS clause in the control file.

SQL*Loader-115: invalid direct path option

Cause: The only valid options for the DIRECT command-line argument are TRUE or FALSE. The argument could be misspelled, or another argument (not identified by a keyword) could be in its place.

Action: Check the command line and retry.

SQL*Loader-116: error prompting for password

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-118: invalid parallel load option

Cause: The command-line argument used for the parallel load is incorrect.

Action: Use only TRUE or FALSE as the value for the parallel load option.

SQL*Loader-119: invalid parallel file (data file) name on command line

Cause: The command-line argument for the parallel file was entered incorrectly.

Action: Check the command line argument and retry the operation.

SQL*Loader-120: invalid _synchro option string

Cause: The command-line argument _synchro is incorrect.

Action: Use only one of the allowed modes: see ulminv[].

SQL*Loader-121: invalid skip_unusable_indexes option

Cause: The command line argument for SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES is incorrect.

Action: Use only TRUE or FALSE as the value for the SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES option.

SQL*Loader-122: invalid skip_index_maintenance option

Cause: The command line argument for SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE is incorrect.

Action: Use only TRUE or FALSE as the value for the SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE option. (Note: only on direct loads!)

00200-00299: DDL Syntax Messages

SQL*Loader-200: FORMAT clause should not be present - flat data files only

Cause: SQL/DS FORMAT clause is not supported.

Action: Remove the FORMAT command from the control file or Comment it out.

SQL*Loader-250: work data sets are not used by SQL*Loader

Cause: The control file contains a WRKDDN statement. SQL*Loader ignores this clause.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

SQL*Loader-251: sort devices are not used by SQL*Loader

Cause: The control file contains a SORTDEVT statement. SQL*Loader ignores this clause.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

SQL*Loader-252: sort data sets are not used by SQL*Loader

Cause: The control file contains a SORTNUM statement. SQL*Loader ignores this clause.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

SQL*Loader-253: DB2 partition number has no significance -- ignored

Cause: The control file contains a PART statement. SQL*Loader ignores this clause.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

SQL*Loader-254: cannot have DISCARDFILE specs here when multiple datafiles

Cause: The control file contained multiple INFILE statements and a DISCARDFILE statement was found below the RESUME clause.

Action: Move the DISCARDFILE statement above the RESUME clause, so it is adjacent to one of the INFILE statements.

SQL*Loader-255: log file for error recovery not used by SQL*Loader

Cause: The control file contains a LOG statement. SQL*Loader ignores this clause.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message.

SQL*Loader-256: SORTED INDEXES option allowed only for direct path

Cause: The control file contains a SORTED INDEXES statement, but it was not used in a direct path load.

Action: Specify a direct path load with DIRECT=TRUE on the command line, remove the statement from the control file, or Comment it out.

SQL*Loader-258: maximum number of sorted indexes *num* exceeded on table *name*.

Cause: There are too many indexes in the SORTED INDEX clause. The message displays the maximum number that are permitted.

Action: Reduce the number of indexes specified in the SORTED INDEX clause or use the conventional path load instead of the direct path load.

SQL*Loader-259: could not escalate DDL share lock to exclusive on table *name*

Cause: This error occurs when another user has a parse lock on the table, for example, when another user is doing a select on the table. The parse lock should clear momentarily.

Action: Give the parse lock a chance to clear and then retry or else use the conventional path load.

SQL*Loader-262: PIECED keyword (on column *num*) allowed only when path is direct

Cause: The PIECED keyword cannot be used in a conventional path load.

Action: Remove the PIECED keyword or use the direct path load.

SQL*Loader-263: PIECED column *num* must be last specified column in table *name*

Cause: A column that is not the last column was specified as PIECED.

Action: Remove the PIECED keyword or place the column last.

SQL*Loader-264: file mode token *name* parsed but ignored

Cause: An obsolete file mode token was used in the control file. As of Release 1.1 of SQL*Loader, the file-processing options string is used to control file processing, rather than keywords like STREAM, RECORD, FIXED, and VARIABLE.

Action: No action required. This message is informational. Removing the obsolete keywords will eliminate the message without changing the way in which the datafile is processed.

SQL*Loader-265: unable to get default character set name

Cause: SQL*Loader was unable to locate the default character set name for the environment.

Action: Supply a character set name with the CHARACTERSET keyword.

SQL*Loader-266: unable to locate character set handle for *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not find the character set handle for the named character set.

Action: Correct the character set name.

SQL*Loader-267: control file must be first datafile

Cause: The control file is specified as containing data using the INFILE "*" clause, but other datafiles were named first.

Action: Move the INFILE "*" clause so that it is the first datafile declared in the control file.

SQL*Loader-268: UNRECOVERABLE keyword may be used only in direct path

Cause: The UNRECOVERABLE keyword can only be specified in the direct path load.

Action: Use the direct path load or remove the keyword. (Conventional path loads are always recoverable).

SQL*Loader-269: null string not allowed as clause comparison text

Cause: A clause is being compared to a null string.

Action: Modify the clause to compare to at least one character.

SQL*Loader-271: not a parallel load. Table level OPTIONS statement ignored

Cause: A table-level OPTIONS statement was specified for a non-parallel load.

Action: Remove the OPTIONS statement from the control file.

SQL*Loader-272: table level OPTIONS statement ignored

Cause: In the parallel load option, the file specified on the command line overrides the file specified in the control file.

Action: Remove the OPTIONS statement from the control file.

SQL*Loader-273: READBUFFERS may be used only in direct path

Cause: The READBUFFERS specification was not entered as part of a direct path.

Action: Use the direct path or remove the READBUFFERS specification from the control file.

SQL*Loader-274: at least 2 read buffers have to be specified

Cause: Fewer than 2 read buffers have been specified.

Action: Specify at least 2 read buffers in the READBUFFERS statement, in the control file.

SQL*Loader-275: data is in control file but \"INFILE *\" has not been specified

Cause: The INFILE specification was not entered in the control file.

Action: If data in the control file is to be read, specify INFILE * in the control file.

SQL*Loader-276: local storage option overrides global storage

Cause: A storage clause has been specified in the table level options statement and also in the global options statement.

Action: This is only a warning message. Table level options take precedence over global options. Drop the table level options statement if this is not the intent.

SQL*Loader-277: local file specification overrides global file specification

Cause: A filename has been specified in the table level options statement and also in the global options statement.

Action: This is only a warning message. Table level options take precedence over global options. Drop the table level options statement if this is not the intent.

SQL*Loader-278: incorrect file specification for parallel load

Cause: The filename used to perform the parallel load was entered incorrectly.

Action: Correct the filename and re-invoke parallel loader.

SQL*Loader-279: only APPEND mode allowed when parallel load specified

Cause: INSERT, REPLACE, or TRUNCATE mode was used in a parallel load specification.

Action: Change the control file to use the APPEND keyword and re-invoke the parallel loader.

SQL*Loader-281: warning: ROWS parameter ignored in parallel mode

Cause: Specifying save points using the ROWS parameter is not supported for parallel loads.

Action: Remove the ROWS parameter from the command-line arguments or specify a non-parallel direct load to have save points performed.

SQL*Loader-282: unable to locate character set handle for character set ID (*name*)

Cause: SQL*Loader could not find the character set handle for the given character set ID.

Action: The character set ID was obtained from the database server, the SQL*Loader client does not have knowledge of the given character set ID. Possible mismatch of NLS data on the client and server side.

00300-00399: DDL Parsing Messages

SQL*Loader-303: non-hex character encountered where hex char expected

Cause: A non-hexadecimal character was found in a hexadecimal string.

Action: Change it to the intended hexadecimal character.

SQL*Loader-304: illegal combination of non-alphanumeric characters

Cause: The control file contains a combination of non-alphanumeric characters that SQL*Loader does not recognize. For example, the combination != is recognized as “not equal”, but the combination =! is not valid.

Action: Remove the unrecognized characters from the control file.

SQL*Loader-305: more than one end of file character encountered

Cause: The file contains multiple end-of-file marks.

Action: Remove the excess end-of-file characters.

SQL*Loader-306: token longer than max allowable length of *num* characters

Cause: The control file contains a single word or combination of characters (a token) that is longer than the maximum permissible value. The maximum possible value is shown. This error could result from missing spaces, so that multiple tokens are joined.

Action: Check that the proper control file is being executed. Separate tokens, if joined, or shorten the token.

SQL*Loader-307: Warning: conflicting lengths *num1* and *num2* specified for column *name*

Cause: The control file specifies two different lengths for the named column. There are three ways to specify the length of a field:

- with the POSITION keyword: POSITION(1:3)
- with the length specifier: CHAR(6)
- with the implied length of a datatype; for example, INTEGER

A conflict could occur between any two of these specifications (or among all three, but only two are shown).

A common cause of this error is the specification of some numeric datatype, such as INTEGER, when the numeric external form is intended (INTEGER EXTERNAL). The external form consists of character data, so it is considerably longer than the numeric form, which consists of binary data.

Action: No action is necessarily required, because SQL*Loader uses only one of the lengths. Check the log file under the heading “Len” in the table-description section to see which length was used. Adjusting the control file to produce uniform length specifications will remove the warning.

SQL*Loader-308: optional SQL string of column name must be in double quotes

Cause: A SQL string was found that was not quoted or in single quotes.

Action: Use double quotes for the SQL string, rather than single quotes.

SQL*Loader-350: syntax error at line *num*

Cause: *num* identifies the line in the control file at which the error occurred. This message is followed by another of the form

Expecting *str1*, found *str2*

where *str1* is a description of what SQL*Loader expected in the control file, and *str2* is what was found. Then SQL*Loader displays the offending line from the control file, indicating the location of the error in the line by a carat (^) or an asterisk (*). An example follows:

```
SQL*Loa      er-350: Syntax error at line 28
```

```
Expecting column name, found keyword CHAR
```

```
col3 ENCLOSED BY ''' , CHAR ENCLOSED ''' ,
```

Action: Compare the DDL syntax against the syntax diagrams in *Oracle8 Server Utilities* and make any necessary corrections.

00400-00499: Column Messages

SQL*Loader-401: end field position *num* must be greater than or equal to start *num*

Cause: The named field contains a (*start:end*) clause in which *end* is less than *start*.

Action: Modify the clause so that *end* is greater than or equal to *start*.

SQL*Loader-402: unable to determine length of column *name.name* from specification

Cause: The specified datatype does not have an implied length (for example, a numeric external or RAW datatype), it is not specified with delimiters, no length was specified, and a length cannot be determined from a POSITION clause.

Action: If a POSITION clause is specified, adding an end location to it produces a length specification. This clause then has the form

```
POSITION(start:end)
```

A length can also be specified after the datatype, as in

```
INTEGER EXTERNAL (6)
```

Finally, the field could be specified with delimiters, or the datatype changed to one that has an implied length.

SQL*Loader-403: referenced column *name* not present in table *name*

Cause: The named column is not present in the given table.

Action: Correct the column name or table name.

SQL*Loader-404: column *name* present more than once in table *name*

Cause: The named column is specified more than once in a single INTO TABLE statement.

Action: Remove the extraneous column specification.

SQL*Loader-405: need termination delim with optional enclosure delim: column *name.name*

Cause: The named column was specified with an optional enclosure delimiter, but no termination delimiter. Enclosure delimiters can only be optional when termination delimiters are present.

Action: Specify a termination delimiter or make the enclosure delimiters non-optional.

SQL*Loader-406: if data is all generated, number to load cannot be ALL

Cause: When only generated data is loaded, a number to load must be given so SQL*Loader knows when to stop.

Action: Specify a number to load.

SQL*Loader-407: if data is all generated, number to skip is meaningless

Cause: When all data is generated, no file is read, and there are no records to skip.

Action: Remove the number to skip.

SQL*Loader-408: physical record stack overflow

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-409: number to skip must be table-level, not load-level on continued loads

Cause: The SKIP parameter was specified on the command line or in the OPTIONS statement, but the load was specified as continued with CONTINUE_LOAD.

When a multiple-table direct load is interrupted, it is possible that a different number of records were loaded into each table. As a result, the number of records to skip must be specified for each table when continuing the load. In this case, the load is specified as continued with the CONTINUE_LOAD statement, and the number of records to skip is given in each INTO TABLE statement.

See also messages 410 and 411 for more information.

Action: Check the log file to determine the appropriate number of records to skip for each table and specify this number in the INTO TABLE statement for each table in a continued load or with the command-line SKIP parameter in a standard load.

SQL*Loader-410: number to skip must be load-level, not table-level

Cause: A SKIP clause was found in the INTO TABLE statement of a standard (non-continued) load.

In a standard load, specified with LOAD DATA, it is not possible to skip a different number of records for each table. The number of records to skip must be specified for the entire load by using the SKIP parameter on the command line or in the OPTIONS clause.

If table-level skip is required, because a different number of records were loaded into each table (only possible for a multiple-table direct load), then specify a continued load with the CONTINUE_LOAD statement.

See also messages 409 and 411 for more information.

Action: If the load was not a multiple-table, direct path load, then move the SKIP clause from the INTO TABLE statements to the command line or to the OPTIONS clause. Otherwise, specify the load as continued with CONTINUE_LOAD.

SQL*Loader-411: only a direct path load may be continued

Cause: The load is specified with CONTINUE_LOAD, but DIRECT=FALSE. CONTINUE_LOAD is only possible for a direct path load and is only necessary for a multiple-table, direct path load when a different number of records have been loaded into each table.

See also messages 409 and 410 for more information.

Action: If CONTINUE_LOAD is necessary, specify a direct load and put the number of records to skip in each INTO TABLE statement. Otherwise, use the command line or OPTIONS clause to specify the number of records to skip and use LOAD DATA instead of CONTINUE_LOAD.

SQL*Loader-412: more columns specified for table *name* than the maximum *num*

Cause: More columns were specified for the table than the maximum number allowed by the database.

Action: Remove the extraneous columns.

SQL*Loader-417: SQL string (on column *name*) not allowed in direct path

Cause: Because the direct path bypasses SQL processing, the SQL string cannot be used.

Action: Remove the SQL string or use the conventional path.

SQL*Loader-457: comparison text *str* of CONTINUEIF LAST must have length 1 not *num*

Cause: The comparison text is too long. It can only be one character.

Action: Reduce the comparison text to one character.

SQL*Loader-458: comparison text of CONTINUEIF LAST must be non-whitespace

Cause: The comparison text is a whitespace character (blank or tab).

Action: Change the comparison text to a non-whitespace character.

SQL*Loader-459: error fetching numeric value for sequence on column (*name*)

Cause: An attempt was made to retrieve a non-numeric value for a sequenced column.

Action: Verify that the data for the sequenced column is numeric. Then retry the operation.

SQL*Loader-460: column (*name*), form of use (*name*) does not match char set id of (*name*)

Cause: The given column with the given form of use does not have the same character set ID as a previous column with the same form of use.

Action: This should not happen. Contact ORACLE support and supply the following information: DDL for the table being loaded, and the SQL*Loader control file.

00500-00599: File I/O and Operating System Messages**SQL*Loader-500: unable to open file *name***

Cause: SQL*Loader could not open the named file.

Action: Check the operating system messages below this one in the log file.

SQL*Loader-501: unable to read file *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not read the named file.

Action: Check the operating system messages below this one in the log file.

SQL*Loader-503: error appending extension to file *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not append the default extension to create the file-name. The given name could be too long or contain illegal characters.

Action: Check the specified filename.

SQL*Loader-504: error skipping records in file *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not open the file or could not read from it.

Action: Check that the file is where it is expected and that read access has been granted.

SQL*Loader-510: physical record in datafile *name* is longer than the maximum *num*

Cause: The datafile has a physical record that is too long.

Action: Use CONCATENATE or CONTINUEIF. Break up the physical records.

SQL*Loader-511: unable to initialize read functions

Cause: SQL*Loader could not initialize the read functions.

Action: Check the errors below this message in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-512: unable to free read buffer

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-513: unable to close file *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not close the named file.

Action: Check the errors below this message in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-514: error getting elapsed time

Cause: SQL*Loader could not get the elapsed time from the system.

Action: No action required.

SQL*Loader-515: error getting CPU time

Cause: SQL*Loader could not get the CPU time from the system.

Action: No action required.

SQL*Loader-516: control file *name* has no contents

Cause: The named file was found to be empty.

Action: Check that the intended file was referenced and that it is not empty.

SQL*Loader-517: error decomposing filename *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not break down the filename into its component parts.

Action: Check the filename for illegal characters.

SQL*Loader-518: error reassembling filename *name*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not put the filename back together again from its components.

Action: Check the filename for illegal characters.

SQL*Loader-520: lfimknam failed for file (*name*)

Cause: LFI failed to make a name object for the file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SQL*Loader-521: lfilini failed for file (*name*)

Cause: LFI failed to create or initialize a file object for the file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SQL*Loader-522: lfiopn failed for file (*name*)

Cause: LFI failed to open the file.

Action: Check for any possible operating system errors and/or potential memory problems.

SQL*Loader-523: error *num* writing to file (*name*)

Cause: Could not write to specified file.

Action: Check the following:

- the file actually resides in the specified location
- you have write privileges on the file
- you have sufficient disk space
- you have not exceeded your disk quota

If all of these conditions are satisfied, then retry the operation.

00600-00619: Messages Returned During the Load

SQL*Loader-600: specified max. bind size *num* bytes must be *num* bytes to hold 1 row

Cause: The space needed to contain a single row is longer than the specified bind size.

Action: One solution is to increase the amount of space allowed for the bind array, using the BINDSIZE keyword on the command line or in the OPTIONS statement in the control file.

If the row contains VARCHAR or VARGRAPHIC data, specifying a maximum length for these fields can also reduce the amount of memory needed to buffer a row.

SQL*Loader-601: for INSERT option, table must be empty. error on *name*

Cause: A non-empty table is being loaded with the INSERT option.

Action: Use the REPLACE keyword to empty the old table and store the new data in its place. Use the APPEND keyword to leave the table's contents intact and add the new data to it.

SQL*Loader-602: maximum converted length *num* of column *name.name* is too big for bind array

Cause: The named column cannot undergo the specified character set conversion and still be placed in a contiguous piece of memory on the system.

Action: Specify a shorter data column or eliminate the conversion.

SQL*Loader-603: maximum length *num* of column *name.name* is too big for bind array

Cause: The named column cannot be put in a contiguous piece of memory on the system.

Action: Specify a shorter data column.

SQL*Loader-604: error occurred on an attempt to commit

Cause: An error occurred while trying to commit changes to the database.

Action: Look at the message listed below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-605: non-data dependent Oracle error occurred load discontinued

Cause: An error occurred that is independent of the data. For example, an out-of-space condition. Because all further rows will be rejected, the load is discontinued. (If the error were data dependent, then other rows might succeed.)

Action: See the errors below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-606: synonym *name* refers to an object on a remote database

Cause: The synonym specified in the INTO TABLE clause in the SQL*Loader control file specifies a remote object via a database link. Only a synonym for an existing local table can be specified in the INTO TABLE clause.

Action: Ensure that a local table name or a synonym for a local table is fully specified in the INTO TABLE clause. The table must already exist.

SQL*Loader-607: for INSERT option, partition must be empty. Error on table *name*, partition *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to use the INSERT option on a non-empty partition.

Action: Empty the partition, or use the REPLACE or TRUNCATE option.

00620-00649: Formatting Messages

These are errors in data described by free-format (TERMINATED, ENCLOSED) statements in the control file. Format errors occur when the data does not meet format specifications and might cause the loading of incorrect data into the database. A format error causes the record to be written to the bad file because an attempt to insert data failed.

SQL*Loader-620: initial enclosing character not found

Cause: A mandatory initial enclosure delimiter was not present. Either it is missing on the current field or the previous field is missing an identical closing delimiter.

Action: Supply the missing delimiters.

SQL*Loader-621: field in datafile exceeded maximum specified length

Cause: A field exceeded its maximum allowable length. The maximum length is either the length specified in the control file, or, for delimitable fields without a length specified, the maximum length of the corresponding database column (for CHAR, VARCHAR columns).

Action: Check for missing delimiters and/or shorten the field.

SQL*Loader-622: column not found before end of logical record (use TRAILING NULLCOLS)

Cause: The logical record ended before all specified fields were found.

Action: If the missing fields should be loaded as null, use the TRAILING NULLCOLS clause. Otherwise, correct the data.

SQL*Loader-623: logical record ended — second enclosure character not present

Cause: The logical end of record occurred before a second enclosure delimiter was found.

Action: Supply the missing delimiter.

SQL*Loader-624: no terminator found after TERMINATED and ENCLOSED field

Cause: No termination delimiter was found after the enclosed field ended.

Action: Supply the missing termination delimiter.

SQL*Loader-625: multi-byte character error in control file

Cause: Incomplete multi-byte character strings were found in the control file.

Action: Edit the control file to check that all multi-byte character data is valid.

SQL*Loader-626: character set conversion buffer overflow

Cause: A conversion from the datafile character set to the client character set required more space than that allocated for the conversion buffer. The size of the conversion buffer is limited by the maximum size of a VARCHAR2 column.

Action: The input record is rejected. The data will not fit into the column.

SQL*Loader-627: character set conversion graph not available

Cause: A conversion from the datafile character set to the client character failed due to the conversion graph not being available.

Action: Contact Oracle support. Check NLSRTL installation.

SQL*Loader-628: character set conversion error

Cause: A character set conversion error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle support. Check NLSRTL installation. Provide a reproducible test case.

SQL*Loader-640: variable length field was truncated

Cause: The end of the logical record was encountered before the end of a variable length field. The length of each variable-length field is embedded in the field, so SQL*Loader knows that more data should have been present.

Action: Check the data for inadvertent truncation and verify the control file specifications against the log file — the field may be starting in the wrong place.

SQL*Loader-641: invalid zoned decimal nibble

Cause: Each byte (character) in a zoned decimal field contains two 4-bit nibbles. Each nibble must have a valid value.

Action: Check the control file's specifications against the log file to ensure that the field location was specified correctly. Check the contents of the field.

SQL*Loader-642: relative start position > absolute field end position

Cause: A field specified as POSITION(*+n:y) had its relative start occur after the absolute position y.

Action: Check that a delimiter is not missing and that the values of *n* and *y* are correct.

00700-00799: Fatal Errors

SQL*Loader-700: out of memory while performing essential allocations *num*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not allocate the memory it needs.

Action: Check the operating system and process memory. Increase memory available to SQL*Loader if possible. Otherwise, wait until more memory becomes available.

SQL*Loader-702: internal error - *str*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Make a note of the message and contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-703: internal error: argument *num*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Make a note of the message and the number, then contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-704: internal error: str num

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Make a note of the message and the number, then contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-705: internal error

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-706: bad argument to ulerr *num*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-707: Sql*Loader exiting with return code=[%d]

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

00900-00949: Direct Path Load Preparation Messages**SQL*Loader-901: error logging on to Oracle**

Cause: An attempt was made to log on to Oracle in direct path load mode.

Action: Ensure that the instance is up and running. Check the Oracle messages below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-902: error opening cursor: *num*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Check the Oracle messages below this one in the log file and contact customer support.

SQL*Loader-903: database must be at least version *num* for direct path

Cause: The direct path load mode is being used with an incompatible database.

Action: Upgrade the database to the specified version or else use the conventional path load.

SQL*Loader-904: you cannot use the direct path when linked with v5 of the database

Cause: The direct path mode is being used after SQL*Loader has been linked with a Version 5 database.

Action: Use the conventional path.

SQL*Loader-905: error parsing SQL statement for *upi*: *num*

Cause: This is a header message.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-906: error executing SQL statement for *upi*: *num*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-908: unable to lock table *name* in exclusive mode due to Oracle error *num*

Cause: SQL*Loader could not get a DML exclusive lock on the table it needed.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information. Find the object number of the table in the catalog view USER_OBJECTS. Use the SQL*DBA MONITOR LOCK command to list all processes with outstanding locks. Identify the process that has the lock on the table. Then use the MON-

ITOR PROCESS command to find out who is connected as the Oracle process holding the lock and get them to relinquish it, or simply wait and retry.

SQL*Loader-909: loader views must be loaded (as SYS) for direct path to be used

Cause: Database views required for the direct path mode are not present.

Action: The *Oracle8 Server Administrator's Guide* details how to run the required scripts as user SYS for loading the required views.

SQL*Loader-910: error binding input variables of upi: num

Cause: This is a header message.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-911: error defining output variables for upi: num

Cause: This is a header message.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-913: error fetching results of select statement (upi): num

Cause: This is a header message.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-914: error locking table name in exclusive mode

Cause: The direct path load mode could not lock the named table.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information. Check that the necessary privileges have been granted.

SQL*Loader-915: error closing cursor: num

Cause: This is a header message.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-916: error checking path homogeneity

Cause: To do a direct path load when the front end and back end of the database are on separate hardware systems, the systems must be identical, using the same machine, operating system, and character set. This error occurs when SQL*Loader detects a difference between the systems that will prevent a direct load from operating properly.

Action: Use a conventional path load for this configuration.

SQL*Loader-918: the catalog must be loaded (as SYS) for SQL*Loader to be used

Cause: The catalog is not loaded.

Action: Logon as user SYS and load the Oracle catalog and the views in the script ULVIEW.SQL.

SQL*Loader-919: error during upi fetch: *num*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information.

SQL*Loader-925: error while *str*

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information. The table or column referenced may not be accessible.

SQL*Loader-926: OCI error while executing *name* for table *name*

Cause: An OCI error has occurred.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information. The table or column referenced may not be accessible.

SQL*Loader-927: table *name* does not exist

Cause: SQL*Loader could not find the named table. The specified table may not exist. On some systems, this message will also appear if the necessary privileges have not been granted.

Action: Check that the table exists, its name is spelled properly, and that the necessary privileges on it have been granted.

SQL*Loader-929: error parsing insert statement for table *name*

Cause: The table's insert statement caused a parse error.

Action: Check all SQL strings that were used.

SQL*Loader-930: error parsing insert statement for column *name*

Cause: The named column's INSERT statement caused a parse error.

Action: Check the message below this one in the log file for more information. Check the SQL string used for this column.

SQL*Loader-931: OCI error while binding variable for column *name*

Cause: An OCI error has occurred.

Action: Check the errors below it for more information. The SQL string for this column may be in error.

SQL*Loader-932: could not truncate table *name*

Cause: Truncation of the table was attempted and failed.

Action: Check the following errors for more information. Truncation due to referential constraints should not occur.

SQL*Loader-933: specified file *name* not part of database

Cause: The specified filename to load the table is not a database file.

Action: Specify a valid datafile.

SQL*Loader-934: incorrect datafile *name* specified for table *tabnam*

Cause: A datafile name was given to load the table that is not part of the tablespace in which the table resides.

Action: Specify a valid datafile.

SQL*Loader-935: error verifying required option for parallel load

Cause: An error was encountered because a required option was not found or was invalid.

Action: Correct the problem as described in the accompanying Oracle message.

SQL*Loader-936: unable to lock table *name* partition *name* due to ORACLE error *num*

Cause: Loader could not lock the partition it needed.

Action: Have the holder of the lock relinquish it or retry the operation.

SQL*Loader-937: parallel load requested and *name* has enabled triggers or constraints

Cause: A request was made for a parallel direct load, but the object to be loaded has an enabled constraint (check, referential) and/or enabled triggers.

Action: Disable the offending enabled constraints and/or triggers and retry the parallel direct load.

SQL*Loader-938: partition load requested and *name* has enabled triggers or constraints

Cause: A request was made for a direct load of a single partition, but the object to be loaded has an enabled constraint (check, referential) and/or enabled triggers.

Action: Disable the offending enabled constraints and/or triggers and retry the parallel direct load.

SQL*Loader-939: OCI error while *name* for table *name* partition *name*

Cause: This is a header message.

Action: Check the following errors for more information. The table or partition referenced may not be accessible.

SQL*Loader-940: UPI error while setting NCHAR bind attributes for column *name* table *name*

Cause: An error occurred while setting the CHARSETFORM attribute of an NCHAR column.

Action: This is an internal error. Report to Oracle Worldwide Support.

SQL*Loader-941: error during describe of table *name*

Cause: An error occurred while executing a DESCRIBE of a SELECT list on the given table. Check the error immediately preceding this error.

Action: Check to make sure that the table name, and all column names specified in the SQL*Loader control file are correct.

SQL*Loader-942: partition *name* not part of table *name*

Cause: The specified partition is not part of the specified table

Action: Check to make sure that the partition specified is correct (that it is indeed a partition of the specified table).

SQL*Loader-943: incorrect datafile *name* specified for table *name* partition *name*

Cause: The specified datafile is not in the tablespace of the specified partition. This error is most likely due to the use of FILE= *keyword* on a partitioned table. When loading all partitions of a partitioned table, the partitions must be in the same tablespace. When loading a single partition, the tablespace of the partition being loaded must be the same as the tablespace in which the specified datafile file resides.

Action: Check to make sure that the datafile specified via the FILE= keyword is in the tablespace of the partition being loaded.

00950-00999: Direct Path Load - Header Messages

These messages are informational. They describe the kind of error that has occurred. Check the messages below them in the log file for more detailed information.

- SQL*Loader-950: error shipping data structures across 2-task**
- SQL*Loader-951: error calling once/load initialization**
- SQL*Loader-952: error calling once/datafile initialization**
- SQL*Loader-953: error shipping read buffer across 2-task**
- SQL*Loader-954: error shipping index to read buffer across 2-task**
- SQL*Loader-955: error calling col array build, block formatter**
- SQL*Loader-956: error calling once/datafile finishing**
- SQL*Loader-957: error shipping text string across 2-task**
- SQL*Loader-958: error popping data relocation address stack**
- SQL*Loader-959: error shipping buffer across 2-task**
- SQL*Loader-961: error calling once/load finishing**
- SQL*Loader-962: error setting user-side Ctrl-C handler**
- SQL*Loader-963: error clearing user-side Ctrl-C handler**
- SQL*Loader-965: error *num* disabling constraint *name* of table *name***
- SQL*Loader-966: error *num* disabling all triggers on table *name***
- SQL*Loader-969: error performing filename translation on kernel side**

SQL*Module Messages

This chapter lists messages you might see when using SQL*Module. For more information on SQL*Module, see the *SQL*Module User's Guide and Reference*. SQL*Module issues error messages like the following:

MOD-F-0037: End of SQL statement or PL/SQL block not found

The error code consists of a prefix, severity code, and sequence number. The prefix MOD shows that the error was issued by SQL*Module. There are four severity codes; the following list gives their meanings:

Code	Meaning
W	Warning — despite an error, a compilable output file was created.
S	Severe error — despite an error, an output file was created. However, it might not be compilable. (Note: the file is created only if <code>RPC_GENERATE=NO</code> .)
F	Fatal error — no output file was created because of an internal problem or because a resource (such as memory) was unavailable or ran out.
U	Unrecoverable error — no output file was created because an input requirement was not met.

In addition to the errors generated by SQL*Module, you might encounter errors at runtime. These errors have the prefixes SQL- and ORA-. SQL errors are generated by the routines in the SQLLIB library; ORA errors are generated by the server.

00000-00100: SQL*Module Messages

MOD-00009: unable to open input file *name*

Cause: SQL*Module is not able to open the input file that was specified with the INAME option. This error can result from any of the following:

- The file does not exist.
- The file exists, but in a directory not on the path specified.
- You do not have the permissions or access rights required to read the file.

Action: Check that the appropriate permission to read the file has been granted. Check that the name and directory hierarchy have been specified correctly. Rerun the compiler.

MOD-00010: unable to open listing file *name*

Cause: SQL*Module is not able to create the listing output file. This usually happens when write permissions do not exist on the current directory or on the directory specified for the LNAME option. It can also happen if the name or directory path is not legal or a directory on the path does not exist.

Action: Check the permissions on the specified path and file, or on the current directory if the LNAME option is not used.

MOD-00011: unable to open output file *name*

Cause: SQL*Module is not able to create an output file, such as the specification file or the output code file. This usually happens when write permissions on the current directory or on the directory specified for the ONAME or SNAME options do not exist. It can also happen if the name or directory path is not legal or a directory on the path does not exist.

Action: Check the permissions on the specified path and file, or on the current directory if the ONAME or SNAME options are not used.

MOD-00012: encountered the symbol *name* when expecting one of the following...

Cause: This is caused by a syntax error in the Module Language file. For example, if the SQL statement

```
SELECT ename INTO :name FORM emp WHERE ...
```

is in a module procedure, the following message appears:

MOD-S-00012, : Encountered the symbol FORM where expecting one of the following:

```
, :INDICATOR FROM
```

This message is *not* triggered by semantic errors. See MOD-0075.

Action: Correct the syntax error, then recompile.

MOD-00015: Oracle Error: *ora-nnnnn*

Cause: This message results from an internal error: an invalid value for the mode of a bind variable.

Action: Contact customer support.

MOD-00016: out of space - unable to allocate *num* bytes

Cause: SQL*Module could not allocate enough memory to run or to perform some required action.

Action: Try killing some non-essential processes, then rerunning SQL*Module. On some operating systems, there may be a quota for the amount of memory the processes can allocate. See the system administrator. If necessary, increase memory for the machine.

MOD-00017: unable to connect to Oracle with *conn_str:username/password*. Oracle error number *ora-nnnnn*

Cause: The database connection or the username or the password that was specified was not correct. This message can result from an incorrect command-line specification or an incorrect specification of the username and/or password in the module AUTHORIZATION clause.

Action: Look up the error number in the ORA message chapters of this manual for more specific information on the failure. Correct the identifiers, then rerun SQL*Module.

MOD-00027: no input file name specified

Cause: The STORE_PACKAGE=YES option was entered, but an input file using the INAME option was not specified.

Action: Use INAME on the command line.

MOD-00036: internal programming exception

Cause: An internal error occurred.

Action: Contact customer support.

MOD-00038: module name required when output language is Ada

Cause: A MODULE clause was not specified in the module source file, or a name for the module was not provided.

Action: Specify the module name in the module file.

MOD-00039: unable to open specifications file *name*

Cause: SQL*Module is not able to create the specifications (header) output file. This usually happens when write permissions on the current directory or on the directory specified for the SNAME option do not exist. It can also happen if the name or directory path is not legal, a directory on the path does not exist, or the disk or file system is full.

Action: Check the permissions on the specified path and file or on the current directory if the SNAME options are not used. Check that the disk or file system is not full.

MOD-00041: ANSI violation at line *num*, column *colnam*: *text*

Cause: FIPS=YES was specified, and part of the module code was not compliant with the ANSI SQL92 Entry Level standard.

Action: Specify FIPS=NO (the default) or correct the code.

MOD-00042: cursor *name* is multiply declared

Cause: The cursor named in the message was declared more than once in the module file.

Action: Check that each cursor names (not just in the module file, but in the entire application) is unique.

MOD-00043: procedure *name* is multiply declared

Cause: A procedure named X was declared more than once in the module file.

Action: Check that each procedure name (not just in the module file, but in the entire application) is unique.

MOD-00044: parameter *param* in procedure *name* is multiply declared

Cause: In the procedure named in the message, a parameter was declared with a name that duplicates another parameter's name.

Action: Check that each parameter name in a procedure is unique.

MOD-00046: cursor *name* has not been declared

Cause: In the module file, an OPEN, FETCH, or CLOSE was attempted on a cursor that had not yet been declared.

Action: Insert an appropriate cursor declaration in the module file. Remember that cursors must be declared in the file *before* they are acted upon.

MOD-00047: an open statement already exists for cursor *name*

Cause: More than one procedure in this module contains an OPEN command on the named cursor.

Action: Remove one of the OPEN commands, as there is no need for redundancy.

MOD-00048: cursor *name* was never opened

Cause: No OPEN command exists in the module for the cursor named in this message.

Action: Add an OPEN command or remove the cursor if it is not needed.

MOD-00049: unable to initialize PL/SQL

Cause: This message usually results when SQL*Module cannot connect to the database, using the username and password mentioned either in the module's AUTHORIZATION clause or on the command line with the USERID option.

Action: If connection is made using Net8, check that a listener process is running and that the service name specified in the AUTHORIZATION clause or on the command line is in the *tnsnames.ora* file. If the connect parameters are correct and this problem persists, contact customer support.

MOD-00050: formal parameter *param* is not used in procedure

Cause: A formal parameter was declared in a procedure, but never used.

Action: Remove the parameter declaration or use it in the procedure.

MOD-00054: name is not a valid cursor reference

Cause: An attempt was made to OPEN a cursor that had not been declared.

Action: Declare the cursor or remove the erroneous reference to it.

MOD-00059: INTO variable *var* was not listed as a formal parameter

Cause: The target of an INTO clause in a SELECT statement is not a parameter of the procedure.

Action: Declare the parameter using the correct datatype in the procedure's parameter list.

MOD-00060: PL/SQL error in compiling package specification

Cause: A semantic error occurred in the PL/SQL parse phase when running SQL*Module.

Action: Check that all database objects are valid. To get more information, rerun SQL*Module with OUTPUT=PACKAGE, and check the output PL/SQL code specification file (it has a .pks extension). See the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for more information.

MOD-00061: PL/SQL error in compiling package body

Cause: A semantic error occurred in the PL/SQL parse phase when running SQL*Module.

Action: Check that all database objects are valid. To get more information, rerun SQL*Module with OUTPUT=PACKAGE, and check the output PL/SQL code file (it has a .*pkb* extension). See the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for more information.

MOD-00062: host variable for indicator is not recognized

Cause: A host variable that was used as an indicator variable was not declared.

Action: Declare the host variable or, if possible, remove the indicator variable from the SQL statement.

MOD-00063: procedure *name*, parameter *param*: illegal interface type *type*

Cause: When attempting to generate an interface procedures (stubs) file, the WITH INTERFACE PROCEDURE clause in the referenced stored package or stored procedure contained a parameter having an illegal datatype.

Action: Correct the datatype. Datatypes in a WITH INTERFACE clause must be SQL datatypes, not PL/SQL datatypes.

MOD-00064: procedure *name*: extra parameter *param* in interface

Cause: An unused parameter was declared in the WITH INTERFACE clause of a stored package or a stored procedure.

Action: Correct the WITH INTERFACE clause in the package.

MOD-00065: interface definition missing for procedure *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to generate stubs for a package that does not contain a WITH INTERFACE clause for one or more procedures.

Action: Add the WITH INTERFACE clause to the package spec.

MOD-00066: unable to load package *name* from database

Cause: The package name that was specified using the PNAME option is not correct, or SQL*Module could not access the database schema required.

Action: Check that the specified package exists and has a valid status. Check the STATUS column of the USER_OBJECTS table for that schema to check that the package is valid.

MOD-00067: package name is required but not specified

Cause: The options and values `RPC_GENERATE=YES` and `STORE_PACKAGE=YES` were specified, but a package name using the `PNAME` option was not specified.

Action: Add the `PNAME` option.

MOD-00068: could not find or open system configuration file

Cause: This is a warning message. SQL*Module is not able to find the system configuration file or is not able to open the file. The location of the system configuration file is system specific. See your operating system-specific documentation for the location on your system.

Action: Check that the file exists and that read permission or the appropriate access rights are set for it. The file must exist to avoid this warning message; however, it can be empty.

MOD-00069: Oracle error N while attempting to store package

Cause: SQL*Module's attempt to store the package in the database failed.

Action: Look up the error number in this manual and correct the problem.

MOD-00070: procedure *name* interface is missing declaration for *indvar*

Cause: An indicator variable was specified in the `WITH INTERFACE` clause, but the associated main variable was not declared there.

Action: Modify the `WITH INTERFACE` clause. Either remove the indicator variable or declare a host variable for it.

MOD-00072: PNAME option is specified but not meaningful

Cause: The `PNAME` option was used when there was no need for it. The `PNAME` option is only required when you specify `RPC_GENERATE`, `STORE_PACKAGE`, or both.

Action: Correct the command line.

MOD-00073: INAME option is specified but not meaningful

Cause: The `INAME` option was used when it was not required. For example, `INAME` is not required when `RPC_GENERATE=YES` and the `PNAME` option are specified.

Action: Do not use the `INAME` option.

MOD-00074: ONAME option is specified but not meaningful

Cause: The `ONAME` option was used when it was not required. For example, the `ONAME` option is not required when `RPC_GENERATE=NO`, and

STORE_PACKAGE=YES, or the OUTPUT values list does not contain the CODE value.

Action: Do not use the ONAME option.

MOD-00075: error at line N. PLS-N: text

Cause: A semantic error occurred in the PL/SQL parse phase when running SQL*Module.

Action: Check that all database objects are valid. To get more information, rerun SQL*Module with OUTPUT=PACKAGE, and check the output PL/SQL code file (it has a .pkb extension). See the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for more information.

MOD-00076: ANSI violation at line N. PLS-N: text

Cause: FIPS=YES was specified and part of the module code is not compliant with the ANSI SQL92 Entry Level standard.

Action: Specify FIPS=NO (the default) or correct the code.

MOD-00077: mandatory parameter SQLCODE or SQLSTATE is missing

Cause: Include a status parameter — SQLCODE, SQLSTATE, or both — in every parameter definition.

Action: Include SQLCODE or SQLSTATE.

MOD-00078: must specify a user if generating stubs from stored package

Cause: Because no USERID was specified, SQL*Module cannot connect to the server to create stubs (an interface procedures file) from the stored package.

Action: Specify the service name (if not connecting to the default database), and the username and password. Do this either on the command line or in a configuration file.

MOD-00079: SQLCHECK must be SEMANTICS when RPC_GENERATE=yes

Cause: SQLCHECK=SYNTAX (or SQLCHECK=NONE) cannot be specified when creating a stubs file.

Action: Remove the SQLCHECK=SYNTAX or SQLCHECK=NONE specification from the command line or the configuration file.

MOD-00080: error extracting stored package source.

Cause: OUTPUT=PACKAGE was requested on the command line or in a configuration file, and a package of the name specified does not exist in the schema or is marked as INVALID.

Action: Check that the named package exists and is valid.

MOD-00081: failed assertion

Cause: Some part of the input to SQL*Module caused an error or warning condition. This message always follows a specific error or warning message.

Action: No action required for this message. Correct the previous errors.

MOD-00086: error: couldn't install username. Aborted...

Cause: The server rejected a username.

Action: If the username is valid, contact customer support.

MOD-00088: feature not implemented yet

Cause: SQL*Module encountered a SQL statement that it can compile, but that uses a feature not yet implemented.

Action: Contact Oracle Languages Product Management.

MOD-00093: SNAME option is specified but not meaningful

Cause: The SNAME option was used when it was not required. For example, no SNAME option is required if the values list of the OUTPUT option does not include the value SPECIFICATION.

Action: Do not use the SNAME option.

MOD-00094: extension in PNAME option is specified but not meaningful

Cause: A filename extension was included in the value of a PNAME option. Packages are database objects, not files.

Action: Remove the extension.

MOD-00095: datatype "X" is not valid for the host language

Cause: A datatype was used that is not supported for the host language. For example, NUMERIC is not a supported datatype for Ada and C.

Action: Refer to the *Programmer's Guide to the Oracle Precompilers* for a list of the datatypes supported in each host language.

MOD-00096: LNAME option is specified but not meaningful

Cause: The OUTPUT option list does not contain the value LIST.

Action: Add LIST to the list of values of the OUTPUT option.

MOD-00097: WITH INTERFACE must be specified for this host language

Cause: A PL/SQL package or function specification did not have a WITH INTERFACE clause. Currently, MODADA requires the WITH INTERFACE clause to be present in order to create calls to a PL/SQL function or package.

Action: Rewrite PL/SQL package or function specification to include a WITH INTERFACE clause. Alternatively, write a PL/SQL package or function specification which has a WITH INTERFACE clause and have it call the original PL/SQL package.

MOD-00098: WITH INTERFACE may only be defaulted when bind=late

Cause: A Command line option, “bind=early” was specified while creating calls to a PL/SQL package or function without a WITH INTERFACE clause.

Action: Change the command line option to “bind=late”, or include a WITH INTERFACE clause in the PL/SQL specification (see error 97 action).

MOD-00099: type *name* is invalid when storing a module (store=yes)

Cause: The module contained a type for which there is currently no equivalent PL/SQL type; it may not be stored in the database.

Action: Set the command line option to STORE=NO or move the procedures containing the offending type to another module and compile that module with STORE=NO.

Recovery Manager Messages

This chapter lists messages generated by the Recovery Manager. The likely cause(s) of the event(s) generating the message and recommended corrective action are also presented.

The messages listed in this chapter are displayed with the prefix RMAN.

00550-20501: RMAN Errors

RMAN-00550: parser package failed to load

Cause: `lpmloadpkg()` return an error indication.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-00551: initialization of parser package failed

Cause: The parser package initialization routine returned an error.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-00552: syntax error in command line arguments

Cause: The arguments supplied to RMAN could not be parsed, or no arguments were supplied at all.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-00553: internal recovery manager package failed to load

Cause: `lpmloadpkg()` return an error indication.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-00554: initialization of internal recovery manager package failed

Cause: The internal package initialization routine returned an error.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-00555: target database connect string must be specified

Cause: The TARGET parameter was not specified.

Action: Supply the necessary parameter.

RMAN-00556: could not open CMDFILE *name*

Cause: An error occurred when trying to open the file.

Action: Check that the filename was specified correctly and that the file exists and that the user running RMAN has read permission for the file.

RMAN-00557: could not open MSGLOG *name*

Cause: An error occurred when trying to open the file.

Action: Check that the filename was specified correctly and that the file exists and that the user running RMAN has write permission for the file.

RMAN-00558: error encountered while parsing input commands

Cause: The parser detected a syntax error.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-00562: username too long

Cause: The specified user name exceeds the maximum allowable username length.

Action: Correct the username.

RMAN-00563: password too long

Cause: The specified password exceeds the maximum allowable password length.

Action: Correct the password.

RMAN-00564: host data too long

Cause: The Net8 host connect string exceeds the max allowable length.

Action: Correct the host string.

RMAN-00565: unable to read input file

Cause: An error occurred while trying to read from STDIN or from the CMD-FILE.

Action: Ensure that the CMDFILE is readable. The CMDFILE must be a text file with 1 line per record.

RMAN-00566: could not open TRACE *name*

Cause: An error occurred when trying to open the file.

Action: Check that the filename was specified correctly and that the user running RMAN has write permission for the file.

RMAN-00567: Recovery Manager could not print some error messages

Cause: An error occurred while trying to print the error message stack.

Action: If the associated error message indicates a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle.

RMAN-00568: user interrupt received

Cause: Control C (^C) or ATTN was entered.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-00569: =====error message stack follows=====

Cause: This message precedes an error message stack.

Action: The errors are printed in last-in first-out order. To interpret them correctly, read from the bottom to the top.

RMAN-00570: **end-of-file**

Cause: The end of an inline commandfile was reached. This is an informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-00600: internal error, arguments *arg arg arg arg arg*

Cause: An internal error in recovery manager occurred.

Action: Contact ORACLE support.

RMAN-00601: fatal error in recovery manager

Cause: A fatal error has occurred.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-01006: error signalled during parse

Cause: An error was signalled during parsing.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-01007: at line *num* column *num* file: *name*

Cause: This is an informational message indicating the line and column where a syntax error was detected.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-01008: the bad identifier was: *name*

Cause: This is an informational message indicating the identifier token that caused a syntax error.

Action: No Action required.

RMAN-02000: wrong message file version

Cause: The RMANXX.MSB file is not the correct version.

Action: Check that the installation was done correctly. The RMAN binary (executable, load module, whatever it is called on your O/S) and the RMANXX.MSB file must be from the same version, release, and patch level.

RMAN-02001: unrecognized punctuation symbol *symbol*

Cause: An illegal punctuation character was encountered.

Action: Remove the illegal character.

RMAN-02002: unexpected end of input file reached

Cause: This is probably caused by failure to supply the closing quote for a quoted string.

Action: Correct the input.

RMAN-02003: unrecognized character: *char*

Cause: An input character that is neither an alpha, digit, or punctuation was encountered.

Action: Remove the character.

RMAN-02004: quoted string too big

Cause: A quoted string longer than 2000 bytes was encountered.

Action: This may be caused by a missing close quote. If so, add the missing quote, otherwise shorten the string.

RMAN-02005: token too big

Cause: A token longer than 1000 bytes was encountered.

Action: Tokens must be separated by whitespace or punctuation. Either add the missing whitespace or punctuation, or shorten the token.

RMAN-02006: script line too long

Cause: A line longer than 500 bytes was encountered.

Action: Break the line into shorter lines, then retry the operation.

RMAN-03000: recovery manager compiler component initialization failed

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03001: recovery manager command sequencer component initialization failed

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03002: failure during compilation of command

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03003: command not implemented yet: *name*

Cause: The command is not implemented in the current release.

Action: Avoid using the command.

RMAN-03004: fatal error during execution of command

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03005: %05.5d: *name*

Cause: This is an informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03006: non-retryable error occurred during execution of command: *name*

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03007: retryable error occurred during execution of command: *name*

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors. If the error can be fixed, the REPLY command can be used to retry the failed operation.

RMAN-03008: error while performing automatic resync of recovery catalog

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03010: fatal error during library cache pre-loading

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-03012: fatal error during compilation of command

Cause: A fatal error occurred during compilation of a command.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other errors explaining the cause of the failure.

RMAN-03013: command type: *name*

Cause: Informational message to accompany RMAN-03012.: Follow the instructions in the message.

RMAN-03014: implicit resync of recovery catalog failed

Cause: This message is accompanied by other errors explaining the cause of the failure.

Action: Follow the instructions in the messages which follow.

RMAN-03015: error occurred in stored script *name*

Cause: This is an information message only.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03017: recursion detected in stored script *name*

Cause: A stored script is calling itself or another script which calls itself.

Action: Remove the recursion.

RMAN-03018: async RPCs are working correctly

Cause: This is an informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03019: async RPCs are NOT working

Cause: The RPCTEST command has determined that RPCs are not executing asynchronously. Instead, they are blocking. This is caused by using a Net8 driver that does not support non-blocking UPI.

Action: Try using a different Net8 driver.

RMAN-03020: async RPC test will take 1 minute

Cause: This is an informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03021: executing script: *name*

Cause: This is an information message only.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03022: compiling command: *name*

Cause: This is an information message only.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03023: executing command: *name*

Cause: This is an information message only.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03024: performing implicit full resync of recovery catalog

Cause: This is an information message only.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03025: performing implicit partial resync of recovery catalog

Cause: This is an information message only.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03026: error recovery releasing channel resources

Cause: An error was caught, and RMAN is cleaning up the channels.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-03027: printing stored script: *name*

Cause: This is an informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-03099: job cancelled at user request

Cause: The user interrupted the current job.

Action: None.

RMAN-04000: memory allocation failure

Cause: A memory allocation request could not be satisfied.

Action: Increase the amount of memory available to RMAN.

RMAN-04001: heap initialization failure

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-04002: ocipi failed, ORA-*num*

Cause: OCI process level initialization failed.

Action: This error should not normally occur.

05000-05999: KRMR Errors

RMAN-05000: SET CLONENAME required for datafile *name*

Cause: Either:

- The controlfile mounted by the clone database does not have an entry for this datafile, therefore filename conversion is not possible.
- A COPY DATAFILE TO CLONENAME command was issued, but no clone name was set for this datafile.

Action: Use the SET CLONENAME command to specify a filename that the clone database can use as a restore destination.

RMAN-05000: SET CLONENAME required for datafile %s

Cause: The controlfile mounted by the clone database does not have an entry for this datafile, therefore filename conversion is not possible.

Action: Use the SET CLONENAME command to specify a filename that the clone database can use as a restore destination.

RMAN-05001: clone filename %s conflicts with a file used by the target database

Cause: RMAN is attempting to use the specified filename as a restore destination in the clone database, but this name is already in use by the target database.

Action: Use the SET CLONENAME command to specify a name for the datafile that does not conflict with a filename in use by the target db.

RMAN-05002: aborting point-in-time tablespace recovery

Cause: Previously encountered error(s) were issued which require corrective action.

Action: Resolve the error conditions, and then re-issue the RECOVER command.

RMAN-05003: point-in-time recovery is not allowed for tablespace *name*

Cause: The SYSTEM tablespace or a tablespace containing rollback segments is not allowed in point-in-time recovery.

Action: Remove the indicated tablespace from the recovery set and retry the operation.

06000-06999: KRMK Errors

RMAN-06000: could not open recovery manager library file: *name*

Cause: The RECOVER.BSQ file could not be opened.

Action: Check that the file was installed correctly and that the user running RMAN has authority to read the file.

RMAN-06001: error parsing job step library

Cause: A syntax error was encountered while parsing RECOVER.BSQ.

Action: Ensure that the correct version of the file is installed and that it has not been modified in any way.

RMAN-06002: command not allowed when not connected to a recovery catalog

Cause: A command that is allowed only when a recovery catalog connect string was supplied was attempted.

Action: Avoid using the command, or restart RMAN and supply a recovery catalog connect string via the RCVCAT parameter.

RMAN-06003: ORACLE error from target database: *name*

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-06004: ORACLE error from recovery catalog database: *name*

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-06005: connected to target database: *name*

Cause: Informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-06006: connected to target database: *name* (not mounted)

Cause: Informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-06007: target database not mounted and db_name not set in init.ora

Cause: The target database has not mounted the controlfile, and its INIT.ORA file does not specify the DB_NAME parameter.

Action: MOUNT the target database, or add the DB_NAME parameter to its INIT.ORA and restart the instance.

RMAN-06008: connected to recovery catalog database

Cause: Informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-06009: using target database controlfile instead of recovery catalog

Cause: Informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-06010: error while looking up datafile: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified datafile in the recovery catalog or target database controlfile.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure. Ensure that the filename is entered correctly. If the datafile was added recently, then a RESYNC CATALOG must be done to update the recovery catalog.

RMAN-06011: invalid level specified: *num*

Cause: An invalid incremental backup level was specified.

Action: Incremental backup level must be between 0 and 8.

RMAN-06012: channel: *num* not allocated

Cause: A RELEASE or SETLIMIT command was found for a channel identifier that was not yet allocated.

Action: Correct the channel identifier, or add an ALLOCATE CHANNEL command.

RMAN-06013: duplicate channel identifier found: *name*

Cause: A channel identifier was reused without first releasing the channel.

Action: Add a RELEASE CHANNEL command.

RMAN-06014: command not implemented yet: *name*

Cause: Not all commands are implemented for the beta release.

Action: Avoid using the command.

RMAN-06015: error while looking up datafilecopy name: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified datafilecopy name in the recovery catalog or target database controlfile.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure. Ensure that the filename is entered correctly. If the datafile copy was created when the recovery catalog was not available, then a RESYNC CATALOG must be done to update the recovery catalog.

RMAN-06016: duplicate backup operand specified: *name*

Cause: The specified operand appears more than once in the same backup specifier or backup command.

Action: Delete the duplicate operand.

RMAN-06017: initialization of parser failed

Cause: The parser package initialization routine returned an error.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-06018: duplicate operand specified in backup specification: *name*

Cause: A backup spec operand appears more than once in a backup specification.

Action: Delete the duplicate operand.

RMAN-06019: could not translate tablespace name *name*

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified tablespace name in the recovery catalog or target database controlfile.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure. Ensure that the tablespace is entered correctly. If the tablespace was added recently, then a RESYNC CATALOG must be done to update the recovery catalog.

RMAN-06020: connected to clone database

Cause: This is an informational message.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-06021: FROM DATAFILECOPY/BACKUPSET may not be specified with archivelogs

Cause: The FROM DATAFILECOPY/BACKUPSET option applies only to datafile and controlfile restores.

Action: Use this option only for datafile and controlfile restores.

RMAN-06022: FROM TAG option may not be specified with archivelogs

Cause: The FROM TAG option applies only to datafile and controlfile restores.

Action: Use this option only for datafile and controlfile restores.

RMAN-06023: no backup or copy of datafile *name* found to restore

Cause: A datafile, tablespace, or database restore could not proceed because no backup or copy of the indicated file was found. It may be the case that a backup or copy of this file exists but does not satisfy the criteria specified in the user's restore operands.

Action: None - this is an informational message. See message RMAN-06026 for further details.

RMAN-06024: no backup or copy of the controlfile found to restore

Cause: A controlfile restore could not proceed because no backup or copy of the controlfile was found. It may be the case that a backup or copy of this file exists but does not satisfy the criteria specified in the user's restore operands.

Action: None - this is an informational message. See message RMAN-06026 for further details.

RMAN-06025: no backup of log thread *name seq name scn name* found to restore

Cause: An archivelog restore could not proceed because no backup of the indicated archived log was found. It may be the case that a backup of this file exists but does not satisfy the criteria specified in the user's restore operands.

Action: None - this is an informational message. See message RMAN-06026 for further details.

RMAN-06026: some targets not found - aborting restore

Cause: Some of the files specified for restore could not be found. Message RMAN-06023, RMAN-06024, or RMAN-06025 is also issued to indicate which files could not be found. Some common reasons why a file can not be restored are that there is no backup or copy of the file that is known to recovery manager, or there are no backups or copies that fall within the criteria specified on the RESTORE command, or some datafile copies have been made but not cataloged.

Action: The Recovery Manager LIST command can be used to display the backups and copies that Recovery Manager knows about. Select the files to be restored from that list.

RMAN-06027: no archivelogs found that match specification

Cause: An archivelog record specifier did not match any archivelogs in the recovery catalog.

Action: Resubmit the command with a different archivelog record specifier. The Recovery Manager LIST command can be used to display all archivelogs that Recovery Manager knows about.

RMAN-06028: duplicate operand specified in restore specification: *name*

Cause: The CHANNEL, TAG, FROM, VALIDATE, or PARMS option was specified more than once in the restore command or in one of the restore specifications.

Action: Correct and resubmit the command.

RMAN-06029: the controlfile may be included only in a datafile backup set

Cause: The INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE option was specified for an archivelog backup set.

Action: Use this option only for datafile backup sets.

RMAN-06030: the DELETE INPUT option may not be used with a datafile backup set

Cause: The DELETE INPUT option was specified for a backup that contains the current controlfile or datafiles.

Action: Remove the option and resubmit the command.

RMAN-06031: could not translate database keyword

Cause: An error was received when calling DBMS_RCVMAN.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-06032: at least 1 channel of TYPE DISK must be allocated to execute a COPY command

Cause: No channel of TYPE DISK was allocated.

Action: Allocate a channel of TYPE DISK and re-issue the command.

RMAN-06033: channel *name* not allocated

Cause: A COPY, BACKUP, or RESTORE command requests a specific channel, but the requested channel has not been allocated.

Action: ALLOCATE the channel, or correct the channel identifier.

RMAN-06034: at least 1 channel must be allocated to execute this command

Cause: No channels are allocated.

Action: ALLOCATE a channel.

RMAN-06035: wrong version of recover.bsq, expecting *num*, found *num*

Cause: The RECOVER.BSQ file is incompatible with the RMAN executable.

Action: Install the correct version of RECOVER.BSQ.

RMAN-06036: datafile *name* is already restored to file *name*

Cause: A SET NEWNAME command was issued to restore a datafile to a location other than the original datafile, and Recovery Manager determined that the best candidate for restoring the file is the datafile copy with the same name, therefore the file is already restored and no action need be taken.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06037: incremental backups feature not implemented

Cause: An incremental backup of a datafile copy was requested.

Action: Change the incremental level to 0, or request a full backup.

RMAN-06038: recovery catalog package detected an error

Cause: A call to DBMS_RCVMAN returned an error.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-06039: no set NEWNAME command has been issued for datafile *name*

Cause: A SWITCH command was specified for a datafile, but no destination was specified and no SET NEWNAME command has been previously issued for that file. An explicit file to switch to must be specified if no SET NEWNAME command has been issued.

Action: Correct and resubmit the SWITCH command.

RMAN-06040: controlfile is already restored to file *name*

Cause: The best candidate controlfile for restoration is the one that is named in the RESTORE (controlfile) command, hence no action need be taken.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06041: cannot switch file *name* to copy of file *name*

Cause: An attempt was made to switch a datafile to a copy of a different datafile.

Action: Correct and resubmit the SWITCH command.

RMAN-06042: TAG option not supported for archivelog backup sets

Cause: The tag option was supplied but does not apply to this type of backup.

Action: Remove the TAG operand and re-enter the command.

RMAN-06043: TAG option not supported for archivelog or current controlfile copies

Cause: The TAG option was supplied but does not apply to this type of copy.

Action: Remove the TAG operand and re-enter the command.

RMAN-06044: duplicate operand specified in copy specification: *name*

Cause: The specified operand appears more than once in the same copy specification.

Action: Remove the redundant operand.

RMAN-06045: LEVEL option not supported for archivelog or current controlfile copies

Cause: The LEVEL option was supplied but does not apply to this type of copy.

Action: Remove the LEVEL operand and re-enter the command.

RMAN-06046: archivelog name: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while translating an archivelog name to its recovery catalog recid/timestamp. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-06047: duplicate datafile *name* specified for restoration from copy

Cause: The indicated datafile was specified more than once in the same restore command.

Action: Correct and resubmit the RESTORE command.

RMAN-06048: duplicate controlfile specified for restoration from copy

Cause: The controlfile was specified more than once in the same RESTORE command.

Action: Correct and resubmit the RESTORE command.

RMAN-06049: backup (backup set...) not implemented yet

Cause: A backup of a backup set was requested.

Action: Feature not implemented yet, so do not use it.

RMAN-06050: archivelog thread *name* sequence *name* is already on disk as file *name*

Cause: An archivelog which was requested to be restored (either explicitly or using a range specification) does not need to be restored because it already exists on disk.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06051: DELETE INPUT option not implemented yet

Cause: This option was specified in a backup specification.

Action: Remove the DELETE INPUT option.

RMAN-06052: no parent backup or copy of datafile *name* found

Cause: An incremental backup at level 1 or higher could not find any parent backup or copy of the indicated datafile. A level 0 backup of the datafile will be taken automatically.

Action: This is an informational message only.

RMAN-06053: unable to perform media recovery because of missing log

Cause: This message is accompanied with another message identifying the missing log. The log would be needed to perform the media recovery, but the log is not on disk and no backup set containing the log is available.

Action: Determine if a backup set containing the log can be made available. If so, then use the CHANGE command to make the backup set available and retry the command. If not, then a point in time recovery up to the missing log is the only alternative.

RMAN-06054: media recovery requesting unknown log: thread *name* scn *name*

Cause: Media recovery is requesting a log whose existence is not recorded in the recovery catalog or controlfile.

Action: If a copy of the log is available, then add it to the recovery catalog and/or controlfile via a CATALOG command and then retry the RECOVER command. If not, then a point in time recovery up to the missing log is the only alternative.

RMAN-06055: could not find log sequence *name* thread *name*

Cause: A log which was on disk at the start of media recovery or which should have been restored from a backup set could not be found.

Action: Check the Recovery Manager message log to see if the log was restored by a previous job step. If so, then check the V\$ARCHIVED_LOG view to see if the log is listed in the controlfile. If so, then validate that the log exists on disk and is readable. If the log was not restored, or was restored but no record of the log exists in V\$ARCHIVED_LOG, then contact Oracle support.

RMAN-06056: could not access datafile *name*

Cause: A backup could not proceed because the datafile header could not be read or the header was not valid.

Action: Make the datafile accessible or skip it.

RMAN-06066: the target database must be mounted when issuing a RECOVER command

Cause: A RECOVER command was issued, but the target database controlfile is not mounted.

Action: Mount the target database controlfile by issuing ALTER DATABASE MOUNT via Enterprise Manager or Server Manager.

RMAN-06067: RECOVER DATABASE required with a backup or created controlfile

Cause: The controlfile has been restored from a backup or was created via ALTER DATABASE CREATE CONTROLFILE.

Action: Use the RECOVER DATABASE command to perform the recovery.

RMAN-06068: recovery aborted because of missing datafiles

Cause: This error should be accompanied by one or more instances of message RMAN-06094.: Refer to message RMAN-06094.: RMAN-06069: controlfile is missing the filename for datafile *name*

Cause: Media recovery of a backup controlfile added this datafile to the controlfile, but it does not set the filename because that is unsafe.

Action: If the datafile is on disk, then issue ALTER DATABASE RENAME to correct the controlfile. Otherwise, RESTORE the datafile, and then use SWITCH to make it known to the controlfile. If the tablespace containing this datafile will be dropped, then reissue the RECOVER command with a SKIP clause to skip recovery of this tablespace.

RMAN-06071: could not open datafile *name*

Cause: An error was encountered when trying to open the specified datafile.

Action: Ensure that the datafile exists and is accessible.

RMAN-06072: I/O error occurred when reading file header for datafile *name*

Cause: An I/O error occurred.

Action: RESTORE the datafile to a new location, then do a SWITCH, and then retry the RECOVER command.

RMAN-06073: file header is corrupt for datafile *name*

Cause: ORACLE detected a corruption in the file header. A media failure has probably occurred.

Action: RESTORE the datafile to a new location, then do a SWITCH, and then retry the RECOVER command.

RMAN-06074: file *name* is not an ORACLE datafile

Cause: The file header indicates that this file is not a datafile. The file may have been overlaid or corrupted.

Action: RESTORE the datafile to a new location, then do a SWITCH, and then retry the RECOVER command.

RMAN-06075: datafile *name* does not belong to this database

Cause: The file header indicates that this file belongs to some other ORACLE database.

Action: RESTORE the datafile to a new location, then do a SWITCH, and then retry the RECOVER command.

RMAN-06076: datafile *name* contains wrong datafile

Cause: The datafile header indicates the file contains a different datafile number.

Action: RESTORE the datafile, and then retry the RECOVER command.

RMAN-06077: datafile *name* is a different version than contained in the controlfile

Cause: The controlfile entry for this datafile specifies a different version of this datafile. Different versions of a datafile can exist when a tablespace is dropped, and a new tablespace is created which reuses the same datafile numbers.

Action: If the datafile is correct, fix the controlfile by using the SWITCH command. Otherwise, RESTORE the correct version of this datafile and retry the RECOVER command.

RMAN-06078: the controlfile is older than datafile *name*

Cause: The controlfile appears to be older than the specified datafile, but it is not marked as a backup controlfile. This indicates that the controlfile has been replaced with an older version. This error does not occur when a backup controlfile which was created via Recovery Manager or the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE command is restored because such controlfiles are marked as backups.

Action: RESTORE a controlfile and perform RECOVER DATABASE.

RMAN-06079: database must be mounted to perform recovery

Cause: A RECOVER command was issued, but the target database is not mounted.

Action: Issue ALTER DATABASE MOUNT.

RMAN-06081: error reading datafile header for datafile *name*, code *num*

Cause: X\$KCVFH returned the specified code in the HXERR column when it was queried for the specified datafile.

Action: Ensure the datafile exists and is readable. Using a more recent release of Recovery Manager may return a more meaningful error message. If you do not have a more recent version of Recovery Manager, contact Oracle support.

RMAN-06082: datafilecopy tag *name* is ambiguous

Cause: The specified tag refers to multiple datafile copies belonging to different datafiles.

Action: Specify the datafilecopy by filename rather than by tag.

RMAN-06083: error when loading stored script *name*

Cause: The recovery catalog database returned an error. This error explains the cause of the problem.

Action: Correct the problem and retry.

RMAN-06084: the target database may not be mounted when issuing REPLICATE

Cause: A REPLICATE command was issued, but the target database is already mounted.

Action: Dismount the target database controlfile by issuing ALTER DATABASE CLOSE and ALTER DATABASE DISMOUNT via Enterprise Manager or Server Manager.

RMAN-06085: must use SET NEWNAME command to restore datafile *name*

Cause: A RESTORE command for the specified datafile could not find a destination name for the specified datafile.

Action: Add a SET NEWNAME command prior to the RESTORE command to specify the restore destination for this file.

RMAN-06086: offline files may only be skipped in a datafile backup set

Cause: The SKIP OFFLINE option was specified for an archivelog backup set.

Action: Use this option only for datafile backup sets.

RMAN-06087: read-only files may only be skipped in a datafile backup set

Cause: The SKIP READONLY option was specified for an archivelog backup set.

Action: Use this option only for datafile backup sets.

RMAN-06088: datafile copy *name* not found or out of sync with catalog

Cause: The indicated file is not found, or is found but is not the same file that the recovery catalog thinks it is. It is likely that some operation outside of Recovery Manager has altered the file, or that Recovery Manager has not resynced with the target database.

Action: Re-catalog the file and retry the operation.

RMAN-06089: archived log *name* not found or out of sync with catalog

Cause: The indicated file is not found, or is found but is not the same file that the recovery catalog thinks it is. It is likely that some operation outside of Recovery Manager has altered the file, or that Recovery Manager has not resynced with the target database.

Action: Re-catalog the file and retry the operation.

RMAN-06090: error while looking up controlfile copy: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified controlfile copy in the recovery catalog or target database controlfile.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure. Ensure that the filename is entered correctly. If the controlfile copy was created when the recovery catalog was not available, then a RESYNC CATALOG must be done to update the recovery catalog.

RMAN-06091: no channel allocated for delete backup piece

Cause: No channel was allocated before executing the CHANGE BACKUP-PIECE DELETE command.

Action: Use ALLOCATE CHANNEL FOR DELETE before deleting backup pieces.

RMAN-06092: error while looking up backup piece

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified backup piece in the recovery catalog or target database controlfile.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure. Ensure that the name or key is entered correctly. If the backup piece was created when the recovery catalog was not available, then a RESYNC CATALOG must be done to update the recovery catalog.

RMAN-06093: recovery catalog contains obsolete version of datafile *name*

Cause: The specified datafile number was dropped and then reused. The controlfile mounted by the target database contains the newer version of the datafile, but the recovery catalog contains information about only the older version.

Action: Issue a RESYNC command to update the recovery catalog, then reissue the failing command. If the error persists, contact Oracle support.

RMAN-06094: datafile *name* must be restored

Cause: A RECOVER command was issued, and the recovery catalog indicates the specified datafile should be part of the recovery, but this datafile is not listed in the controlfile, and cannot be found on disk.

Action: Issue a RESTORE command for this datafile, using the same UNTIL clause specified to the RECOVER command (if any), then reissue the RECOVER.

RMAN-06095: a backup controlfile must be restored to recover datafile *name*

Cause: The controlfile currently mounted by the target database contains a newer incarnation of a datafile number than the recovery catalog indicates is appropriate for the point-in-time being recovered to.

Action: Restore the controlfile, using the same UNTIL clause specified on the failing RECOVER command, then reissue the command. If no controlfile can be restored, then you should issue a CREATE CONTROLFILE command.

RMAN-06096: SWITCH for NEWNAME of datafile *name* to take effect

Cause: A SET NEWNAME was issued for this datafile, but no SWITCH command was issued before the RECOVER command.

Action: Issue a SWITCH command to make the NEWNAME take effect before doing RECOVER.

RMAN-06097: text of failing SQL statement: *name*

Cause: This is an informational message to accompany message RMAN-06003 or RMAN-06004.: No action required.

RMAN-06098: the target database must be mounted when issuing a BACKUP command

Cause: A BACKUP command was issued, but the target database controlfile is not mounted.

Action: Mount the target database controlfile by issuing ALTER DATABASE MOUNT via Enterprise Manager or Server Manager.

RMAN-06100: no channel to restore a backup or copy of datafile *name*

Cause: A datafile, tablespace, or database restore could not proceed because the backup of the indicated file exists on a device type that was not allocated for restore.

Action: None - this is an informational message. See message RMAN-06026 for further details.: RMAN-06101: no channel to restore a backup or copy of the controlfile

Cause: A controlfile restore could not proceed because the backup of the indicated file exists on a device type that was not allocated for restore.

Action: None - this is an informational message. See message RMAN-06026 for further details.: RMAN-06102: no channel to restore a backup or copy of log thread *name seq num scn num*

Cause: An archivelog restore could not proceed because the backup of the indicated file exists on a device type that was not allocated for restore.

Action: None - this is an informational message. See message RMAN-06026 for further details.: RMAN-06103: duplicate qualifier found in REPORT command: *name*

Cause: The indicated qualifier appears more than once in a REPORT qualifier list.

Action: Delete the duplicate qualifier and retry the operation.

RMAN-06104: only one of LIKE or ALL may be specified with LIST command

Cause: Only one name specifier (like or all) may be specified in the LIST command qualifier list.

Action: Correct and resubmit the command.

RMAN-06105: duplicate qualifier found in LIST command: *name*

Cause: The indicated qualifier appears more than once in a LIST qualifier list.

Action: Delete the duplicate qualifier and retry the operation.

RMAN-06106: this command requires that target database be mounted

Cause: A command was issued that requires the target database to be mounted, but the target database is not mounted.

Action: Mount the target database controlfile by issuing ALTER DATABASE MOUNT via Enterprise Manager or Server Manager.

RMAN-06107: warning - controlfile is not current for REPORT NEED BACKUP DAYS

Cause: The REPORT NEED BACKUP DAYS command may report some files as requiring backups when they really do not, because the most current online status of the file is not known unless a current controlfile is mounted.

Action: No action required, however, a current controlfile should be mounted, if possible, to get the most accurate REPORT output.

RMAN-06124: error while looking up datafilecopy key: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified datafilecopy key in the recovery catalog.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure.

RMAN-06125: error while looking up archivelog key: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified archivelog key in the recovery catalog.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure.

RMAN-06126: skipping offline file *name*

Cause: The indicated file will not be included in the backup set because it is offline and the SKIP OFFLINE option was specified.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-06127: skipping read only file *name*

Cause: The indicated file will not be included in the backup set because it is read only and the SKIP READONLY option was specified.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-06128: skipping inaccessible file *name*

Cause: The indicated file will not be included in the backup set because it could not be read, and the SKIP INACCESSIBLE option was specified.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-06129: invalid reserved channel ID: *num*

Cause: The specified channel id is invalid. DELETE and DEFAULT are reserved channel names and may not be specified by users.

Action: Specify a different channel ID.

RMAN-06130: snapshot controlfile name set to: *name*

Cause: The snapshot controlfile name was not set, so RMAN set it to the default value.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-06131: skip offline/readonly only allowed with current controlfile

Cause: The SKIP OFFLINE and SKIP READONLY options are only permitted when the target database controlfile is current. When the target controlfile is not current, it is not possible to obtain a datafile's offline/readonly status.

Action: Remove the skip option or mount a current controlfile on the target database.

RMAN-06132: cannot backup datafile *name* because it is not in the controlfile

Cause: A backup command was issued that includes the specified datafile, but the datafile is not listed in the controlfile. The controlfile is not current (it is a backup or a created controlfile).

Action: Recover the controlfile to make it current, then retry the backup command.

RMAN-06133: recovery catalog may have obsolete data for datafile *name*

Cause: A RESTORE UNTIL was issued, and the recovery catalog choose an older incarnation of the datafile than is listed in the controlfile.

Action: If the recovery catalog has correct data for the datafile, then restore a backup controlfile using the same UNTIL clause, then retry the datafile

restore. Otherwise, restore a backup of the incarnation of the datafile listed in the controlfile.

RMAN-06134: host command complete

Cause: An operating system command has completed.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06135: error executing host command: *name*

Cause: A host command returned a non-zero return code.

Action: Correct the offending command.

RMAN-06136: ORACLE error from clone database: *name*

Cause: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-06137: must have recovery catalog for REPORT SCHEMA AT TIME

Cause: A 'REPORT SCHEMA at_clause' command was issued, but there is no recovery catalog database.

Action: If you are not using a recovery catalog, then you may only issue the 'REPORT SCHEMA' command with no at_clause.

RMAN-06138: controlfile not mounted - must specify AT clause with REPORT command

Cause: A 'REPORT SCHEMA' with no at_clause was issued, and there is no recovery catalog, and there is also no controlfile mounted at the target database, so there is no place to get the information about the current list of files comprising the database.

Action: Use a recovery catalog or mount a controlfile at the target database.

RMAN-06139: warning - controlfile is not current for REPORT SCHEMA

Cause: A 'REPORT SCHEMA' with no at_clause was issued, and there is no recovery catalog, and the controlfile mounted by the target instance is not current, so the information about the current list of datafiles may not be current.

Action: Use a recovery catalog or mount a current controlfile.

RMAN-06140: cannot specify TAG option with LIST INCARNATION

Cause: The TAG option was specified with LIST INCARNATION. This is not permitted because there is no TAG associated with a database incarnation.

Action: Remove the TAG option and re-run the LIST command.

RMAN-06141: cannot specify TAG option with ARCHIVELOG list

Cause: The TAG option was specified with an ARCHIVELOG list. This is not permitted because there is no TAG associated with archivelog copies or backup sets.

Action: Remove the TAG option and re-run the LIST command.

RMAN-06142: DEVICE TYPE may only be specified with LIST BACKUPSET

Cause: The DEVICE TYPE option was specified with a list COPY or INCARNATION command. This is not permitted because only backup sets may reside on different types of devices.

Action: Remove the DEVICE TYPE option and re-run the LIST command.

RMAN-06143: ALL or LIKE may only be specified with LIST COPY

Cause: The ALL or LIKE option was specified with a list BACKUPSET or INCARNATION command. This is not permitted because only copies of datafiles or archivelogs have filenames that may be tested with a LIKE operand.

Action: Remove the LIKE or ALL option and re-run the LIST command.

RMAN-06144: FROM or UNTIL may not be specified with LIST INCARNATION

Cause: The FROM or UNTIL option was specified with LIST INCARNATION. This is not permitted because there is no time associated with a database incarnation.

Action: Remove the FROM or UNTIL option and re-run the LIST command.

RMAN-06145: controlfile is not current - obsolete file list may be incomplete

Cause: A CHANGE or REPORT command needs to compute the list of backups that are redundant and may be deleted. If the mounted controlfile is not current, it may not be possible to determine if a satisfactory backup exists for files which have been offline since the last OPEN RESETLOGS.

Action: No action need be taken - this is an informational message only. To ensure a complete report of obsolete backups, mount a current controlfile.

RMAN-06146: changes found for file %d beyond offline SCN

Cause: A CHANGE or REPORT command needs to compute the list of backups that are redundant and may be deleted. A backup was found for a file which is shown as offline in the target database controlfile, but the backup con-

tains changes beyond the SCN when the file went offline. This is most likely because the target database controlfile is not really current, but is a restored copy of an older controlfile.

Action: Mount a current controlfile or a backup controlfile.

RMAN-06147: no obsolete backups found

Cause: A CHANGE or REPORT command could find no files that meet the specified criteria for obsolescence.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06148: redundancy count must be greater than zero

Cause: The REDUNDANCY operand specified for a CHANGE or REPORT OBSOLETE command was zero.

Action: Specify a REDUNDANCY operand of 1 or greater.

RMAN-06149: must have recovery catalog for SET CLONENAME

Cause: A 'SET CLONENAME' command was issued, but there is no recovery catalog database.

Action: If a recovery catalog exists, then specify the RCVCAT option when starting Recovery Manager, otherwise the 'SET CLONENAME' command may not be used.

RMAN-06150: clone name for datafile *name* set to:*name*

Cause: This message is issued in response to a SET CLONENAME command.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06151: datafile *name* creation scn *name*

Cause: This is an informational message. It should be accompanied by other messages.

Action: none

RMAN-06152: CHANGE VALIDATE not supported for backup pieces or backup sets.

Cause: The CHANGE VALIDATE command may not be performed on a backup piece.

Action: The CHANGE VALIDATE command may only be performed on datafile copies and archived logs. To verify the contents of a backup set, use the VALIDATE BACKUPSET command, which must be use inside of an RMAN RUN command.

RMAN-06153: validation failed for datafile copy

Cause: The CHANGE DATAFILE COPY VALIDATE command found that the datafile copy could not be found or no longer contains the same data, so its record was deleted from the recovery catalog.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06154: validation succeeded for datafile copy

Cause: The CHANGE DATAFILE COPY VALIDATE command found that the datafile copy still matches its data in the recovery catalog.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06155: validation failed for controlfile copy

Cause: The CHANGE CONTROLFILECOPY VALIDATE command found that the controlfile copy could not be found or no longer contains the same data, so its record was deleted from the recovery catalog.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06156: validation succeeded for controlfile copy

Cause: The CHANGE CONTROLFILECOPY VALIDATE command found that the controlfile copy still matches its data in the recovery catalog.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06157: validation failed for archived log

Cause: The CHANGE ARCHIVELOG VALIDATE command found that the archived log could not be found or no longer contains the same data, so its record was deleted from the recovery catalog.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06158: validation succeeded for archived log

Cause: The CHANGE ARCHIVED LOG VALIDATE command found that the archived log still matches its data in the recovery catalog.

Action: None - this is an informational message.

RMAN-06159: error while looking up backup set

Cause: An error occurred while looking up the specified backup set in the recovery catalog or target database controlfile.

Action: This error is accompanied by other errors describing the reason for the failure. Ensure that the key is entered correctly. If the backup set was cre-

ated when the recovery catalog was not available, then a RESYNC CATALOG must be done to update the recovery catalog.

RMAN-06160: no backup pieces found for backup set key: *name*

Cause: No backup pieces for the requested backup set were found in the recovery catalog, or the target database controlfile.

Action: Specify an existing backup set.

RMAN-06161: error when inspecting clone filename: *name*

Cause: This error is accompanied by other errors explaining the cause.

Action: Correct the clonename if it is wrong via the SET CLONENAME command.

RMAN-06162: sql statement: *name*

Cause: This is the SQL statement about to be executed for a SQL command.

Action: None, informational message only.

RMAN-06163: some datafiles cannot be recovered, aborting the RECOVER command

Cause: This message should be followed by one or more RMAN-06162 or RMAN-06164 messages.: Use the additional messages to pinpoint the error.

RMAN-06164: no channel of required type allocated to recover datafile *name*

Cause: A RECOVER command could not proceed because incremental backup sets or archive log backup sets exist on a device type that has not been allocated.

Action: Use the LIST command to determine which device type is needed, then allocate a channel of that type.

RMAN-06173: no SET NEWNAME command has been issued for datafile *name* when restore clone

Cause: Clone type was specified for the controlfile, but no SET NEWNAME command has been previously issued for a datafile.

Action: Issue SET NEWNAME command for every datafile in the recovery set.

RMAN-06174: not connected to clone database

Cause: A clone command was issued but no connection to the clone database has been established.

Action: Issue a CONNECT CLONE command to connect to the clone database.

RMAN-06175: deleted script: *name*

Cause: A DELETE SCRIPT command was executed.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-07000: execution layer initialization failed

Cause: The initialization failed.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-07001: could not open channel *num*

Cause: An ALLOCATE CHANNEL command could not be processed.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-07004: unhandled exception during command execution on channel *name*

Cause: An error occurred during command execution.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-07005: error during channel cleanup

Cause: An error occurred while releasing resources associated with the specified channel.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-07006: unhandled exception during cleanup on channel *name*

Cause: An exception handling error occurred on the specified channel.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-07007: cannot allocate more than *num* channels

Cause: The maximum number of RMAN channels has been exceeded. Note that one channel is reserved for RMAN.

Action: Allocate fewer channels. Contact Oracle if you have a need for more channels in a single job.

RMAN-08000: channel *num*: copied datafile number *num*

Cause: A datafile copy operation completed successfully.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-08001: restore not complete

Cause: All of the backup pieces have been successfully applied, but X\$DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE indicates that the restore conversation is not complete. This usually means that the backup set contained corrupt data.

Action: Restore the files from a different backup set, if possible. The Recovery Manager CHANGE BACKUPPIECE UNAVAILABLE can be used to prevent Recovery Manager from attempting to restore from the corrupt backup piece(s).

RMAN-08032: channel *num*: recid *num* stamp *name* does not match recovery catalog

Cause: The record that identifies the source file for a copy or backup database does not contain the same data as is stored in the recovery catalog.

Action: Perform a full resync and retry the operation. If the problem persists, then contact Oracle.

RMAN-08036: channel *num*: could not create controlfile record for *name name*

Cause: The record identifying the named file was no longer present in the target database controlfile, and repeated attempts to inspect the file were unsuccessful in creating the record. This could be because the circular-reuse section of the controlfile which holds information about the specified type of file is too small and there is other database activity which is causing the record to be overwritten before it can be used.

Action: Try increasing either the size of the controlfile circular-reuse section for this file type (datafile copy or archived log, as indicated in the error message, or the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter. If neither of those remedies works then contact Oracle.

RMAN-08037: channel *name*: unexpected validation return code *num*

Cause: This is an internal error that should never be issued.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-08056: channel *num*: skipping datafile *num* because it has not changed

Cause: The specified datafile has not had its checkpoint advanced since the previous backup, therefore it does not need a new incremental backup.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-08057: channel *num*: backup cancelled because all files were skipped

Cause: All datafiles for this incremental backup set were skipped, therefore no backup set is created.

Action: No action required. This is an informational message only.

RMAN-10000: error parsing target database connect string *name*

Cause: An invalid target connect string was supplied.

Action: Specify a valid connect string and re-run the job.

RMAN-10001: error parsing recovery catalog connect string *name*

Cause: An invalid recovery catalog connect string was supplied.

Action: Specify a valid connect string and re-run the job.

RMAN-10002: ORACLE error: *num*

Cause: The specified Oracle error was received.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error. Check the accompanying errors.

RMAN-10003: unable to connect to target database using connect string *name*

Cause: Recovery manager was unable to connect to the target database.

Action: This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error. Ensure that the target database is started, and that the connect string is valid.

RMAN-10004: unable to connect to recovery catalog using connect string: *name*

Cause: Recovery manager was unable to connect to the recovery catalog.

Action: Ensure that the recovery catalog is started, and that the connect string is valid. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

RMAN-10005: error opening cursor

Cause: An error was received while trying to open a cursor. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If the associated Oracle error message indicates a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10006: error running sql statement: *name*

Cause: An error message was received while running the SQL statement shown.

Action: If the associated Oracle error message indicates a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle.

RMAN-10007: error closing cursor

Cause: An error was received while trying to close a cursor. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If the associated Oracle error message indicates a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle.

RMAN-10008: could not create channel context

Cause: An error was received while trying create a channel context. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If the associated Oracle error message indicates a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle.

RMAN-10009: error logging off of Oracle

Cause: An error was received while disconnecting from Oracle. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: No action required. This message is informational only.

RMAN-10010: error while checking for RPC completion

Cause: Recovery Manager's channel context had an error while checking to see if a remote procedure call had completed. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If other error messages indicate a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle.

RMAN-10011: synchronization error while polling for rpc *name*, action=*name*

Cause: Recovery Manager could not synchronize properly with a remote procedure call.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10012: KGU error: *name*

Cause: An error occurred while initializing the KGU subsystem.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10013: error initializing PL/SQL

Cause: An error occurred while initializing the PL/SQL subsystem.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10014: PL/SQL error *name* on line *num* column *num*: *name*

Cause: This is a PL/SQL error.

Action: The text of this message will be issued by the PL/SQL subsystem. See the PL/SQL error message manual.

RMAN-10015: error compiling PL/SQL program

Cause: An error occurred while compiling a PL/SQL program.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10016: error creating PL/SQL runtime context

Cause: An error occurred while creating a PL/SQL runtime context.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10017: error initializing channel context

Cause: An error was received while trying initialize a channel context. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If other error messages indicate a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10018: error cleaning up channel context

Cause: An error was received during inter-step cleanup of a channel context.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10020: error initializing Recovery Manager execution layer

Cause: An error was received while initializing the Recovery Manager execution layer in preparation for running a job. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If other error messages indicate a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10022: error in system-dependent sleep routine

Cause: An error was received while waiting for a remote RPC to complete. The error occurred in the system-dependent sleep routine.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10023: RPC attempted to unrecognized package

Cause: The Recovery Manager internal RPC router received a package name that it could not understand.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10024: error setting up for RPC polling

Cause: The Recovery Manager could not create the RPC polling context which is required to test for RPC completion. This message should be accompanied by other error message(s) indicating the cause of the error.

Action: If other error messages indicate a condition that can be corrected, do so, otherwise Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10025: connection is already registered for events

Cause: The Recovery Manager could not enable the target database connection to test for RPC completion.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10026: network error *name-num* occurred registering connection

Cause: An network error occurred while attempting to register the target database connection to test for RPC completion.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. The message numbers are issued by the Net8 layer. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10027: could not locate network layer context

Cause: Recovery Manager could not locate a necessary context area while attempting to register the target database connection to test for RPC completion.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10028: network error *name-num* occurred during remote RPC

Cause: An network error occurred while waiting for a remote RPC to complete.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. The message numbers are issued by the Net8 layer. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10029: unexpected return code *num* from PL/SQL execution

Cause: PL/SQL returned an unexpected return code while executing one channel program.

Action: This is an internal error that should not be issued. Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10030: RPC call appears to have failed to start on channel *num*

Cause: An RPC to a target database instance was issued, but was not observed to start within 5 timeouts.

Action: This error is probably accompanied by other error messages giving the precise cause of the failure.

RMAN-10031: ORA-*num* occurred during call to *name.name*

Cause: An RPC to the target database or recovery catalog database encountered an error.

Action: This error is accompanied with the error message from the server where the error occurred.

RMAN-10032: unhandled exception during execution of job step *num: name*

Cause: An unhandled PL/SQL exception occurred during a job step.

Action: This error is accompanied by the error messages describing the exception.

RMAN-10033: error during compilation of job step *num: name*

Cause: PL/SQL detected a problem during the compilation of a job step.

Action: This error message is accompanied by the error messages describing the exception.

RMAN-10034: unhandled exception during execution of job step *num*, error unknown

Cause: PL/SQL detected an unhandled exception during execution of a job step, but no further information is available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-10035: exception raised in RPC: *name*

Cause: A call to a remote package resulted in an exception.

Action: The exception should indicate what went wrong.

RMAN-10036: RPC call ok on channel *num*

Cause: This is just an informational message. It should be preceded by message RMAN-10030.: No action required.

RMAN-10037: RPC anomaly detected on channel *num*, upinblt=*num*

Cause: This is a debugging message and can be ignored.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-10038: database session for channel *num* terminated unexpectedly

Cause: The database connection for the specified channel no longer exists. Either the session was terminated by some external means or the channel terminated because of an internal error.

Action: Check for an Oracle trace file for detailed information on why the session terminated.

RMAN-10039: error encountered while polling for RPC completion on channel *num*

Cause: This error should be accompanied by other errors giving the cause of the polling error.

Action: No action required.

RMAN-11000: message number *num* not found in recovery manager message file

Cause: Recovery manager message file is out of date.

Action: Make sure that the recovery manager error message file is current and installed in the correct location.

RMAN-20000: abnormal termination of job step

Cause: A job step encountered an error and could not recover. This error should be followed by other errors indicating the cause of the problem.

Action: This error should be followed by other errors indicating the cause of the problem.

RMAN-20001: target database not found in recovery catalog

Cause: The target database is not found in the recovery catalog.

Action: Make sure that the target database is registered in the recovery catalog.

RMAN-20002: target database already registered in recovery catalog

Cause: The target database is already registered in the recovery catalog.

Action: If the target database is really registered, there is no need to register it again. Note that the recovery catalog enforces that all databases have a unique DBID. If the new database was created by copying files from an existing database, it will have the same DBID as the original database and cannot be registered in the same recovery catalog.

RMAN-20003: target database incarnation not found in recovery catalog

Cause: Resetlogs change number and/or time of the target database does not match any database version in the recovery catalog.

Action: If the target database was opened with the resetlogs option, then use RESET DATABASE to register the new version.

RMAN-20004: target database name does not match name in recovery catalog

Cause: Name of the target database does not match the one stored in the recovery catalog.

Action: This is an internal error, call Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-20005: target database name is ambiguous

Cause: Two or more databases in the recovery catalog match the DB_NAME initialization parameter of the instance and the target database is not mounted, so RMAN cannot get its DBID.

Action: Mount the target database then retry the operation.

RMAN-20006: target database name is missing

Cause: Target database instance is not started or the DB_NAME initialization parameter is not set.

Action: Start the instance and make sure that the DB_NAME parameter is set.

RMAN-20008: database incarnation key is missing

Cause: The database incarnation key was not specified.

Action: Specify a valid database incarnation key.

RMAN-20009: database incarnation already registered

Cause: This incarnation of the database is already registered in the recovery catalog.

Action: Informational only. No action required.

RMAN-20010: database incarnation not found

Cause: Database incarnation does not match any database incarnation in the recovery catalog.

Action: Specify a valid database incarnation key.

RMAN-20011: target database incarnation is not current in recovery catalog

Cause: The database incarnation that matches the RESETLOGS CHANGE number and the time of the mounted target database controlfile does not correspond to the current incarnation of the database.

Action: If RESET DATABASE TO INCARNATION *key* was used to make an old incarnation current, then restore the target database from a backup that matches the incarnation and mount it. You will need to do STARTUP NOMOUNT before you can restore the controlfile using RMAN. Otherwise use RESET DATABASE TO INCARNATION *key* make the intended incarnation current in the recovery catalog.

RMAN-20029: cannot make a snapshot controlfile

Cause: Another operation that needs the snapshot controlfile is in progress.

Action: Wait until the other operation completes. Then retry the operation.

RMAN-20032: checkpoint change# too low

Cause: The recovery catalog has already been resynced from a controlfile that has a higher checkpoint change number. If this is RESYNC CATALOG command then the mounted controlfile has been restored from an old backup. If this RESYNC CATALOG FROM CONTROLFILECOPY command the specified controlfile copy is too old.

Action: If the right controlfile was mounted or specified then RESYNC is not needed. Otherwise mount or specify the correct controlfile and try again.

RMAN-20033: controlfile sequence# too low

Cause: The recovery catalog has already been resynced from a controlfile that has a higher checkpoint sequence#. If this is RESYNC CATALOG command then the mounted controlfile has been restored from an old backup. If this RESYNC CATALOG FROM CONTROLFILECOPY command the specified controlfile copy is too old.

Action: If the right controlfile was mounted or specified then RESYNC is not needed. Otherwise mount or specify the correct controlfile and try again.

RMAN-20034: resync not needed

Cause: The control file has not changed since the previous resync.

Action: Informational only. No action is needed because the recovery catalog is in sync.

RMAN-20201: datafile not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified datafile is not found in the recovery catalog.

Action: Make sure that the datafile name is correct and that the recovery catalog is up-to-date.

RMAN-20202: tablespace not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified tablespace is not found in the recovery catalog.

Action: Make sure that the tablespace name is correct and that the recovery catalog is up-to-date.

RMAN-20206: log sequence not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified log sequence does not exist in log history of the current database incarnation.

Action: Check the THREAD and LOGSEQ. If the database needs to be recovered to a log sequence number before the current database incarnation, use RESET DATABASE TO INCARNATION command first.

RMAN-20207: UNTIL TIME is before resetlogs time

Cause: UNTIL TIME can not be less than the database creation time or resetlogs time.

Action: Check the UNTIL TIME. If the database needs to be restored to an old incarnation, use RESET DATABASE TO INCARNATION command.

RMAN-20208: UNTIL change is before resetlogs change

Cause: UNTIL change can not be earlier than the database RESETLOGS change.

Action: Check the UNTIL change. If the database needs to be restored to an old incarnation, use the RESET DATABASE TO INCARNATION command.

RMAN-20209: duplicate datafile name

Cause: Two datafiles have the same name. This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-20210: invalid archived log range, thread number is null

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support. This is an internal error

RMAN-20215: backup set is missing

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support. This is an internal error

RMAN-20216: backup piece is missing

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support. this is an internal error

RMAN-20217: datafile not part of the database

Cause: The datafile does not exists or did not exist at until time/scn

Action: Check the datafile name or number. This is an internal error for restore database or tablespace.

RMAN-20218: datafile not found in recovery catalog

Cause: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-20220: controlfile copy not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified controlfile is not in the recovery catalog or it has been marked deleted.

Action: Check that the filename is correct and retry the operation.

RMAN-20221: ambiguous controlfile copy name

Cause: More than one controlfile copy in the recovery catalog matches the specified name.

Action: Use the controlfile copy key to uniquely specify the controlfile copy (not implemented in Beta2).

RMAN-20222: datafile name not found in recovery catalog or is ambiguous

Cause: Either:

- the specified datafile name is not the name that currently exists in the target database

- an UNTIL clause was specified and the filename does not correspond to the datafile

Action: Use a datafile number to specify the datafile you want to RESTORE or RECOVER.

RMAN-20230: datafile copy not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified datafile is not in the recovery catalog or it has been marked deleted.

Action: Check the datafile copy name or key.

RMAN-20231: ambiguous datafilecopy name

Cause: More than one controlfile copy in the recovery catalog matches the specified name.

Action: Use the datafile copy key to uniquely specify the datafile copy.

RMAN-20232: tag does not match any datafile copy in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified TAG does not match any datafile copy in the recovery catalog.

Action: Check the tag.

RMAN-20240: archived log not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified archived log was not found in the recovery catalog or it has been marked deleted.

Action: Check the archived log name or key.

RMAN-20241: ambiguous archived log name

Cause: More than one archived log in the recovery catalog match the specified name.

Action: Use the archived log key to uniquely specify the archived log.

RMAN-20242: specification does not match any archivelog in the recovery catalog

Cause: No archivelogs in the specified archivelog range could be found.

Action: Check the archive log specifier.

RMAN-20250: offline range not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified offline was not found in the recovery catalog.

Action: Check that the recovery catalog is current.

RMAN-20260: backup piece not found in the recovery catalog

Cause: The specified backup piece is not in the recovery catalog or it has been marked deleted.

Action: Check the backup piece handle or key.

RMAN-20261: ambiguous backup piece handle

Cause: More than one backup piece in the recovery catalog matches the specified handle.

Action: Use the backup piece key to uniquely specify the backup piece.

RMAN-20270: invalid incremental backup level

Cause: An illegal incremental backup level was requested.

Action: Valid incremental backup levels are 1 through 4. Specify a valid level.

RMAN-20271: invalid incremental cumulative option

Cause: An internal error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

RMAN-20272: no parent backup found for the incremental backup

Cause: No available backup or copy that could be used as the parent of the incremental backup was found in the recovery catalog.

Action: Perform a level 0 incremental backup or copy of the datafile first.

RMAN-20280: too many device types

Cause: More than 8 device types were allocated.

Action: Make sure that the job allocates at most 8 different device types.

RMAN-20298: DBMS_RCVCAT package not compatible with the recovery catalog

Cause: The installed versions of the recovery catalog and the DBMS_RCVCAT package are incompatible.

Action: Check that the recovery catalog packages and schema are installed correctly. It may be necessary to run an upgrade script to upgrade the recovery catalog schema.

RMAN-20299: DBMS_RCVMAN package not compatible with the recovery catalog

Cause: The installed versions of the recovery catalog and the DBMS_RCVMAN package are incompatible.

Action: Check that the recovery catalog packages and schema are installed correctly. It may be necessary to run an upgrade script to upgrade the recovery catalog schema.

RMAN-20300: operation not supported without the recovery catalog

Cause: An operation that requires a recovery catalog was requested, but no recovery catalog is in use.

Action: If a recovery catalog is available, restart RMAN and specify the a connect string for the recovery catalog database via the RCVCAT parameter.

RMAN-20400: stored script not found

Cause: A CREATE SCRIPT or DELETE SCRIPT specified a script name that could not be found.

Action: Check the script name.

RMAN-20401: script already exists

Cause: A CREATE SCRIPT was issued, but a script with the specified name already exists.

Action: Use a different name for the script or use REPLACE SCRIPT.

RMAN-20501: redo logs from parent database incarnation cannot be applied

Cause: A RESTORE or RECOVER of a datafile was requested, but recovery of the datafile would require applying redo logs that were generated before the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS.

Action: If a full backup or datafilecopy from the current database incarnation exists, ensure that it is marked AVAILABLE, and that a channel of the correct device type is allocated. It may also be necessary to remove the FROM BACKUPSET or FROM DATAFILECOPY or FROM TAG operands if these have been specified.

BFILE-Related Messages

The messages listed in this chapter are displayed with the prefix LFI and are generated by the CORE utility in the Oracle Server. These messages indicate a problem with BFILE usage and will usually appear with an Oracle Server (ORA-XXXXX) error message. If you cannot pinpoint the problem after reading the LFI and ORA errors, record the errors and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

00002-01519: Oracle Server BFILE Messages

This chapter presents the messages, the likely cause(s) of the event(s) generating each message, and recommended corrective action.

LFI-00002: out of memory *function name*

Cause: The File I/O package failed in trying to dynamically allocate memory. *function name* is used for additional comments to indicate where, when, and why the error occurred.

Action: Perform whatever actions necessary to make more memory available to the executing program.

LFI-00004: call to *function name* failed

Cause: A function call has failed. This error is a generic message to show that the exception has occurred in a particular function *function name*. This allows the client to know the trace runtime calling sequence by examining the exception stack.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information.

LFI-00005: free some memory failed in *function name*

Cause: A call to free some memory in function *function name* has failed.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information and contact Oracle Worldwide Support immediately.

LFI-00006: invalid parameter to function *function name*

Cause: The function was called with an invalid parameter.

Action: Check the function call to ensure that the correct parameters are being passed.

LFI-00102: unable to seek in sequentially accessed file

Cause: The file was opened with the flag LFILFA_SEQ for sequential file operations. Use seek only on files that are opened with the LFILFA_RANDOM flag for random access.

Action: Check to see how the file is being opened and accessed and make the two operations consistent (that is, make them both operations either sequential or random).

LFI-00103: seek operation failed

Cause: The buffer seek operation failed. Probably due to incorrect parameters or flags.

Action: Check syntax of the seek command and retry the operation.

LFI-00104: read operation failed

Cause: The buffer read operation failed. Probably due to incorrect parameters or flags.

Action: Check syntax of the read command and retry the operation.

LFI-00105: unable to add path

Cause: One of the following might have caused the error:

- the current path might not be in the proper format
- the directory might not be in the proper format
- the name object might not have been initialized properly

Action: Check the format of the current path and the new directory; check that the name object was initialized properly.

LFI-00106: path object holds more than one path

Cause: The path object passed to lfippth() holds more than one path.

Action: Make sure that the path object used in lfippth() holds only one path.

LFI-00107: open does not expect the file [basename][extension] to exist

Cause: The flags specified for the open indicate that the file does not exist. However, the file does exist.

Action: Check to make sure that the options that were specified for the file are correct and that you do not expect that the file should exist. If so then find out why the file does exist.

LFI-00108: open expect the file [basename][extension] to exist

Cause: The flags specified for the open indicate that the file exists. However, the file does not exist.

Action: Check to make sure that the options that were specified for the file are correct and that you expect that the file should exist. If so then find out why the file doesn't.

LFI-00109: unable to open file [basename][extension]. text

Cause: Either:

- the process does not have the proper access rights to open the file
- the file is already open

Action: Check to make sure the proper access permissions are assigned. If they are and the file still cannot be opened, then contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-00110: unable to initialize the Buffer Manager

Cause: The Buffer Manager initialization routine failed; probably because memory was exhausted.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information.

LFI-00115: buffer free failed

Cause: Probably do to the buffer flush failing.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information.

LFI-00116: unable to close file in operation *operation name*

Cause: The file close operation failed.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information.

LFI-00120: unable to parse root filename *root filename or basename*

Cause: The root filename that was given to `lfimknam()` is not in a format that this platform can process.

Action: Check the format of the filename and retry the operation.

LFI-00123: cannot access file sequentially and randomly

Cause: Both the `LFILFA_SEQ` (sequential) and `LFILFA_RANDOM` (random) flags were specified during the file object creation. This is not allowed. Only one of the two can be specified.

Action: Choose how you wish to access the file. If you choose random you can still access sequentially by not using the repositioning functions.

LFI-00124: no access mode was specified, default is sequential

Cause: Neither `LFILFA_SEQ` (sequential) or `LFILFA_RANDOM` (random) were specified during file object creation.

Action: The default is sequential but this should be explicitly set.

LFI-00125: random access only allowed on fixed length record files

Cause: The `LFILFA_RANDOM` flag was specified on a file that was not organized into fixed-length records. Random access is allowed only on fixed-length record files.

Action: Determine if the organization of your data needs to be in variable-length records and if you need to have random access to the file. If both conditions are true then you might need to buffer the entire file or enough of it to remove your need for random access. Another option is to close and rescan the file although this is not the optimal solution.

LFI-00126: record format can only be one of fixed or variable

Cause: Both `LFILRF_FIXED` (fixed) and `LFILRF_VAR` (variable) were specified during file object creation. Only one of the two is allowed for a given file.

Action: Determine how the file is organized and choose the option that matches.

LFI-00127: no record format was specified, default is variable

Cause: Neither `LFILRF_FIXED` (fixed) and `LFILRF_VAR` (variable) were specified for record format. One of the two must be specified for each file.

Action: The default is `LFILRF_VAR`, but this should be explicitly set during file object creation.

LFI-00131: no open type specified

Cause: The file object was created without an open type (that is, LFILOPTY_INPUT, LFILOPTY_OUTPUT, etc.).

Action: Decide how the file should be accessed and specify one of the open types.

LFI-00137: unable to perform *operation name* on a file object that is *status*

Cause: Unable to perform an LFI operation on a file object for the given reason.

Action: Take the appropriate corrective measure. For example if a file is supposed to be opened before the operation can be performed, client code will need to open the file first.

LFI-00138: unable to perform *operation name* on a name object that is *status*

Cause: Unable to perform an LFI operation on a name object for the given reason.

Action: Take the appropriate corrective measure.

LFI-00144: file [*basename*][*extension*] does not exist

Cause: The file does not exist.

Action: Check to make sure the file exists and retry the operation.

LFI-00145: user buffer too short

Cause: The buffer that was passed is not large enough.

Action: Allocate a larger buffer and retry the operation.

LFI-00147: file [*basename*][*extension*] does not exist

Cause: The file does not exist.

Action: Check to make sure the file exists and retry the operation.

LFI-01003: unable to read *number* bytes from file

Cause: The file being read from may no longer be open.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information.

LFI-01005: unable to fill buffer

Cause: The buffer manager is probably unable to read from the underlying file.

Action: See the accompanying error messages for more information.

LFI-01500: error condition on call to OSD function *text*

Cause: An error condition arises in calling an OSD function. This message occurs if calls to malloc or free functions failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01504: fseek() failed(OSD return value = *number*) in *text*

Cause: The function fseek() returned an error condition.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01505: fclose() failed(OSD return value = *number*) in *text*

Cause: The function fclose() returned an error condition.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01509: fopen() failed(OSD return value = *number*)

Cause: Call to fopen() failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01510: fread() failed (OSD return value = *number*) in *text*

Cause: Call to fread() failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01512: stat() failed

Cause: Call to stat() failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01514: ftell() failed in *function name*

Cause: The ftell() function returned an error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

LFI-01519: lseek() failed (OSD return value = *number*) in *text*

Cause: The lseek() function returned an error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

Oracle Video Server Messages

Logger Internal Messages

OVS-00001: fatal error on line num in file str - [str] [str]

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00003: Exception frame stack limit exceeded.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00004: Protected region exited ungracefully.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00005: Exception frame num file str line num

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

Connection Service Messages

OVS-00222: configuration file not found

Cause: A OCS config file was not found.

OVS-00233: keyword expected

Cause: A keyword was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00234: open brace expected

Cause: An open brace was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00235: close brace expected

Cause: A close brace was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00236: upstream address expected

Cause: An upstream address was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00237: equal sign expected

Cause: An equal sign was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00238: downstream address expected

Cause: A downstream address was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00239: redefining upstream address

Cause: A upstream address was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00240: redefining downstream address

Cause: A downstream address was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00241: parse error: line num

Cause: A syntax error in the OCS config file

Action: Correct syntax error in the OCS config file and restart.

OVS-00243: separator character expected

Cause: A separator character was expected in the OCS config file

Action: Correct syntax error in the OCS config file and restart.

Video Pump Messages

OVS-00506: [str] read not complete in time

Cause: Disk reads may not complete in time when your volume is overloaded or a stream is in ff/rw mode some disk is dead.

Action: Verify all disks in your volume are healthy and make sure you have configured a volume that is big enough to support all your concurrent streams.

OVS-00511: [str] bad end position=str, start position=str, movie length=str

Cause: The stream service asked the pump to play from past the end of a file.

Action: Verify the file being played and its tag file are valid and up to date.

OVS-00512: [str] Downstream device str was never opened

Cause: The pump was asked to write to a downstream device that was not previously opened. The device can either be opened at initialization time via command line arguments or at run time via an RPC call from the upstream manager.

Action: Verify that either your DSM specifier command line argument is correct or that that upstream manager has been configured with network provisioning turned on.

OVS-00516: hostname 'str' is unknown

Cause: The hostname given in the DSM specifier on the vpump command line is unknown by the system.

Action: Check that the hostname is listed in /etc/hosts or use the IP address directly in the DSM specifier.

OVS-00517: cannot create socket: str

Cause: An error occurred in the operating system UDP/IP library.

Action: Verify UDP is alive and working on your server.

OVS-00518: cannot set socket options: str

Cause: An error occurred in the operating system UDP/IP library.

Action: Verify UDP is alive and working on your server.

OVS-00520: [str] cannot open DSM device str: str

Cause: The video pump can not open the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00521: ATM device str error: str

Cause: The video pump can not open the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00523: [str] cannot send data to DSM device str: str: [hex]

Cause: The video pump can not send data to the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00524: cannot send data to DSM device str: str - str: [hex]

Cause: The video pump can not send data to the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00525: cannot create RPC server handle: str

Cause: Media net was unable to create an RPC service.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00526: cannot register video pump as RPC server: str

Cause: Media net was unable to register an RPC service.

Action: Verify media net and, in particular, the name service are ok.

OVS-00538: cannot create dump file 'str'

Cause: MDS was unable to create the raw dump file.

Action: Verify the raw dump file name specified on the command line is a valid MDS file name. Make sure MDS is up and running.

OVS-00543: cannot add DSM to connection service: str

Cause: Communication with the connection service failed.

Action: Verify the connection service is up.

OVS-00545: [str] unrecognized stream service RPC call num

Cause: The stream service issued an unrecognized command to the pump.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00546: cannot find connection service: str

Cause: The lookup operation on the connection service failed.

Action: Verify the connection service is up.

OVS-00548: [str] cannot connect to DSM device str: str

Cause: The video pump can not connect to the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00549: [str] cannot close DSM device str: str

Cause: The video pump can not close the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00556: [str] open of 'str' not complete on time

Cause: A file could not be opened in a reasonable amount of time.

Action: Make sure MDS is up and functioning properly.

OVS-00557: [str] priming of 'str' not complete on time

Cause: The initial reads of a file to prime the internal cache did not complete in a reasonable amount of time.

Action: Make sure MDS is up and functioning properly.

OVS-00558: [str] dsm open not complete on time

Cause: The video pump can not open the downstream device.

Action: Verify the down stream device is functioning properly.

OVS-00561: mds failed to initialize

Cause: The video pump can not initialize MDS.

Action: Make sure MDS is up and functioning properly.

OVS-00562: [str] stop RPC called when not initialized

Cause: A spurious stop RPC was received.

Action: This is somewhat unusual but not harmful, no action needed.

OVS-00563: [str] initialize RPC called twice in a row

Cause: A spurious initialize RPC was received.

Action: This is somewhat unusual but not harmful, no action needed.

OVS-00564: [str] initialize RPC failed

Cause: Media net was unable process the RPC call.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00565: [str] bad file data at position str: no mpeg2 header found

Cause: The video pump could not make sense out of data in the file.

Action: Verify the file in question is valid.

OVS-00569: [str] mpeg misaligned in str at str out of str

Cause: During ff/rw, invalid file data was seen.

Action: Verify that the playing file is valid.

OVS-00570: [str] bad ff/rw vectors, invalid start position

Cause: During ff/rw, invalid file data was seen.

Action: Verify that the playing file is valid.

OVS-00571: [str] bad ff/rw vectors, I/O buffers misaligned

Cause: During ff/rw, invalid file data was seen.

Action: Verify that the playing file is valid.

OVS-00572: [str] stream service play RPC received before initialized

Cause: The stream service is issuing invalid RPC calls to the video pump.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact customer support.

OVS-00573: no output buffer size specified via -n

Cause: The video pump was not started with a valid buffer size argument.

Action: Examine the video pump's usage statement and add the correct argument to the command line.

OVS-00574: DSM buffer size=num not a multiple of packet size=num

Cause: The video pump was not started with a valid buffer size argument.

Action: The output buffer size must be a multiple of the format packet size.

OVS-00577: [str] bad file data at position str: no mpeg2 header found while muxing

Cause: The video pump could not make sense out of data in the file.

Action: Verify the file in question is valid.

OVS-00601: comm buffer memory exhausted: message dropped

Cause: The video pump ran out of communication buffer space.

Action: Verify you have enough memory to run all your streams.

Upstream Component Messages

OVS-00800: str wrong address family

Cause: Requested address family did not match the one supported by this binary.

Action: Check arguments to insure the FamilyPVC resource is being set to the correct family.

OVS-00821: str giving up on attach

Cause: mzap could not connect to the specified vc/vp.

Action: check your configuration to insure that the vc/vp is valid.

Media Server Manager Messages

OVS-01610: service str str marked down

Cause: The program thinks the service has gone down. It may be really dead, or the system may be overloaded and a request to the service has timed out even though the service is still alive.

Action: find out if the service really is dead, or the system is slow. If the service is dead, decide if you can restart it by hand, or if you will need to restart the entire system.

OVS-01611: down service str str being abandoned

Cause: the program is forgetting it ever knew about the service. attempts to query for data about that service will fail.

Action: none

OVS-01612: process str:str:str [mib str] marked dead

Cause: The program thinks the process has gone down. It may be really dead, or the system may be overloaded and a request to the process has timed out even though the process is still alive.

Action: find out if the process really is dead, or the system is slow. If the process is dead, decide if you can restart it by hand, or if you will need to restart the entire system.

OVS-01613: dead process str:str:str [mib str] being abandoned

Cause: the program is forgetting it ever knew about the process. attempts to query for data about that process will fail.

Action: none

OVS-01652: NMS SignOn failed

Cause: this is often caused by (a) a missing or broken master snmp agent (b) missing 'snmp.ora' file, or (c) bad syntax in the snmp.ora file

Action: (a) check to see if your master snmp agent is present and running correctly by running SNMP queries to standard MIBs. (b) make sure you have ORACLE_HOME defined in your environment and have an 'snmp.ora' in ORACLE_HOME/network/admin. (c) locate your syntax error by progressively simplifying your 'snmp.ora' file until the agent will start. An empty file is legal and should work.

Stream Service Messages

OVS-02001: cannot allocate circuit: mzcErr=num

Cause: Could not find a pump thread for an emulated set-top box

Action: Start up more vpump processes

OVS-02002: send failed

Cause: Either a client could not reach its stream instance, or a stream instance could not reach its corresponding video pump

Action: Check to make sure these parts of the server are running properly

OVS-02005: marshalling error in str

Cause: An error occurred trying to marshal RPC data - usually out of memory

Action: See if the reporting process is in a low memory state

OVS-02006: [num] call to str with a context that isn't bound to a downstream

Cause: A call to alloc didn't succeed, but the client continued to try to use the context.

Action: This indicates application error, following a server configuration problem. Use the logs to figure out why the allocate failed, and fix the application to not use invalid contexts.

OVS-02050: connect service DSMPhys-spump query failed: error num

Cause: An error occurred trying to map to a pump for an emulated STB

Action: Make sure a sufficient number of pumps are running and OCS is up and functional

OVS-02051: error during circuit release: num - ignoring

Cause: Something unusual was noted when tearing down a circuit. This is normal for emulated STB's

Action: For emulated STB's, nothing. For real STB's, make sure OCS and all video pumps are still functional

OVS-02052: mzsisiSetup: error adding stats component to mzsi instance

Cause: An error occurred enabling SNMP monitoring in the stream instance

Action: Examine the log for accompanying MediaNet errors

OVS-02053: stats server: memory error during marshaling

Cause: An error occurred returning SNMP information. Probably low memory.

Action: Make sure the stream instance isn't in a low memory state.

OVS-02054: stats server: error returning to call

Cause: An error occurred returning SNMP information.

Action: Make sure the SNMP agent is still active.

OVS-02055: client terminated abnormally, ctx: num, mnId: num. Marking for cleanup.

Cause: The process server has notified us that a client is no longer active.

Action: None; this merely notes an abnormal termination of a client.

OVS-02105: [num-str] file str given not indexed for sending

Cause: The stream service was asked to boot with an untagged boot file.

Action: All boot files must be tagged with mtuwrap.

OVS-02106: in str: str failed with error num

Cause: MediaNet reported a client error receiving a BLOB

Action: Examine logs for further MediaNet information

OVS-02107: [num-str] in mzsTransferBlob: mnBlobPrepare failed with error: num (server could not send a BLOB)

Cause: MediaNet reporter a server error sending a BLOB

Action: Examine logs for further MediaNet information

OVS-02108: [num-str] in str: index file not compatible with current code

Cause: An effort was made to boot with a boot file from an incompatible version of server software

Action: Retag the boot image with the current software version

OVS-02111: [num-str] file str is not a tag file; it cannot be prepared

Cause: Either someone tried to prepare a non-tagfile, or the tagfile has been corrupted.

Action: Verify that the file in question is really a tagfile. If so, it may have been corrupted and should be retagged.

OVS-02152: in str: problem num occurred getting info for file str

Cause: When trying to get information on a file for an mzsQuery, we were unable to open a file.

Action: Examine logs for further MDS information.

OVS-02153: [num-str] in str: BLOB failed with mzsErr num, mnErr num

Cause: An error was reported by MediaNet during a blob transfer.

Action: Examine logs for further MediaNet information and see the reported MediaNet error number.

OVS-02154: [num-str] in str: bad position for partial blob send (str, closest tag str). Retransmitting entire blob.

Cause: MediaNet asked us to do a partial retransmit of a blob from an invalid starting point.

Action: This will not prevent BLOB download, but will make it less efficient. Retag the BLOB. If the problem persists, it is likely a MediaNet error.

OVS-02155: [num-str] in str: BLOB retransmission starting at byte pos str

Cause: MediaNet asked us to partially retransmit a BLOB.

Action: This does not normally constitute an error.

OVS-02156: error creating RPC server

Cause: mzsI was unable to register itself with the process server.

Action: Examine logs for further MediaNet information.

OVS-02157: error registering server

Cause: mzsI was unable to register itself with the process server.

Action: Examine logs for further MediaNet information.

OVS-02158: error adding common mib to mzsI instance

Cause: mzsI was unable to add SNMP monitoring support for itself.

Action: Examine logs for information from the SNMP agent.

OVS-02159: cannot allocate all user contexts

Cause: There was insufficient memory to allocate all requested contexts.

Action: Either provide more memory for the stream instance, or lower the requested number of streams per instance.

OVS-02162: [num-str] error starting wildcard search for mzsQuery

Cause: An mds error was encountered when trying to perform a wildcard query

Action: Examine logs for further mds information.

OVS-02163: output file error - continuing

Cause: A disk error was detected during an mtuedit

Action: Examine logs for further mds information

OVS-02165: file creation error - exiting

Cause: A disk error occurred creating a file for mtuedit

Action: Examine logs for further mds information

OVS-02166: unknown video stream startCode! hex

Cause: An syntax error was found when parsing MPEG content.

Action: Verify that the content is uncorrupted and valid.

OVS-02167: PID num exp=num, got=num (curpkt hexhexhexhex at str, lastpkt hexhexhexhex at str)

Cause: A continuity error was found when parsing MPEG content.

Action: Verify that the content is uncorrupted and valid.

OVS-02168: str invalid video elementary stream: num; continuing

Cause: An syntax error was found when parsing MPEG content.

Action: Verify that the content is uncorrupted and valid.

OVS-02169: error pushing on queue

Cause: An internal error occurred during tagging.

Action: Report to Oracle.

OVS-02170: [str] file str is not compatible

Cause: The stream service discovered an error, such as an incompatible version, when opening the specified tag file.

Action: Make sure the tagfile version matches the current server, and if not, retag it.

OVS-02171: [str] could not find a match when trying to prime cache

Cause: All members of a tagfile were inappropriate for the client who requested a play. This is usually caused by having no member with the correct compression format or all members having a bitrate that is too high for the client.

Action: Make sure the client is requesting a stream appropriate for them.

OVS-02172: [str] member file #num has no PTS's

Cause: When trying to access a tag file, we found no MPEG time stamps.

Action: Attempt to retag the content. If the problem recurs, the content is likely invalid.

OVS-02173: error writing mkctHdr to file

Cause: A disk error occurred when trying to write a tag file.

Action: Examine logs for further mds information.

OVS-02174: cannot read header

Cause: A disk read error occurred when trying to patch a tag file.

Action: Examine logs for further mds information.

OVS-02175: no such member:num

Cause: The -m flag to mtutagpatch indicated an invalid member number.

Action: mtutagprint the tag file, and reexecute with a valid member number.

OVS-02176: [str] the requested bitrate (num bps) is less than that of each of the members

Cause: All members of a tagfile were inappropriate for the client who requested a play.

Action: Make sure the client is requesting a stream appropriate for them.

OVS-02177: [str] the requested format is incompatible with each of the members

Cause: All members of a tagfile were inappropriate for the client who requested a play.

Action: Make sure the client is requesting a stream appropriate for them.

OVS-02178: [str] there is no member with a presentation rate of num

Cause: All members of a tagfile were inappropriate for the client who requested a play.

Action: Make sure the client is requesting a stream appropriate for them.

OVS-02179: [str] tag #num in stream 'str' is corrupt; ignoring

Cause: The stream service has detected an MPEG2 tag with nonsensical data. This can be caused by an old version of the tagger, or a corrupt file.

Action: Retag the file with the current version of the tagger. If the problem persists, report to Oracle.

OVS-02180: [str] cannot have start time str after end time str when going forwards

Cause: A start time after an end time was given when going forwards.

Action: This indicates a bad parameter passed from a client. Try again with legal times.

OVS-02181: [str] cannot have start time str before end time str when going backwards

Cause: A start time before an end time was given when going backwards.

Action: This indicates a bad parameter passed from a client. Try again with legal times.

OVS-02200: [num-str] Play was requested at rate num for which there is no member

Cause: The client registered as incapable of single-stream rate control and requested a play rate for which there no encoded member

Action: Make sure the client is requesting a stream appropriate for them.

OVS-02204: str context passed to str

Cause: The server received invalid context information.

Action: This indicates an internal error in some piece of software. Report to Oracle.

OVS-02211: [num-str] given an invalid timtype num at time: (str)

Cause: An mzs command was called with time specified in a time format that is not yet supported.

Action: This indicates a client software error. The client must call mzs with a time format currently supported, as indicated in mzs.h.

OVS-02250: [num-str] BLOB was not indexed; exiting

Cause: An effort was made to download a blob without a tagfile.

Action: Tag the BLOB using mtuwrap and download using the tagfile.

OVS-02251: [num-str] BLOB file not compatible with current code

Cause: The tag file for a BLOB was wrapped with a version of the server that is incompatible with the current version.

Action: Use mtuwrap to wrap the BLOB again.

OVS-02252: no destination passed to mzsBoot()

Cause: The stream service received a bad boot request.

Action: This indicates an error in the software

OVS-02253: [num-str] stream file str not found

Cause: The stream service was asked to play a movie, boot image, or blob that has no tag file.

Action: Either correct the name or tag the content if necessary.

OVS-02254: [num-str] error num getting length of file 'str'

Cause: The server was asked to play a piece of content without a tag file, and could not determine the length of the raw content.

Action: Examine logs for further mds information.

OVS-02255: (client passed non-null terminated stream id to query)

Cause: A client passed a non-null terminated stream id to query.

Action: The server will prepare this, but it is not desirable and the client software should be changed to prevent this. ## mkc

OVS-02256: error creating file: str

Cause: An error occurred creating a parse output file.

Action: Examine logs for further mds information.

OVS-02258: Error tagging input, bad content discovered at file position str

Cause: The tagger is unable to tag the content provided

Action: use mtumpeg to determine more clearly what is wrong with the file

OVS-02259: Error, lost transport sync at file position str, received byte 0xhex

Cause: The tagger is unable to tag the content provided

Action: replace mpeg file, it is invalid

OVS-02300: [num-str] POD service refused prepare

Cause: When the stream service tried to authorize movie play via the POD service, the request was denied.

Action: Verify that the client is in fact authorized for the given content.

OVS-02600: [str] internal error. Call support

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02601: [num-str] out of memory error in str**Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02602: call cannot be dispatched****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02603: asynch RPC call failed****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02604: [num-str] error in communication with pump****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02605: [num-str] failed to contact boot image server****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02606: [num-str] error retrieving boot image name from server****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02607: [num-str] Media Net Error in call to pump. MnCtx: num, error: num****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02608: [num-str] Error telling pump to shutdown, tearing down context****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02650: internal error in mzsAllocCtx, #num****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.**Action:** Call Oracle.**OVS-02651: client and server out of sync on wildcard contexts****Cause:** The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02652: internal error: mkcaOpen returned num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02653: illegal member file when getting BLOB info

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02654: [num-str] internal error in str: str failed with error: num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02655: [num-str] mzsSendBlobPiece: size str != size num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02656: [num-str] internal error in mzsBoot: newCtx given to existing ctx

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02657: illegal member index found during mzsBoot

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02658: [num-str] mkctc error when priming tag cache

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02659: illegal member found when preparing clip

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02660: [num-str] internal error: repos inserted num bytes (num max); continuing

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02661: current member file does not exist

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02662: trying to play with an unprimed cache

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02663: RPC loop abnormally terminated

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02664: mtctx internal error with mzwiLocalData

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02665: error using mnrConvertId on id num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02666: [num-str] received a done command with an empty outstanding queue

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02667: cannot set up cleanup handler

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02668: error binding local context to client

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle. ## mkc

OVS-02669: in str: str internal error num. Continuing

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02670: internal system stream state machine error num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02671: fatal error: cannot open str

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02672: fatal error: unsupported input format (num)

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02673: error opening file: str

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02674: sequence error

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02675: unknown system stream startcode hexchar

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02676: indexing terminated due to file error num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02677: error pushing on queue

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02679: internal transport stream state machine error num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

**OVS-02680: internal error: mkcReadTransHdr handed non header-data:
synch=hex**

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02681: internal error: stream had more than num pids. Exiting

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02682: str corrupted pes header check bits: num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02683: mkcReadVStreamByte: stResynch internal error num. Continuing

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02684: str MPEG2 video elementary stream state machine error num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02685: unsupported input file format: num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02686: fatal error signaled, exiting

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02687: editing is currently not supported for MPEG2 files. Exiting

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02688: memory allocate for stream context failed

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02689: [str] bad format type num given for repositioning

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02690: error allocating memory for tag context

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02691: error allocating memory for tag cache

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02692: str: cannot open tag file str

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02693: no memory to create new header

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02694: no memory to read in tag file header

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02695: header of input file is unreadable

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02696: error: tag file not current format

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02697: read error num detected (str:num)

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02698: mkcaCtx memory corrupted, reallocing and attempting to continue

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02699: [str] no member file for compression num, bitrate num, presentation rate num

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02854: [num-str] trying to pause on a set top that cannot pause

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02855: [num-str] trying to scan on a set top that cannot scan

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02856: [num-str] trying to seek on a set top that cannot seek

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02857: [num-str] trying to frame advance on a set top that cannot frame advance

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02858: [num-str] trying to pause a stream that cannot be paused

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02859: [num-str] trying to scan forward in a stream that doesn't allow it

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02860: [num-str] trying to scan backwards in a stream that doesn't allow it

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02861: [num-str] trying to frame advance forwards in a stream that doesn't allow it

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02862: [num-str] trying to frame advance backwards in a stream that doesn't allow it

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02863: [num-str] trying to seek forwards in a stream that doesn't allow it

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02864: [num-str] trying to seek backwards in a stream that doesn't allow it

Cause: The client asked to perform a VCR operation that their box cannot support.

Action: This indicates an error in the client software.

OVS-02865: [num-str] could not locate downstream for set-top str

Cause: We were unable to find the pump servicing a particular STB

Action: This indicates a problem with the address allocation system. Make sure the upstream manager, OCS, and video pumps are functional.

OVS-02866: [num-str] could not initiate communications with downstream for set-top str

Cause: We were not able to establish a session for a given STB's pump

Action: This indicates an mzwi/vpump communication error. Examine the video pump and MediaNet network to identify possible problems.

OVS-02867: [num-str] bitrate num greater than maximum allowable bitrate of num

Cause: A client has expressed interest in playing streams faster than the server can currently support.

Action: This is unsupported. Do not do it.

OVS-02868: [num-str] cannot play without first preparing a stream

Cause: An mzsPlay call was made without a preceding mzsPrepare call.

Action: This indicates a problem with the client software.

OVS-02869: [num-str] error num telling the pump to pause

Cause: We were not able to send a command to a given STB's pump

Action: This indicates an mzsi/vpump communication error. Examine the video pump and MediaNet network to identify possible problems.

OVS-02870: [num-str] error num telling the pump to unpaue

Cause: We were not able to send a command to a given STB's pump

Action: This indicates an mzsi/vpump communication error. Examine the video pump and MediaNet network to identify possible problems.

OVS-02871: [num-str] error num repositioning stream

Cause: This occurs if a client tries to position past either end of a stream.

Action: Confine requests to the size of the stream.

OVS-02872: [num-str] error num creating a pump insert command

Cause: An error occurred preparing data for communication with the vpump. This was probably caused by low memory.

Action: Make sure there is sufficient memory for the stream instance.

OVS-02873: [num-str] you may not reposition a non-indexed stream

Cause: An effort was made to random access a piece of content without a tag file.

Action: This is unsupported. Tag the content if random access is required.

OVS-02874: [num-str] error num telling the pump to play

Cause: An error occurred preparing data for communication with the vpump. This was probably caused by low memory.

Action: Make sure there is sufficient memory for the stream instance.

OVS-02875: [num-str] invalid context passed to mzsFinish

Cause: The client passed an unknown context to the mzsFinish call.

Action: This indicates either a client software error or an internal error in the stream instance. If the latter, call Oracle.

OVS-02876: invalid MediaNet address passed to boot

Cause: The stream instance was asked to boot a STB, but the given address is invalid.

Action: This probably indicates a client software or MediaNet problem.

OVS-02877: [num-str] mzsSend was passed a client who has no downstream

Cause: The stream instance was asked to boot a STB, but there does not appear to be a pump for the given STB.

Action: This indicates a problem with the address acquisition mechanism. Make sure MediaNet, OCS, and the vpump are functional.

OVS-02878: [num-str] boot file str does not reference a usable image for this set-top box

Cause: The boot file selected for a client is inappropriate for the client. This would be the case if it is wrapped in a transport that the box does not understand.

Action: Rewrap the image, or boot with a different appropriate boot image.

OVS-02879: [str] tag cache error num while repositioning

Cause: An error occurred when trying to reposition in a stream.

Action: Examine the log for surrounding errors that give more details.

OVS-02880: [str] tag cache chose member file that has no tags. Cannot reposition.

Cause: A client tried to reposition in a stream that has a null tagfile.

Action: Null tagfiles cannot be used for random access. If it is required, create a full tagfile for the content.

OVS-02881: [num-str] could not automatically play after a prepare request

Cause: mzsPrepare was called with the PlayNow flag. The prepare succeeded, but the play failed for some reason.

Action: The log should indicate the reasons for the play failing.

OVS-02882: [num-str] unsupported flags num given for transferring blob

Cause: Unsupported flags were passed for a BLOB transfer.

Action: This indicates an error with the client software.

OVS-02884: [num-str] Error num while initializing rate control

Cause: An internal error occurred while preparing to play at a non-1x rate.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-02897: [num-str] Could not create play command @str, l=str, kp=num

Cause: An error occurred preparing data for communication with the vpump. This was probably caused by low memory.

Action: Make sure there is sufficient memory for the stream instance.

OVS-02900: [num] No blob number given with blob library str

Cause: The stream ID passed to TransferBlob did not appear to be a member number and library name specified by a space

Action: Make sure all blobs are in library format and are requested in this format.

OVS-02901: [num] Invalid blob number num given with blob library str

Cause: A blob number less than 1 or greater than 255 was detected in a blob request.

Action: Only request blobs with valid identification numbers

OVS-02902: [num] Bad digit found in blob number 'str'

Cause: When trying to parse the member number for a blob library member, a non-numeric digit was found.

Action: Make sure blobs are requested with stream ID's in the proper format.

OVS-03017: WARNING: num erroneous tags found, file is invalid

Cause: When verifying a tag file, a potentially corrupt tag was found.

Action: Retag the file. If the problem persists, call Oracle.

OVS-03040: Tag num invalid:

Cause: When verifying a tag file, a potentially corrupt tag was found.

Action: Retag the file. If the problem persists, call Oracle.

OVS-03100: aborting query: cannot find context list

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

OVS-03101: aborting query: context list is internally inconsistent

Cause: The server has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: Call Oracle.

Boot Image Server Messages

OVS-04000: num: expected but did not find string

Cause: A string was expected on the indicated line of the configuration file.

Action: Edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04001: num: expected but did not find comma

Cause: A comma was expected on the indicated line of the configuration file.

Action: Edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04003: num: Expected but did not find 'boot' string

Cause: The string "boot" was expected on the indicated line of the configuration file.

Action: Edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04004: num: expected but did not find open brace

Cause: An open brace was expected on the indicated line of the configuration file.

Action: Edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04005: num: expected but did not find close brace

Cause: A close brace was expected on the indicated line of the configuration file.

Action: Edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04006: num: expected but did not find EOF

Cause: End of file was expected on the indicated line of the configuration file.

Action: Edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04007: cannot open boot config file 'str' for reading

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to open the indicated file.

Action: Confirm that the indicated file exists and is available for reading.

OVS-04008: cannot allocate memory for boot context

Cause: Memory was not available for the context of this process.

Action: Check memory allocation on the system/processor that was being used to run this program.

OVS-04009: boot config file did not contain 'str' rule

Cause: The configuration file did not contain the specified and required rule/mapping.

Action: Edit the configuration file and add the appropriate mapping. 4010
UNUSED

OVS-04011: error #num storing boot image context

Cause: The indicated error was returned when the context was stored via mtcctxPut.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04012: error retrieving boot image context

Cause: The indicated error was returned when the context was retrieved via mtctxPut.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04013: boot image server exiting cleanly

Cause: The process ended normally.

Action: No action required.

OVS-04014: cannot update boot DB from file str

Cause: An error occurred while updating the internal mappings from the indicated configuration file.

Action: The type of error should appear in the log previous to this message. Check the error and edit the configuration file to conform with the documented syntax.

OVS-04015: cannot allocate memory for new client mapping

Cause: Memory was not available for a new mapping entry.

Action: Check memory allocation on the system/processor that was being used to run this program.

OVS-04016: error #num when trying to convert physical address

Cause: The provided physical address was malformed.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04017: boot image server exiting with errors

Cause: An error occurred which caused the boot image server to abend.

Action: Check the log for previous errors and take the appropriate action.

OVS-04018: failure creating a marshalling context for server stub

Cause: The data structure required for retrieving arguments could not be acquired.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04019: error during marshalling operation in server stub

Cause: A failure occurred while retrieving the arguments from a remote procedure call.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04020: RPC return call failed with error num

Cause: An error occurred when the results of an RPC were being returned to the remote client.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04021: MDS initialization failed.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to initialize the MDS interface.

Action: Confirm that MDS is running on your system and check error log for possible failures.

OVS-04022: Malformed file name str provided.

Cause: The file name provided could not be formatted by MDS.

Action: Verify that the file name provided is correctly formed for MDS native or host file operation.

OVS-04023: Attempt to access a host file while detached.

Cause: The file name provided points to a file on the host file system which is not currently accessible since this process has detached.

Action: Only MDS native files are accessible at this time. Use an MDS file instead.

File Server Messages

OVS-04202: file service exiting

Cause: The file service process ended normally.

Action: No action required.

OVS-04204: RPC loop terminated abnormally with status num

Cause: The file service has detected an error in its internal state.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04205: error during unmarshalling operation in server

Cause: Allocation of an unmarshalling data structure failed.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04206: error during marshalling operation in server

Cause: Allocation of a marshalling data structure failed.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04207: cannot allocate memory for global context

Cause: Allocation of a global context failed.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04208: RPC return call failed with error num

Cause: An error occurred when the results of an RPC were being returned to the remote client.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04209: error binding server context to client

Cause: Media net could not bind a server context.

Action: This is an internal error. Contact Oracle for assistance.

OVS-04212: incoming RPC call failed with error num

Cause: Incoming RPC dispatch failed due to a network error.

Action: No action required.

OVS-04213: getting next RPC call failed with error num

Cause: Incoming RPC call could not be completed due to a network error.

Action: No action required.

Media Data Store Messages

OVS-05300: no voltab specified

Cause: This program requires that a voltab file be specified.

Action: Rerun the program and specify the voltab file using the appropriate command line option.

OVS-05301: cannot read 'voltab info' from disk num

Cause: An internal error occurred while trying to verify the volume information on the disk.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05304: cannot open voltab file 'str': str

Cause: Cannot open or access the voltab file.

Action: Verify that the voltab file exists and its access permissions allow the program to read it.

OVS-05305: smdsdOpen failed on disk str: str

Cause: The process failed to open and initialize the indicated disk for the reasons above.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05306: no volumes mounted from voltab 'str'

Cause: MDS failed to mount all volumes.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05307: error in volume 'str': # disks (num) is not multiple of raidsize num

Cause: The number of disks in the volume must be a multiple of the raid width, which is indicated in the "width" parameter in the voltab file.

Action: Fix the voltab file by modifying the raid width or the number of disks that comprise the volume.

OVS-05308: seeking to invalid address in 'str': str

Cause: An internal error occurred while seeking within the indicated file.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05309: all disks in volume 'str' do not have the same size

Cause: All disks in a volume must have the same size.

Action: Check that all disks within the volume have the same size. Replace the odd-sized disk(s).

OVS-05310: raw disk 'str' has str bytes but raw disk 'str' has str bytes

Cause: All disks in a volume must have the same size.

Action: Check that all disks within the volume have the same size. Replace the odd-sized disk(s).

OVS-05311: invalid disk name: str

Cause: The indicated disk name does not have the proper format.

Action: Fix the syntax error which occurred, most likely in the voltab file or on the command line.

OVS-05312: volume 'str' is incompatible with server (version str)

Cause: This server cannot access the indicated volume because the version of the server is incompatible with the version of the volume. This volume was probably created by a newer version of MDS whose format is not recognized by older versions of MDS.

Action: Use a more current version of MDS.

OVS-05313: received signal num

Cause: The process received the signal indicated.

Action: No action required. The log may contain errors from failures related to receipt of this signal.

OVS-05314: reading from invalid address in 'str': str

Cause: An internal error occurred while reading within the indicated file.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05315: writing to invalid address in 'str': str

Cause: An internal error occurred while writing within the indicated file.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05316: failed to read TOC for volume 'str'

Cause: The MDS server failed to read the table of contents for the indicated volume.

Action: Check the log for related error messages concerning disk I/O.

OVS-05317: invalid stripe size of num specified for volume 'str'

Cause: The stripe size indicated by "width" in the voltab file is not a legal value.

Action: Modify the voltab file to use a legal stripe size.

OVS-05321: error in voltab file 'str' at line num: str

Cause: A syntax error was found in the voltab file.

Action: Fix the syntax error in the voltab file by using the format specified in the documentation.

OVS-05322: cannot obtain capacity of any disks

Cause: None of the disks are responding to queries about their disk size.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05323: Media Net error: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05324: Media Net error issuing RPC 'str' to str: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05327: volume 'str' not mounted

Cause: The indicated volume was not mounted.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05329: cannot convert volume 'str' to latest format: volume mounted read-only

Cause: The indicated volume needs to be converted to a different format in order to be compatible with MDS. The conversion can only occur if the volume is mounted in read-write mode.

Action: Remount the volume in read-write mode.

OVS-05330: cannot add 'str/str/str'. Table of contents is full

Cause: The table of contents is full.

Action: Remove unused files from the volume.

OVS-05331: cannot add 'str/str/str'. Volume is full

Cause: The volume is full.

Action: Remove unused files from the volume.

OVS-05336: cannot initialize MKE

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05338: cannot allocate buffer space for copy

Cause: An internal error occurred while copying files.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05339: vertex dropped a message to MDS

Cause: MDS lost a message.

Action: No action required. The log may contain errors from failures related to the lost message.

OVS-05340: failed to locate server 'str'

Cause: This process is an MDS client and is unable to locate the MDS server.

Action: Verify that an MDS server is running and accessible to the client.

OVS-05341: invalid voltab filename 'str'

Cause: The indicated voltab filename contains a syntax error.

Action: Rerun the program using a voltab filename with legal syntax.

OVS-05343: no memory to allocate 'str' in str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05344: smdsdWrite of disk str failed: str

Cause: A write to the indicated disk failed for the reasons given.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05345: smdsdUpdate of disk str failed: str

Cause: A flush to the indicated disk failed for the reasons given.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05346: reading an invalid number of bytes in 'str': str

Cause: An internal error occurred while reading within the indicated file.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05347: writing an invalid number of bytes in 'str': str

Cause: An internal error occurred while writing within the indicated file.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05348: smdsdRead of disk str failed: str

Cause: A read to the indicated disk failed for the reasons given.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05351: smdsdIdle failed: str

Cause: The system-dependent error indicated occurred while waiting for disk I/O to complete.

Action: See your operating system documentation.

OVS-05352: cannot support num disks: maximum number of disks for volume 'str' is num

Cause: The voltab specification includes more disks per volume than allowed.

Action: Modify the voltab file to use fewer disks.

OVS-05354: str of 'str' failed: too many errors

Cause: The indicated I/O operation failed because too many errors occurred.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05355: target 'str' is not a file

Cause: This program requires that the indicated argument be a legal filename.

Action: Rerun the program with a valid target filename.

OVS-05360: voltab on disk 'str' does not match input voltab for volume 'str'

Cause: An error occurred while verifying the volume's attributes.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05362: MDS RPC failed with return code of num

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05365: smdsdAlloc failed: not enough memory

Cause: The process cannot allocate memory for the I/O operation.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05367: re_exec failed for string 'str': rc = num

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05370: failed to write table of contents for 'str'

Cause: An error occurred while modifying the table of contents.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05371: no room in the table of contents for 'str'

Cause: The table of contents is full.

Action: Remove unused files from the volume.

OVS-05372: no room in the volume for 'str'

Cause: The volume is full.

Action: Remove unused files from the volume.

OVS-05374: warning: volume 'str' not available

Cause: MDS failed to mount the indicated volume.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05379: NSP operation 'str' failed with error num

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05380: rebuild of disk str failed: error occurred or disk not in any volume

Cause: An error occurred during rebuild.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05384: smdsdInit failed: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05387: cannot find size of raw disk str: str

Cause: The indicated disk is not responding to queries about its disk size.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05392: cannot allocate num Mbps for '/mds/str/str': num Mbps available

Cause: The server does not have as much bandwidth as the client requested in the indicated volume.

Action: Be prepared to encounter out-of-bandwidth errors. No immediate action required.

OVS-05393: cannot allocate requested bitrate for 'str'

Cause: The server does not have enough bandwidth for the client in the indicated volume.

Action: Wait for other processes to free up bandwidth.

OVS-05400: blocking MDS I/O timed-out

Cause: An I/O did not complete because it timed-out.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05401: blocking MDS RPC timed-out

Cause: A request to the MDS server did not complete because it timed-out.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05402: number of input files has changed since start of operation

Cause: The number or size of the input files have changed since the program was run.

Action: Rerun the program.

OVS-05403: file 'str' has been created or modified since start of operation

Cause: The indicated input file has changed since the program was run.

Action: Rerun the program.

OVS-05404: smdsdOpen failed on disk str: no more I/O descriptors

Cause: The process failed to open the indicated disk.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05406: read of 'str' at offset str failed on disk str (num): str

Cause: The read operation indicated failed.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05407: write of 'str' at offset str failed on disk str (num): str

Cause: The write operation indicated failed.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05408: read of 'str' at offset str failed on disk str (num): timed-out

Cause: The read operation indicated failed.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05409: write of 'str' at offset str failed on disk str (num): timed-out

Cause: The write operation indicated failed.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05421: invalid bandwidth reservation token for 'str'

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05422: cannot rebuild volume 'str' in inconsistent read-only mode

Cause: A volume can only be rebuilt if it is mounted in read-only or read-write mode.

Action: Remount volume in read-only or read-write mode.

OVS-05423: cannot initialize the TOC of volume 'str': volume is read-only

Cause: The TOC of a volume can only be initialized if it is mounted in read-write mode.

Action: Remount volume in read-write mode.

OVS-05426: rebuild disk 'str' immediately

Cause: The disk indicated needs to be rebuilt.

Action: Run mdsrebuild immediately.

OVS-05427: disk 'str' and 'str' cannot both be rebuilt - volume may be corrupted

Cause: The disks above both need to be rebuilt. However, since the failures are within the same raid stripe, they cannot both be rebuilt.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05428: cannot read volume attributes on disk 'str'

Cause: An I/O error occurred on the disk indicated.

Action: Determine if the disk is broken. If it is, bring up MDS and specify the disk as a broken disk. Replace the disk with a working one and rebuild it immediately.

OVS-05429: cannot read disk mode on disk 'str'

Cause: An I/O error occurred on the disk indicated.

Action: Determine if the disk is broken. If it is, bring up MDS and specify the disk as a broken disk. Replace the disk with a working one and rebuild it immediately.

OVS-05430: volume attributes verification failed on all disks

Cause: The volume attributes on disk do not match the input voltab for any of the disks. The volume probably has not been initialized via mdsinit.

Action: If this is the case, run mdsinit to initialize the volume attributes.

OVS-05431: cannot execute more than one disk rebuild per volume set

Cause: Each volume or volume set can only support one outstanding disk rebuild at any time.

Action: Wait until the conflicting rebuild has completed before starting this disk rebuild.

OVS-05432: volume attributes verification failed on disk 'str': volume has no parity

Cause: Cannot read the volume attributes or mode from the indicated disk. In addition, the disk cannot be rebuilt because the volume does not contain parity information.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05450: Media Net RPC 'str' to 'str' failed: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05451: Media Net error finding copy slave 'str': str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05452: failed to marshal arguments for 'str' RPC to 'str'

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05461: failed to marshal arguments for RPC str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05462: cannot create link for bandwidth capacity for volume 'str': volume 'str' does not exist

Cause: The volume indicated cannot be mounted because the volume it is supposed to share bandwidth with is not mounted.

Action: Mount the volume with its own bandwidth resources or mount the volume whose bandwidth is to be shared first.

OVS-05463: bandwidth capacity for volume 'str' not specified

Cause: A volume must have a bandwidth capacity specified in order to be mounted.

Action: Specify the bandwidth capacity for the volume when mounting it.

OVS-05465: invalid address given at input: str

Cause: The address is either negative or exceeds the size of the file.

Action: Rerun the program with a legal input address.

OVS-05466: start address str is larger than end address str

Cause: The start address must be smaller than the end address.

Action: Rerun the program with a legal start address.

OVS-05467: voltab information not stored on disk 'str': disk not found in voltab

Cause: The input voltab must correspond to the volume containing the disk being rebuilt.

Action: Rerun the program with the correct voltab or initialize the disk directly.

OVS-05470: cannot get 'str' from global context manager

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05473: cannot initialize global context manager

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05474: cannot put 'str' into global context manager

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05478: write to 'str' failed: mdsAioWrite cannot perform unaligned writes

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05486: cannot open host file 'str'

Cause: The file indicated cannot be opened.

Action: Verify that the file exists and that its access permission allow the desired type of access.

OVS-05487: host file system call 'str' failed

Cause: The host file operation indicated failed.

Action: Verify that the file exists and that its access permission allow the desired type of access.

OVS-05488: cannot create server: str

Cause: The server cannot be created for reasons provided above.

Action: If the name server already contains an entry for MDS, restart the system. Otherwise, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05489: cannot register server: str

Cause: The server cannot be registered for reasons provided above.

Action: If the name server already contains an entry for MDS, restart the system. Otherwise, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05491: waiting for exclusive access to Media Data Store lock manager

Cause: Another MDS server or utility is holding the lock to the global lock manager.

Action: If this process is still hung, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05496: could not open file 'str'. Rebuild failed

Cause: The rebuild process cannot open a file that needs to be rebuilt.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05498: TOC conversion for volume 'str' failed: volume is mounted read-only

Cause: A volume must be mounted in read-write mode in order to be converted to a version compatible with this server.

Action: Remount the volume in read-write mode.

OVS-05500: reading or writing past EOF in file 'str'

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05506: cannot create host file 'str'

Cause: The host file indicated cannot be created.

Action: Verify that the filename is legal and the directory's access permissions.

OVS-05507: cannot close host file 'str'

Cause: The host file indicated cannot be closed.

Action: Verify that the file exists.

OVS-05508: waiting to obtain ownership of file 'str'

Cause: The file indicated is being written by another MDS client.

Action: Wait for that process to close the file.

OVS-05509: defragmentation failed. Cannot start up slaves

Cause: The defragmentation slaves could not be launched.

Action: Verify that the defragger was started up as indicated in the documentation. If the problem persists, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05510: defragmentation failed. Cannot find all slaves

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05513: defragmentation failed. No files corrupted

Cause: A previous error occurred.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05515: defragmentation failed. File 'str/str/str' may have been corrupted

Cause: A previous error occurred.

Action: See the log for related error messages. The indicated file must be reloaded since its image on disk may have been corrupted.

OVS-05516: Media Net error finding defragmentation slave 'str': str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05517: Media Net error issuing defragmentation RPC 'str' to slave num: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05518: status call to defragmentation slave 'str' failed: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05519: defragmentation slave 'str' not exiting

Cause: The indicated process is not exiting due to a previous error.

Action: Inform Oracle customer support. No immediate action required.

OVS-05525: copy slave 'str' not exiting

Cause: The indicated process is not exiting due to a previous error.

Action: Inform Oracle customer support. No immediate action required.

OVS-05557: cannot mount volume 'str': conflicting mount by another MDS server

Cause: The volume indicated cannot be mounted because of the mount status of another MDS server.

Action: Remount the volume in a mode that does not conflict with the other MDS server(s).

OVS-05565: read of 'str' at offset str failed on disk str: str

Cause: The read operation indicated failed.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05566: write of 'str' at offset str failed on disk str: str

Cause: The write operation indicated failed.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05584: error in setting disk 'str' to normal mode: str

Cause: The disk cannot be set to normal mode.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05585: error in setting disk 'str' to rebuild mode: str

Cause: The disk cannot be set to rebuild mode.

Action: Check to see if the disk or disk driver has failed. If no hardware or operating system problems are found, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05587: invalid start address: str

Cause: The address is either negative or exceeds the size of the file.

Action: Rerun the program with a legal input address.

OVS-05588: error reading file 'str'

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05595: volume capacity not specified

Cause: A volume must have a bandwidth capacity specified in order to be mounted.

Action: Specify the bandwidth capacity for the volume.

OVS-05596: volume 'str' not unmounted: active readers and writers exist

Cause: A volume cannot be unmounted if MDS clients are actively reading and writing files in that volume.

Action: Wait for all MDS clients to close the files in that volume before unmounting it.

OVS-05603: volume 'str' not remounted: active writers exist

Cause: A volume cannot be remounted if MDS clients are writing to files in that volume.

Action: Wait until all MDS clients have finished writing to the volume.

OVS-05604: NSP entry 'str' not found

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05605: volume 'str' not unmounted

Cause: The volume indicated was not unmounted.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05609: volume 'str' not remounted

Cause: The volume indicated was not remounted.

Action: See the log for related error messages.

OVS-05610: cannot recover from failure to remount volume 'str'

Cause: The errors encountered while trying to remount the indicated volume are fatal.

Action: See log fore related error messages. Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05611: volume 'str' not remounted: cannot reduce available bandwidth capacity

Cause: A volume cannot be remounted with less bandwidth capacity.

Action: Remount the volume with at least the same amount of bandwidth capacity.

OVS-05612: volume 'str' not mounted: no voltab specified

Cause: To mount a volume, the voltab must be specified.

Action: Remount the volume and specify the voltab.

OVS-05632: unable to launch parallel slaves

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05633: cannot terminate slave str: str: str

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05634: failed to locate copy slaves

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05635: copy slave incurred unexpected death

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05639: cannot write to deleted file 'str'

Cause: Files that have been deleted cannot be modified.

Action: If you really want to write to the deleted file, recover the file first by undeleting it.

OVS-05642: volume cannot support TOC size of num stripes: volume contains num stripes

Cause: The volume's table of contents is larger than the volume.

Action: Verify that the volume hasn't inadvertently shrunk. If not, then decrease the TOC size by specifying a smaller value in the voltab.

OVS-05643: position of TOC of volume 'str' conflicts with position of file 'str'

Cause: The size of the volume's TOC has probably been recently increased. The new TOC is occupying disk space also occupied by the indicated file.

Action: If the size of the volume's TOC has indeed been recently increased, then revert back to the original TOC size. Remove the conflicting files before increasing the TOC size.

OVS-05648: source and destination files must be different: str

Cause: The user has specified the same filename for both the source and destination file for an operation that requires the source filename to be different than the destination. Example: mdscp, mdscconcat.

Action: Use different files for src and dst; be aware that wildcarding or links may cause different filenames to refer to the same file.

OVS-05649: resource 'str' is incompatible with resource 'str'

Cause: The user has specified incompatible resources. A common cause is specifying incompatible arguments to a process, such as both `length_in_bytes` and `end_address` for `mdssum`.

Action: Consult the documentation for the correct usage.

OVS-05651: resource str must be set to interpret relative filename 'str'

Cause: The user has specified a relative filename and the resource `mds.cwd` is not set. Mds does not know where the file may reside.

Action: Specify an absolute pathname (beginning with `/mds`), or set the `mds.cwd` resource, i.e. `setenv MDS_CWD /mds/int1`

OVS-05654: possible corruption: TOC contains num files, maximum possible should be num

Cause: The TOC of the volume appears to be corrupt. This is usually caused by having run `mdsvolinit` on the volume to change the spec of the TOC, and using a modified voltab file with a different `raidsz` or `stripe` width.

Action: If the cause is as described above, rerun `mdsvolinit` with the correct voltab information. If not, contact WWS.

OVS-05657: disk 'str' not reset to normal mode: its volume is mounted and not rebuilt

Cause: The indicated volume is currently being mounted by another MDS server and has not yet been rebuilt. Consequently, the disk mode cannot be set to normal.

Action: Rebuild the indicated disk as soon as possible.

OVS-05659: disk 'str' needs to be rebuilt or spared

Cause: The volume attributes on this disk do not correspond with the volume's.

Action: Check the voltab information and verify that it is correct. If the disk should be rebuilt or spared, follow the procedure as documented.

OVS-05660: cannot read volume information for disk 'str'

Cause: An attempt to read volume information for the indicated disk failed. MDS expects this disk to be up and readable because either the volume doesn't have parity or another disk within the same raid stripe has already failed.

Action: Check the voltab information and verify that it is correct. Check that the disk is on-line and operating correctly. If the error still occurs, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05662: disk 'str' is not a disk in any volumes in the input voltabs

Cause: MDS expects all of the volumes that exist on the indicated disk to be listed in the input voltabs.

Action: Check that all volumes that exist on the indicated disk are on one of the input voltabs and that the input voltabs are correct.

OVS-05664: cannot access disk status information for volume 'str'

Cause: MDS is unable to read or find the disk status information for the indicated volume.

Action: Check that the voltab information is correct. Verify that all disks in the volumes are in the correct mode. Verify that all disks in the volume are on-line and operating correctly. If the error still occurs, contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05666: warning: disk 'str' not reset to normal mode: cannot obtain MDS lock

Cause: Another MDS process has exclusively control of the MDS lock.

Action: Wait for a few seconds and rerun mdsrebuild.

OVS-05674: disk 'str' not open in current process

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle customer support.

OVS-05675: disk 'str' already in use as spare.

Cause: If a disk is in use a spare, another disk cannot be spared to it.

Action: Either: choose another disk to spare to or unspare the spare disk.

OVS-05677: cannot spare disk 'str': volume 'str' has no RAID protection

Cause: Spare disks depend on parity protection to rebuild missing info. Without parity, you cannot spare a disk.

Action: None possible other than a complete redo of volume with parity.

OVS-05681: warning: disk 'str' not reset to normal mode: mounted by another MDS system

Cause: Mds believes that the disk is potentially in use by another server. As such, it cannot safely return the disk to normal mode until all known and in-use partitions on the disk have been rebuilt.

Action: Run mdsrebuild within the other servers to rebuild the other partitions of the new disk. When the disk is completely rebuilt, use mdsdiskmode to return the disk to normal mode.

OVS-05685: spare disk 'str' needs to be a spare disk in volume 'str'

Cause: The volume was created with a spare disk that is no longer specified or does not match the name of the spare that was originally used.

Action: Correct the voltab to list the original spare disk name, or run "mdsvolinit -s" to change the spare disk name on the other disks.

OVS-05686: disk 'str' is part of volume 'str' and cannot be used as a spare

Cause: You cannot spare an operating disk to another operating disk. You can only spare a normal operating disk to a specified spare.

Action: Make sure you are sparing a normal disk in the volume to one of the specified spares for that volume.

OVS-05687: minimum disk size for this platform is str bytes: disk 'str' holds str bytes

Cause: The disk (or possibly simulated disk, i.e. a file) is too small.

Action: Acquire bigger disks.

OVS-05689: malformed segment: segment len=str, offset=str

Cause: The segment length and offset are invalid. This could either be an internal error, or tar is encountering filenames with incorrect segment information.

Action: Check the segmented filenames carefully to see if they are properly formed. If they are, contact WWS.

OVS-05690: bad header: unable to convert ASCII string 'str' into octal equivalent

Cause: The TAR header appears to be corrupt.

Action: Obtain a new copy of the TAR archive.

OVS-05691: open of archive 'str' failed: str

Cause: mdstar was unable to open the archive (usually a physical device).

Action: Check the device or archive name for legality and the correct permissions. Check for hardware connectivity problems.

OVS-05692: close of archive failed: str

Cause: mdstar was unable to close the archive (usually a physical device). May be caused by premature shutdown or loss of archive device.

Action: None. However this warning may indicate that the TAR archive may be incomplete.

OVS-05695: partial block read; read num bytes out of num

Cause: The TAR archive appears to be corrupt. Tar must always read block multiples of 512 bytes.

Action: Obtain a new copy of the TAR archive.

OVS-05696: unexpected EOF

Cause: The TAR archive appears to be corrupt. Tar must always read block multiples of 512 bytes.

Action: Obtain a new copy of the TAR archive.

OVS-05697: bad header: no checksum match, no EOA.

Cause: The TAR archive appears to be corrupt. mdstar expected a TAR archive header and found a bad checksum within the header.

Action: Obtain a new copy of the TAR archive.

OVS-05698: malformed segment: segment size of str is bigger than str

Cause: The segment length and offset are invalid. This could either be an internal error, or tar is encountering filenames with incorrect segment information.

Action: Check the segmented filenames carefully to see if they are properly formed. If they are, contact WWS.

OVS-05699: malformed segment: expected next segment but found EOA

Cause: Missing a segment. This could either be an internal error, or tar is encountering filenames with incorrect segment information.

Action: Check the segmented filenames carefully to see if they are properly formed and complete. If they are, contact WWS.

OVS-05700: malformed segment: expected next segment but segment name ('str') doesn't parse

Cause: Failed to parse the next segment name. This could either be an internal error, or tar is encountering filenames with incorrect segment information.

Action: Check the segmented filenames carefully to see if they are properly formed. If they are, contact WWS.

OVS-05701: write error when extracting file 'str'. Wrote num bytes out of num.

Cause: Unexpected write error probably caused by read-only volume, or having a locked file with the same name present in Mds.

Action: Bring up Mds in read/write mode, or remove the locked file.

OVS-05702: read error when creating file 'str'. Read num bytes out of num at offset str

Cause: Unexpected read error. Probably caused by disk unavailability.

Action: None. By default mdstar will try several times to read/write in the face of intermittent errors. Check possible physical problems and for interference from other disk intensive processes.

OVS-05704: unable to parse setting for resource 'str'

Cause: An expected resource was not set or was set incorrectly.

Action: Check to see that the resource is set properly, usually via the command line.

OVS-05707: at least one action mode must be specified

Cause: mdstar must either extract, create, or list archives.

Action: Specify an action via the command line.

OVS-05709: Enter name for next archive or to continue.

Cause: mdstar has reached the end of the archive. Reading a multi-volume archive or creating an archive that is larger than a physical tape will cause mdstar to assume that the archive is spread across multiple tapes.

Action: Insert the next tape and hit return.

OVS-05717: warning: disk 'str' not in any mounted volumes and cannot be rebuilt

Cause: The specified disk is not part of any of the volumes currently mounted by the MDS server. A disk rebuild can only occur if the volumes on that disk are mounted.

Action: Verify that the disk name is correct. If it is, start up the MDS server with the associated volumes mounted.

OVS-05718: only one server mode option allowed

Action: Specify only one of the options: -I, -R, -W.

OVS-05719: volume 'str' listed after multiple volume mount options

Action: Specify the volume with only one of the options: -i, -r, -w.

Authorization Service Messages

OVS-06000: error or trace logging error: str

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to write to the error log.

Action: Verify that the logger is running. If so, contact WWS.

OVS-06001: invalid object reference: str

Cause: An invalid object reference was passed to a method implementation.

Action: Verify that the client application is passing a valid object reference. If so, contact WWS.

OVS-06002: persistent store data error: str

Cause: An error occurred while accessing the persistent store. This typically means a database error has occurred. Refer to the explicit ORA-XXXX database error for more information.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06003: unexpected database error: str

Cause: A database error occurred while accessing the persistent store.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06004: call to unimplemented method: str

Cause: The client application is attempting to invoke a method that has not been implemented.

Action: Only invoke methods that are implemented.

OVS-06005: RPC call failed: str

Cause: A communications error occurred while invoking a method.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06006: could not allocate memory: str

Cause: A memory malloc failed in the method implementation.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06007: could not find price: str

Cause: No price is associated with the selected product or product item.

Action: Verify that the selected product or product item has a price associated with the active price list for the user.

OVS-06008: internal error: str

Cause: An internal error occurred in the method implementation.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06009: value out of range: str

Cause: The value of a parameter passed to a method was out of range.

Action: Verify the method input parameter values.

OVS-06010: transaction begin failure: str

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to begin a transaction.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06011: transaction rollback failure: str

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to rollback a transaction.

Action: Verify that the transaction was started correctly using the T_BEGIN macro. If so, contact WWS.

OVS-06012: transaction commit failure: str

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to commit a transaction.

Action: Verify that the transaction was started correctly using the T_BEGIN macro. If so, contact WWS.

OVS-06013: invalid network address: str

Cause: A communication failure occurred while invoking a method.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06014: bad parameter: str

Cause: An invalid parameter was passed to a method call.

Action: Verify input parameters, if ok contact WWS.

OVS-06015: unique key violation: str

Cause: Attempted to create a new object with an existing key.

Action: Choose a primary key not in use, preferably from a sequence.

OVS-06016: bad service agent OR: str

Cause: Attempted to access an invalid service agent object.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06017: bad account OR: str

Cause: Passed an invalid account object reference to a method.

Action: Use a valid account object reference.

OVS-06018: implementation limit: str

Cause: Required action for method has not been implemented.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06019: invalid status on order: str

Cause: The status of an order is invalid.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-06020: service restricted

Cause: The selected service is restricted from the user.

Action: Select an unrestricted service.

OVS-06021: product is restricted

Cause: The selected product is restricted from the user.

Action: Select an unrestricted product.

OVS-06022: descriptor is restricted

Cause: The selected descriptor value is restricted from the user.

Action: Select an unrestricted descriptor value.

OVS-06023: budget limit reached

Cause: Attempted to make a purchase that would exceed a users budget.

Action: Raise user's budget or make a smaller purchase.

OVS-06024: payment unauthorized

Cause: Either session and account payment device were one and the same or balance exceeded credit limit.

Action: Either make the session account and account payment device account distinct or raise account credit limit.

OVS-06025: no permission to create restriction

Cause: Attempted to use a non-primary user create a restriction.

Action: Create the restriction through a primary user.

OVS-06026: address type not valid

Cause: Passed an invalid address type to method.

Action: Use a valid address type.

OVS-06027: address owner type not valid

Cause: Passed an invalid address owner type to method.

Action: Use a valid address owner type.

OVS-06028: owner type for address already in use

Cause: Chose an owner type that was already associated with address.

Action: Choose an address owner type not in use.

OVS-06029: address primary flag value not valid

Cause: Passed an invalid primary flag value to method.

Action: Use a valid primary flag value.

OVS-06030: address owner already has an existing primary address

Cause: Attempted to give address owner more than one primary address.

Action: Set other owned address to be non-primary first, then re-call.

OVS-06031: address owner object not valid

Cause: Passed an invalid address owner object to method.

Action: Use a valid address owner object reference.

OVS-06032: object status value not valid

Cause: Attempted to make a purchase that would exceed a users budget.

Action: Use a valid object status value.

OVS-06999: unknown error: str

Cause: A peculiar error occurred in the method implementation.

Action: Contact WWS.

OVS-07002: Unable to open MDS File System

Cause: the utility could not contact the Media Data Store (MDS) server

Action: ensure the Media Data Store (MDS) server is running

OVS-07004: Unable to continue due to errors, see log for more details

Cause: the utility terminated due to a fatal error

Action: review the log for more details

OVS-07006: Error creating file: str

Cause: the utility was unable to create a file

Action: ensure the MDS volume used for this file is mounted read/write

OVS-07007: Error opening file: str

Cause: the utility was unable to open a file

Action: ensure the file exists and, if applicable, the volume is writable

OVS-07008: Error reading file: str

Cause: an error occurred while reading a file

Action: check the log for MDS errors during this write for more information

OVS-07009: Error writing file: str

Cause: an error occurred while writing a file

Action: check the log for MDS errors during this write for more information

OVS-07010: Marshaling Error in str, line num

Cause: the utility is out of memory

Action: make sure the utility has enough memory on its node

OVS-07011: Internal error in str, line num

Cause: An error occurred trying to parse an input blob script, possibly out of memory.

Action: Make sure the tool has adequate memory. If the problem persists, contact Oracle.

OVS-07012: Exiting due to invalid command line arguments

Cause: The blob librarian cannot function due to an errant command line argument.

Action: Make sure a library name, tagfile name, and input script name have been specified.

OVS-07013: Error occurred reading header for tag file str

Cause: When trying to read the specified tag file, a problem occurred.

Action: Make sure the tag file is a valid tag file with the correct version. Also, consult the log for other errors.

OVS-07106: file I/O error

Cause: an error occurred while reading or writing a file

Action: check the log for MDS errors that clarify the problem

OVS-07107: error while attempting to print tag file

Cause: an error occurred while printing the tag file

Action: check the log for mkct errors that clarify the problem

OVS-07201: error starting children (num)

Cause: the tagger master was unable to start its slave network

Action: make sure the proper environment variables have been set

OVS-07203: Unable to create wildCard context

Cause: the tagger is out of memory

Action: make sure the tagger has enough memory on its node

OVS-07209: error opening compressed file str

Cause: the utility was unable to open a file

Action: ensure the file exists and, if applicable, the volume is writable

OVS-07210: cannot append to file str; could not open it.

Cause: the utility was unable to open a file

Action: ensure the file exists and, if applicable, the volume is writable

OVS-07211: error reading tag file header for str

Cause: the tagger was unable to read the tag file header

Action: check log for mds errors, ensure the tag file version is current

OVS-07215: error creating temp file: str

Cause: the utility was unable to create a file

Action: ensure the MDS volume used for this file is mounted read/write

OVS-07217: error while reading or writing

Cause: an error occurred while reading or writing a file

Action: check the log for MDS errors that clarify the problem

OVS-07218: error: Only TagMode is implemented as a network operation

Cause: the user tried to run a parallel edit or parse

Action: this is a user error

OVS-07219: error pushing header onto queue

Cause: the tagger is out of memory

Action: make sure the tagger has enough memory on its node

OVS-07220: tag queue sync error, queueGetHeadType == num

Cause: An internal error occurred during tagging.

Action: Report to Oracle.

OVS-07221: tagger mode error

Cause: An internal error occurred during tagging.

Action: Report to Oracle.

OVS-07222: unable to setup RPC server

Cause: An internal error occurred during tagging.

Action: Report to Oracle.

OVS-07223: error while getting options

Cause: An internal error occurred during tagging.

Action: Report to Oracle.

OVS-07224: error: no matches to str found

Cause: A wildcard specification provided by the user matched no files

OVS-07225: error: flags must be specified

Cause: The flags were not specified to the program (usually command-line -f)

Action: Rerun the program and specify the flags

OVS-07231: unable to open slaves: str, system error str

Cause: the tagger master was unable to start its slave network

Action: make sure the proper environment variables have been set

OVS-07296: RPC Error: Unable to open server

Cause: a tagger slave was unable to start up as an RPC server

Action: check log for media net messages to clarify the problem

OVS-07298: Tagger File Sync Error

Cause: An internal error occurred during tagging.

Action: Report to Oracle.

OVS-07299: mtuc num: Error marshaling tag str num

Cause: the tagger is out of memory

Action: make sure the tagger has enough memory on its node

OVS-07400: mdsOpen failed = num

Cause: mtuwrap was unable to open a file

Action: ensure the file exists and, if applicable, the volume is writable

OVS-07401: mdsCreate failed = num

Cause: the utility was unable to create a file

Action: ensure the file exists and that the MDS volume is writable

OVS-07402: malloc of protocolmsg failed

Cause: mtuwrap is out of memory

Action: make sure mtuwrap has enough memory on its node

OVS-07403: malloc of formatpacket failed

Cause: mtuwrap is out of memory

Action: make sure mtuwrap has enough memory on its node

OVS-07406: mdsWrite failed rc = num

Cause: an error occurred while writing a file

Action: check the log for MDS errors during this write for more information

OVS-07410: Unable to create str file: str

Cause: the utility was unable to create a file

Action: ensure the file exists and that the MDS volume is writable

OVS-07411: Error creating header

Cause: mtuwrap is out of memory

Action: make sure mtuwrap has enough memory on its node

OVS-07412: Unable to open str

Cause: mtuwrap was unable to open a file

Action: ensure the file exists and, if applicable, the volume is writable

OVS-07413: Unable to close str

Cause: mtuwrap was unable to close a file

Action: check log for MDS messages that clarify the problem

OVS-07417: Warning: blob block size of num may be too large for most client devices

Cause: The blob block size should not be larger than the client device can buffer for one MediaNet packet. If so, the blob will always fail.

Action: Make sure that the client device can buffer a MediaNet packet of the specified size, or pick a smaller packet size. mtutc

OVS-07600: Error initializing mds wildcard search: num

Cause: mds returned an error when mfsi attempted to begin a wildcard search

Action: ensure file spec is valid, report to Oracle

OVS-07601: Unable to create RPC server

Cause: Internal Error

Action: Report to Oracle

OVS-07602: Memory error in str:num

Cause: Internal Error

Action: Report to Oracle

OVS-07603: Error calling mnrReturnCall in str

Cause: Internal Error

Action: Report to Oracle

OVS-07604: MediaNet rundown called for client str

Cause: Media Net thinks the client is dead so its state must be cleaned

OVS-07605: Unable to find server

Cause: The server is not running or Media Net had an error

Action: Ensure the server is running

OVS-07650: Unique IDs must be between 1 and 255, num is invalid

Cause: The blob librarian found an invalid id number in an input script

Action: Give all blobs an id between 1 and 255

OVS-07651: Unable to find member num

Cause: The blob librarian was asked to extract a blob with an unknown id number.

Action: Use mtutagprint to find the valid id numbers for blobs in the library.

OVS-07653: Duplicate blob id detected: num

Cause: The blob librarian found two blobs in the input file with the same id number.

Action: These numbers must be unique. Give each blob a unique id number.

OVS-07700: Unique IDs must be between 1 and 255, num is invalid

Cause: The blob librarian found an invalid id number in an input script

Action: Give all blobs an id between 1 and 255

OVS-07701: Unable to find member num

Cause: The blob librarian was asked to extract a blob with an unknown id number.

Action: Use mtutagprint to find the valid id numbers for blobs in the library.

OVS-07703: Duplicate blob id detected: num

Cause: The blob librarian found two blobs in the input file with the same id number.

Action: These number must be unique. Give each blob a unique id number.

Security Manager Messages

VAC-01000 to VAC-07000: Informational Messages

VAC-01000: The Name field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The text you entered in the Name field is not a valid Oracle username.

Action: Make sure the text you entered conforms to the guidelines for Oracle usernames in Chapter 2 of the *Oracle7 Server SQL Language Reference Manual*.

VAC-01001: The Password field must contain a valid password string.

Cause: You selected the Password radio button, but did not specify a password.

Action: Select another password option or specify a password for the user.

VAC-01002: Invalid specification of one or more quota sizes.

Cause: A negative number or a non-numeric character was entered in the Quota Size field.

Action: Enter a valid quota size.

VAC-01005: Error initializing Quota list.

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAC-01006: The new password was not correctly confirmed.

Cause: The passwords specified in the Password edit and the Confirm Password edit do not match.

Action: Make sure that the confirmation password exactly matches the new password.

VAC-01007: The User was created but an error occurred while granting privileges.

Cause: The User was created but one of the grants failed.

Action: Refer to the Oracle Error to determine why the grant failed.

VAB-01008: Please select a Default Tablespace.

Cause: The Default Tablespace entry is not specified.

Action: Choose a Default Tablespace from the drop-down list of available tablespaces.

VAC-01009: Please select a Temporary Tablespace.

Cause: The Temporary Tablespace entry is not specified.

Action: Choose a Temporary Tablespace from the drop-down list of available tablespaces.

VAC-01010: The Common Name field must contain a valid string.

Cause: You selected the Global Password option, but did not specify a string for the Common Name field.

Action: Select another password option or specify a Common Name for the user.

VAC-01011: The global password field contains the unknown identifier string *string*.

Cause: The global user password was generated by a different application using incorrect x.509 identifiers.

Action: Enter a new Global password identifier and 'Apply' the changes.

VAC-01012: The 'country' field contains the invalid string *string*.

Cause: The global user identifier was generated by a different application using incorrect x.509 identifiers.

Action: Select a country from the country combo box and 'Apply' the changes.

VAC-01013: The character *character* is not allowed in a global password identifier field.

Cause: The user has entered an illegal character in the global password identifier field.

Action: Remove the illegal character.

VAC-02001: The Password field must contain a valid password string.

Cause: You selected the Password radio button, but did not specify a password.

Action: Select another password option or specify a password for the role.

VAC-03000: The Profile field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The text you entered in the Role field is not a valid Oracle username.

Action: Make sure the entered value conforms to the guidelines for Oracle usernames in the *Oracle7 Server SQL Reference*.

VAC-03001: Invalid specification of one or more profile values.

Cause: The number entered in one or more of the profile value fields is not valid.

Action: Make sure there are no extraneous alphabetic or punctuation characters in the field. Make sure the value entered is within the range of valid values.

Messages and Codes

MDSQL Error Messages: MDSQL-00001 to MDSQL-00003

MDSQL-00001: partition is OFFLINE

Cause: An MDSQL operation was attempted on a partition that is OFFLINE.

Action: Restore the partition and try the operation again.

MDSQL-00002: PK is out of bounds

Cause: The partition key for the record being inserted belongs in another partition.

Action: Insert the record into the correct partition. The correct partition can be identified using the GET_PARTITION_NAME() function.

MDSQL-00003: updates that move the PK are not supported

Cause: The update of the partition key would result in the record belonging to another partition.

Action: Use the MD_DML.MOVE_RECORD() procedure to update the partition key and move the record to the correct partition.

SDO Error Message: SDO-00000 to SDO-07511

SDO-00000 successful completion

Cause: An operation has completed normally, having met no exceptions.

Action: No user action required.

SDO-00002 too many errors in '%s' - aborting

Cause: The max errors allowed has been reached.

Action: Fix errors and retry or increase the max errors allowed.

SDO-00200 could not allocate memory for initialization of internal heap manager

Cause: Could not allocate the essential memory.

Action: Increase amount of memory available or wait until more memory becomes available.

SDO-00201 failed to initialize message handler

Cause: Possibly could not allocate the essential memory.

Action: Increase amount of memory available or wait until more memory becomes available.

SDO-00202 out of memory while performing essential allocations

Cause: Could not allocate the essential memory.

Action: Increase amount of memory available or wait until more memory becomes available.

SDO-00203 invalid maximum bind array size

Cause: The space allocated to do the necessary processing was not enough.

Action: Increase the value of the bind size.

SDO-00250 unable to open '%s' for processing

Cause: Could not open the named file for processing.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00251 cannot close '%s'

Cause: Could not close the named file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00252 unable to read '%s'

Cause: Could not read the named file for processing.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00253 unable to write to '%s'

Cause: Could not write to the named file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00254 unable to seek in '%s'

Cause: Could not seek the named file for processing.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00255 unable to write to log file

Cause: Could not write to log file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00256 unable to delete ‘%s’

Cause: Could not delete the named file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00257 unable to rename ‘%s’

Cause: Could not rename the named file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00258 unable to open a temporary file for processing

Cause: Could not open the named file for processing.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00259 cannot close a temporary file

Cause: Could not close the named file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00260 unable to read from a temporary file

Cause: Could not read the named file for processing.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00261 unable to write to a temporary file

Cause: Could not write to the named file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00262 unable to seek in a temporary file

Cause: Could not seek the named file for processing.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00263 unable to create a unique temporary file name

Cause: Could not create a unique file name.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00264 unable to delete a temporary file

Cause: Could not delete a temporary file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00265 unable to rename a temporary file

Cause: Could not rename a temporary file.

Action: Check the operating system message(s) accompanying this message.

SDO-00267 failed to translate environment variable in path

Cause: The environment variable is invalid or not defined.

Action: Verify that the environment variable is correct.

SDO-01000 invalid keyword or value for argument number %s

Cause: Incorrect spelling of keyword, keyword is not valid, or incorrect type for argument's value.

Action: Check the command syntax and your spelling, then retry.

SDO-01001 mandatory keyword is missing

Cause: Keyword was left out on the command line.

Action: Place mandatory keyword on command line.

SDO-01002 argument for the keyword '%s' is invalid

Cause: Argument is either missing or out of bounds.

Action: Verify argument is correct for the specified keyword.

SDO-01003 '%s' is not a valid keyword or missing value for the keyword

Cause: Incorrect spelling of keyword, keyword is not valid, or value of the keyword is missing.

Action: Check the command syntax and your spelling, then retry.

SDO-01004 invalid combination on command line

Cause: A keyword was used that could not be combined with a previous keyword on the command line.

Action: Check the command line syntax.

SDO-01005 error detected on the command line

Cause: A command line parameter is improperly defined.

Action: Verify that all command line parameters are properly specified.

SDO-01006 a userid was not specified on the command line

Cause: A user ID was not specified on the command line.

Action: A user ID must be specified on the command line. (for example: USE-RID=sims/sims)

SDO-01007 failed to parse connect string

Cause: The connect string specified could not be properly parsed.

Action: Verify that the connect string is valid. If it is, document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01008 a null userid was specified

Cause: The user specified a null user ID.

Action: A user ID must be entered.

SDO-01009 a null password was specified

Cause: The user specified a null password.

Action: A password must be entered.

SDO-01200 internal error: [%s]

Cause: An error occurred during an internal match manipulation.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01201 internal error: [%s]

Cause: An error occurred during an internal substring manipulation.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01202 internal error: [%s]

Cause: An error occurred during an internal increment manipulation.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01203 internal error: [%s]

Cause: An error occurred during an internal set ID manipulation.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01204 internal error: [%s]

Cause: An error occurred during an internal get ID manipulation.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01500 invalid username/password; logon denied

Cause: An invalid user name or password was entered in an attempt to log on to Oracle.

Action: Enter a valid user name/password combination in the correct format.

SDO-01501 failed to log onto Oracle

Cause: Log onto Oracle failed.

Action: Verify that the Oracle connect string is valid.

SDO-01502 failed to connect as MDSYS

Cause: The connection to the Oracle MDSYS account failed.

Action: Verify that this account exists and was set up correctly.

SDO-01503 partition is locked

Cause: Partition is currently being used.

Action: Wait until the partition is free.

SDO-01507 partition is locked with an unknown status

Cause: Status of partition is not a known status.

Action: Verify that the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary is correct.

SDO-01508 inserted a partition record after someone else did

Cause: Multiple concurrent loads created same partition (only one wins).

Action: Re-run the load process.

SDO-01600 failed to create table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to create a table.

SDO-01601 failed to create temporary table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to create a table.

SDO-01602 failed to drop table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to drop a table.

SDO-01603 failed to drop a temporary table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to drop a table.

SDO-01604 failed to truncate table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to truncate a table.

SDO-01605 failed to truncate temporary table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to truncate a table.

SDO-01606 real table does not exist

Cause: An attempt was made to archive in an archive file and the truncated table does not exist.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01607 HHCODE column has no dimensional information

Cause: The dimensional information for the HHCODE column was not found.

Action: Verify that the dimensional information is correct.

SDO-01608 HHCODE column is missing dimensional information in '%s'

Cause: No dimensional information was entered.

Action: Verify that the dimensional information is correct.

SDO-01609 spatial table name does not exist for specified owner

Cause: Either the spatial table name is misspelled or it does not exist.

Action: Verify that table exists and check spelling.

SDO-01610 null was passed in not null field '%s'

Cause: Null flag was set for a column that was set as a not null field.

Action: Set flag for not null setting.

SDO-01611 dimensional value for '%s' is out of bounds

Cause: The dimensional value is not in the range of the lower and upper bound of the dimension.

Action: Verify that the data is correct or if the lower and upper bound of the dimension is correct.

SDO-01612 the column '%s' has an unsupported data type

Cause: The column is defined with an unsupported data type.

Action: Use another data type for this column.

SDO-01613 ‘%s’ was not found as a non-partitioned spatial table

Cause: Specified table does not exist or is not a non-partitioned spatial table.

Action: Verify that specified table exists and is a non-partitioned spatial table.

SDO-01614 failed to find dimension information from temporary table

Cause: Table may not exist.

Action: Verify that table exists and is working properly.

SDO-01615 failed to find HHCODE column info. from temporary column table

Cause: Temporary table is incorrect.

Action: Verify that table exists and is working properly.

SDO-01616 the spatial table contains no HHCODE columns

Cause: No HHCODE columns exist in specified spatial table.

Action: Verify that the HHCODE column exists in specified spatial table.

SDO-01617 there is no partition key column for the specified table

Cause: There was no HHCODE column specified as the partition key.

Action: Alter the spatial table to have a partition key.

SDO-01618 dimensional information was not found for a HHCODE column

Cause: Dimensional information does not exist for a HHCODE column.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary for the corresponding spatial table.

SDO-01619 past the maximum level of subdivision

Cause: The high water mark is being exceeded on a partition at the maximum subdivision point.

Action: Alter the spatial table with a higher high water mark.

SDO-01620 failed to assign a transaction to specified rollback segment

Cause: The specified rollback segment is invalid.

Action: Verify that the rollback segment is correct.

SDO-01621 failed to create temporary view

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to drop a VIEW.

SDO-01622 failed to drop temporary view

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to drop a VIEW.

SDO-01700 failed to create base trigger on partition

Cause: Failed to create a trigger.

Action: Check the Oracle message accompanying this message.

SDO-01701 failed to enable base trigger on partition

Cause: Failed to enable a trigger.

Action: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

SDO-01702 failed to select from table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to select from a table.

SDO-01703 failed to select from temporary table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to select from a table.

SDO-01704 failed to select information from view user_users

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to select from this view.

SDO-01705 failed to select from temporary column table

Cause: Table may not exist.

Action: Verify that table exists and is working properly.

SDO-01706 failed to select from temporary table

Cause: Table may not exist.

Action: Verify that table exists and is working properly.

SDO-01707 failed to insert into temporary table

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that you are able to insert into a table.

SDO-01708 failed to select information from view all_tables

Cause: Either VIEW does not exist or you do not have access.

Action: Verify that you have access to the VIEW and it is working properly.

SDO-01800 failed to select from sys.col\$

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that MDSYS can select from sys.col\$.

SDO-01801 failed to select from sys.obj\$

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that MDSYS can select from sys.obj\$.

SDO-01802 failed to select from sys.ts\$

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that MDSYS can select from sys.ts\$.

SDO-01803 failed to select from sys.tab\$

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that MDSYS can select from sys.tab\$.

SDO-01804 failed to select from sys.dba_tables

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that MDSYS can select from sys.dba_tables.

SDO-01805 failed to select information from sys.dba_users

Cause: Check the Oracle messages accompanying this message.

Action: Verify that MDSYS can select from sys.dba_users.

SDO-01850 invalid HHCODE column name in '%s'

Cause: HHCODE column name was not found for specified spatial table.

Action: Verify HHCODE column exist in specified spatial table.

SDO-01851 no column information was found in view all_md_columns

Cause: No non-HHCODE columns were found in specific spatial table.

Action: Verify that the view ALL_MD_COLUMNS is correct.

SDO-01852 no class information was found in view all_md_tables

Cause: The class information for the spatial table was not found.

Action: Verify that the view ALL_MD_TABLES is correct.

SDO-01853 failed to select information from view all_md_tables

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify Spatial Cartridge data dictionary

SDO-01854 HHCODE column name '%s' was not found for spatial table

Cause: HHCODE column name was not found for specified spatial table.

Action: Verify HHCODE column exist in specified spatial table.

SDO-01855 dimension name '%s' was not found for specified HHCODE column

Cause: Either dimension name does not exist in specified spatial table or name is incorrectly spelled.

Action: Verify that given dimension name is correct or verify that it exists in specified spatial table for the specified HHCODE column.

SDO-01856 column name '%s' was not found for specified spatial table

Cause: Either column name does not exist in specified spatial table or name is incorrectly spelled.

Action: Verify that given column name is correct and exists in specified spatial table.

SDO-01857 dimension name '%s' was not found for partition key column

Cause: Either dimension name does not exist in specified spatial table or name is incorrectly spelled.

Action: Verify that given dimension name is correct or verify that it exists in specified spatial table for the specified partition key column.

SDO-01858 not null field in '%s' not passed

Cause: A column value was not passed that was set as a not null field.

Action: Pass this column with a value other than null.

SDO-01859 data type for '%s' is invalid

Cause: The COL structure data type description does not correspond to the data type describing the spatial table.

Action: Verify that the data type describing the data is correct or the column in the spatial table has the correct data type.

SDO-01860 partition name sequence overflow

Cause: Went through all possible values of the sequence.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-01900 failed to select information from table md\$col

Cause: Either table does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01901 failed to select information from table md\$dim

Cause: Either table does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01902 failed to select information from table md\$ptab

Cause: Either table does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01903 failed to select information from view mdv\$stab

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01904 failed to select information from view mdv\$col

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01905 failed to select information from view mdv\$dim

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01906 failed to select information from view all_md_dimensions

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01907 failed to select information from view all_md_columns

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01908 failed to select information from view all_tab_columns

Cause: Either view does not exist or you do not have access.

Action: Verify that you have access to the view and it is working properly.

SDO-01909 failed to find dimension information from view all_md_dimensions

Cause: View may not exist.

Action: Verify that view exists and is working properly.

SDO-01910 failed to find column information from view all_md_columns

Cause: View may not exist.

Action: Verify that view exists and is working properly.

SDO-01911 failed to select information from table md\$ler

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01912 failed to select information from table md\$pts

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01913 failed to select information from table md\$tab

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01914 failed to insert information from table md\$exc

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01915 failed to insert information from table md\$ler

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01916 failed to insert information from table md\$ptab

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01917 failed to delete information from table md\$exc

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01918 failed to delete information from table md\$ler

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01919 failed to delete information from table md\$ptab

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01920 failed to update information in table md\$ptab

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01921 failed to update information from table md\$ler

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01922 failed to update information from table md\$spts

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01923 failed to update information from table md\$stab

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01924 failed to select information from view dba_md_columns

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-01925 failed to select information from view dba_md_dimensions

Cause: Either view does not exist or is inconsistent.

Action: Verify the Spatial Cartridge data dictionary.

SDO-05000 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: The SLF file is built for either a partitioned spatial table or non-partitioned spatial table. The SLF file is being loaded into the wrong class.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05001 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Total number of HHCODE columns in SLF file does not match total in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05002 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Total number of dimensions for each HHCODE column in SLF file does not match total in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05003 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Total number of non-HHCODE columns in SLF file does not match total in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05004 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: HHCODE column name in SLF file does not match name in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05005 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Number of dimensions of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match number in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05006 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Maximum level of dimensions of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match maximum level in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05007 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Size of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match size in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05008 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Null field of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match null field in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05009 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Dimension name of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match name in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05010 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Dimension number of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match number in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05011 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Dimension level of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match level in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05012 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Dimension lower bound of HHCODE column in SLF file does not match lower bound in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05013 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Dimension upper bound of an HHCODE column in SLF file does not match upper bound in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05014 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Column name in SLF file does not match name in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05015 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Null field of column in SLF file does not match null field in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05016 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Column type in SLF file does not match type in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05017 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Precision field of column in SLF file does not match precision field in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05018 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Scale field of column in SLF file does not match scale field in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05019 SLF header: %s does not match spatial data dictionary: %s

Cause: Size of column in SLF file does not match size in spatial table. Either the spatial table definition was changed after the SLF file was created or the SLF file is being loaded into the wrong spatial table.

Action: Verify the SLF file is being loaded into the correct spatial table or regenerate the SLF file.

SDO-05020 no data found in SLF file (just header information)

Cause: During the conversion process the writing SLF record process died.

Action: Re-create the SLF file verifying that the SLF data is written.

SDO-05200 line in '%s' was too complex to parse

Cause: Data in control file exceeded maximum field limits.

Action: Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

SDO-05201 insufficient number of fields in '%s'

Cause: There were fewer than three fields in the control file.

Action: Check the control file for accuracy.

SDO-05202 did not find the expected line or keyword in '%s'

Cause: Expected keyword or line was not found.

Action: Verify that the specified keywords are in the correct order.

SDO-05203 an invalid number of partition key columns was specified in '%s'

Cause: More than one partition key was specified in the named control file.

Action: Verify only one HHCODE is specified as the partition key in the named control file.

SDO-05204 HHCODE column is missing a dimension sequence in '%s'

Cause: When entering the dimensional information into the named control file, a dimensional sequence was left out.

Action: Verify that the sequence values for the dimensions are correct.

SDO-05205 file type keyword not found in '%s'

Cause: The required file type keyword in named file is missing.

Action: Verify that the control file has the correct information.

SDO-05206 unexpected keyword or value found in ‘%s’

Cause: There was more than one field found in the control file.

Action: Check the control file for accuracy.

SDO-05207 ‘%s’ is an invalid file type specified in control file

Cause: The file type was spelled incorrectly. The only valid file types are BINARY and ASCII.

Action: Verify that the file type specified in the control file is correct.

SDO-05208 format keyword not found in ‘%s’

Cause: The required format keyword in named file is missing.

Action: Verify that the control file has the correct information.

SDO-05209 unexpected keyword or value found in ‘%s’

Cause: There were more than two fields found in the control file.

Action: Check the control file for accuracy.

SDO-05210 ‘%s’ is an invalid keyword specified in control file

Cause: The keyword FIXED was not found in control file.

Action: Verify that the keyword specified in the control file is correct.

SDO-05211 ‘%s’ is an invalid record length specified for the data file

Cause: Record length specified is invalid for given data file.

Action: Verify that the record length specified is correct.

SDO-05212 ‘%s’ is an invalid keyword specified in control file

Cause: The only valid keywords are DIMENSION and COLUMN.

Action: Verify that the file type specified in the control file is correct.

SDO-05213 ‘%s’ is an invalid keyword specified in control file

Cause: The missing keyword POSITION was not found in the control file.

Action: Verify that the keyword specified in the control file is correct.

SDO-05214 invalid position value specified in ‘%s’

Cause: Field position was incorrectly specified.

Action: Verify that the field positions specified are correct.

SDO-05215 '%s' is an invalid data type specified in control file

Cause: Data type specified was spelled incorrectly. The only valid data types are INTEGER, SMALLINT, FLOAT, DOUBLE, BYTEINT, DATE, RAW, and CHAR.

Action: Verify that the data type specified is correct.

SDO-05216 specified position length is not compatible with '%s'

Cause: Field position value was incorrectly specified.

Action: Verify that the field positions specified are correct.

SDO-05217 '%s' is an invalid keyword specified in control file

Cause: The missing keyword NULLIF was not found in control file.

Action: Verify that the keyword specified in the control file is correct.

SDO-05218 '%s' is an invalid null indicator in control file

Cause: Null indicator was incorrectly specified.

Action: Verify that the null indicator is correct.

SDO-05219 no spatial information was found in '%s'

Cause: Spatial information was not found in the named file.

Action: Enter the dimension information into the named file.

SDO-05220 no dimensional or column information was found in '%s'

Cause: No information was found in the named file.

Action: Enter the column and dimension information into the named file.

SDO-05221 '%s' is not the expected value in the data file

Cause: Expected value was not found.

Action: Verify that the specified file is correct.

SDO-05222 data conversion with column '%s' failed

Cause: Either bad data was passed or incorrect format string was used.

Action: Verify that the data and format string are correct.

SDO-05500 user aborted SD*Loader

Cause: User aborted program.

Action: No action required.

SDO-05501 SQL*Loader failed to load all records to the partition

Cause: Some records were bad or rejected.

Action: Check the log file and correct any errors indicated.

SDO-05502 SQL*Loader failed

Cause: The SQL*Loader process died.

Action: Check log file and correct any errors indicated.

SDO-07510 bad boolean value

Cause: A bad Boolean value was specified.

Action: Verify that the value is TRUE or FALSE.

SDO-07511 failed to read user input from terminal

Cause: An error was encountered while attempting to prompt the user for input from the terminal.

Action: This is an internal error. Document messages and contact Oracle Worldwide Support.

NR Error Messages (TNS-00001 to 00099)

TNS-00001 INTCTL: error while getting command line from the terminal

Cause: Improper standard input connection from the terminal.

Action: Normally not visible to user. Start the INTCTL program again. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00002:INTCTL: error while starting the Interchange

Cause: The Interchange could not be started.

Action: Check the Interchange configuration files (INTCHG.ORA, TNS-NET.ORA and TNSNAV.ORA) for errors and confirm that no other programs are using the ADDRESS(es) specified. If error continues, turn on tracing in the Interchange components and examine the trace files to determine the cause of the problem. Be sure to turn tracing off when the problem has been rectified.

TNS-00003: INTCTL: error while sending request to the Interchange

Cause: Improper command sent to the Interchange or the Interchange is not responding. Not normally visible to the user.

Action: Verify that the command sent to the Interchange is valid. Also check that the Interchange is running by using the INTCTL STATUS command. If necessary, start the Interchange using the INTCTL START command.

TNS-00004: INTCTL: error while starting the Navigator

Cause: The Navigator could not be started.

Action: Check to make sure that executables for the Navigator (navgatr) are present in the ORACLE executable directory on your platform. Check the configuration files TNSNET.ORA and TNSNAV.ORA for errors. If error continues, turn on tracing in the Interchange components and examine the trace files to determine the cause of the problem. Be sure to turn tracing off when the problem has been rectified.

TNS-00005: INTCTL: error while sending request to the Navigator

Cause: The Navigator is not responding. Either the Navigator is not running or another process is responding.

Action: Check that the Navigator is running by using the STATUS command of the Interchange Control Utility. Verify that the correct addresses are listed in the TNSNAMES.ORA, TNSNET.ORA, and TNSNAV.ORA configuration files.

TNS-00006: INTCTL: HOST variable is not defined

Cause: The HOST variable was not set.

Action: Set the variable HOST properly and restart the INTCTL program.

TNS-00007: INTCTL: unknown host

Cause: The pointer HOST is set to an unknown hostname.

Action: Set the pointer HOST properly and restart INTCTL program.

TNS-00008: INTCTL: could not contact destination Navigator

Cause: Connection could not be properly established to a Navigator. This may be because the Navigator specified is not running or the Navigator addresses are incorrect.

Action: Check that the Navigator is running by using the STATUS command of the Interchange Control Utility; if necessary, start the Navigator using the START command of the Interchange Control Utility. If it is running and the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00009: INTCTL: could not contact destination Connection Manager

Cause: Connection could not be properly established to a Connection Manager. This may be because the Connection Manager (Interchange) specified is not running or the Connection Manager addresses are incorrect.

Action: Make sure the Connection Manager is running by using the STATUS command of the Interchange Control Utility; if necessary, start the Connection Manager using the START command of the Interchange Control Utility. If it is running and the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00010: Error while flushing NS context

Cause: Internal NS error; connection may be lost.

Action: Make sure the connection is properly established. If the error persists, then contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00011: INTCTL: error while starting the Connection Manager

Cause: The Connection Manager could not be started.

Action: Assure that the executable can be found in the standard Oracle executable area. Check the configuration file INTCHG.ORA for errors and confirm that no other process is using the ADDRESS(es) for this Connection Manager as specified in TNSNET.ORA. Tracing can also be turned on in the Connection Manager and detailed information about the reason for the error determined. Consult the MultiProtocol Interchange Administrator's Guide and Chapter 2 of this manual for how to turn on tracing.

TNS-00012: INTCTL: error while processing Connection Manager request

Cause: An improper command was sent to the Connection Manager or it is not responding. Not normally visible to the user.

Action: Verify that the correct addresses are listed in the TNSNAMES.ORA, TNSNET.ORA, and TNSNAV.ORA configuration files. Also check that the Connection Manager is running by using the STATUS command of the Interchange Control Utility. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00013: INTCTL: error while performing NS disconnect command

Cause: Internal NS error. Error in closing down connections.

Action: Make sure the networking protocol being used is properly installed on the machine. If the error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00014: INTCTL: error while opening terminal input channel

Cause: Could not open standard terminal input. Internal error.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Restart the INTCTL program. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00015: INTCTL: error while closing terminal input channel

Cause: Could not close terminal input channel. Internal error.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Restart the INTCTL program. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00016: INTCTL: error while performing NS send command

Cause: Internal NS error. Connection may be lost.

Action: If the error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00017: INTCTL: error while performing NS receive command

Cause: Internal NS error. Connection may be lost.

Action: If the error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00018: INTCTL: TNS_ADMIN not defined

Cause: The TNS_ADMIN pointer is improperly set.

Action: No action necessary; TNS_ADMIN need only be set if you want to use a different network environment.

TNS-00019: INTCTL: error initializing the national language interface

Cause: The message file could not be found.

Action: Make sure that the ORACLE environment is set and that the message file is in the correct place.

TNS-00020: INTCTL: missing NAVIGATOR_DATA in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: TNSNAV.ORA does not contain the NAVIGATOR_DATA component.

Action: Define the ADDRESS(es) for the Navigator, then restart the INTCTL program.

TNS-00021: INTCTL: missing INTERCHANGE_DATA in INTCHG.ORA

Cause: INTCHG.ORA does not contain an INTERCHANGE_DATA component.

Action: Define the correct data for the Connection Manager, then restart the INTCTL program.

TNS-00022: INTCTL: missing CMANAGER_NAME in INTCHG.ORA

Cause: INTCHG.ORA does not contain a CMANAGER_NAME component.

Action: Define the correct name for the CMANAGER_NAME, then restart the INTCTL program. Use of the Oracle Network Manager should eliminate this error.

TNS-00023: INTCTL: missing ADDRESS(es) in config files

Cause: Configuration files do not contain an ADDRESS/ADDRESS_LIST component.

Action: Define the Connection Manager ADDRESS(es) in the TNSNET.ORA file and check the Navigator ADDRESS(es) in the TNSNAV.ORA file, then restart the INTCTL program.

TNS-00024: INTCTL: Unable to contact Navigator to obtain Connection Manager address

Cause: The Navigator is not running.

Action: Verify that the Navigator is running by doing a status request on the Navigator (use the Interchange Control Utility command STATUS). If necessary, start the Navigator using the Interchange Control Utility. Verify that the network is properly configured; if possible use the Oracle Network Manager to generate the configuration files. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00025: INTCTL: The ORACLE environment is not set up correctly

Cause: The ORACLE environment is incorrectly set up.

Action: Refer to the Oracle operating system specific documentation for your platform for information on how the ORACLE environment should be set. Correct it and rerun INTCTL. Make sure the ORACLE environment includes the correct directories.

TNS-00026: INTCTL: TNS_ADMIN directory set, and is being used

Cause: The TNS_ADMIN environment variable is set properly. INTCTL will use the TNS_ADMIN directory. This is only an informative message. If you do not want it to be used, and want the default directory to be used instead, then unset TNS_ADMIN and re-execute.

Action: None.

TNS-00027: INTCTL: Could not resolve Navigator's name/address

Cause: The Navigator's name to address definition is missing.

Action: Check TNSNAMES.ORA file and make sure to include a definition for the name specified.

TNS-00028: INTCTL: Could not resolve Connection Manager's name/address

Cause: The Connection Manager's name does not have a definition that the Navigator knows about, nor is the name/address available in the TNSNAMES.ORA file. The name may also be incorrect in the INTCHG.ORA file.

Action: Verify that the Connection Manager's name is in the TNSNET.ORA file read by the Navigator or in the TNSNAMES.ORA file. Be sure that INTCHG.ORA is correct.

TNS-00031: INTCTL: internal NT error

Cause: Problem interfacing to the protocol adapters installed.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting INTCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00032: INTCTL: internal NS error

Cause: Problem interfacing with TNS.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting INTCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00033: INTCTL: internal NL error

Cause: Problem with internal TNS module NL.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting INTCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00034: INTCTL: internal NR error

Cause: Problem with internal Interchange routines.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting INTCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00035: INTCTL: error while constructing full file name

Cause: Problem while constructing the full path for a file name because the path name to the file or the environment variables are incorrect. Files looked up include TNSNAMES.ORA, TNSNAV.ORA, INTCHG.ORA and the error files for the Navigator and Connection Manager.

Action: Check that all environment variables are defined correctly and that all configuration files exist in their correct places.

TNS-00036: INTCTL: error reading from Navigator or Connection Manager error files

Cause: Problem while reading from Navigator or Connection Manager error files generated by the Navigator or Connection Manager when they fail to start.

Action: Check that a standard Network Error directory exists and that all privileges on the directory are appropriate.

TNS-00037: INTCTL: error opening Navigator or Connection Manager error files

Cause: Failed to open Navigator or Connection Manager error files when they have failed to start.

Action: Check that a Network Error directory exists and that all privileges on the directory are appropriate.

TNS-00038: INTCTL: Poorly formed address or command string

Cause: An unacceptable string was encountered while attempting to send a message to either the Navigator or Connection Manager. The addresses provided for either the Navigator or Connection Manager may be incorrectly constructed.

Action: Check all address strings in configuration files (TNSNAMES.ORA, TNSNAV.ORA or TNSNET.ORA) and assure that they are properly formed. Regenerate the files using the Oracle Network Manager, if possible. If all is correct, please contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00039: INTCTL: error while spawning a process

Cause: An error was encountered while spawning a process due to an internal operating system dependent problem. Machine resources may be limited.

Action: Retry command. Check permissions on Interchange executables and the current setting of the search path. If necessary, terminate other applications to free up machine resources. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00040: INTCTL: failed to initialize trace context- Continuing anyway

Cause: Problem while opening specified trace file because of errors in INTCHG.ORA or because the user has incorrect privileges, or the file does not exist.

Action: Check the privileges on the configuration files and ensure that all of them exist in their proper locations.

TNS-00041: INTCTL: Navigator already running. Start operation cancelled

Cause: There is a Navigator already running and listening on the same addresses.

Action: None; the Navigator is already running.

TNS-00042: INTCTL: CMANAGER already running. Start operation cancelled

Cause: There is a Connection Manager already running and listening on the same addresses.

Action: None; the Connection Manager is already running.

TNS-00043: The CMANAGER has active connections, do you still want to stop it (y/n)?

Cause: The CMANAGER that is being stopped has active connections going through. This is the confirmation message.

Action: Respond by pressing y or n. Answering y will cause the active database connection to be dropped; this is not generally recommended.

TNS-00044: INTCTL: You must have an INTCHG.ORA file to contact the Connection Manager

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a default Connection Manager (Interchange) where there was no INTCHG.ORA present in the correct directory.

Action: Create an INTCHG.ORA file using the Oracle Network Manager. Make sure it is placed in the correct directory and includes the correct name for the Connection Manager you wish to contact.

TNS-00045: INTCTL: Could not contact the Navigator on address

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a Navigator on a specific address which is not responding.

Action: Check the TNSNAV.ORA file for that address. Or check that the Navigator is actually listening on that address.

TNS-00046: INTCTL: Could not contact the CMANAGER on address

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a CMANAGER on a specific address which is not responding.

Action: Verify that the TNSNET.ORA file contains that address. Also check that the CMANAGER is actually listening on that address by using the INTCTL STATUS command. If necessary, start the Connection Manager using the INTCTL START command.

TNS-00060: INTCTL: Bad command: only the STATUS command can be used on remote Interchanges

Cause: The user entered a command that does not exist, or the user tried to make a request other than STATUS to a remote Interchange.

Action: Check the MultiProtocol Interchange Administrator's Guide for a list of INTCTL commands or type HELP for a list of valid commands.

TNS-00061: INTCTL: Bad command or syntax error: You must specify a trace level

Cause: The user did not specify a trace level.

Action: Specify a trace level and retry command.

TNS-00062: INTCTL: Bad command or syntax error: For help type help/h/?

Cause: The user entered an invalid command.

Action: Check the MultiProtocol Interchange Administrator's Guide or type HELP for a list of valid commands.

TNS-00063: INTCTL: Failed to allocate memory for buffers

Cause: INTCTL was unable to allocate memory for internal buffers.

Action: Check the amount of available memory on your machine to ensure that there is enough memory to run this executable. If necessary, free up memory by running fewer programs, then try again.

TNS-00064: INTCTL: Failed to find CMANAGER_NAME in INTCHG.ORA

Cause: INTCTL was unable to find the CMANAGER_NAME parameter in INTCHG.ORA.

Action: Check that the INTCHG.ORA file is properly constructed.

TNS-00065: INTCTL: Command cannot be executed remotely

Cause: A command other than status and version has been attempted remotely.

Action: If you desire execute any command other than status and version, you must run intctl on the interchange machine.

Interchange Error Messages (TNS-00100 to 00499)

TNS-00100: Unable to allocate memory

Cause: Out of memory on the machine.

Action: Add more memory or run fewer processes.

TNS-00101: File operation error

Cause: Error in accessing reading or writing a particular file.

Action: Check existence of or operating system access to the log and trace file locations.

TNS-00102: Keyword-Value binding operation error

Cause: Not normally visible to the user. May indicate a shortage of memory.

Action: If error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00103: Parameter file load error

Cause: Parameter file process failed.

Action: Check to make sure that all parameter files necessary for the Interchange are present (TNSNAV.ORA, TNSNET.ORA and INTCHG.ORA). If these files are present and properly configured, turn on tracing and repeat the operation. Turn off tracing when the trace is complete. Look in the trace file for errors in the parameter loading process. If error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00104: Data stream open/access error

Cause: Unable to open or access data stream for either log or trace files for the Interchange.

Action: Check read/write permissions on Oracle files and directories.

TNS-00105: Could not initialize tracing

Cause: The INTCHG.ORA file is improperly configured. Verify the trace parameters specified.

Action: If error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00106: Failed to open log file

Cause: Unable to access or obtain write permission to create log file.

Action: Check existence of or access to log file directory.

TNS-00107: Unable to initialize TNS global data

Cause: Not normally visible to the user.

Action: If error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00108: TNS_ADMIN not defined

Cause: TNS_ADMIN pointer is not set.

Action: Set the TNS_ADMIN pointer before running application

TNS-00109: Message could not be printed; not enough memory

Cause: Printing of message failed due to lack of memory. Not normally visible to user.

Action: Increase the resources on your machine. If error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00110: Could not initialize network from file TNSNET.ORA

Cause: Poorly formed network information in network file.

Action: Fix network configuration data to assure that at least one Interchange is defined in TNSNET.ORA.

TNS-00111: Failed to get configuration data from file

Cause: Poorly formed configuration information in network files TNSNET.ORA or TNSNAV.ORA.

Action: Check TNSNET.ORA and TNSNAV.ORA and confirm that they are correct.

TNS-00112: Failed to find configuration file name

Cause: Name specified for configuration file was incorrect.

Action: Check for presence of the configuration file.

TNS-00113: Failed to open error log file

Cause: Could not open log file during start-up of Navigator or Connection Manager due to read or write permission problems or non-existent error directory.

Action: Create the standard error directory or assure that if one is present the Interchange executables can write to it.

TNS-00114: Internal error- Allocation of addresses not performed

Cause: Internal error. Should not normally occur.

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00115: Could not allocate pump global buffers

Cause: Not enough memory to allocate pump buffers.

Action: Decrease the number of PUMP_BUFFERS in INTCHG.ORA.

TNS-00116: Pump failed during initial bequeath

Cause: Error in assigning connection to a new pump. This error may be caused by insufficient machine resources.

Action: Attempt the connection again. The pump should recover from such a failure. If machine resources appear to be the problem, add more resources or shut down some active applications. If problem persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00117: Internal error- No data passed through pump

Cause: Internal error. Data expected has not arrived yet.

Action: If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00119: Missing PUMP_CONNECTIONS in INTCHG.ORA

Cause: No PUMP_CONNECTIONS parameter specified in INTCHG.ORA.

Action: Add PUMP_CONNECTIONS parameter to INTCHG.ORA. If the file is generated by the Oracle Network Manager, this error should not occur.

TNS-00120: Missing PUMPS in INTCHG.ORA

Cause: No PUMPS parameter specified.

Action: Add an appropriate number of PUMPS to INTCHG.ORA. Use the Oracle Network Manager to generate the configuration files.

TNS-00121: Missing CMANAGER_NAME in INTCHG.ORA

Cause: No CMANAGER_NAME parameter specified.

Action: Define the CMANAGER_NAME parameter in INTCHG.ORA; it must match the CMANAGER_NAME parameter used in TNSNET.ORA for that Interchange. This will happen automatically if the Oracle Network Manager is used.

TNS-00122: Missing ADDRESS(es) in TNSNET.ORA file

Cause: No ADDRESS or ADDRESS_LIST parameter specified in TNSNET.ORA.

Action: Define a valid set of ADDRESSes for the Connection Manager in the TNSNET.ORA file.

TNS-00123: Unable to perform a listen on configured ADDRESS(es)

Cause: Another process is already listening on this address or the ADDRESS is incorrectly defined.

Action: Check the ADDRESS(es) defined in TNSNET.ORA (for the Connection Manager) for errors. Verify that another program is not using them.

TNS-00124: Internal error - Unable to create empty address

Cause: - Internal error. Should not normally occur.

Action: If problem persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00125: Failed to get number of Interchanges in TNSNET.ORA

Cause: Error in the TNSNET.ORA file.

Action: Check the contents of TNSNET.ORA and eliminate errors. Regenerate the configuration files using the Oracle Network Manager.

TNS-00126: Missing Connection Manager name and address in TNSNET.ORA

Cause: The Interchange name specified in INTCHG.ORA is not defined in the TNSNET.ORA file.

Action: Define one Connection Manager name and set of addresses for each Interchange in the network. Regenerate the configuration files using the Oracle Network Manager.

TNS-00127: Missing Connection Manager name in TNSNET.ORA

Cause: One or more Connection Manager names are missing.

Action: Ensure that each Connection Manager name is defined in TNSNET.ORA. Regenerate TNSNET.ORA using the Oracle Network Manager.

TNS-00128: Missing COMMUNITY in TNSNET.ORA

Cause: One or more ADDRESSes does not have a COMMUNITY assigned.

Action: Ensure that all addresses have a COMMUNITY defined in TNSNET.ORA.

TNS-00129: Internal error - Failed to create new community

Cause: Internal Error. Should not normally occur. There may be a resource limitation problem on the machine.

Action: Stop and restart Interchange. If possible, make more memory available on the machine. If problem persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00130: Failed to create Interchange's internal address

Cause: There is an error in one of the addresses listed in TNSNET.ORA.

Action: Check the file for errors in defining Interchanges.

TNS-00131: Missing COMMUNITY in COMMUNITY_COST_LIST in TNSNET.ORA

Cause: A COMMUNITY keyword-value pair is missing within the COMMUNITY_COST_LIST in TNSNET.ORA.

Action: Define the communities with a COMMUNITY name and associated COST in COMMUNITY_COST_LIST.

TNS-00132: COST value must be an integer greater than 0

Cause: A community has been defined in TNSNET.ORA with a COST of 0.

Action: Assign an alternate value that is greater than 0.

TNS-00133: Missing LOCAL_COMMUNITIES field in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: Improperly configured TNSNAV.ORA file.

Action: Define the LOCAL_COMMUNITIES fields correctly in TNSNAV.ORA.

TNS-00134: Missing COMMUNITY component in addresses for the Navigator in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: The addresses specified for the Navigator have no COMMUNITY name.

Action: Ensure that all addresses in the NAVIGATOR_ADDRESSES field have a COMMUNITY entry in the TNSNAV.ORA file.

TNS-00135: Missing TNS error message file

Cause: No error message file present.

Action: Ensure that the ORACLE environment is correctly set for your platform and that there is a message directory that contains the correct error message file.

TNS-00136: Did not register product/facility for TNS error message

Cause: Error message file error.

Action: Ensure that the ORACLE environment is correctly set for your platform and that there is a message directory that contains the correct error message file.

TNS-00137: Failed to get TNS error message file entry

Cause: No TNS error message file present.

Action: Ensure that the ORACLE environment is correctly set for your platform and that there is a message directory that contains the correct error message file.

TNS-00138: Failed to find ORACLE executable directory

Cause: The ORACLE environment is not correctly set.

Action: Ensure that the ORACLE environment is correctly set and the error messages file is in the correct place.

TNS-00139: Internal - Data passed from the Interchange listener is poorly formed

Cause: Internal error in Interchange.

Action: Check that you are using compatible components of the Interchange product, using the INTCTL VERSION command. If problem persists call Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00140: Interchange specified was not found in network tables

Cause: Could not find the Interchange specified in a control request.

Action: Check that the Interchange specified is indeed in TNSNET.ORA.

TNS-00141: Failed to get file stream information

Cause: Error in the file stream package.

Action: None.

TNS-00142: Community mismatch in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: The communities in the LOCAL_COMMUNITIES entry in TNSNAV.ORA do not correspond with all the communities in the NAVIGATOR_ADDRESSES entry.

Action: Assure that all communities in the NAVIGATOR_ADDRESSES correspond to those in the LOCAL_COMMUNITIES component.

TNS-00143: Illegal PREFERRED_CMANAGERS entry in TNSNAV.ORA

Cause: PREFERRED_CMANAGERS entry in the TNSNAV.ORA used by the Connection Manager. There should only be a PREFERRED_NAVIGATORS entry in the TNSNAV.ORA on an Interchange.

Action: Remove the PREFERRED_CMANAGERS entry from TNSNAV.ORA and assure that either no PREFERRED_NAVIGATORS entry is present or that it is correct.

TNS-00144: PUMP_CONNECTIONS value in INTCHG.ORA is too large.

Cause: The number of PUMP_CONNECTIONS specified in INTCHG.ORA is too large to be supported on this platform.

Action: Consult the Oracle operating system specific manual for the maximum value for the number of PUMP_CONNECTIONS.

TNS-00145: PUMPS value in INTCHG.ORA is too large.

Cause: The number of PUMPS specified in INTCHG.ORA is too large to be supported on this platform.

Action: Consult the Oracle operating system specific manual for the maximum value for the number of PUMPS.

TNS-00146: Internal-- Retry data request within pump.

Cause: The data space provided in order to receive data from the pump is too small.

Action: Operation must be retried with a larger buffer.

TNS-00147: Failed to start a pre-spawned pump.

Cause: The Connection Manager was unable to start a pump during start-up.

Action: Check all configuration parameters and assure that they are correct. Turn on tracing to determine the area that the failure occurred in.

TNS-00200: Unable to do nsanswer on contextresult= str

Cause: Requester of service may have aborted or options negotiation failed.

Action: Try making the connection again. If the problem persists call Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00201: Unable to read answer connection data :str:

Cause: Improperly formed connect data sent to the Interchange listener.

Action: If problem persists, check the application using the Interchange (it may be closing down or crashing). Call Worldwide Customer Support if the problem cannot be located.

TNS-00202: Failure in redirecting call: Original to str Redirect to str

Cause: Internal - error could not redirect call to a pump or other Interchange listener. The cause may be insufficient network or machine resources.

Action: Add resources or close some running applications in order to free up resources. If error persists, call Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00203: Unable to start tracing in intlsnr

Cause: Failure in setting up tracing for Interchange listener.

Action: Check file permissions in Network trace directory also check to make sure that if trace file names and directories are specified in INTCHG.ORA, they are correct.

TNS-00224: No more connections available

Cause: More connections were made to the Interchange than are configured in INTCHG.ORA.

Action: Wait until the Interchange is not as busy or change the number of connections allowed in INTCHG.ORA and restart the Interchange.

TNS-00225: Unable to bequeath connection to pump

Cause: Unable to start a pump because either the executable cannot be found or too many processes are currently running on a particular machine.

Action: Reduce the number of processes on the machine or increase the resources on the machine.

TNS-00226: Unable to contact pump *num* to send broadcast message *str*

Cause: Could not call a particular pump.

Action: None, but if the problem persists call Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00227: Unable to contact pump; Connection Manager declared pump dead

Cause: A pump became an orphaned process. A protocol adapter is not working properly or machine network resources are being over used.

Action: This error is not immediately fatal; the orphaned pump may continue to function. Restart the Interchange when convenient. If the problem persists, call Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00228: Failure in finding pump data

Cause: Internal problem with data passed back from pump.

Action: None.

TNS-00229: Error in call: unable to deliver message:*str.strstr*

Cause: Destination for call is unavailable.

Action: None.

TNS-00230: Cannot start new pump process:*strstr*Protocol Adapter errors: *num*

Cause: Unable to create a new process; possibly there are too many processes on the machine.

Action: Free machine resources by exiting other applications on the Interchange machine. If the problem continues you may need more memory on the machine. If you believe there are sufficient resources on the machine but the problem persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00231: Pump is alive

Cause: Pump log message sent to Interchange listener.

Action: None.

TNS-00232: Unable to setup connection

Cause: Error log message sent from pump to indicate failure in initiating connection because of errors in the call string: network problem or resource limitations.

Action: None.

TNS-00233: Interchange failed to make contact with destination with errors:*str-strstr*

Cause: Pump call to destination failed.

Action: Check destination.

TNS-00234: Connect data for failed call:CALL DATA =*str*RECEIVE DATA = :*str*

Cause: Connect data supplied for error 00233.

Action: None

TNS-00235: Aborting connection:Protocol Adapter errors:*str, num, num, ; num, num*

Cause: Pump aborting connection because connection has been up too long, or some other network error on the connection.

Action: None.

TNS-00236: Failed to initialize tracing

Cause: Pump failed to initialize tracing.

Action: Check that INTCHG.ORA is properly configured.

TNS-00237: Failed to refuse connection

Cause: Connection may have aborted before error took place in Pump.

Action: None.

TNS-00246: Connection Manager: Failed to start tracing

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Interchange.

Action: None.

TNS-00247: Unable to allocate memory for configuration data from TNSNET.ORA file

Cause: Navigator failed to allocate enough memory for TNSNET.ORA configuration file.

Action: Increase machine resources available for running the Interchange or remove some other running applications from the machine.

TNS-00248: Unable to get information from file:*str*.Exiting with NR error:*num*

Cause: TNSNAV.ORA poorly configured or addresses provided are already being used by another application.

Action: Check the syntax of the TNSNAV.ORA file; if necessary, assign new addresses.

TNS-00249: Unable to read network configuration data from file *str* with error:*str*

Cause: Network configuration file TNSNET.ORA is missing or poorly configured.

Action: Check to make sure that TNSNET.ORA is properly configured.

TNS-00251: Failure in nstest:

Cause: NS test operation failed due to internal error.

Action: If the problem persists there may be a network problem or resource limitations on the machine. If these do not seem to be causing the problem, call Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00252: Unable to handle route request:*str*

Cause: Command requested did not exist.

Action: None.

TNS-00253: Error in reading network configuration data from file *str* with error:*str*

Cause: TNSNET.ORA is poorly configured or nonexistent.

Action: Check to make sure that TNSNET.ORA is properly configured.

TNS-00263: Navigator: Request Failed

Cause: Response from Navigator when a particular request failed.

Action: None.

TNS-00264: Navigator: Failed to reload configuration data

Cause: Message sent to the Interchange control program when reload of network configuration failed. TNSNET.ORA Poorly configured or missing.

Action: None.

TNS-00265: Navigator: Reloaded network configuration data

Cause: Message sent to Interchange control program when reload of network is successful.

Action: None.

TNS-00266: Navigator: Unknown Request

Cause: Request was made to Navigator that it knows nothing about.

Action: None.

TNS-00267: Navigator: Internal Error

Cause: Generated when a request was made to the Navigator it knows nothing about.

Action: None.

TNS-00277: Navigator: Request Failed

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Navigator.

Action: None.

TNS-00278: Navigator: Failed to Open Log file

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Navigator.

Action: None.

TNS-00279: Navigator: Failed to Start Tracing

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Navigator.

Action: None.

TNS-00282: Connection Manager: Failed to force log, logging is off

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Connection Manager.

Action: None.

TNS-00294: Connection Manager: Security is enabled, you cannot STOP the Interchange

Cause: Message sent back to control program indicating that the connection manager is secure.

Action: None.

TNS-00302: Connection Manager: Unknown Request

Cause: Request sent by Interchange control program is unknown.

Action: None.

TNS-00305: The Navigator encountered an invalid/unknown trace level

Cause: Message sent back by the Navigator indicating an invalid trace level.

Action: Re-attempt the request with a correct trace level.

TNS-00306: Connection Manager encountered an invalid/unknown trace level

Cause: Message sent back by the Connection Manager indicating an invalid trace level.

Action: Re-attempt the request with a correct trace level.

TNS-00308: Navigator: Failed to open log while rereading parameter data

Cause: Request sent by the Navigator to control program indicating that it could not reopen log file after rereading parameter data.

Action: None.

TNS-00309: Connection Manager: Failed to open log while re-reading parameter data

Cause: Request sent by the Connection Manager to control program indicating that it could not reopen log file after rereading parameter data.

Action: None.

TNS-00310: Navigator: Failed to start tracing after rereading parameter data

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Navigator.

Action: None.

TNS-00311: Connection Manager: Failed to start tracing after rereading parameter data

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Connection Manager.

Action: None.

TNS-00312: Connection Manager: Failed to get version information

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Connection Manager.

Action: None.

TNS-00313: Navigator: Failed to get version information

Cause: Message sent back to control program from Connection Manager.

Action: None.

TNS-00314: Protocol Adapter Errors: *num, num*

Cause: Protocol Adapter errors which go with message 233

Action: None.

**TNS-00315: Failed to allocate larger connect data area for getting pump data:
*num***

Cause: Could not allocate a large enough area to get pump statistics; continue without them.

Action: None.

TNS-00316: Ran out of data buffers in the pump

Cause: The Interchange is resource limited by having too few data buffers in the pump.

Action: If the problem persists (that is, there are a lot of log messages), increase the number of pump buffers by increasing the value of the parameter PUMP_BUFFERS in INTCHG.ORA. Then shutdown and restart the Interchange to make the changes take effect.

TNS-00317: Failed to contact Connection Manager

Cause: Connection Manager is not running.

Action: Start the Connection Manager and retry

NT Error Messages (TNS-00501 to 00999)

TNS-00501: Cannot allocate memory

Cause: Sufficient memory could not be allocated to perform the desired activity.

Action: Either free some resource for TNS or add more memory to the machine. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the operation.

TNS-00502: Invalid argument

Cause: An internal function received an invalid parameter.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00503: Illegal ADDRESS parameters

Cause: An illegal set of protocol adapter parameters was specified.

Action: Check the parameters within the ADDRESS section of the TNSNAMES.ORA file. It may be helpful to turn on tracing and look at the addresses specified in the trace file, checking for spelling or other errors. Be sure to turn tracing off when the trace is complete.

TNS-00504: Operation not supported

Cause: An internal function received a request to perform an operation that is not supported (on this machine).

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00505: Operation timed out

Cause: The requested operation could not be completed within the timeout period.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the operation.

TNS-00506: Operation would block

Cause: An internal operation did not commence because to do so would block the current process and the user has requested that operations be non-blocking.

Action: None needed; this is an information message.

TNS-00507: Connection closed

Cause: Normal "end of file" condition has been reached; partner has disconnected.

Action: None needed; this is an information message.

TNS-00508: No such protocol adapter

Cause: The protocol adapter requested for this connection does not exist.

Action: Install the protocol adapter or use one that is available. Be sure that the correct protocols are listed in the configuration files.

TNS-00509: Buffer overflow

Cause: Too much data for buffer.

Action: Re-execute with larger receive buffer or smaller send buffer.

TNS-00510: Internal limit restriction exceeded

Cause: Too many files or sockets open simultaneously (or some other resource has been depleted).

Action: For further details, trace the operation for protocol details.

TNS-00511: No listener

Cause: The connect request could not be completed because no application is listening on the address specified, or the application is unable to service the connect request in a sufficiently timely manner.

Action: Ensure that the supplied destination address matches one of the addresses used by the listener - compare the TNSNAMES.ORA entry with appropriate LISTENER.ORA file (or TNSNAV.ORA if the connection is to go by way of an Interchange. Start the listener on the remote machine.

TNS-00512: Address already in use

Cause: Specified listener address is already being used.

Action: Start your listener with an unused address.

TNS-00513: Destination host unreachable

Cause: Contact cannot be made with remote party.

Action: Make sure the network driver is functioning and the network is up.

TNS-00514: Contexts have different wait/test functions

Cause: Two protocol adapters have conflicting wait/test functions.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00515: Connect failed because target host or object does not exist

Cause: The address specified is not valid, or the program being connected to does not exist.

Action: Ensure the ADDRESS parameters have been entered correctly; the most likely incorrect parameter is the node name. Ensure that the executable for the server exists (perhaps "oracle" is missing.)

TNS-00516: Permission denied

Cause: User has insufficient privileges to perform the requested operation.

Action: Acquire necessary privileges and try again.

TNS-00517: Lost contact

Cause: Partner has unexpectedly gone away.

Action: Investigate partner application for abnormal termination.

TNS-00518: Incomplete read or write

Cause: A data send or receive failed.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and re-execute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00519: Operating system resource quota exceeded

Cause: The current user has exceeded the allotted resource assigned in the operating system.

Action: Acquire more operating system resource, or perform a different function.

TNS-00520: Syntax error

Cause: The supplied connect descriptor contains illegal syntax.

Action: Check the syntax of the connect descriptor for correct syntax.

TNS-00521: Missing keyword

Cause: The supplied connect descriptor is missing one or more TNS keywords.

Action: Check the syntax, and ensure all required keywords are present.

TNS-00522: Operation was interrupted

Cause: An internal operation was interrupted and could not complete.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00523: Previous operation was busy

Cause: Operation tried could not be successfully completed because the requested resource was busy.

Action: Attempt the operation again. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00524: Current operation is still in progress

Cause: Internal operation is still in progress but will complete.

Action: None; wait for operation to complete.

TNS-00525: Insufficient privilege for operation

Cause: Operating system failed to complete operation because user lacked sufficient privileges.

Action: Check your platform-specific privileges.

TNS-00526: No caller (false async event)

Cause: Internal error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

TNS-00527: Protocol Adapter not loadable

Cause: On some platforms (for example OS/2) protocol adapters are loaded at run-time. If the shared library (or DLL) for the protocol adapter is missing or one of its supporting libraries is missing, then this error is returned.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. The trace file will have the name of the shared library (or DLL) that could not be loaded.

TNS-00528: Protocol Adapter not loaded

Cause: On some platforms (for example OS/2) protocol adapters are loaded at run-time. If the shared library (or DLL) for the protocol adapter has not been loaded, then this error is returned.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. The trace file will have the name of the shared library (or DLL) that has not been loaded.

TNS-00530: Protocol adapter error

Cause: A generic protocol adapter error occurred.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

TNS-00532: No previous async operation to wait on

Cause: Internal protocol adapter error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00533: Connection dissolved or not yet made

Cause: Internal protocol adapter error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00534: Failed to grant connection ownership to child

Cause: Internal protocol adapter error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00535: Failed to send or receive disconnect message

Cause: Internal protocol adapter error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00536: Connection entered inappropriate state

Cause: Internal protocol adapter error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00537: Index into protocol adapter table is out of legal range

Cause: Internal protocol adapter error.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-00539: Network or Protocol services are down

Cause: The Network services on or from your node are not running or have stopped running.

Action: Restart your network or protocol services on this platform. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

Listener Error Messages (TNS-01000 to 02500)

TNS-01064: Listener configuration changes will not be persistent

Cause: Configuration changes to the listener will not be visible when the listener starts up again as the check-pointing has been turned off in LISTENER.ORA

Action: Edit LISTENER.ORA setting USE_CKPFIL_E_LISTENER=true

TNS-01100: TNS returned error *num* when attempting to start the listener

Cause: The bequeath (BEQ) mechanism that LSNRCTL uses to start the listener failed.

Action: Check to ensure that the BEQ driver is installed - if it is not then the nserver code returned will be 12538 (NSENODRIVER). To fix this, reinstall SQL*Net V2 and make sure that the BEQ driver is selected when it is installed. If this is not the problem then the error is probably caused by the fact that the TNSLSNR executable cannot be found in the place expected in your platform's ORACLE environment. Verify that the full pathname of the TNSLSNR executable as displayed by LSNRCTL is correct.

TNS-01101: Could not find service name *str*

Cause: The service name could not be resolved by name-lookup.

Action: Verify that the listener name or service name specified to LSNRCTL has the correct name and address defined in LISTENER.ORA or in TNSNAMES.ORA.

TNS-01102: TNS application contacted was not the listener

Cause: Another TNS application such as the Interchange was listening at the address contacted. There may be another TNS application listening at the address contacted and the data returned is not in the appropriate format.

Action: Verify that the listener name or service name specified to LSNRCTL has the correct name and address defined in LISTENER.ORA or in TNSNAMES.ORA.

TNS-01103: Protocol specific component of the address is incorrectly specified

Cause: The ADDRESS used to contact the listener is not correctly specified. This error occurs because the address fails to specify the destination of the listener. The address is well formed (for example, there are no missing parentheses) but it is missing a protocol specific component. For example, this is the error returned when the HOST component is missing from a TCP/IP address string.

Action: Edit the ADDRESS in LISTENER.ORA to include the required protocol-specific keywords. For more information about the keywords required by different protocol adapters, see the Oracle operating system specific documentation for your platform.

TNS-01106: Listener using listener name *str* has already been started

Cause: Another listener is already listening on one of the ADDRESSES specified.

Action: Shutdown the previous listener specified by the listener name before starting this one.

TNS-01107: A valid trace level was not specified

Cause: Failed to specify a valid trace level for the LSNRCTL trace command.

Action: Specify one of OFF, USER, or ADMIN. Type "LSNRCTL help trace" for more information or consult Chapter 2 of this manual for an introduction to the concepts of tracing.

TNS-01108: Listener password prompt failed

Cause: Password not entered via tty

Action: Enter the listener password on a tty device

TNS-01109: Listener password encryption failed

Cause: Possibly garbled password entered

Action: Re-enter the listener password, using valid ASCII characters. If problem persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-01110: Mismatch - password unchanged

Cause: New password and reentered new password are different"

Action: Re-enter the listener password, make sure that New password and reentered new password are the same

TNS-01111: Log status can either be ON or OFF

Cause: Failed to specify a log status value for the LSNRCTL log_status command.

Action: Specify one of ON or OFF. Type "LSNRCTL help set log_status" for more information or consult Chapter 2 of this manual for an introduction to the concepts of logging.

TNS-01112: Plug and play can either be ON or OFF

Cause: Failed to specify a valid value for the LSNRCTL use_plugandplay command.

Action: Specify one of ON or OFF. Type "LSNRCTL help set use_plugandplay" for more information.

TNS-01113: save_config_on_stop can either be ON or OFF

Cause: Failed to specify a valid value for the LSNRCTL save_config_on_stop command.

Action: Specify one of ON or OFF. Type "LSNRCTL help set save_config_on_stop" for more information.

TNS-01150: The address of the specified listener name is incorrect

Cause: The address on which the listener attempted to listen contains a syntax error.

Action: For the listener name or service name specified to LSNRCTL, check that the address or connect descriptor is well-formed. You can find the listener name in LISTENER.ORA, or you can access the listener through the service name in TNSNAMES.ORA.

TNS-01151: Missing listener name, *str*, in LISTENER.ORA

Cause: The listener could not find the listener name specified.

Action: Make sure valid addresses on which to listen are specified for the listener name in LISTENER.ORA.

TNS-01152: All addresses specified for the listener name, *str*, failed

Cause: The listener failed to listen on any of the specified addresses.

Action: Make sure that another application is not listening on the addresses specified or check that the appropriate protocol adapters are installed. Turn on tracing and execute again for more information.

TNS-01153: Failed to process string: *str*

Cause: The string specified is not well-formed.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support. *Comment: Do not include in error manual.

TNS-01154: SID detected in old format that is no longer supported

Cause: One of the SIDs was specified in an obsolete format.

Action: Check LISTENER.ORA for a line of the form: <sid> = (SID=(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)) OR <sid> = (SID_DESC=(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)) The above format is no longer supported and SID_LIST_<listener_name> format described in the SQL*Net Administrator's Guide should be used. For example, SID_LIST_LISTENER = (SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(SID_NAME=<sid>)(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)))

TNS-01155: Incorrectly specified SID_LIST_<str> parameter in LISTENER.ORA

Cause: SID_LIST_<listener_name> in LISTENER.ORA has an error in it.

Action: Be sure this parameter is specified as described in the SQL*Net Administrator's Guide. For example, SID_LIST_LISTENER = (SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(SID_NAME=<sid>)(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)))

TNS-01156: Missing or inappropriate PROTOCOL, TIMEOUT or POOL_SIZE parameter from PRESPAWN_DESC

Cause: PRESPAWN_DESC in each SID_DESC does not have required fields.

Action: Be sure the parameters required for PRESPAWN_DESC are specified in each SID_DESC. For example, SID_LIST_LISTENER = (SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(SID_NAME=<sid>)(PRESPAWN_MAX=5)(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)(PRESPAWN_DESC=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(POOL_SIZE=10)(TIMEOUT=30)))) Use the Oracle Network Manager to add or correct these parameters in the LISTENER.ORA file

TNS-01157: Can only listen on *num* addresses - ignoring *str*

Cause: Too many addresses were given to listen on.

Action: Reduce the number of addresses to listen on and use another listener to listen on the remaining addresses.

TNS-01158: Internal connection limit reached, preventing dispatcher from connecting

Cause: The internal SQL*Net connection list is full. Too many dispatchers are connected to the listener; therefore, no more dispatchers are allowed to connect.

Action: For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-01159: Internal connection limit has been reached; listener has shut down

Cause: The internal SQL*Net connection list is full. The listener is configured to use too many SQL*Net connections.

Action: Reduce the number of listen addresses or services connected to the listener. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-01167: The command *str* is not supported by the listener contacted

Cause: The listener does not recognize the command.

Action: This is caused when a newer version of LSNRCTL contacts an old listener. Upgrade listener if executing this command is important.

TNS-01168: Cannot allocate memory

Cause: Sufficient memory could not be allocated to perform the desired activity.

Action: Either free some resource for TNS, or add more memory to the machine. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation.

TNS-01169: The listener has not recognized the password

Cause: The security feature of the listener is preventing the intended operation.

Action: Some commands like stopping the listener are only intended to be done by DBAs. A client can only use LSNRCTL to get the status of a listener and the version of the listener software running. The command that the client attempted may not have been appropriate. If a DBA is attempting the command then use the "set password" command at the LSNRCTL prompt with one of the appropriate passwords in the PASSWORDS_<listener_name> entry in LISTENER.ORA. If you do not know a password then you are trying to execute an inappropriate command.

TNS-01170: Event detection broke for address: *str*

Cause: The event detection mechanism for the address specified returned an error.

Action: Future attempts to detect events on this address will fail. The listener will de-allocate the listen address and connections will no long be accepted for this address. This error is not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-01171: Event detection broke for dispatcher: *str*

Cause: The event detection mechanism for the dispatcher specified returned an error.

Action: Future attempts to detect events on this dispatcher will fail. The listener will de-allocate the dispatcher and connections will no long be redirected to this dispatcher. This error is not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-01172: Listener has shut down since all listen addresses have been de-allocated

Cause: The event detection mechanism broke and caused all listen addresses to be removed.

Action: Error 1170 has occurred and caused all the listen addresses to be de-allocated. Since all the listen addresses have been removed, no more connections can be established to this listener so it shuts itself down. This error is not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-01173: Missing or inappropriate PRESPAWN_MAX parameter from SID_DESC

Cause: PRESPAWN_MAX in each SID_DESC does not have required fields.

Action: Be sure the parameters required for PRESPAWN_DESC are specified in each SID_DESC. For example, SID_LIST_LISTENER = (SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(SID_NAME=<sid>)(PRESPAWN_MAX=15)(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)(PRESPAWN_DESC=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(POOL_SIZE=10)(TIMEOUT=30)))) Use the Oracle Network Manager to add or correct these parameters in the LISTENER.ORA file

TNS-01174: The sum of the POOL_SIZEs from each PRESPAWN_DESC is greater than the PRESPAWN_MAX

Cause: The minimum value for PRESPAWN_MAX should be the sum of the POOL_SIZEs.

Action: Be sure the parameters required for PRESPAWN_DESC are specified in each SID_DESC. For example, SID_LIST_LISTENER = (SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(SID_NAME=<sid>)(PRESPAWN_MAX=15)(ORACLE_HOME=<oracle_home>)(PRESPAWN_DESC=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(POOL_SIZE=10)(TIMEOUT=30))(PRESPAWN_DESC=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(POOL_SIZE=5)(TIMEOUT=15)))) Use the Oracle Network Manager to add or correct these parameters in the LISTENER.ORA file

TNS-01175: Password unchanged

Cause: Unable to set the new password

Action: Be sure to see that the new password has legal ASCII characters. Try to set the password again.

TNS-01176: Error in loading the new parameter value

Cause: Illegal values given for the parameters

Action: Make sure that the parameter values are valid refer to the manual for the legal values for parameters

TNS-01177: Log Status is OFF. Log file/directory unchanged

Cause: Log status needs to be set ON for changing the log file

Action: use command set log_status ON to set the log status of the listener ON.

TNS-01178: Trace Level is 0. Trace file/directory unchanged

Cause: Trace Level needs to be set for changing the trace file/directory

Action: use command set trc_level ON to set the trace level

TNS-01200: The listener must be suid root

Cause: The ownership privileges of the TNSLSNR executable are incorrect.

Action: Contact your DBA or system administrator to change the ownership of the file to be suid root and restart the listener. This action is necessary because the user that started the process should claim ownership. *Comment: This error is reported only on Trusted Oracle platforms.

TNS-01201: Listener cannot find executable *str* for SID *str*

Cause: The executable for the Oracle dedicated server process cannot be found.

Action: Check the appropriate SID_DESC in LISTENER.ORA to make sure that the ORACLE_HOME component is pointing to a valid location. If this component is not set, then check the value of the ORACLE_HOME environment variable. *Comment: This error is reported only on UNIX platforms.

TNS-01202: Missing the dba group (*str*) specified by DBA_GROUP in SID_DESC

Cause: The dba group specified is missing from /ETC/GROUP.

Action: Check the DBA_GROUP parameter in the SID_DESC in LISTENER.ORA and verify it has a valid entry in /ETC/GROUP. *Comment: This error is reported only on UNIX platforms.

TNS-01203: Missing the account (*str*) specified by DEFAULT_USER_ACCOUNT in SID_DESC

Cause: The unprivileged OS account is missing from /etc/passwd.

Action: Check the DEFAULT_USER_ACCOUNT parameter in the SID_DESC in LISTENER.ORA and verify it has a valid entry in /etc/passwd. This is the account that the Oracle shadow process will be started with if the connecting client has database privileges or does not exist on this machine. *Comment: This error is reported only on UNIX platforms.

TNS-01204: Unprivileged account (*str*) is in dba group (*str*)

Cause: The unprivileged account has DBA privileges. The unprivileged account specified by DEFAULT_USER_ACCOUNT in the SID_DESC in LISTENER.ORA is a member of the dba group specified by DBA_GROUP in SID_DESC. The unprivileged account cannot belong to the dba group because this would be a security violation with OPSS logins.

Action: Remove the unprivileged account from the dba group. *Comment: This error is only reported on UNIX platforms.

NA Internal Messages (TNS-02501 to 03500)

TNS-02501: Authentication: no more roles

Cause: When a process attempted to retrieve a role from the authentication service, no more were available.

Action: None. This error is used internally and occurs in the normal course of events.

TNS-02502: Authentication: unable to find initialization function

Cause: The native authentication service was unable to call the initialization function for the specified service because it does not exist.

Action: If this service adaptor came directly from Oracle, contact Worldwide Customer Support, as this error should never happen. Otherwise, add an initialization function for the service being used.

TNS-02503: Parameter retrieval failed

Cause: The native service layer was unable to retrieve a parameter from a configuration file.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02504: Parameter count retrieval failed

Cause: The native service layer was unable to determine the number of arguments given for a configuration parameter.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02505: Authentication: null context pointer provided

Cause: The function nau_ini() was passed a null pointer as the pointer to the context that it is supposed to use.

Action: Call nau_ini() with a pointer to a context structure.

TNS-02506: Authentication: no type string

Cause: An authentication context structure does not contain a string that describes the authentication service being used.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02507: Encryption: algorithm not installed

Cause: After picking an algorithm, the server was unable to find an index for it in its table of algorithms. This should be impossible because the algorithm was chosen (indirectly) from that list.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02508: Encryption: server negotiation response in error

Cause: The server's response in negotiation was in error.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02509: Authentication: invalid process state

Cause: The state in which a process is running does not correspond to any of the values which are valid.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02510: Invalid numeric data type

Cause: The type of a piece of numeric data that was received does not correspond to one of the valid values.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02511: Invalid data type

Cause: The type of a piece of data that was received or to be transmitted did not correspond to any of the correct values.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02512: Invalid status received

Cause: A process received a value as a status flag which was unknown.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02513: Requested data type does not match retrieved type

Cause: A service requested data whose type does not match that of the segment which was sent from the other process.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02514: Invalid packet received

Cause: A process received a data packet which was not meant for the native services layer.

Action: If it is possible, enable tracing and attempt to reproduce the problem. In any event, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02515: Encryption/crypto-checksumming: unknown control type

Cause: An encryption or crypto-checksumming algorithm "control" function was called, but did not recognize the "type" argument it was given.

Action: Not normally visible to the user. For further details, turn on tracing and reexecute the operation. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02516: No data available

Cause: A native service attempted to retrieve data but no data was available to be received.

Action: The error is not normally visible as it usually is only used to signal the end of a data stream. If the error becomes visible, enable tracing to reproduce the problem and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02517: key smaller than requested size

Cause: The key returned by negotiation was smaller than the size requested by some service (either encryption or crypto-checksumming).

Action: The error is not normally visible. If the error persists, enable tracing to reproduce the problem and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02518: key negotiation error

Cause: An error occurred while the two sides of the connection were negotiating an encryption or crypto-checksumming key.

Action: The error is not normally visible. If the error persists, enable tracing to reproduce the problem and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02519: no appropriate key-negotiation parameters

Cause: No appropriate key-negotiation parameters are available for the key size requested either by encryption or by crypto-checksumming.

Action: The error is not normally visible. Enable tracing to reproduce the problem and contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-02520: encryption/crypto-checksumming: no Diffie-Hellman seed

Cause: The "sqlnet.crypto_seed" parameter is missing from the SQLNET.ORA parameters file for SQL*Net.

Action: Add this line to SQLNET.ORA, perhaps by using Network Manager: sqlnet.crypto_seed = "*randomly-chosen text*"

TNS-02521: encryption/crypto-checksumming: Diffie-Hellman seed too small

Cause: The "sqlnet.crypto_seed" parameter in the SQLNET.ORA parameter file for SQL*Net is too small.

Action: Add more randomly-chosen text to it, perhaps using Network Manager.

TNS-02524: Authentication: privilege check failed

Cause: An error occurred when the SQL*Net authentication service attempted to verify that a user had a specific database privilege.

Action: This error should not happen normally. Enable tracing and attempt to repeat the error. Contact Customer Support.

TNS-02525: encryption/crypto-checksumming: self test failed

Cause: The SNS system detected an error while running tests on the active encryption or checksumming algorithm.

Action: Contact Customer Support.

TNS-02526: server proxy type does not match client type

Cause: The authentication type selected by the server does not match that picked by the client.

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support

TNSPING Error Messages (TNS-03500 to 03600)

TNS-03502: Insufficient arguments. Usage: tns ping address [count]

Cause: Some required command-line arguments are missing.

Action: Re-enter the command using the correct arguments.

TNS-03503: Could not initialize NL

Cause: The network library could not be initialized.

Action: This is an internal error which should not normally be visible. Ensure that memory is available to run the application and that there are no other operating system problems, and then attempt the command again.

TNS-03504: Service name too long

Cause: The service name you are attempting to ping is too long.

Action: Re-enter the command using the correct service name.

TNS-03505: Failed to resolve name

Cause: The service name you provided could not be found in TNSNAMES.ORA, an Oracle Names server, or a native naming service.

Action: Verify that you entered the service name correctly. You may need to ensure that the name was entered correctly into the network configuration.

TNS-03506: Failed to create address binding

Cause: The TNSPING utility found the requested address or service name, but received an internal error when trying to use it.

Action: This is an internal error which should not normally be visible. Ensure that memory is available to run the application and that there are no other operating system problems, and then attempt the command again.

TNS-03507: Failure looking for ADDRESS keyword

Cause: The TNS address did not contain an ADDRESS keyword.

Action: If you entered the TNS address on the command line, be sure that the syntax is correct. If you entered a service name on the command line, the address contains the wrong information. You should verify that the information was entered correctly.

TNS-03508: Failed to create address string

Cause: The TNSPING utility received an internal error when generating an address.

Action: This is an internal error which should not normally be visible. Ensure that memory is available to run the application and that there are no other operating system problems, and then attempt the command again.

TNS-03510: Failed due to I/O error

Cause: An I/O operation failed, perhaps due to a resource failure or premature window termination.

Action: This is an internal error which should not normally be visible. Do not close the TNSPING window before all I/O operations have completed.

Trace Route Error Messages (TNS-03601 to 03700)

TNS-03601: Failed in route information collection

Cause: The route could either not connect, or encountered a unsupported version of SQL*Net.

Action: Check if SQL*Net along all nodes is version 2.3 or greater.

TNS-03602: Insufficient arguments. Usage: trcroute *address*

Cause: Some required command-line arguments are missing.

Action: Re-enter the command using the correct arguments.

TNS-03603: Encountered a node with pre-2.3 version of SQL*Net

Cause: Any version of SQL*Net before 2.3 doesn't support trcroute.

Action: Find the node that isn't responding to trcroute.

NFP Error Messages (TNS-04001 to 04200)

TNS-04001: CMCTL: error while getting command line from the terminal

Cause: Improper standard input connection from the terminal.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Start the CMCTL program again. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04002: CMCTL: error while starting the Connection Manager"

Cause: The Connection Manager could not be started.

Action: Check the Connection Manager configuration file for errors and confirm that no other programs are using the ADDRESS(es) specified. If error continues, turn on tracing in the Connection Manager and examine the trace files to determine the cause of the problem. Be sure to turn tracing off when the problem has been rectified.

TNS-04003: CMCTL: error while sending request to the Connection Manager

Cause: Improper command sent to the Connection Manager or the Connection Manager is not responding. Not normally visible to the user.

Action: Verify that the command sent to the Connection Manager is valid. Also check that the Connection Manager is running by using the CMCTL STATUS command. If necessary, start the Connection Manager using the CMCTL START command.

TNS-04004: CMCTL: error while starting the Connection Manager Admin

Cause: The Connection Manager Admin could not be started.

Action: Check to make sure that the executable for the Connection Manager Admin (sfpadmin) exists in the ORACLE home directory. If error continues, turn on tracing in the Connection Manager Admin and examine the trace file to determine the cause of the problem. Be sure to turn tracing off when the problem has been rectified.

TNS-04005: CMCTL: error while sending request to the Connection Manager Admin

Cause: The Connection Manager Admin is not responding or is not running.

Action: Check that the Connection Manager Admin is running by using the CMCTL STATUS command. If necessary, start the Connection Manager Admin using the CMCTL START command.

TNS-04006: CMCTL: HOST variable is not defined

Cause: The HOST variable was not set.

Action: Set the variable HOST properly and restart the CMCTL program.

TNS-04007: CMCTL: unknown host

Cause: The pointer HOST is set to an unknown hostname.

Action: Set the pointer HOST properly and restart CMCTL program.

TNS-04008: CMCTL: could not contact the Connection Manager

Cause: Connection could not be properly established to a Connection Manager. This may be because the Connection Manager specified is not running.

Action: Check that the Connection Manager is running by using the STATUS command. If necessary, start the Connection Manager using the START command. If it is running and the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04009: CMCTL: could not contact the Connection Manager Admin

Cause: Connection could not be properly established to a Connection Manager Admin. This may be because the Connection Manager Admin specified is not running.

Action: Make sure the Connection Manager Admin is running by using the STATUS command. If necessary, start the Connection Manager Admin using the START command. If it is running and the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04010: Error while flushing NS context

Cause: Internal NS error; connection may be lost.

Action: Make sure the connection is properly established. If the error persists, then contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04011: CMCTL: error while performing NS disconnect command

Cause: Internal NS error. Error in closing down connections.

Action: Make sure the networking protocol being used is properly installed on the machine. If the error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04012: CMCTL: error while opening terminal input channel

Cause: Could not open standard terminal input. Internal error.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Restart the CMCTL program. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04013: CMCTL: error while closing terminal input channel

Cause: Could not close terminal input channel. Internal error.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Restart the CMCTL program. If error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04014: CMCTL: error while performing NS send command

Cause: Internal NS error. Connection may be lost.

Action: If the error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04015: CMCTL: error while performing NS receive command

Cause: Internal NS error. Connection may be lost.

Action: If the error persists contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04016: CMCTL: error initializing the national language interface

Cause: The message file could not be found.

Action: Make sure that the ORACLE environment is set and that the message file is in the correct place.

TNS-04017: CMCTL: missing Connection Manager data in CMAN.ORA

Cause: CMAN.ORA does not contain Connection Manager data.

Action: Define the correct data for the Connection Manager, then restart the CMCTL program.

TNS-04018: CMCTL: missing Connection Manager name in config file

Cause: CMAN.ORA does not contain a CMANAGER_NAME component.

Action: Define the correct name for the CMANAGER_NAME, then restart the CMCTL program.

TNS-04019: CMCTL: missing ADDRESS(es) in config files

Cause: Configuration files do not contain an ADDRESS/ADDRESS_LIST component.

Action: Define the Connection Manager ADDRESS(es) in the CMAN.ORA file and then restart the CMCTL program.

TNS-04020: CMCTL: Unable to contact the Connection Manager Admin

Cause: The Connection Manager Admin is not running.

Action: Verify that the Connection Manager Admin is running by doing a status request on the Connection Manager Admin. If necessary, start the Connection Manager Admin using the START command.

TNS-04021: CMCTL: The ORACLE environment is not set up correctly

Cause: The ORACLE environment is incorrectly set up.

Action: Refer to the Oracle operating system specific documentation for your platform for information on how the ORACLE environment should be set. Correct it and rerun CMCTL. Make sure the ORACLE environment includes the correct directories.

TNS-04022: CMCTL: Could not resolve Connection Manager's name/address

Cause: The Connection Manager's name to address definition is missing.

Action: Check TNSNAMES.ORA file and make sure to include a definition for the name specified.

TNS-04023: CMCTL: Could not resolve Connection Manager Admin's name/address

Cause: The Connection Manager Admin's name to address definition is missing.

Action: Check TNSNAMES.ORA file and make sure to include a definition for the name specified.

TNS-04031: CMCTL: internal NT error

Cause: Problem interfacing to the protocol adapters installed.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting CMCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04032: CMCTL: internal NS error

Cause: Problem interfacing with TNS.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting CMCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04033: CMCTL: internal NL error

Cause: Problem with internal TNS module NL.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting CMCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04034: CMCTL: internal NFP error

Cause: Problem with internal Connection Manager.

Action: Normally not visible to the user. Try starting CMCTL again. If the error persists, check the product installation. If it is correct, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04035: CMCTL: error while constructing full file name

Cause: Problem while constructing the full path for a file name because the path name to the file or the environment variables are incorrect. Files looked up include CMAN.ORA and the error files for the Connection Manager and Connection Manager Admin.

Action: Check that all environment variables are defined correctly and that all configuration files exist in their correct places.

TNS-04036: CMCTL: error reading from Connection Manager error files

Cause: Problem while reading from Connection Manager or Connection Manager Admin error files generated by the Connection Manager or Connection Manager Admin when they have failed to start.

Action: Check that a standard Network Error directory exists and that all privileges on the directory are appropriate.

TNS-04037: CMCTL: error opening Connection Manager error files

Cause: Failed to open Connection Manager or Connection Manager Admin error files when they have failed to start.

Action: Check that a Network Error directory exists and that all privileges on the directory are appropriate.

TNS-04038: CMCTL: Poorly formed address or command string

Cause: An unacceptable string was encountered while attempting to send a message to either the Connection Manager or Connection Manager Admin. The addresses provided for either the Connection Manager or Connection Manager Admin may be incorrectly constructed.

Action: Check all address strings in configuration file (TNSNAMES.ORA) and assure that they are properly formed. If all is correct, please contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04039: CMCTL: error while spawning a process

Cause: An error was encountered while spawning a process due to an internal operating system dependent problem. Machine resources may be limited.

Action: Retry command. Check permissions on Connection Manager executables (sfpadmin, sfpgw) and the current setting of the search path. If necessary, terminate other applications to free up machine resources. If the error persists, contact Worldwide Customer Support.

TNS-04040: CMCTL: failed to initialize trace context- Continuing anyway

Cause: Problem while opening specified trace file because of errors in CMAN.ORA or because the user has incorrect privileges, or the file does not exist.

Action: Check the privileges on the configuration files and ensure that all of them exist in their proper locations.

TNS-04041: CMCTL: Connection Manager already running. Start operation cancelled

Cause: There is a Connection Manager already running and listening on the same addresses.

Action: None; the Connection Manager is already running.

TNS-04042: CMCTL: Connection Manager Admin already running. Start operation cancelled

Cause: There is a Connection Manager Admin already running and listening on the same addresses.

Action: None; the Connection Manager Admin is already running.

TNS-04043: The Connection Manager has active connections, do you still want to stop it (y/n)?

Cause: The Connection Manager that is being stopped has active connections going through. This is the confirmation message.

Action: Respond by pressing y or n. Answering y will cause the active database connection to be dropped; this is not generally recommended.

TNS-04044: CMCTL: You must have an CMAN.ORA file to contact the Connection Manager

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a default Connection Manager where there was no CMAN.ORA present in the correct directory.

Action: Create an CMAN.ORA file. Make sure it is placed in the correct directory and includes the correct name for the Connection Manager you wish to contact.

TNS-04045: CMCTL: Could not contact the Connection Manager on address

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a Connection Manager on a specific address which is not responding.

Action: Check that the Connection Manager is actually listening on that address.

TNS-04046: CMCTL: Could not contact the Connection Manager Admin on address

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a Connection Manager Admin on a specific address which is not responding.

Action: Check that the Connection Manager Admin is actually listening on that address.

TNS-04047: CMCTL: Could not create the Connection Manager Admin IPC address

Cause: There was an attempt to contact a Connection Manager Admin using the IPC address which is not responding.

Action: Check that the Connection Manager Admin is actually running.

TNS-04060: CMCTL: Bad command: only the STATUS command can be used on remote Connection Manager

Cause: The user entered a command that does not exist, or the user tried to make a request other than STATUS to a remote Connection Manager.

Action: Check the *Net8 Administrator's Guide* for a list of CMCTL commands or type HELP for a list of valid commands.

TNS-04061: CMCTL: Bad command or syntax error: You must specify a trace level

Cause: The user did not specify a trace level.

Action: Specify a trace level and retry command.

TNS-04062: CMCTL: Bad command or syntax error: For help type help/h/?

Cause: The user entered an invalid command.

Action: Check the *Net8 Administrator's Guide* or type HELP for a list of valid commands.

TNS-04063: CMCTL: Failed to allocate memory for buffers

Cause: CMCTL was unable to allocate memory for internal buffers.

Action: Check the amount of available memory on your machine to ensure that there is enough memory to run this executable. If necessary, free up memory by running fewer programs, then try again.

TNS-04064: CMCTL: Failed to find CMANAGER_NAME in CMAN.ORA

Cause: CMCTL was unable to find the CMANAGER_NAME parameter in CMAN.ORA.

Action: Check that the CMAN.ORA file is properly constructed.

TNS-04065: CMCTL: Command cannot be executed remotely

Cause: A command other than status and version has been attempted remotely.

Action: If you desire to execute any command other than status and version, you must run CMCTL on the Connection Manager machine.

Storage Manager Messages

VAG-00100 to VAG-05999: Non-critical Error Messages

VAG-01000: Error changing tablespace status.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to change the tablespace status.

Action: See the Oracle-specific error.

VAG-01001: Error initializing tablespace.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to initialize the Tablespace property sheet.

Action: Refresh the Tablespace object list and try to alter the tablespace again.

VAG-01002: Drop cancelled by user.

Cause: A user has cancelled the request to drop the tablespace segment.

Action: None.

VAG-01003: The Name field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The text you entered in the Name field is not a valid Oracle identifier.

Action: Make sure the entered value conforms to the guidelines for Oracle identifiers in chapter 2 of the *Oracle7 Server SQL Language Reference Manual*.

VAG-01004: You must specify at least one datafile.

Cause: There are no entries in the list of datafiles.

Action: Use the Add button to bring up a dialog box that will allow you to specify a datafile.

VAG-01005: The 'New File Size' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number.

VAG-01006: The 'Increase Size By' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number or leave the field empty.

VAG-02000: Error changing datafile status.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to change the datafile status.

Action: See the Oracle-specific error.

VAG-02001: Error initializing datafile General page.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to initialize the Datafile property sheet by retrieving data from the database.

Action: None.

VAG-02002: Error initializing datafile Autoextend page.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to initialize the Datafile property sheet by retrieving data from the database.

Action: None.

VAG-02005: The 'New File Size' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number that is under your operating system-specific maximum.

VAG-02006: The 'Increment' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number that is under your operating system-specific maximum.

VAG-02007: The 'Maximum Extent' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number that is under your operating system-specific maximum.

VAG-02008: The datafile has been created but not taken offline.

Cause: The datafile was created but was unable to be brought offline.

Action: Fix the Oracle error and try to take the datafile offline again.

VAG-02009: Please select a tablespace.

Cause: The tablespace entry is not specified.

Action: Choose a tablespace from the drop-down list of available tablespaces.

VAG-02010: Please specify a size for the datafile or use the REUSE option.

Cause: The size for the database isn't specified.

Action: Specify the size or use the REUSE option to re-use existing datafile.

VAG-03000: Error changing rollback status.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to change the rollback status.

Action: See the Oracle-specific error.

VAG-03001: Error shrinking rollback.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to shrink the rollback segment.

Action: See the Oracle-specific error.

VAG-03002: Error initializing rollback.

Cause: Error occurred while attempting to initialize the Rollback property sheet by retrieving data from the database.

Action: None.

VAG-03003: Drop cancelled by user.

Cause: A user has cancelled the request to drop the rollback segment.

Action: None.

VAG-03004: The tablespace must be online for you to add a rollback segment to it.

Cause: The tablespace in which you want to create a rollback segment is not online.

Action: Place the tablespace online and try again.

VAG-03006: The 'Initial Size' field must be empty or contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number or leave the field empty.

VAG-03007: The 'Next Size' field must be empty or contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number or leave the field empty.

VAG-03008: The 'Optimal Size' field must be empty or contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number or leave the field empty.

VAG-03009: The 'Minimum Number' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number.

VAG-03010: The 'Maximum Number' field must contain a valid number.

Cause: The value in this field is not a valid positive number.

Action: Enter a valid positive number.

VAG-05000: Please enter a valid value for size.

Cause: No value or a bad value was entered into the "Size" field of the Roll-back | Shrink dialog box.

Action: None.

VAG-05003: Error occurred while populating fields.

Cause: An error occurred while populating the summary information with data from the database.

Action: Refresh the tree and try again.

Instance Manager Messages

VAI-01000 to VAI-01399: Non-critical Error Messages

VAI-01000: Parameter file not found.

Cause: The specified parameter file could not be found.

Action: Provide a valid pathname for the parameter file.

VAI-01001: Database startup failed. Unknown exception.

Cause: The database startup failed because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01002: Database shutdown failed. Unknown exception.

Cause: The database shutdown failed because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01003: Database mount failed. Unknown exception.

Cause: The database mount failed because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01004: Database open failed. Unknown exception.

Cause: The database open failed because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01005: Database startup failed. Unknown exception.

Cause: The database startup failed because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01006: The stored configuration chosen is invalid.

Cause: The database startup failed because an invalid configuration was chosen.

Action: Choose a valid configuration for startup.

VAI-01200: Failed to obtain initialization parameters from database. Unknown exception.

Cause: Initialization parameters could not be obtained from the database because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01201: Can't open file to write initialization parameters.

Cause: Initialization parameters could not be obtained because of an unknown exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01202: Failed to save parameters to file (*filename*). Check the filename to make sure it is valid.

Cause: Saving the parameter to a file was unsuccessful.

Action: Make sure you specified a valid filename.

VAI-01203: You are not allowed to edit this initialization parameter.

Cause: User is not allowed to edit this initialization parameter.

Action: This parameter cannot be edited.

VAI-01204: Failed to open Initialization parameter file (*filename*).

Cause: Failed to open the Initialization parameter file for reading parameters.

Action: Make sure that you have specified a valid filename.

VAI-01205: Failed to locate required configuration tables for a *version_number* database.

Cause: Failed to locate list or derived parameter entries in the repository for this version of the database.

Action: Make sure the repository creation table has been run correctly.

VAI-01206: Internal error: Unknown exception type caught.

Cause: An internal error took place.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-01208: The operation failed because you are not connected to the repository.

Cause: You are not connected to the repository.

Action: Make sure that you have a connection to the repository.

VAI-01400: Failed to obtain Stored Configurations. Unknown exception.

Cause: Failed to obtain Init Params because of an Unknown Exception.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02200: Failed to find IUnknown for server document.

Cause: Failed to get the IUnknown pointer for the server document.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02201: CLSIDFromProgID failed.

Cause: The CLSIDFromProgID() call failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02202: Failed to register the job notification object in OLE's running object table.

Cause: The RegisterActiveObject(), or IRunningObjectTable::Register() call failed for the job-notif object

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02203: Failed to revoke the job notification object from OLE's running object table.

Cause: The RevokeActiveObject(), or IRunningObjectTable::Revoke() call failed for the job-notif object

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02204: Failed to get IUnknown of the active object.

Cause: The GetActiveObject() call failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02205: Failed to get IDispatch of the service.

Cause: A QueryInterface() call to obtain an IDispatch* failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02206: Automation call returned error!\n\nCode: \t

Cause: To generate error msg for any ole-automation call failure append <error id>\n<error description> ("%0ld\n%s")

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02207: Failed to get preferred credentials.

Cause: Failed to obtain the preferred credentials (GetPreferredCredentials()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02208: Failed to get logon information.

Cause: Failed to obtain the logon information (GetRepLogonInfo()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02209: Failed to initialize a job object.

Cause: Failure in initializing a job object. (Initialize()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02210: Failed to create a temporary tcl-script file.

Cause: Failed to create a temporary file for the tcl-script.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02211: Failed to write to the tcl-script file.

Cause: Failed to write to the tcl-script file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02212: Failed to delete the temporary tcl-script file.

Cause: Failed to delete the temporary tcl-script file.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02213: Failed to submit script to the job.

Cause: Failed to set the script to the job object (SetScript()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02214: Failed to set a job-name to the job.

Cause: Failed to set a name to the job object (SetJobName()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02215: Failed to set destinations to the job.

Cause: Failed to set destinations to the job object (SetDestinations()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02216: Failed to schedule the job.

Cause: Failed to set schedule to the job object (SetSchedule()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02217: Failed to set credentials to the job.

Cause: Failed to set the credentials to the job object (SetCredentials())

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02218: Failed to submit OLE automation server for receiving job notifications.

Cause: Failed to set a notification object to the job (SetNotificationObject-ProgID())

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02219: Failed to commit the job.

Cause: Failed to commit the job object (Commit()).

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02220: Failed to extract job notification information.

Cause: Failed to extract notification information for a job (JobNotificationVri-antToParameters())

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02221: Failed to obtain pending job notifications.

Cause: Failed to flush the job notifications queue (FlushNotificationQueue())

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02222: Parallel Server Startup Failed

Cause: The process of starting the parallel server failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02223: Parallel Server Shutdown Failed

Cause: The process of shutting down the parallel server failed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02224: Startup parallel server operation failed.

Cause: Generic message to cover errors related to parallel server startup

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02225: Shutdown parallel server operation failed.

Cause: Generic message to cover errors related to parallel server shutdown

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02226: Error: Operation Failed

Cause: Generic error text (and dlg-caption) when operation type (start/shut) is not known

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02227: Failed to get preferred credentials

Cause: Failed to get the preferred credentials (GetPreferredCredentials())

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02228: Failed to get node name for the service

Cause: Failed to get the node name for service (GetServiceNode ())

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02229: Error: Failed to find parallel server startup script \"%s\"

Cause: Failed to find the startup .tcl file

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02230: Error: Failed to find parallel server shutdown script \"%s\"

Cause: Failed to find the shutdown .tcl file

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02231: Failed to create a dispatch driver.

Cause: A CreateDispatch() ole call failed

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02232: Cannot select any more instances.

Cause: Displayed when attempting to select one too many ops-instance in the startup/shutdown ops dlgs

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02233: Too many instances selected. Please drop some instances.

Cause: Displayed if too many ops instances selected in the startup/shutdown ops dlgs

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02234: Failed to extract information from object-list variant.

Cause: Failed to extract the information from the variant returned by discovery cache's GetObjectList()

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02235: Failed to get list of instances for the parallel server.

Cause: Failed to get the ops-instances from the discovery-cache for the parallel server

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02236: No parallel server instances have been selected.

Cause: Operation attempted requires at least one ops-instance to be selected, and currently none has been selected

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02237: Error: Failed to open file -

Cause: Failed to open the file

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02238: Failed to write to file -

Cause: Failed to write to the file

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02239: Parallel Server Startup Failed

Cause: The parallel server startup operation failed (dlg caption)

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02240: Parallel Server Shutdown Failed

Cause: The parallel server shutdown operation failed (dlg caption)

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02241: The parallel server failed to startup.

Cause: The parallel server was successfully started (detailed msg)

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02242: The parallel server failed to shut down.

Cause: The parallel server was successfully shut down (detailed msg)

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-02243: Failed to create an item moniker for the job notification object.

Cause: The CreateItemMoniker() call failed for the job notif object.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAI-03000: A value for the Parameter File field must be specified.

Cause: You did not specify a filename for saving the Initialization Parameter file.

Action: Please specify a valid filename for the Parameter file.

VAI-03001: The filename you specified already exists. Do you want to overwrite this file?

Cause: You specified the name of an existing file.

Action: You must decide whether or not to overwrite the file.

VAI-03002: Unable to locate console. Please supply repository credentials.

Cause: Unable to locate the console in order to obtain repository details.

Action: You must supply the repository credentials.

Backup and Recovery Manager Messages

VAR-03000 to VAR-03999: Tablespace Backup Error Messages

VAR-03000: No Tablespaces selected.

Cause: You did not select any tablespaces on page 2 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Select a tablespace on page 2 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-03001: "Tape Label" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:Write to Disk on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter a tape label in page 3 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter a tape label on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-03002: "Tape Device" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:Write to tape on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter a tape ID on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter a tape ID on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-03003: "Disk Directory" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method: Write to Disk on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter a directory on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter a disk directory on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-03004: "OS Command" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method: OSCommand on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter the command on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter the command on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-03005: "Backup Definition Name" must be supplied.

Cause: You did not enter a Tcl filename for the script on the last page of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter a Tcl filename for the script on the last page of the Backup wizard.

VAR-03006: Cannot open Backup Definition file.

Cause: Internal exception

Action: Cannot open file; perhaps the file is already open.

VAR-03007: Cannot write Backup Definition to disk.

Cause: Internal exception

Action: Cannot write to file; perhaps the file is read only.

VAR-03008: An offline backup of the SYSTEM Tablespace (when the database is up) is prohibited.

Cause: The SYSTEM tablespace has been included in the list of tablespaces to be backed up while the database is up. This is prohibited.

Action: Remove the system tablespace from the backup list or change the database state to "Offline" or change the tablespace state to "Online."

VAR-03009: OS Command Arguments must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method: OSCommand on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter the command arguments on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter the command arguments on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-08000 to VAR-13012: Other Error Messages

VAR-08001: Error performing backup.

Cause: Database backup failed.

Action: Check database/tablespace status.

VAR-08500: Day of the week was specified.

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08501: No day of the month was specified.

Cause: A day of the month was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08502: End time precedes start time.

Cause: The end time is before the start time.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08503: Interval out of range.

Cause: The interval is not valid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08504: Execution mode invalid or not found.

Cause: Bad execution mode.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08505: Frequency clause invalid or not found.

Cause: The frequency clause is invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08506: Start time invalid or not found

Cause: Bad start date.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08508: Generic

Cause: Unknown schedule error.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08509: Invalid Schedule: *schedule*.

Cause: The schedule was invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08510: Setting schedule to Immediate.

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-08511: Revert to previous schedule?

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAR-09001: INTERNAL ERROR: Failed to find IUnknown for Repository Control.

Cause: Failed to find IUnknown.

Action: Exit.

VAR-09002: Internal Error: Unable to obtain IDispatch from Job Task.

Cause: The Dispatch interface for the Job Task is not available.

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

VAR-09004: Automation call returned error!\n\nCode:\t%0ld\n%s.

Cause: Generic job control error encountered during the submission of a job

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

VAR-10000: No Tablespaces selected.

Cause: You did not select any tablespaces on page 2 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Select a tablespace on page 2 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-10001: "Tape Label" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:Write to Disk on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter a tape label on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

Action: Enter a tape label on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-10002: "Tape Device" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:Write to tape on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter a tape ID.

Action: Enter a tape ID on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-10003: "Disk Directory" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:Write to Disk on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter a disk directory

Action: Enter a disk directory on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-10004: "OS Command" must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:OSCommand on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter the command.

Action: Enter the command on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-10005: "Backup Definition Name" must be supplied.

Cause: You must enter a filename for the script.

Action: Enter a filename on the last page of the Backup wizard page.

VAR-10006: Cannot open Backup Definition file.

Cause: Internal exception.

Action: Cannot open file, perhaps the file is already open.

VAR-10007: Cannot write Backup Definition to disk.

Cause: Internal exception.

Action: Cannot write to file, perhaps the file is read-only.

VAR-10008: An offline backup of the SYSTEM Tablespace (when the database is up) is prohibited.

Cause: The SYSTEM tablespace has been included in the list of tablespaces to be backed up while the database is up. This is prohibited.

Action: Remove the system tablespace from the backup list or change the database state to Offline or change the tablespace state to Online.

VAR-10009: OS Command Arguments must be supplied.

Cause: You chose Backup Method:OSCommand on page 3 of the Backup wizard, but did not enter the command arguments.

Action: Enter the command arguments on page 3 of the Backup wizard.

VAR-10010: *name* already exists. Do you want to replace it?

Cause: The script name, which you have chosen, already exists.

Action: Either overwrite or enter different script name.

VAR-12060: Error Restoring.

Cause: Database backup failed.

Action: Check database/tablespace status.

VAR-13004: Please enter Archived logs directories.

Cause: The user has checked the box but did not enter data.

Action: Enter data.

VAR-13005: Please enter LSN (Log Sequence Number) to start with.

Cause: The user has checked the box but did not enter data.

Action: Enter data.

VAR-13006: Restore date/time must be less than Recover date/time.

Cause: User entered incorrect restore until date/time.

Action: Reenter data (see EBU Admin. guide for more details).

VAR-13007: When tracing is enabled, you can only submit immediate jobs.

Cause: Tracing has been enabled from the Settings menu.

Action: Disable the "Enable Tracing" menu item or submit an immediate job.

VAR-13008: Buffer Size must be at least the greater of Disk I/O Size and Tape I/O Size.

Cause: Buffer Size not at least the greater of Disk I/O Size and Tape I/O Size.

Action: Enter a higher value for Buffer Size.

VAR-13009: Please enter Backup Host.

Cause: Backup Host checked but not specified.

Action: Specify Backup Host or uncheck it.

VAR-13010: You cannot recover the database to a time in the future.

Cause: Recover Until date/time is past current time.

Action: Specify an earlier date/time.

VAR-13011: You are using an earlier version of EBU with this Target Database.

Cause: Catalog version is not current.

Action: Upgrade EBU on the server and update catalog connect string if necessary.

VAR-13012: Catalog Backup and Automatic Recovery features are not available.

Cause: Catalog version is not current.

Action: Upgrade EBU on the server and update catalog connect string if necessary.

Schema Manager Messages

VAS-01000 to VAS-04999: Schema Management Messages

VAS-01000: The Name field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The text you entered in the Name field is not a valid Oracle identifier.

Action: Make sure the entered value conforms to the guidelines for Oracle identifiers in *Oracle7 Server SQL Reference*.

VAS-01002: Hash column not defined.

Cause: The hash column has not been defined.

Action: Define a hash function.

VAS-01003: Long and Long Raw datatypes not allowed.

Cause: Long and Long Raw data types are not allowed for cluster columns.

Action: Use some other data type.

VAS-01004: The Size field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Size field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Size field.

VAS-01005: The Hash Keys field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Hash Keys field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Hash Keys field.

VAS-01006: A hash key value must be specified in the Hash Keys field.

Cause: The Hash Keys field is blank.

Action: Enter a numeric hash key value in the Hash Keys field.

VAS-01007: A Cluster needs at least one column.

Cause: The user tried to create a cluster without any columns.

Action: Specify a column name and type for the cluster.

VAS-01008: You must specify size(length) for a RAW column.

Cause: User tries to create raw datatype column without any size.

Action: Specify the raw size(length).

VAS-01200: The Database Link field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The value entered in the Database Link field does not conform to SQL guidelines.

Action: Check to make sure the value entered conforms to the guidelines for Oracle identifiers as explained in *Oracle7 Server SQL Language Reference*.

VAS-01203: The database link is not active.

Cause: The database link is not active.

Action: Make sure that the username/password and the service name is correct, and that the connection to the remote database is up.

VAS-01602: The Degree Value field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Degree Value field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Degree Value field.

VAS-01603: The Instance Value field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Instance Value field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Instance Value field.

VAS-01604: A value for the Degree field must be specified.

Cause: A value has not been specified in the Degree field.

Action: Specify a value for the Degree field.

VAS-01605: A value for the Instance field must be specified.

Cause: A value has not been specified in the Instance field.

Action: Specify a value for Instance field.

VAS-01606: Columns must be specified for the Index.

Cause: Columns have not been specified in the Index field.

Action: Specify the index columns.

VAS-01802: Unable to recompile *object*.

Cause: Could not compile the PL/SQL object. The PL/SQL object might be locked.

Action: Try again after some time.

VAS-01803: Unable to obtain PL/SQL source for *object*.

Cause: Could not get source for the PL/SQL object.

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

VAS-01804: PL/SQL source for *object* is too large. Truncating displayed source.

Cause: PL/SQL source is too large.

Action: Make it smaller, or contact Worldwide Customer Support.

VAS-02402: Unable to refresh Refresh Group *name*?

Cause: Could not refresh the Refresh Group.

Action: Check to see if the Refresh Group is locked. Try it again after some time.

VAS-02603: The Minimum field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Minimum field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Minimum field.

VAS-02604: The Maximum field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Maximum field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Maximum field.

VAS-02605: The Increment field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Increment field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Increment field.

VAS-02606: The Initial field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Initial field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Initial field.

VAS-02607: The Cache Size field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Cache Size field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Cache Size field.

VAS-02608: The number of values of CACHE must be greater than 1.

Cause: Negative Cache Size.

Action: Enter a positive Cache Size value.

VAS-03202: Please specify the schema with the object you want to create the synonym for.

Cause: You did not specify the schema with the object you want to create the synonym for.

Action: Specify the schema with the object you want to create the synonym for.

VAS-03203: Please specify the object for which you wish to create the synonym.

Cause: You did not specify an object.

Action: Specify the object for which you wish to create the Synonym.

VAS-03402: A constraint cannot define both unique and primary key columns.

Cause: Both unique and primary constraints are checked for a column.

Action: Remove a unique or primary key constraint from the column.

VAS-03404: Insufficient number of clustered columns.

Cause: An attempt was made to create a table with fewer cluster columns than were specified in the CREATE CLUSTER statement. The CLUSTER clause of a CREATE TABLE statement must specify all cluster columns that were defined when the cluster was created.

Action: Specify all cluster columns in the CREATE TABLE statement.

VAS-03405: A table needs at least one column.

Cause: There are no columns in this table.

Action: Use the New button to create a column.

VAS-03406: Columns added will be deleted! Do you want to continue?

Cause: There are no columns in this table.

Action: Use the New button to create a column.

VAS-03408: A primary key constraint has already been defined.

Cause: A primary key already exists.

Action: Remove the previously defined primary key and define a new one.

VAS-03450: The Column Length field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Column Length field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Column Length field.

VAS-03451: The Column Precision field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Column Precision field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Column Precision field.

VAS-03452: The Table Name field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The text you entered in the Table Name field is not a valid Oracle identifier.

Action: Make sure the entered value conforms to the guidelines for Oracle identifiers in *Oracle7 Server SQL Reference*.

VAS-03453: The Column Name field must contain a valid Oracle identifier.

Cause: The text you entered in the Column Name field is not a valid Oracle identifier.

Action: Make sure the entered value conforms to the guidelines for Oracle identifiers in *Oracle7 Server SQL Reference*.

VAS-03454: Column *name* already exists.

Cause: Column with the same name already exists.

Action: Enter a unique column name.

VAS-03455: Specify column(s) for the Primary Key.

Cause: No column selected for the primary key.

Action: Specify column(s) for the Primary Key.

VAS-03456: Specify Referenced Table for column *name*.

Cause: No referenced table specified for the Foreign Key.

Action: Specify referenced table for the column.

VAS-03457: Specify Referenced Column for column *name*.

Cause: No referenced column specified for the Foreign Key.

Action: Specify referenced column for the column.

VAS-03458: Specify Check Condition Column for column *name*.

Cause: No check condition specified for the column.

Action: Specify check condition for the column.

VAS-03459: Specify Length for column *name*.

Cause: No length specified for the column.

Action: Specify length for the column.

VAS-03460: The Initial Extent Size field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Initial Extent Size field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Initial Extent Size field.

VAS-03461: The Next Extent Size field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Next Extent Size field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Next Extent Size field.

VAS-03462: The Increment Extent Size field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Increment Extent Size field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Increment Extent Size field.

VAS-03463: The Minimum Extent Number field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Minimum Extent Number field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Minimum Extent Number field.

VAS-03464: The Maximum Extent Number field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Maximum Extent Number field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Maximum Extent Number field.

VAS-03465: The Percentage Free Space field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Percentage Free Space field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Percentage Free Space field.

VAS-03466: The Percentage Used Space field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Percentage Used Space field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Percentage Used Space field.

VAS-03467: The Initial Transactions field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Initial Transactions field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Initial Transactions field.

VAS-03468: The Maximum Transactions field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Maximum Transactions field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Maximum Transactions field.

VAS-03469: The Free Lists field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Free Lists field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Free Lists field.

VAS-03470: The Free Groups field must contain a numeric value.

Cause: A non-numeric value has been entered in the Free Groups field.

Action: Enter a numeric value in the Free Groups field.

VAS-03471: Long and Long raw data types are not supported for autocalculation of storage parameters.

Cause: Used long or long raw as column type.

Action: Enter a numeric value

VAS-04000: Create Like is not supported for PL/SQL objects with compressed source.

Cause: You attempted to perform a Create Like of a compressed PL/SQL object.

Action: Select a non-compressed PL/SQL object or perform a simple Create instead of Create Like.

VAS-04001: Unknown exception type caught.

Cause: Unknown

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAS-06047: The High Value field must contain a valid entry.

Cause: The high value entered is either blank or invalid.

Action: Check to make sure the value entered conforms to the guidelines in Oracle 8 manual.

Generic Oracle Enterprise Manager Messages

VAX-00000 to VAX 10011: Critical Generic Error Messages

VAX-00001: Failed to load resource DLL (*filename*).

Cause: An attempt to load the specified DLL failed.

Action: Make sure the DLL is either in the current directory or in the path.

VAX-00002: Failed to locate the MFC DLL (*filename*) in the Windows NT system directory.

Cause: An attempt to load MFC40.DLL failed.

Action: Make sure the MFC DLL is in the Windows NT system directory.

VAX-00003: You should use a version of MFC DLL higher than or equal to specified version.

Cause: An attempt to use the wrong version of the MFC DLL.

Action: Make sure the version of MFC DLL is higher than or equal to the specified version.

VAX-01000: Error detected while opening file.

Cause: Internal exception. Cannot open file.

Action: Check that the file is not already open.

VAX-01001: Error detected while writing to file.

Cause: Internal exception. Cannot write to file.

Action: Check that the file has write permission.

VAX-01003: Internal Error: Failed to find IUnknown for Discovery Cache.

Cause: Failed to find IUnknown.

Action: Exit.

VAX-01004: Internal Error: Unable to obtain IDispatch from Discovery Cache.

Cause: The Dispatch interface for the Discovery Cache is not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01005: Internal Error: Unable to load Object List from the Discovery Cache.

Cause: The Object List from the Discovery Cache is not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01006: Internal Error: Unable to load Database Groups from the Discovery Cache.

Cause: The Database Groups from the Discovery Cache are not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01007: Internal Error: Unable to commit job.

Cause: The job could not be committed.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01008: Internal Error: Unable to set job schedule.

Cause: The job schedule could not be set.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01009: Internal Error: Unable to set job destinations.

Cause: The job destinations could not be set.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01010: Internal Error: Unable to set job script.

Cause: The job script could not be set.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01011: Internal Error: Unable to set job name.

Cause: The job name could not be set.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01012: Internal Error: Unable to initialize the job.

Cause: The job could not be initialized.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01013: Internal Error: Unable to obtain unique services from the Discovery Cache.

Cause: The unique services from the Discovery Cache are not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01200: Error retrieving SQL text.

Cause: Internal error.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-01201: Could not open file for writing.

Cause: Internal exception.

Action: Check that the file is not read-only or already open.

VAX-01202: Error while writing line to file.

Cause: Internal exception.

Action: Check that the file is not read-only or that the file is not already open.

VAX-01203: Out of memory, must set filter on this container.

Cause: The number of items in the tree is too large for the amount of memory in the system.

Action: Insert a filter to display a reduced number of items.

VAX-01204: Database connection failed.

Cause: Invalid connect string.

Action: Enter the connect string again.

VAX-01206: You do not have SELECT privilege on the Data Dictionary Views. Application is terminating.

Cause: You did not have the SELECT privileges that are needed to run this application.

Action: Login with a User that has SELECT privileges on the data dictionary views.

VAX-01207: Connection is lost, collapse the database instance.

Cause: This tree node no longer has a connection to database.

Action: Collapse the first database instance in the tree above the selected node.

VAX-10011: Oracle not available.

Cause: The database is down.

Action: Start the database.

VAX-13100 to VAX 15512: Other Generic Messages

VAX-13100 and VAX-13101 appear as a single error message.

VAX-13100: This operation interrupts your work in progress in the *name* dialog box.

Cause: A user action is interrupting changes made to a particular dialog box or property sheet.

Action: Click Yes to apply the current changes, click No to abort the changes, or click Cancel to abort the action that interrupted the changes.

VAX-13101: Do you wish to apply your changes before proceeding?

VAX-13102: Unable to initialize object; database session is invalid.

Cause: Internal error. The database connection is invalid.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VAX-13103: A database needs to be selected for this application.

Cause: An application has been launched from the Console and the application cannot obtain valid connection information for the type of object selected.

Action: Select a service object, such as DATABASE, LISTENER, or NAMES SERVER.

VAX-13104: The target database must be an Oracle8 database.

Cause: The launched application requires the target database to be an Oracle8 database.

Action: Enter the connect string for an Oracle8 database.

VAX-14001: The repository (version number) is not compatible with the Oracle Enterprise Manager (version *number*).

Cause: The Oracle Enterprise Manager repository you attempting to log into is older (and incompatible with) than with the current version of the Oracle Enterprise Manager console.

Action: See the README file for Oracle Enterprise Manager console/repository compatibility and upgrade instructions. Either upgrade the repository or log into a compatible repository.

VAX-14002: Please log into a compatible repository or upgrade the repository.

Cause: The Oracle Enterprise Manager repository you attempting to log into is older (and incompatible with) than with the current version of the Oracle Enterprise Manager console.

Action: See the README file for Oracle Enterprise Manager console/repository compatibility and upgrade instructions. Either upgrade the repository or log into a compatible repository.

VAX-14003: To upgrade the repository, refer to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Readme.

Cause: The Oracle Enterprise Manager repository you attempting to log into is newer than (and incompatible with) the version of the Oracle Enterprise Manager console you are running.

Action: See the README file for Oracle Enterprise Manager console/repository compatibility. Either log into a compatible repository or install a newer version of Oracle Enterprise Manager.

VAX-14004: Please log into a compatible repository or install a compatible version of Oracle Enterprise Manager."

Cause: The Oracle Enterprise Manager repository you attempting to log into is newer than (and incompatible with) the version of the Oracle Enterprise Manager console you are running.

Action: See the README file for Oracle Enterprise Manager console/repository compatibility. Either log into a compatible repository or install a newer version of Oracle Enterprise Manager.

The messages VAX-14005 through VAX-14007 are show in a dialog as a single message.

VAX-14007: The necessary installation scripts have been run on the database.

Cause: An attempt was made to log into a schema that does not have the repository tables installed.

Action: Log into an account that has the repository tables.

VAX-15501: Execution mode invalid or not found.

Cause: Bad execution mode.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15502: Frequency clause invalid or not found.

Cause: The frequency clause is invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15503: Start time invalid or not found.

Cause: Bad start date.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15505: Day of the week was not specified.

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15506: No day of the month was specified.

Cause: A day of the month was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15507: End time precedes start time.

Cause: The end time is before the start time.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15508: Interval out of range.

Cause: The interval is not valid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15509: Generic

Cause: Unknown schedule error.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15510: Setting schedule to Immediate

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15511: Revert to previous schedule?

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VAX-15512: Invalid Schedule Format

Cause: The schedule was invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

Oracle8 Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge Messages

VIR-00000 to VIR 01019: Visual Information Retrieval Error Messages

VIR-01001, "analyze failed to generate the signature"

Cause: The Analyze() function could not generate the signature.

Action: Verify the image being analyzed is valid.

VIR-01002, "score failed to compare the signatures"

Cause: The Score() function could not compare the two signatures.

Action: Verify that the signatures were generated correctly.

VIR-01003, "signature buffer too small"

Cause: The signature being generated is larger than the storage allocated to receive it.

Action: Allocate more space for the signature, reduce the complexity of the image being analyzed, or crop the image to remove extraneous features.

VIR-01005, "empty or null attribute string"

Cause: An empty or null weight attributes string was passed to the Score() or Similar() function.

Action: Refer to the Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax for the attribute weights string.

VIR-01006, "invalid attribute value"

Cause: An invalid value was found while parsing the attribute weights string for the Score() or Similar() functions.

Action: Correct the statement by using a valid attribute value. Refer to the Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax for the Score() and Similar() attribute weights string.

VIR-01007, "internal error"

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

VIR-01008, application specific message

Cause: A syntax error was found while parsing the attribute weights string for the Score() or Similar() functions.

Action: Correct the statement by using valid parameter values. Refer to the Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax of the attribute weights string.

VIR-01009, "unable to read image data"

Cause: There is no image data in the CONTENT attribute.

Action: Refer to the Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge documentation for information on how to populate image data into the CONTENT attribute of the ORDVirB or ORDVirF type.

VIR-01010, "signature data has been corrupted or is invalid"

Cause: The data in the signature is not a valid Virage signature.

Action: Re-create the signature using the Analyze() method.

VIR-01011, "signature is in incorrect byte order"

Cause: The data in the signature may be a valid Virage signature, but is in the incorrect byte order.

Action: Use the Convert() method to change the byte order.

VIR-01012, "signature conversion failed"

Cause: The data in the signature may not be a valid Viisage signature.

Action: Re-write the signature with a valid Viisage signature.

VIR-01013, "invalid conversion operation"

Cause: The specified conversion operation is not valid.

Action: Refer to the Visual Information Retrieval Cartridge documentation for a description of the correct usage and syntax for the Convert operation string.

VIR-01014, "specified weights are not valid"

Cause: The weights specified are not valid for Score(). Both standard and facial weights were specified.

Action: Do not specify both standard and facial attribute weights.

VIR-01015, "no weights specified"

Cause: All weight passed were zero. At least one attribute must be weighted.

Action: Specify a weight for at least one attribute.

VIR-01016, "internal error during initialization"

Cause: An internal error has occurred while trying to initialize the VIR image engine.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support Services.

VIR-01017, "out of memory while analyzing image"

Cause: The external procedure agent has exhausted operating system memory while analyzing the image.

Action: See the database administrator or operating system administrator to increase the process memory quota for the external process agent.

VIR-01018, "unable to convert signature to native byte order"

Cause: The signature data might have been corrupted.

Action: Re-create the signature using the Analyze method.

VIR-01019, "signature is not a Viisage signature"

Cause: The incoming signature is not a Viisage signature.

Action: Re-write the signature with a valid Viisage signature.

Oracle Performance Manager Messages

VMM-01000 to VMM-01999: Not So Critical Error Messages

VMM-01000: Failed to create chart.

Cause: A window handle for a chart could not be obtained.

Action: Try freeing up resources, such as closing other windows.

VMM-01001: Collection name not valid.

Cause: The data collection name you have chosen contained invalid characters.

Action: Use only valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _, -, and \$.

VMM-01002: System failed to allocate a timer.

Cause: A timer from the system could not be obtained.

Action: Try closing other applications which use timers.

VMM-01003: Failed to connect to database.

Cause: A database session could not be opened.

Action: Specify a different username, password, or connect string.

VMM-01004: Failed to connect to Trace database.

Cause: A Trace database session could not be opened.

Action: Check Trace username, password, and connect string.

VMM-01005: No name specified for data collection.

Cause: You failed to specify a name for the data collection file.

Action: Specify a name in the Data Collection Name dialog box when requested.

VMM-01006: Error during initialization for recording.

Cause: One of the initialization steps for recording failed.

Action: Verify the setup of the environment (such as directory structures).

VMM-01007: The chart should not be modified during recording.

Cause: You tried to modify a chart during recording.

Action: Do not modify a chart during recording.

VMM-01008: The window should not be modified during recording.

Cause: You tried to modify a window during recording.

Action: Do not modify a window during recording.

VMM-01009: Please stop recording before closing window.

Cause: You tried to close a window during recording.

Action: Do not close a window during recording.

VMM-01010: Cannot connect to Oracle Parallel Server.

Cause: Cannot run "OPS Select" statement to determine if it is in OPS mode.

Action: Install Parallel Server scripts.

VMM-02000 to VMM-02999: Informational Messages

VMM-02000: Query returned no rows.

Cause: No rows were returned when the query was executed.

Action: None, unless you know the query should return data. In that case, report the problem to Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VMM-02001: No data available.

Cause: A query did not return any data.

Action: Execute the query using SQL*Plus or a similar tool to verify that data can be returned.

VMM-02002: The 'Name' cannot be null or contain all spaces.

Cause: Name field validation failed.

Action: Enter a valid name in the Name field.

VMM-02003: Please enter a valid SQL statement that returns data.

Cause: SQL statement validation failed. To create a chart, you must enter a valid SQL statement that returns data.

Action: Enter a valid SQL statement that returns data.

VMM-02004: Increasing polling interval to allow for query completion.

Cause: Query execution time was longer than the polling interval.

Action: Increase the polling interval.

VMM-02005: Please select a chart to add.

Cause: A chart was not added because none was selected.

Action: Select a chart to add.

VMM-02006: Please select a chart to remove.

Cause: A chart was not removed because none was selected.

Action: Select a chart to remove.

VMM-02007: Please select a window.

Cause: Window field validation failed.

Action: Select a window.

VMM-02008: Please add one or more charts to the 'Selected Charts' list.

Cause: Window field validation failed.

Action: Add one or more charts to the Selected Charts list.

VMM-02009: Please enter a number.

Cause: Window field validation failed.

Action: Enter a number.

VMM-02010: Save changes to Oracle Performance Manager?

Cause: You selected the Exit command before saving changes.

Action: Select YES to save changes, NO to abandon changes or CANCEL to not exit.

VMM-02011: 'Password' must be specified.

Cause: Password field validation failed.

Action: Enter a password in the appropriate field.

VMM-02012: 'Label' must be specified.

Cause: Label field validation failed.

Action: Enter a label in the appropriate field.

VMM-02013: The first 'Function' field must be specified.

Cause: Function1 field validation failed.

Action: Select function desired.

VMM-02014: The first 'Column' field must be specified.

Cause: Column1 field validation failed.

Action: Select column desired.

VMM-02015: Simple operation must be selected for non-numeric data.

Cause: A non-numeric operation validation failed.

Action: Select the Simple radio button, or numeric columns only.

VMM-02016: The 'Operation' field must be supplied.

Cause: Operation field validation failed.

Action: Select operation desired.

VMM-02017: The second 'Function' field must be specified.

Cause: Function2 field validation failed.

Action: Select function desired.

VMM-02018: The second 'Column' field must be specified.

Cause: Column2 field validation failed.

Action: Select column desired.

VMM-02019: Please choose a selection in the 'Selections to Display' list.

Cause: Failed to delete selection because none was specified.

Action: Choose selection to delete.

VMM-02020: 'Table' chart type must be selected for non-numeric data.

Cause: Type field validation failed.

Action: Select Table type, or numeric columns only.

VMM-02021: Cannot transpose axes for non-numeric data.

Cause: Transpose axes validation failed.

Action: Select the No radio button, or numeric columns only.

VMM-02022: No function can be applied to non-numeric data.

Cause: Non-numeric function validation failed.

Action: Select <none> for function, or numeric columns only.

VMM-02023: Please add function and column selection.

Cause: Selection list validation failed.

Action: Select function and column desired.

VMM-02032: No user-defined charts available for loading.

Cause: You attempted to load charts from a repository that does not contain any saved charts.

Action: Connect to a repository that contains the charts you want to load.

VMM-02034: Do you wish to load charts? Note that this will close all active windows and replace user-defined objects.

Cause: You are attempting to load charts.

Action: Loading charts overrides currently loaded user-defined charts and windows. Before loading charts, you can save currently loaded charts for future use, or you may want to connect to a different repository.

VMM-02041: Please select an entity first.

Cause: An entity has not been selected.

Action: Select an entity using "File.Change SNMP Entity..." menu item.

VMM-02042: Please select a window name first.

Cause: A window name has not been selected.

Action: Select a window name using "Window Name" combo-box.

Oracle TopSessions Messages

VMS-00000 to VMS-00999: Critical Errors

VMS-00001: Failed to create empty document.

Cause: Could not create a document.

Action: Reinstall the Performance Pack.

VMS-00002: OLE initialization failed; check version of OLE libraries.

Cause: The AfxOleInit system call failed.

Action: Check your version of the OLE libraries.

VMS-00003: Unable to access public synonym *name*. Cannot proceed further. Press Retry to reconnect.

Cause: A critical public synonym could not be accessed because it either does not exist or the user does not have permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-00004: Unable to access public synonyms. Cannot proceed further. Press Retry to reconnect.

Cause: The v\$session, v\$sesstat, v\$statname public synonyms could not be accessed. The synonyms either do not exist or the user does not have permissions to access them.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-01000 to VMS-01999: Not So Critical Errors

VMS-01000: Unable to access public synonym V\$OPEN_CURSOR. Cannot show open cursors.

Cause: Either v\$open_cursor does not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-01001: Unable to access public synonym V\$SQLTEXT. Cannot show explain plan.

Cause: Either v\$sqltext does not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-01002: Unable to access public synonym V\$LOCK. Cannot show locks information.

Cause: Either v\$lock not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-01003: Unable to access public synonym SYS.DBA_WAITERS. Cannot show blocked sessions.

Cause: It either does not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATBLOCK.SQL and grant you SELECT privilege on all columns of the views DBA_WAITERS and DBA_LOCKS.

VMS-01004: Unable to access table SYS.PLAN_TABLE. Cannot show explain plan.

Cause: Either sys.plan_table does not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run UTLXPLAN.SQL and grant you SELECT, INSERT and DELETE privileges on all columns of this table.

VMS-01005: Unable to access public synonym DBA_OBJECTS. Cannot show blocked sessions.

Cause: Either dba_objects does not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-01006: Cannot access DBA_WAITERS and SYS.PLAN_TABLE. Cannot show blocked sessions and explain plan.

Cause: Either sys.plan_table does not exist or the user does not have the necessary permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL and UTLXPLAN.SQL; to grant you the SELECT privilege on all columns of DBA_WAITERS; and to grant you SELECT, INSERT and DELETE privileges on all columns of SYS.PLAN_TABLE.

VMS-01007: System failed to allocate a timer.

Cause: A timer could not be obtained from the system.

Action: Try closing other applications which use timers.

VMS-01008: Failed to connect to database.

Cause: A database session could not be opened.

Action: Specify a different username, password, or connect string.

VMS-01009: File topsess.opt not found.

Cause: Could not find the options file topsess.opt.

Action: Specify default options and continue. Oracle TopSessions will recreate this file when it exists.

VMS-01010: Trouble reading topsess.opt file.

Cause: Unable to read the options file topsess.opt.

Action: Specify the default options and continue. Oracle TopSessions will recreate this file when it exists.

VMS-01011: Could not write to topsess.opt file.

Cause: Unable to write to the options file topsess.opt file.

Action: The file probably has read-only permissions, or you may be out of hard disk space.

VMS-01012: Could not serialize to topsess.opt file.

Cause: Unable to serialize to the options file topsess.opt.

Action: The file probably has read-only permissions, or you may be out of hard disk space.

VMS-01013: Cannot proceed further. Press Retry to reconnect.

Cause: Unable to connect to the database.

Action: Press the retry button to reconnect.

VMS-01014: Cannot verify if SYS.DBA_WAITERS and SYS.PLAN_TABLE are accessible. Assuming they are accessible.

Cause: Unable to verify whether SYS.DBA_WAITERS and SYS.PLAN_TABLE are accessible.

Action: None.

VMS-01015: Unable to access public synonym V\$ROLLNAME. Cannot show locks information.

Cause: Unable to access v\$rollname public synonym. It either does not exist or you do not have permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-01016: Unable to access public synonym AUDIT_ACTIONS. Cannot show session commands.

Cause: Unable to access audit_actions public synonym. It either does not exist or you do not have permissions to access it.

Action: Ask your system administrator to run the script CATALOG.SQL.

VMS-02000 to VMS-02999: Informational Messages

VMS-02000: Query returned no rows.

Cause: No rows were returned when the query was executed.

Action: None.

VMS-02001: No data available.

Cause: The query did not return any data.

Action: None.

VMS-02002: The Name field must be supplied.

Cause: Name field validation failed.

Action: Enter a name in the appropriate field.

VMS-02003: The Password field must be supplied.

Cause: Password field validation failed.

Action: Enter a password in the appropriate field.

VMS-02004: Cannot explain plan for non-DML commands

Cause: Explain plans can be shown only for SELECT, UPDATE and DELETE commands.

Action: None.

VMS-02005: Close Oracle TopSessions?

Cause: Confirm if you really want to close TopSessions application.

Action: Press YES to exit or NO to continue.

VMS-02006: Data will be lost if you disconnect this session. Disconnect from database?

Cause: Confirm if you really want to change database connection.

Action: Press YES to proceed.

VMS-02007: Kill this session?

Cause: Confirm if you really want to kill this session.

Action: Press YES to proceed.

VMS-02008: Please connect to the database and retry the operation.

Cause: Not connected to the database.

Action: Connect to the database and retry the operation.

VMS-02009: Increasing the session refresh interval to a more reasonable length.

Cause: Automatic session refresh interval too small.

Action: Choose a greater session refresh interval length.

Tablespace Manager Messages

VMT-00000 to VMT-00999: Critical Error Messages

VMT-00401: There is no segment selected; choose a segment then retry.

Cause: A defragmentation job was initiated without first choosing a table segment to defragment.

Action: Select a segment from the segments list of the Segments page, and then retry.

VMT-00402: Could not open file *name*.

Cause: The output file could not be opened for writing, perhaps because a sub-directory does not exist.

Action: Ensure that the directory exists and that the specified file can be written to it.

VMT-00403: Automation call returned error! *number code: message*.

Cause: This is a generic job control error generated during the submission of a job.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VMT-00404: The OEM console must be running to submit a job.

Cause: Attempt to submit a job without first starting OEM console

Action: Start Oracle Enterprise Manager console, then resubmit job.

VMT-00405: Internal Error: Unable to obtain IDispatch from Job Task.

Cause: The Dispatch interface for the Job Task is not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VMT-00406: A Service Name must be defined before submitting a job.

Cause: The Service Name was not defined in the login dialog box.

Action: Connect to the database again and specify a valid service name.

VMT-00407: Please enter a Job Name.

Cause: The Job name was not entered or entered incorrectly.

Action: Please enter it correctly.

VMT-00408: Enter a positive integer.

Cause: The value entered must be a positive integer.

Action: Please enter it correctly.

VMT-00409: Enter a non-negative integer.

Cause: The value entered must be a non-negative integer.

Action: Please enter it correctly.

VMT-00410: Enter an integer value between 1 and 99.

Cause: The value entered must be a non-negative integer.

Action: Please enter it correctly.

VMT-00411: Enter a value between 2 and MAXTRANS.

Cause: The value entered must be greater than 1 and less than MAXTRANS.

Action: Please enter it correctly.

VMT-00412: Enter a value between 1 and MAXTRANS.

Cause: The value entered must be greater than 1 and less than MAXTRANS.

Action: Please enter it correctly.

VMT-10000 to VMT-10099: Informational Error Messages

VMT-10001: DTB_#####

Cause: Message indicates the defragmentation job number. This message appears after you click Continue on the Defragmentation property sheet.

Action: Use this number when submitting this job for execution using the Oracle Enterprise Manager job system.

VMT-10016: TSO_#####

Cause: Message indicates the defragmentation job number. This message appears after you click Continue on the Defragmentation property sheet.

Action: Use this number when submitting this job for execution using the Oracle Enterprise Manager job system.

VMT-10017: TSA_####

Cause: Message indicates the analyzer job number.

Action: Use this number when submitting this job for execution using the Oracle Enterprise Manager job system.

Console Messages

VOC-00000 to VOC-00099: Critical Error Messages

VOC-00001: Internal Error: Unknown exception while fetching data.

Cause: A fetch failed with an unknown exception.

Action: None.

VOC-00002: Internal Error: Failure to obtain interface (*name*).

Cause: A call to GetIDsOfNames for the interface failed. There may be a mismatch between the calling process and the external server.

Action: There may have been a mismatch between the calling process and the external server.

VOC-00003: Internal Error: Failure to obtain interface dispatch interface for Daemon.

Cause: The Dispatch interface for the daemon is not available.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-00004: Internal Error: RegisterActiveObject failed for (*object*).

Cause: RegisterActiveObject failed.

Action: None.

VOC-00005: Internal Error: QueryInterface failed.

Cause: QueryInterface failed.

Action: None.

VOC-00006: Internal Error: Unable to obtain IDispatch from Job Task.

Cause: The Dispatch interface for the job task is not available.

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-00010: Only one instance of this application can be run at a time.

Cause: You attempted to start a second instance of the Console.

Action: Close the second instance of the Console.

VOC-00011: *filename* file not found, can't run the Job subsystem.

Cause: Either the file vojtc.ocx or mmdx.ocx cannot be found.

Action: Attempt a reinstall and then if necessary, contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-00012: Still closing the previous instance; please try again later.

Cause: The user tried to run a second instance of the application.

Action: Close the second instance of the application.

VOC-00100 to VOC-00199: Non-critical Error Messages

VOC-00101: Failure getting credential details.

Cause: The fetch of Preferred credentials from the database has failed.

Action: None.

VOC-00104: Confirmed password doesn't match original password.

Cause: The value entered for password confirmation does not match the original value.

Action: Reenter password value.

VOC-00107: Failure setting credential details.

Cause: The insert of Preferred credentials to the database has failed.

Action: None.

VOC-00111: Oracle Daemon process could not be started. Aborting.

Cause: CreateDispatch Failed for ProgID SMPDaemon.

Action: None.

VOC-00112: Failed to locate Oracle Daemon process. Is it registered?

Cause: CLSIDFromProgID(_T("SMPDaemon"), &clsid) failed.

Action: None.

VOC-00113: Previously running Oracle Daemon process could not be stopped. Please try again later. Aborting.

Cause: CreateDispatch failed for ProgID SMPDaemon.

Action: None

VOC-00117: Unable to get job task state information.

Cause: INTERNAL ERROR - failure in GetTaskState().

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-00118: Unable to initialize job task user interface.

Cause: INTERNAL ERROR - failure in Initialize Task().

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-00119: Unable to generate task Script *name*.

Cause: The task OCX failed to generate its TCL.

Action: Look at the appended error message.

VOC-00120: Failure clearing a user detail entry.

Cause: The delete of the user detail to the database has failed.

Action: None.

VOC-00121: Failure updating or inserting a user detail entry.

Cause: The update or insert of the user detail to the database has failed.

Action: None.

VOC-01000 to VOC-02000: Predefined Events Messages

VOC-01000: Error code : *string*. Error txt : *string*.

Cause: Generic error for events.

Action: Note applicable.

VOC-04000 to VOC-04999: General Messages

The following two messages are displayed as a single message.

VOC-04001: Warning: User *user_id* already logged in from machine *name*.

Cause: Warns user of the user migration feature.

Action: None.

VOC-04002: Continuation with this session will mean you will lose messages from remote agents.

Cause: Warns user of the user migration feature.

Action: None.

VOC-04003: Passing Logon Info failed.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04800: Failed to find IUnknown for Discovery Cache.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04801: RegisterActiveObject failed for the Discovery Cache.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04802: Unknown exception type caught.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04804: Failed in scheduling a job.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04805: Failed to set job arguments.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04806: Failed to match name to ids.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04807: Can't start up OLE services.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04808: Failed to prepare input parameters.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04809: Internal error in RegisterEvent!

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04810: Failed to translate the parameters to a variant.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04811: Failed to locate Object.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04812: Failed to locate Group.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04813: You specified an invalid type.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04814: Internal Error.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04815: Unknown exception caught.

Cause: Not applicable.

Action: None.

VOC-04820: Call to RegisterApplication failed.

Cause: OLE call of RegisterApplication from the Console to the daemon failed.

Action: None.

VOC-04821: Service not found

Cause: Failure in GetServiceNode OLE call.

Action: None

VOC-04822: The specified location type is not supported for lists of this type.

Cause: In xGetObjectList in vocdoc, LocationType and Type parameters are incompatible.

Action: None

VOC-04827: Failed to update SQL*Net configuration

Cause: Check %TNS_ADMIN% or %ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin exist and that auto discovery has been successful.

Action: None

VOC-04840: An unknown service type *type* has been discovered.

Cause: An unknown service type was discovered.

Action: Query to add the service type.

VOC-04841: Would you like to add this service type to your Navigator?

Cause: An unknown service type was discovered.

Action: Query the user.

VOC-07000 to VOC-07999: Navigator Messages

VOC-07000: Invalid connection.

Cause: Database is down.

Action: Establish connection.

VOC-07001: Drag/Drop failed, target object has Invalid connection.

Cause: Database is down.

Action: Establish connection.

VOC-08000 to VOC-08999: Job Scheduling Messages

VOC-08103: Interactive jobs must have ID of 0.

Cause: The interactive jobs ID is not 0.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOC-08104: The Job name field must be specified.

Cause: The job name cannot be empty.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

- VOC-08105: DESTINATION parameter is a SAFEARRAY does not have 2 columns of BSTR.**
Cause: Destinations parameter is a SAFEARRAY does not have 2 columns of BSTR.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08106: A job by that name already exists.**
Cause: The job name already exists.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08107: The Selected Destinations field must be specified.**
Cause: The list of selected destinations is empty.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08108: The Selected Tasks field must be specified.**
Cause: The list of selected tasks is empty.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08110: Failed to open script file (*filename*).**
Cause: A SQL file failed to open.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08111: Cannot create a unique filename for Startup DB script.**
Cause: A unique filename for the Startup DB task could not be created.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08113: Failed to write Startup DB script file.**
Cause: Failed to write Startup DB script file.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08115: Failed to read TCL script file.**
Cause: The TCL script file could not be read.
Action: Do not schedule the job.
- VOC-08117: Cannot create a unique filename for Master TCL script.**
Cause: A unique filename for the Master TCL script could not be created.
Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOC-08118: Failed to open Master TCL script file.

Cause: The Master TCL script file could not be opened.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOC-08119: Failed to write Master TCL script file.

Cause: Failed to write Master TCL script.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOC-08124: Failed to Open file.

Cause: The file failed to open.

Action: Exit.

VOC-08125: Failed to Read file.

Cause: Failed to Read file.

Action: Exit.

VOC-08126: Failed to Write file.

Cause: Failed to Write file.

Action: Exit.

VOC-08137: Unknown exception type caught.

Cause: Unknown exception thrown by SQL engine.

Action: None.

VOC-08138: Can't open predefined task file.

Cause: Cannot find the predefined task file.

Action: Install the predefined task file from the staging area.

VOC-08139: Failed to get current time string.

Cause: System fails to return current time.

Action: Restart the machine.

VOC-08141: Unable to remove job information in database.

Cause: Unknown exception thrown by SQL engine.

Action: Contact Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-08142: Failed to retrieve available destinations.

Cause: Discovery cache problem.

Action: Retrieve the same operation later.

VOC-10100 to VOC-10200: Map Messages

VOC-10100: A cyclical group would be created.

Cause: The group being added is a parent of the group being added to.

Action: Do not allow the addition of this item. Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10101: Unable to add this object to this group.

Cause: An error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10102: Unexpected error trying to add to this group.

Cause: Unknown.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10123: INTERNAL ERROR: Unable to access the service onto which to drop.

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Contact Worldwide Oracle Customer Support.

VOC-10140: An error occurred while saving the map or group.

Cause: An internal error has occurred.

Action: Not applicable.

VOC-10141: An error occurred trying to load *string*.

Cause: A format error probably exists.

Action: Check the format of the file.

VOC-10142: The bitmap format was not recognized.

Cause: The console does not recognize the bitmap format the user specified.

Action: Check the format of the file.

VOC-10143: The stored bitmap was truncated.

Cause: The saved version is out of date. The console was unable to load this object.

Action: Do not load this bitmap.

VOC-10144: An error occurred creating this object.

Cause: The console was unable to construct this object.

Action: Ignore the creation request.

VOC-10145: Unable to load the map or group. Incompatible version information.

Cause: The saved version is out of date. The console was unable to load this object.

Action: Ignore the creation request.

VOC-10160: Unable to Quick Edit External Service: *string*.

Cause: An attempt to launch an external quick edit failed, perhaps because of an OLE error.

Action: Do not quick edit the service.

VOC-10339: Error occurred while inserting a row into the Event Registry Table.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10340: Error occurred while deleting a row from the Event Registry table.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10341: No description for this event is available.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10354: Could not notify Application about backlogged events.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10358: A failure occurred while adding an event.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10360: A failure occurred while adding the event profile.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10361: A failure occurred while deleting events.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10362: A failure occurred while getting the Event Profile Details.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10363: A failure occurred while getting the Administrator Details.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10364: Cannot locate the Oracle Paging Broker.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10366: An error occurred while trying to contact the Oracle Paging Broker.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10367: Cannot locate the Oracle Mailing Broker.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10370: An error occurred while trying to contact the Oracle Mail Broker.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10374: Failed to register event.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10390: Cannot get the Event Set Details.

Cause: An unknown error occurred.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10413: Unknown.

Cause: The Mail/Paging notification engine could not be found.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10417: Cannot read the Event Definition File.

Cause: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

VOC-10471: frequency for host up/down set via Oracle Daemon Manager

Cause: User has selected host up/down event on the parameters page.

Action: Use the daemon manager to reset the frequency if desired.

Daemon Messages

VOD-00500 to VOD-00600: Daemon Error Messages

VOD-00500: Oracle Enterprise Manager is not running.

Cause: The Oracle Enterprise Manager is not running.

Action: Start Oracle Enterprise Manager.

VOD-00501: Failed to stop the node from being monitored.

Cause: The application failed to stop the node from being monitored.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running. Because the resource may have been locked at that time, retry the operation.

VOD-00502: Failed to remove node's retry operations from repository.

Cause: The application failed to remove the node's retry operations from the repository.

Action: Make sure the repository is running.

VOD-00503: Failed to store node's retry operations in repository.

Cause: The application failed to store the node's retry operations in the repository.

Action: Make sure the repository is running.

VOD-00504: Failed to get the repository details.

Cause: The application failed to get the details necessary for it to connect to the repository.

Action: Make sure that Oracle Enterprise Manager is running and that a user has made a connection to the repository.

VOD-00505: Failed to get the names of the retry nodes.

Cause: The application failed to get the names and contact times of the nodes the Oracle Daemon intends to retry.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running.

VOD-00506: Failed to get the names of the nodes being monitored.

Cause: The application failed to get the names and contact times of the nodes the Oracle Daemon is monitoring.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running.

VOD-00507: Failed to stop the node from being retried.

Cause: The application failed to stop the node from being retried.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running.

VOD-00508: The OLE Automation call has failed.

Cause: The application failed during an OLE Automation call.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running.

VOD-00509: Failed to save user's state in repository.

Cause: The application failed to save the user's state in the repository.

Action: This means the repository connection has been lost. The state cannot be recovered.

VOD-00510: Failed to create mutex.

Cause: The application failed to create a mutex for thread synchronization.

Action: Shut down some applications.

VOD-00511: Failed to create event.

Cause: The application failed to create an event for thread synchronization.

Action: Shut down some applications.

VOD-00512: Failed to initialize OLE.

Cause: The application failed to initialize OLE.

Action: Shut down some applications.

VOD-00513: Failed to open NT registry key HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\key.

Cause: The application failed to open the specified key in the NT Registry.

Action: Make sure the application has the correct permissions.

VOD-00514: Failed to initialize Oracle CORE.

Cause: The application failed to initialize the Oracle CORE library.

Action: Make sure Oracle CORE has been installed properly.

VOD-00515: Failed to initialize Oracle Network Library.

Cause: The application failed to initialize the Oracle Network Library.

Action: Make sure SQL*Net has been installed properly.

VOD-00516: Failed to initialize Oracle Remote Operations.

Cause: The application failed to initialize the Oracle Remote Operations library.

Action: Make sure SQL*Net has been installed properly.

VOD-00517: Failed to create semaphore.

Cause: The application failed to create a semaphore for thread synchronization.

Action: Shut down some applications.

VOD-00518: Failed to create queue.

Cause: The application failed to create a queue.

Action: Shut down some applications.

VOD-00519: Failed to create thread.

Cause: The application failed to create a thread.

Action: Shut down some applications.

VOD-00520: Failed to get application users with pending notification.

Cause: The application failed to get the names of the application users for which pending notifications exist.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running.

VOD-00521: Failed to stop the user from getting queued notifications.

Cause: The application failed to stop the user from getting queued notifications.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager is running.

VOD-00522: Failed to read value *string* from NT registry.

Cause: The application failed to get the specified value from the NT registry.

Action: Make sure the application has the correct permissions to access the NT registry and that the value exists.

VOD-00523: Failed to initialize NT Socket Library.

Cause: The application failed to initialize the NT WINSOCK library necessary to use the TCP/IP network protocol.

Action: Make sure the operation system network software is installed properly.

VOD-00524: Failed to get local hostname.

Cause: The application failed to get the name of the local host necessary for it to use the TCP/IP network protocol.

Action: Make sure the operating system network software is installed properly.

VOD-00525: Failed to get the IUnknown interface.

Cause: The application failed to get the IUnknown OLE interface of its document class.

Action: Make sure OLE is installed properly.

VOD-00526: Failed to map CLSID *string* to its PROGID.

Cause: The application failed to map the specified CLSID to its associated PROGID.

Action: Make sure Oracle Enterprise Manager software is installed properly.

VOD-00527: Failed to register active object.

Cause: The application failed to register the active object of its document class.

Action: Make sure OLE is installed properly.

VOD-00528: Failed to set value *string* in NT registry.

Cause: The application failed to set the specified value in the NT registry.

Action: Make sure the application has the correct permissions to access the NT registry.

VOD-00529: Failed to open key *string* in NT registry for writing.

Cause: The application failed to open the specified value in the NT registry.

Action: Make sure the application has the correct permissions to access the NT registry and that the key exists.

VOD-00530: Failed to remove *string* from NT registry.

Cause: The application failed to remove the specified value from the NT registry.

Action: Make sure the application has the correct permissions to access the NT registry and that the key exists.

VOD-00531: Failed to find agent address for *name*.

Cause: The application failed to find the address of the agent on the specified node.

Action: Make sure the Oracle Enterprise Manager is running and that the agent is known to it.

VOD-00532: Failed to register user on node *name*.

Cause: The application failed to register the user with the agent on the specified node.

Action: Make sure the agent is running.

VOD-00533: Failed to contact agent on node *name*.

Cause: The application failed to contact the agent on the specified node.

Action: Make sure the agent is running.

VOD-00534: *string* is not running - only parameter configuration is possible.

Cause: Oracle Enterprise Manager is not running, so it is only possible to change configuration parameters.

Action: Start Oracle Enterprise Manager.

VOD-00535: Invalid SQL*Net address.

Cause: The address you entered is not a valid SQL*Net TNS address.

Action: Review the *Oracle Network Manager Administrator's Guide*.

VOD-00536: WINSOCK Error *code* occurred during auto discovery.

Cause: A WINSOCK occurred during service auto discovery.

Action: Review the Microsoft Windows NT WINSOCK error codes.

VOD-00537: Failed to get a session to the repository.

Cause: An attempt to get a session to the repository failed.

Action: Start Oracle Enterprise Manager again.

VOD-00538: Failed to allocate memory.

Cause: An attempt to allocate memory failed.

Action: Start Oracle Enterprise Manager again.

VOD-00539: The repository table SMP_AD_ADDRESSES does not exist.

Cause: The table SMP_AD_ADDRESSES has not been created in the repository.

Action: Run the script smpdcre.sql.

VOD-00540: There are no discovered services, so tnsnames.ora not updated.

Cause: The table SMP_AD_ADDRESSES contains no rows.

Action: Run service auto discovery.

VOD-00541: Unable to copy *filename* to *file*.

Cause: An attempt to copy a file failed.

Action: Check the existence and permission of files.

VOD-00542: Failed to get the agent information for node *name*.

Cause: The agent failed to return the file dbsnmp.ver.

Action: Check the existence and permission of files.

VOD-00543: Failed to connect to the spawn address of agent on node *name*.

Cause: The agent failed to accept a connection on its spawn address.

Action: Retry the operation or restart the agent.

VOD-00544: Failed to get the service information for node *name*.

Cause: The agent failed to return the file services.ora.

Action: Check the existence and permission of files.

VOD-00545: Failed to parse TNSNAMES.ORA file.

Cause: There is a syntax error in TNSNAMES.ORA file.

Action: Correct the syntax error and try the operation again.

VOD-00546: Unable to allocate memory.

Cause: The application was unable to get more memory from the system.

Action: Start the application again.

VOD-00547: Failed to find address for agent *name*

Cause: The application was unable to locate a valid SQL*Net address for the indicated agent.

Action: Add the address into the SQL*Net configuration file tnsnames.ora.

VOD-01401 to VOD-01420: Connection Cache Errors

VOD-01413: Failed to listen for incoming connection requests.

Cause: The daemon process (vod.exe) was unable to perform a network listen. The ntnt.dll was not installed (i.e. the TCP/IP Protocol Adapter was not installed) or the default port of 7770 is already being used.

Action: If the user sees the following lines in sqlnet.ora, a trace file is generated. Assuming that ORACLE_HOME is located in c:\orant, he should see
daemon.trace_level = 16
daemon.trace_directory = c:\orant\network\trace

Look in c:\orant\network\trace and open daemon.trc. Look for nslisten and check for any error indications. Run Daemon Manager to configure the port. The Listening Address parameter should read "Not Found." This is a message indicating that the parameter does not exist in the NT registry. To ensure that the parameter does not exist, double click the Listening Address line and press the Remove button.

Job System Messages

VOJ-00100 to Voj-00199: Not So Critical Error Messages

VOJ-00100: Failed to open file.

Cause: The SQL script was not saved.

Action: None.

VOJ-00101: Failed to read file.

Cause: The SQL script was not saved.

Action: None.

VOJ-00102: Failed to write file.

Cause: The SQL script was not saved.

Action: None.

VOJ-00103: Cannot set the name of an interactive job.

Cause: A third party user attempted to supply a name for an interactive job.

Action: None.

VOJ-00104: Cannot set the schedule of an interactive job.

Cause: A third party user attempted to supply a schedule for an interactive job.

Action: None.

VOJ-00105: Backup script has incorrect syntax.

Cause: Only certain parameters are allowed.

Action: Recreate the script using the Backup wizard.

VOJ-00202: Cannot create a unique filename for Temporary file.

Cause: Cannot create a unique filename.

Action: Do not open file.

VOJ-00203: Either filename or text must be specified.

Cause: There is nothing to execute.

Action: Do not submit a job.

VOJ-00204: The 'Message Text' field must be supplied.

Cause: There is nothing to execute.

Action: Do not submit a job.

VOJ-00208: No parameters specified for this task.

Cause: Task validate state.

Action: None.

VOJ-00209: Cannot open script file.

Cause: Task validate state.

Action: None.

VOJ-00210: User Name has not been specified.

Cause: Task validate state.

Action: None.

VOJ-00211: Task was incorrectly initialized.

Cause: Task invalidate state.

Action: Reload task.

Attention: Voj-00215 and Voj-00216 are displayed as a single error message.

VOJ-00215: The number of tasks and associated parameters in this job have exceeded

VOJ-00216: The buffer maximum. You need to reduce the number of tasks in this job.

Cause: The number of tasks and associated parameters has exceeded the 1024 byte buffer limit.

Action: Reduce the number of tasks and then reschedule the job for execution.

Attention: Voj-00218 and Voj-00219 are displayed as a single error message.

VOJ-00218: The number of tasks and associated input files in this job have exceeded.

Cause: There is a limitation for the number of input files in the Agent code (5).

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00219: The maximum (5). You need to reduce the number of tasks in this job.

Cause: There is a limitation for the number of input files in the Agent code (5).

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00330: Job is still processing

Cause: Try to modify, suspend or release a job while it is still in processing mode.

Action: Try to perform the same job operation after the job status is changed from processing to others.

VOJ-00501: Nothing was changed. Use Cancel button.

Cause: Nothing was changed.

Action: Do not Modify Job.

VOJ-00502: INTERNAL ERROR: Failed to find IUnknown for Repository Control.

Cause: Failed to find IUnknown.

Action: Exit.

VOJ-00503: INTERNAL ERROR: RegisterActiveObject failed for the Repository Control.

Cause: Failed to register the active object.

Action: Exit.

VOJ-00504: Interactive jobs must have ID of 0.

Cause: The interactive jobs ID is not 0.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00505: Job name cannot be empty.

Cause: The job name is empty.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00506: DESTINATION parameter is a SAFEARRAY does not have 2 columns of BSTR.

Cause: DESTINATION parameter is a SAFEARRAY does not have 2 columns of BSTR.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00507: Job name already exists.

Cause: The job name already exists.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00508: The 'Selected Destinations' field must be supplied.

Cause: The list of selected destinations is empty.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00509: The 'Selected Tasks' field must be supplied.

Cause: The list of selected tasks is empty.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00520: Failed to open script file (*filename*).

Cause: Failed to Open SQL file.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00521: Cannot create a unique filename for Startup DB script.

Cause: Cannot create a unique filename for the Startup DB script.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00522: Failed to write Startup DB script file.

Cause: Failed to write Startup DB script file.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00523: Failed to read TCL script file.

Cause: Failed to read TCL script file.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00524: Cannot create a unique filename for Master TCL script.

Cause: Cannot create a unique filename for Master TCL script.

Action: Do not schedule the job.

VOJ-00525: Failed to open Master TCL Script file.**Cause:** Failed to Open Master TCL Script.**Action:** Do not schedule the job.**VOJ-00526: Failed to write Master TCL Script file.****Cause:** Failed to Write Master TCL Script.**Action:** Do not schedule the job.**VOJ-00531: Failed to open file.****Cause:** Failed to open file.**Action:** Exit.**VOJ-00532: Failed to read file.****Cause:** Failed to read file.**Action:** Exit.**VOJ-00533: Failed to write file.****Cause:** Failed to write file.**Action:** Exit.**VOJ-00550: Unknown exception type caught.****Cause:** The SQL engine threw an unknown exception.**Action:** None.**VOJ-00551: Can't open predefined task file.****Cause:** Cannot find the predefined task file.**Action:** Install the predefined task file from the staging area.**VOJ-00552: Failed to get current time string.****Cause:** The system failed to return the current time.**Action:** Restart the machine.**VOJ-00553: Unable to remove job information in database.****Cause:** The SQL engine through an unknown exception.**Action:** Contact Worldwide Customer Support.**VOJ-00554: Failed to retrieve available destinations.****Cause:** Discovery cache.

Action: Retrieve the same operation later.

VOJ-00556: Remove job on destination *name* has failed.

Cause: A remove job operation failed on the remote agent.

Action: Attempt the remove job operation later.

VOJ-00602: Job task validation failed.

Cause: An attempt was made to submit a job with an invalid task.

Action: Do not submit the job.

VOJ-00604: Job task validation failed, do you want to continue?

Cause: An attempt was made to save a job with an invalid task.

Action: Do not submit the job.

VOJ-00606: Saved job of this name already exists. Do you want to overwrite it?

Cause: Job Name is a duplicate.

Action: Do not save a duplicate job

VOJ-00607: The following task (*name*) is not registered on this machine.

Cause: The job contains a task with a CLSID that was not registered on this machine.

Action: Either delete the saved job or open the job on a machine with the task registered.

VOJ-00608: Using apostrophe or ampersand in job name or description box is invalid.

Cause: Job Name is invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid name.

VOJ-00620: Day of the week was specified.

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00621: No day of the month was specified.

Cause: A day of the month was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00622: End time precedes start time.

Cause: The end time is before the start time.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00623: Interval out of range.

Cause: The interval is not valid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00624: Execution mode invalid or not found.

Cause: Bad execution mode.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00625: Frequency clause invalid or not found.

Cause: The frequency clause is invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00626: Start time invalid or not found.

Cause: Bad start date.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00627: Execution time has passed.

Cause: The last execution time specified in the schedule has passed.

Action: Do not execute the job.

VOJ-00628: Generic

Cause: Unknown schedule error.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00640: Invalid schedule: *name*.

Cause: The schedule was invalid.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00641: Setting schedule to Immediate.

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

VOJ-00642: Revert to previous schedule?

Cause: A day of the week was not specified.

Action: Do not save or submit a job which has an invalid schedule.

Windows NT Messages

This appendix lists the error messages, causes, and corrective actions that are specific to the installation and operation of Oracle8 Server.

Specific topics discussed are:

- “Logging Error Messages”
- “Oracle Installer Error Messages”
- “Oracle8 Enterprise Edition Database Error Messages”
- “Windows NT-Specific Oracle Error Messages”

Logging Error Messages

Keep a log of error messages you receive from the Oracle8 Utilities by redirecting the messages to a file. You can record the contents of normal utility messages by using the LOGFILE parameter discussed in *Oracle8 Server Utilities*. You can separately record the error message portion by using standard Windows NT file redirection. For example, use the following syntax to redirect the output from the Export utility:

```
C:\> EXP80 username/password PARFILE=filename  
1> FILE1.LOG  
2> FILE2.ERR
```

In this command line, FILE1.LOG receives the standard output from Export, while FILE2.ERR receives the standard error messages.

Oracle Installer Error Messages

This section lists potential error messages that can occur while using Oracle Installer. Most Oracle Installer error messages are accompanied with corrective information on the screen; therefore, they are not listed in this appendix. This appendix lists potential error messages in alphabetical order and provides the probable cause and corrective action.

Error	Cause	Action
DISK_FULL	There is not enough disk space on the destination volume to copy the selected program.	Create space on the destination volume.
DRIVE_LOCKED	The device specified in the full error message is in use or locked by another process.	Terminate or release the other process, or wait for it to complete.
FILE_CORRUPTED	The file or directory specified in the full error message is damaged or not readable.	Try to repair or replace the file or repair the directory specified.
FILE_NOT_FOUND	It was not possible to locate a file on the source or destination media.	Run a utility program to locate any problems with the source or destination media; the media could be the CD-ROM drive, a network drive, or a floppy drive.
INVALID_FILE_NAME	The file or directory name or volume label specified in the full message is syntactically incorrect.	Specify the file, directory, or volume using the correct syntax.

Error	Cause	Action
LEXICAL_ERROR	An error has been detected in the installation scripts.	Call Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.
LOCKING_VIOLATION	A portion of the file specified in the full message has been locked by another process.	Release or terminate the other process, or wait for it to complete.
OS_ERROR	There is an unexpected operating system error.	Run a utility program to locate any problems with the source or destination media; the media could be the CD-ROM drive, a network drive, or a floppy drive.
PERMISSION_DENIED	The network has denied permission to perform the selected action.	Check with the Network Administrator; make sure you have Supervisor privileges and can perform the selected action.
READ_ERROR	A problem has been detected on the source or destination media while executing an I/O operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If in a networked environment, verify that you have read permission for the networked file. 2. Run a utility program to locate any problems with the source or destination media; the media could be the CD-ROM drive, a network drive, or a floppy drive.
RECALIBRATION_FAILURE	A hardware problem has been detected on the hard drive to which you are installing.	Run a utility program to diagnose the hard drive.
SHARING_VIOLATION	The file specified in the full message has been locked by another process. (This error is similar to the LOCKING_VIOLATION message, which relates to a portion of a file).	Release or terminate the other process, or wait until it completes.
TOO_MANY_OPEN_FILES	Too many files are open on Windows NT.	Close some of the open files.

Error	Cause	Action
WRITE_ERROR	A problem has been detected on the destination media while executing an I/O operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you are in a network environment and installing on to the network, verify that you have permission to write to a network directory. 2. Run a utility program to locate any problems with the source or destination media; the media could be the CD-ROM drive, a network drive, or a floppy drive.
WRITE_PROTECTED	The file or directory specified in the full message (in which Oracle software is to be installed) is write-protected.	Remove the write-protection from the specified file or directory.

Oracle8 Enterprise Edition Database Error Messages

This section lists messages issued by the Oracle8 database. Each one is triggered by an operating system-dependent (OSD) message specific to Windows NT that specifies the error condition signalled. The OSD messages appear in the next section. When you receive one of these messages, look up the accompanying OSD message number listed in the Section , “Windows NT-Specific Oracle Error Messages” for an explanation of the error.

Message	Signal
ORA-09200	sfccf: error creating file
ORA-09201	sfcopy: error copying file
ORA-09202	sfifi: error identifying file
ORA-09203	sfofi: error opening file
ORA-09204	sfoft: error opening temporary file
ORA-09205	sfqio: error reading or writing to disk
ORA-09206	sfrfb: error reading from file
ORA-09207	sfsrd: error reading from file
ORA-09208	sftcls: error closing file
ORA-09209	sftget: error reading from file
ORA-09210	sftopn: error opening file
ORA-09211	sfwfb: error writing to file

Message	Signal
ORA-09212	sfwfbmt: error writing to file
ORA-09213	slgfn: error fabricating file name
ORA-09214	sfdone: I/O error detected
ORA-09215	sfqio: error detected in I/O completion routine
ORA-09216	sdnfy: bad value '%s' for parameter %s
ORA-09217	sfsfs: failed to resize file
ORA-09218	sfrfs: failed to refresh file size
ORA-09240	smpalo: error allocating PGA memory
ORA-09241	smsalo: error allocating SGA memory
ORA-09242	smscre: error creating SGA
ORA-09243	smsget: error attaching to SGA
ORA-09244	smprset: error setting memory protections
ORA-09245	smcstk: error switching stacks
ORA-09246	sfsmap: unable to map SGA
ORA-09247	smsdes: error destroying the SGA
ORA-09260	sigpidu: error obtaining process id
ORA-09261	spdcr: error creating detached (background) process
ORA-09262	spdde: error terminating detached (background) process
ORA-09263	spini: error initializing process
ORA-09264	sptpa: error flagging process
ORA-09265	spwat: error temporarily suspending process
ORA-09266	spawn: error starting an Oracle process
ORA-09270	szalloc: error allocating memory for security
ORA-09271	szlon: error verifying user name
ORA-09272	remote OS login is not allowed
ORA-09273	szrfc: error verifying role name
ORA-09274	szrfc: insufficient role name buffer space
ORA-09280	sllfcf: error closing file
ORA-09281	sllfop: error opening file
ORA-09282	sllfrb: error reading records
ORA-09283	sllfsk: error skipping records

Message	Signal
ORA-09290	sksaalo: error allocating memory for archival
ORA-09291	sksachk: invalid device specification for LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
ORA-09292	sksabln: unable to build file name
ORA-09293	sksasmo: unable to send message to console
ORA-09300	osncon: unable to connect, DPMI not available
ORA-09301	osncon: local kernel only supported in standard mode
ORA-09310	sclgt: error freeing latch
ORA-09311	slsleep: error temporarily suspending process
ORA-09312	slspool: error spooling file to printer
ORA-09313	slsprom: error prompting user
ORA-09314	sltln: error translating logical name
ORA-09315	sql2tt: two-task error translating ORACLE_EXECUTABLE
ORA-09316	szrpc: unable to verify password for role
ORA-09317	szprv: insufficient privileges
ORA-09318	slkhst: error hosting out to operating system
ORA-09319	slgtd: unable to obtain the current date and time
ORA-09320	szrfc: unable to obtain the list of valid OS roles
ORA-09321	slzdtb: unable to convert zoned decimal to binary
ORA-09322	slpdtb: unable to convert packed decimal to binary
ORA-09330	session terminated internally by Oracle or by an Oracle DBA
ORA-09331	scgcan: unable to process lk_sync_cancel return code
ORA-09332	scgcc: unable to process lk_close return code
ORA-09333	scggc: unable to process lk_open_convert return code
ORA-09334	scggc: unable to process lk_convert return code
ORA-09335	scgcm: unable to process return code in completion procedure
ORA-09340	specified ORACLE_SID is either invalid or too long
ORA-09341	scumnt: unable to mount database
ORA-09342	Detached process terminated by Oracle during SHUTDOWN ABORT

Windows NT-Specific Oracle Error Messages

The error messages in this section are Oracle operating system-dependent (OSD) messages that are issued in response to an error condition in Windows NT. Each

message in this section triggers an Oracle8 Enterprise Edition database error message, listed in the previous Section , “Oracle8 Enterprise Edition Database Error Messages”.

- “File I/O Error Messages: OSD-04000 to OSD-04099”
- “Memory Error Messages: OSD-04100 to OSD-04199”
- “Process Error Messages: OSD-04200 to OSD-04299”
- “Loader Error Messages: OSD-04300 to OSD-04399”
- “Semaphore Error Messages: OSD-04400 to OSD-04499”
- “Miscellaneous Error Messages: OSD-04500 to OSD-04599”

File I/O Error Messages: OSD-04000 to OSD-04099

OSD-04000

Logical block size mismatch

Cause: The database block size specified in the initialization parameter file does not match the block size of the actual database files.

Action: Use matching logical block sizes.

OSD-04001

Invalid logical block size

Cause: The logical block size is not a multiple of 512 bytes, or it is too large.

Action: Change the value of DB_BLOCK_SIZE in the initialization parameter file.

OSD-04002

Unable to open file

Cause: The specified path or filename is invalid, or the destination device is full. This error can also be caused by insufficient Windows NT file handles.

Action: Make sure that the path and file exist, and that the device has free space. If this fails, increase the number of Windows NT file handles.

OSD-04003

Unable to read file header block

Cause: The media has been damaged.

Action: Recover the file if necessary, and verify that Windows NT is functioning correctly.

OSD-04004

Invalid file header

Cause: The file is corrupted.

Action: Recover the file.

OSD-04005

SetFilePointer() failure, unable to read from file

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, SetFilePointer().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04006

ReadFile() failure, unable to read from file

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, ReadFile().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04007

Truncated read

Cause: The system encountered an unexpected end-of-file, which is due to damaged media.

Action: Verify that the file is not damaged.

OSD-04008

WriteFile() failure, unable to write to file

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, WriteFile().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04009

Truncated write

Cause: The destination device is full or the media is damaged.

Action: Verify that the device has free space and the file is not damaged.

OSD-04010

<create> option specified, file already exists

Cause: The file that you attempted to create already exists.

Action: Delete the existing file or use the REUSE option in the SQL statement.

OSD-04011

GetFileInformationByHandle() failure, unable to obtain file info

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, GetFileInformationByHandle().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04012

File size mismatch

Cause: The file to be re-used is either too large or too small.

Action: Specify the correct file size or delete the existing file.

OSD-04013

Unable to read line from file

Cause: This error is caused by an operating system error or by damaged media.

Action: Check the operating system error code (if available) and consult the Windows NT documentation. If no operating system error code is presented, verify that the media is not damaged.

OSD-04014

Unable to close file

Cause: The media has been damaged.

Action: Recover the file, if necessary, and verify that Windows NT is functioning correctly.

OSD-04015

Asynchronous I/O request returned an error

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service.

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04016

Error queuing an asynchronous I/O request

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service.

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04017

Unable to open the specified RAW device

Cause: An invalid path or filename was specified or the device is full.

Action: Make sure the file exists and/or device is not full; verify that the operating system is functioning correctly.

OSD-04018

Unable to access the specified directory or device

Cause: An invalid path name was specified.

Action: Make sure the directory or device exists and is accessible.

OSD-04019

Unable to set file pointer

Cause: This error is caused by an operating system error or by damaged media.

Action: Check the operating system error code (if available) and consult the Windows NT documentation. If no operating system error code is presented, verify that the media is not damaged.

OSD-04020

Unable to set eof file marker

Cause: This error is caused by an operating system error or by damaged media.

Action: Check the operating system error code (if available) and consult the Windows NT documentation. If no operating system error code is presented, verify that the media is not damaged.

OSD-04021

Unable to read file

Cause: This error is caused by an operating system error or by damaged media.

Action: Check the operating system error code (if available) and consult the Windows NT documentation. If no operating system error code is presented, verify that the media is not damaged.

OSD-04022

Unable to write file

Cause: This error is caused by an operating system error or by damaged media.

Action: Check the operating system error code (if available) and consult the Windows NT documentation. If no operating system error code is presented, verify that the media is not damaged.

OSD-04023

SleepEx() failure, unable to Sleep

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service.

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04024

Unable to delete file

Cause: This error is caused by an operating system error or by damaged media.

Action: Check the operating system error code (if available) and consult the Windows NT documentation. If no operating system error code is presented, verify that the media is not damaged.

OSD-04025

Invalid question asked

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04026

Invalid parameter passed

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

Memory Error Messages: OSD-04100 to OSD-04199**OSD-04100**

Malloc() failure, unable to allocate memory

Cause: The program is out of memory.

Action: Shut down all unnecessary processes or install more memory in the computer.

OSD-04101

Invalid SGA: SGA not initialized

Cause: The System Global Area (SGA) has been allocated but not initialized.

Action: Wait until the STARTUP has completed before attempting to connect.

OSD-04102

Unable to open/create file for shared memory object

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, CreateFile().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04103

Unable to attach to SGA: SGA does not exist

Cause: The SGA does not exist.

Action: Start up an Oracle instance.

OSD-04104

Unable to map shared memory (SGA) into the address space

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, MapViewOfFileEx().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04105

Shared memory (SGA) mapped to wrong address

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, MapViewOfFileEx().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04106

Unable to allocate memory with VirtualAlloc

Cause: The program is out of memory.

Action: Shut down all unnecessary processes or install more memory in the computer.

OSD-04107

Unable to deallocate memory with VirtualFree

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, VirtualFree().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04108

Unable to protect memory with VirtualProtect

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, VirtualProtect().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

Process Error Messages: OSD-04200 to OSD-04299**OSD-04200**

Unable to begin another thread

Cause: The program has run out of system resources.

Action: Shut down all unnecessary processes; install more memory in the computer.

OSD-04201

No pid structure supplied to spdcr()

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04202

DosSetPriority() failure, unable to set process priority

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, DosSetPriority().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04203

DosKillProcess() failure, unable to kill process

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, DosKillProcess().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04204

Invalid pid

Cause: Process ID not recognized by system, process previously terminated.

Action: Verify that process ID is correct and that process is active.

OSD-04205

CreateProcess() failure, unable to spawn process

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, CreateProcess().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04207

Invalid priority specified in CONFIG parameter ORACLE_PRIORITY

Cause: The priority specified is invalid or out of range.

Action: Specify a valid setting for ORACLE_PRIORITY.

OSD-04208

OpenProcess() failure, unable to open process handle

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, OpenProcess().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

OSD-04209

Incorrect or unknown background image name given to spdcr()

Cause: There was an unexpected background name given to spdcr().

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04210

Timeout waiting for thread semaphore

Cause: An Oracle8 thread died holding the semaphore.

Action: Restart Oracle8 instance.

OSD-04211

Thread information not found

Cause: An Oracle8 thread died without deleting its information.

Action: Restart Oracle8 instance.

OSD-04212

Maximum number of Oracle threads reached

Cause: The maximum number of Oracle8 threads for the instance is reached.

Action: Wait until some connections exit before trying again.

OSD-04213

Oracle thread unable to DuplicateHandle()

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04214

Oracle thread unable to CreateEvent()

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04215

Bad function code supplied to sstheadop

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04216

Unable to find file handle for that thread

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04217

Unable to retrieve system username for current user

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04218

Cannot post thread

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

OSD-04219

Bad thread list semaphore

Cause: This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.

Action: Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.

Loader Error Messages: OSD-04300 to OSD-04399

OSD-04300

Unable to read complete record from data file

Cause: The data file ended in the middle of a record. This error occurs when loading files with a fixed record length.

Action: Verify that the data file is of the correct length and contains complete records.

OSD-04301

Record size too large

Cause: The specified record size is too large to load.

Action: Reduce record size and reload the data.

OSD-04302

Invalid record type and/or load options

Cause: The control file's Windows NT file processing options string contains an invalid option or keyword.

Action: Set the Windows NT file processing options string to an acceptable value.

Semaphore Error Messages: OSD-04400 to OSD-04499

OSD-04400

Unable to acquire internal semaphore for process

Cause: Oracle8 Server has exceeded the maximum number of connections.

Action: Delete any unused connections and try again.

OSD-04401

WaitForSingleObject() failure, unable to obtain semaphore

Cause: There was an unexpected return from the Windows NT system service, WaitForSingleObject().

Action: Check the operating system error code and consult the Windows NT documentation.

Miscellaneous Error Messages: OSD-04500 to OSD-04599**OSD-04500***Illegal option specified***Cause:** This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.**Action:** Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.**OSD-04501***Internal buffer overflow***Cause:** This is an internal error, not normally expected to occur.**Action:** Contact Oracle Worldwide Customer Support.Support.**OSD-04502***Translations nested too deep***Cause:** The program encountered too many intermediate translations while attempting to translate a configuration variable.**Action:** Simplify the values of configuration parameters to include fewer intermediate translations.**OSD-04503***Text contains no translatable elementsx***Cause:** The program cannot recognize variables in the text to be translated.**Action:** Check and, if necessary, correct the text to be translated.**OSD-04505***Stdin not responding***Cause:** The system is unable to receive input from the standard input stream.**Action:** Verify that the process has access to an input device.**OSD-04506***Unable to spawn process via system()***Cause:** The system is out of memory or the executable is invalid.**Action:** Shut down unnecessary processes; install more memory in the computer. Verify the name of the executable.**OSD-04507***Password for 'internal' is incorrect***Cause:** An attempt was made to connect as 'internal' with an invalid password.

Action: Verify that the password is correct and try again.

OSD-04508

No password given

Cause: An attempt was made to connect as 'internal' without a password.

Action: Enter a valid password when connecting as internal.

OSD-04509

No password found

Cause: Oracle was unable to locate and retrieve the password for 'internal'.

Action: Verify that Oracle is installed and configured correctly.

OSD-04510

Operating system roles are not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to use an operating system role.

Action: Only use roles that were created 'IDENTIFIED BY password' as opposed to 'IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY'.

OSD-04511

Unable to get date and time from the operating system

Cause: There was an unexpected return from GetLocalTime() call.

Action: Verify that the system time is correct on the computer.

OSD-04512

Unable to translate the 'USERNAME' configuration variable on server

Cause: The 'USERNAME' configuration parameter variable on the host is not properly set.

Action: Verify the 'USERNAME' variable is set.

OSD-04513

'REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT' variable not set to TRUE'

Cause: For remote operating system logins to function, the 'REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT' parameter must be set to TRUE.

Action: Shut down and start up the instance with 'REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT = TRUE' in the initialization parameter file.

OSD-04514

The Windows NT Group name is too long for internal buffer

Cause: The Windows NT Group name is too long.

Action: Use a shorter Windows NT group name.

Oracle Expert Services Messages

XP-07000 to XP-07999: Oracle Expert Error Messages

XP-07000: The token, '*name*' is ambiguous at or near line *number*. Expecting 1 of the following items: *name*.

Cause: SQL text being parsed contains invalid syntax that may have been introduced during collection or editing of workload or schema data.

Action: Correct the SQL text and retry the operation.

XP-07001: The value must be greater than or equal to *number*.

Cause: A numeric value was entered that is less than the lower limit.

Action: Enter a value greater than the limit specified.

XP-07002: The value must be less than or equal to *number*.

Cause: A numeric value was entered that is greater than the upper limit.

Action: Enter a value less than the lower limit specified.

XP-07003: C runtime error: *error*.

Cause: A C programming language call has failed. The additional ERROR text will provide information on the specifics of the failure. These types of errors typically indicate a problem with either the installation or the operating system settings, such as virtual memory.

Action: Use the additional information provided to determine the cause of the problem.

XP-07004: Cannot create a temporary or log file.

Cause: An error occurred while attempting to create a file.

Action: Retry the operation.

XP-07005: The *name* has dependents and cannot be deleted.

Cause: You attempted to delete an object before deleting its dependents.

Action: First delete the object's dependents then retry the operation.

XP-07006: Cannot instantiate a rule without an object id.

Cause: You attempted to create a copy of a rule without an associated object/owner. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: Log a bug report, including the contents of the XP_USER_RULE table from the EM repository.

XP-07007: Cannot insert a base rule with an object id.

Cause: You attempted to load the default rules, and a rule creation was attempted without an associated object/owner. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Service or client. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, EM version, and database version of the repository.

XP-07008: Cannot remove a rule without an object id.

Cause: You attempted to remove a copy of a rule that does not have an associated object/owner. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: Log a bug report, including the contents of the XP_USER_RULE table from the EM repository.

XP-07009: Cannot delete a base rule with an object id.

Cause: You attempted to clear the default rules from the Oracle Expert Services repository, and a rule was found without an associated object/owner. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: Log a bug report, including the contents of the XP_USER_RULE table from the Oracle Expert Services repository.

XP-07010: The collection was aborted.

Cause: You cancelled a collection while it was in progress.

Action: None.

XP-07011: The current operation was cancelled for *name*.

Cause: You cancelled an operation while it was in progress. The session represents either the main application or a dependent operation.

Action: None.

XP-07012: A database error has occurred: *error*.

Cause: An Oracle server error has occurred while attempting to access the Oracle Expert Services repository or the target tuneable database. The ERROR text provides the specific Oracle server error message.

Action: If the error indicates an environmental problem, e.g. the instance is not started, then correct the problem.

XP-07013: No rows were deleted: *name*.

Cause: The rows you specified for deletion were not found.

Action: None.

XP-07014: The database has not been started: *error*.

Cause: You attempted to access a database for which the instance has not been started. The ERROR message contains additional detail from the Oracle server error message.

Action: Start the instance.

XP-07015: An invalid connect string was used to connect to the database: *name*.

Cause: You attempted to connect to a database but did not supply valid logon credentials.

Action: Supply valid logon credentials.

XP-07016: A database error has occurred: *error error*.

Cause: A server error has occurred while attempting to access the Oracle Expert Services repository or the target tuneable database. The ERROR text provides the specific Oracle server error message.

Action: If the error indicates an environmental problem, e.g. the instance is not started, then correct the problem.

XP-07017: The *name* column generated the following return code: *code error*.

Cause: A low-level data access/OCI error has occurred while accessing a specific column in the database.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, Oracle Expert Services version, database version of the repository, the return code of the error message reported, and the definition of the column where the failure occurred.

XP-07018: The number of the return variables exceeds the number of the items in the select list.

Cause: An internal logic error has occurred in the data access layer.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07019: There are not enough return variables to store all items in the select list.

Cause: An internal logic error has occurred in the data access layer.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07020: Unable to convert input data due to a datatype mismatch.

Cause: You supplied a value for a numeric field that contains non-numeric characters.

Action: Supply only numeric characters.

XP-07021: The device is full.

Cause: An attempt was made to write data to a disk that has no more free space available.

Action: Make space available on the device, or move the program/files to another device.

XP-07022: The end of the input file stream was reached.

Cause: A record cursor returned no more rows.

Action: None.

XP-07023: The end of the file was reached.

Cause: A file read indicated end-of-file.

Action: None.

XP-07024: The Oracle Trace collection class *name* is invalid.

Cause: You attempted to collect an Oracle Trace collection that contains obsolete or unsupported data items.

Action: Review the release notes for version requirements/dependencies on Oracle Trace. If you feel that your current configuration is supported, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, EM version, database version of the repository, the return code of the error message reported, and any log files which may have been generated during the import which contain additional information.

XP-07025: The product has exited with an unexpected error.

Cause: The Oracle Expert Services subsystem (workbench) encountered a severe system error.

Action: Try the operation again. Attempt to eliminate any causes which may be environmental. If you feel that your current environment is satisfactory, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, Oracle Expert Services version, database version of the repository, and the operation which was in progress at the time of the failure.

XP-07026: Exiting with a fatal error.

Cause: A severe error condition has occurred and the Oracle Expert Services cannot continue the current session.

Action: Try the operation again. Attempt to eliminate any causes which may be environmental. If you feel that your current environment is satisfactory, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, Oracle Expert Services version, database version of the repository, and the operation which was in progress at the time of the failure.

XP-07027: This feature has not been implemented.

Cause: You attempted to access a feature/function in Oracle Expert Services that is not yet available in the current version.

Action: Please log a bug report specifying how you were able to get this error message.

XP-07028: The file *name* is already open.

Cause: An attempt was made to write to a file that has already been opened by another user or process.

Action: Make sure the file is not in use and retry operation.

XP-07029: The file *name* was not found.

Cause: An attempt was made to access a file that does not exist.

Action: Make sure that the requested file does exist and retry the operation.

XP-07030: The file *name* is protected against access.

Cause: An attempt was made to open a file which is not accessible as a result of privilege or security problems.

Action: Resolve the file access problem and retry operation.

XP-07032: The repository is incompatible with *name number* and cannot be accessed.

Cause: An attempt was made to run a version of Enterprise Manager that is not compatible with the version of the product that created the repository being accessed.

Action: Delete the repository and re-execute Enterprise Manager.

XP-07033: The *name* is marked as incomplete.

Cause: An object was found in the Oracle Expert Services repository that is incomplete as a result of a collection being interrupted or cancelled.

Action: Delete this object.

XP-07034: Overflow while converting an Oracle number to an integer.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the data access layer.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07035: The date/time *date* is invalid.

Cause: A date/time was specified using an incorrect format.

Action: Supply a valid date/time string.

XP-07036: The logical device *name* is missing a location.

Cause: You have created a logical device in the Oracle Expert Services repository without providing a physical location for the files. Oracle Expert Services requires this be provided.

Action: Supply a location for the logical device.

XP-07037: The token '*name*' is not a valid number.

Cause: The Oracle Expert Services parser has encountered a token in an input file that was expected to be a number, but was not.

Action: Correct the file and retry the operation.

XP-07038: The token '*name*' is not a valid integer.

Cause: The Oracle Expert Services parser has encountered a token in an input file that was expected to be an integer, but was not.

Action: Correct the file and retry the operation.

XP-07039: The operation is invalid.

Cause: A system error has occurred while attempting a specific operation.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07040: The quoted string *name* contains unprintable characters.

Cause: A literal text item was found in SQL text that contains unprintable characters. Oracle Expert Services cannot display or print this text item.

Action: None.

XP-07041: An Oracle Expert Services repository has not been created for this schema.

Cause: You attempted to connect to the Oracle Expert Services repository, but the schema accessed using the logon credentials provided is not an Oracle Expert Services repository.

Action: Ensure the logon account used contains/owns an Oracle Expert Services repository schema.

XP-07042: The *name* contains entities that cannot be validated.

Cause: An object was collected by the Oracle Expert Services that contains references to external entities which could not be located in the Oracle repository.

Action: Collect items referenced by the object being collected.

XP-07043: The database contains entities that cannot be validated.

Cause: A database was collected by Oracle Expert Services that contains references to external entities which could not be located in the Oracle repository.

Action: Collect items referenced by the object being collected.

XP-07044: The naming template *name* contains invalid characters.

Cause: A naming template was supplied that contains characters that could not be used in the name of the object constructed using the template.

Action: Remove the offending characters.

XP-07045: The type *name* is invalid.

Cause: An instance parameter was found associated with an unknown grouping. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07046: The *name* cannot be validated error.

Cause: An object was collected by Oracle Expert Services that contains references to external entities which could not be located in the Oracle Expert Services repository.

Action: Collect items referenced by the object being collected.

XP-07047: Line number *number* from the file *name* is longer than *number* characters.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services encountered text in an import file (SQL or XDL) that is longer than the largest allowable buffer length as specified in this message.

Action: Break the long line into separate smaller lines.

XP-07048: The message was not found.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services was unable to find an error message. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please try to re-install the product. If this does not correct the problem, then log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07049: The table, *name*, was not found in the Oracle Trace database.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services could not find a required table in the Oracle Trace database identified for workload collection.

Action: Review the release notes for version requirements/dependencies on Oracle Trace. If you feel that your current configuration is supported, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, EM version, database version of the repository, the return code of the error message reported, and any log files which may have been generated during the import which contain additional information.

XP-07050: No information was found for the repository.

Cause: An incomplete Oracle Expert Services schema was found when connecting to the repository.

Action: Re-install the Performance Pack, and recreate the Oracle Expert Services repository by issuing the following command from a DOS window :
VOBSH -c "repos user/ repos password" -o DROP -p " Oracle Expert"

XP-07051: No Oracle Trace collection information was found.

Cause: The Oracle Trace database did not contain any collections, and no data will be collected by Oracle Expert Services.

Action: None.

XP-07053: The *name* was not found.

Cause: An attempt was made to select an object from the Oracle Expert Services repository that does not exist.

Action: None.

XP-07054: The specification *name* contains an invalid device name.

Cause: A filename was provided that contains an invalid disk or device name.

Action: Correct the device reference and retry the operation.

XP-07055: The database *name* is not an Oracle Trace collection.

Cause: A database connect string was provided for workload collection, and the schema accessed did not contain Trace data.

Action: Provide an Oracle Trace database.

XP-07056: An internal error occurred while converting an Oracle number.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the data access layer.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07057: Overflow while converting a machine-format number to an Oracle number.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the data access layer.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07058: The *name* already exists.

Cause: An attempt was made to create an object in the Oracle Expert Services repository using the name of an existing object of the same type.

Action: Provide a unique name, or delete the existing object from the Oracle Expert Services repository.

XP-07059: The value '*number*' is out of range of *number* to *number* for the *name*.

Cause: A numeric value was supplied for the specified attribute that is not within the required range of values for the attribute.

Action: Supply a number within the required range.

XP-07060: The value is out of the range of *number* to *number*.

Cause: A numeric value was supplied for the specified attribute that is not within the required range of values for the attribute.

Action: Supply a number within the required range.

XP-07061: The value is less than the minimum of *number*.

Cause: A value was entered for a numeric attribute that is less than the required minimum.

Action: Enter a value greater than the required minimum.

XP-07062: The value is greater than the maximum of *number*.

Cause: A value was entered for a numeric attribute that is greater than the required maximum.

Action: Enter a value less than the required maximum.

XP-07063: An SQL parser stack overflow occurred.

Cause: A serious error has occurred in the Oracle Expert Services SQL parser.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07064: Found '*name*' at or near line *number*, column *number*. Expecting 1 of the following items: *name*

Cause: SQL text parsed during the collection or editing of workload or schema data contains invalid syntax.

Action: Correct the SQL text and retry the operation.

XP-07065: The *name* is out of range at line *number*.

Cause: A workload importance or frequency was found that is outside of the range allowed by Oracle Expert Services while collecting workload from an XDL file.

Action: Modify the offending value to be within the allowable range and retry the operation.

XP-07066: Reached unexpected end of statement at or near line *number*.

Cause: While parsing a SQL or XDL statement, Oracle Expert Services encountered the end of statement, usually a ';' when more data was expected.

Action: Correct the statement and retry the operation.

XP-07067: The view request, *name*, cannot be modified or deleted.

Cause: An attempt was made to modify or delete a request (SQL statement) that exists as a result of a view.

Action: Delete the actual view to remove this statement.

XP-07068: There is already an existing database connection to the Oracle Expert Services repository.

Cause: You attempted to connect to the Oracle Expert Services repository more than once in the current session.

Action: Discontinue the previous session before continuing with this operation.

XP-07069: There is no existing connection to the repository database.

Cause: An attempt was made to access data in a tunable database where no previous connection to that database was made. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07070: Attempt to create an object in schema '*name*' while collecting schema '*name*'.

Cause: An attempt was made to create an object in a schema that is currently being collected.

Action: Wait until the collection is complete, or cancel it before attempting this operation.

XP-07071: Attempt to create statistics in schema '*name*' while collecting schema '*name*'.

Cause: A schema name was specified on the schema collect options page for schema collection, but a schema of another name was found in the schema statistics file.

Action: If the statistics are to be used for the schema name specified then edit the file and change the name.

XP-07072: The *name* already exists in *name*.

Cause: An attempt was made to create a child object using the same name as that of an existing child object.

Action: Provide a unique name.

XP-07073: The *name* was not found while validating the *name*.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services could not resolve an external reference within a SQL statement. An external reference must either be a valid workload request, or DDL statement within the Oracle Expert Services repository.

Action: Ensure that all entities referenced are collected and validate the object again.

XP-07074: Dangerous string operation attempted. *name*

Cause: This is an Oracle Expert Services internal error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07075: Invalid operation; string is locked. *name*

Cause: This is an Oracle Expert Services internal error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07076: Exceeded the allocated boundary of string.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the string or buffer management subsystem.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07077: An OCI error has occurred. *message*

Cause: An Oracle Call Interface (OCI) error occurred during a routine call.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07078: String contains an unbalanced quotation.

Cause: A string was found in an input file with a missing beginning or end quote.

Action: Correct the problem and retry the operation.

XP-07079: A virtual memory error has occurred while accessing an internal buffer.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the string or buffer management subsystem.

Action: This error indicates either a configuration problem, a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. First, increase the virtual memory setting on your operating system. If this does not resolve the problem, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07080: Invalid operation; the internal buffer is locked.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the string or buffer management subsystem.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07081: Invalid operation; the internal buffer is unlocked.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the string or buffer management subsystem.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07082: The internal buffer has been truncated.

Cause: A logic error has occurred in the string or buffer management subsystem.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07084: There is already an existing connection to the target database.

Cause: You attempted to connect to a target tunable database more than once in the current session.

Action: Discontinue the previous session before continuing with this operation.

XP-07085: There is no existing connection to the target database.

Cause: An attempt was made to access data in a tunable database where no previous connection to that database was made. This is an unexpected system error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07086: The *name* is out of range in the name template *name*.

Cause: A template was provided in the rules that generates a name longer than the longest allowable name.

Action: Modify the template to generate names shorter than the allowable limit.

XP-07087: The string, '*name*', has more than *number* characters.

Cause: A text value was specified that is longer than the maximum allowable size.

Action: Shorten the text value.

XP-07088: A string-class buffer requires a larger return buffer.

Cause: This is an Oracle Expert Services internal error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07089: The operation is unsupported for this installation.

Cause: An unsupported SQL fragment was found while parsing a CREATE TABLE statement during schema collection from a SQL file.

Action: Remove the offending fragment and retry the operation.

XP-07090: The quoted string *name* is not terminated.

Cause: A quoted literal was found in a parsed string without a terminating close quote.

Action: Add the close quote to the string and retry the operation.

XP-07091: Unable to allocate virtual memory.

Cause: Insufficient memory exists on the platform where Oracle Expert Services is running.

Action: Increase the amount of memory.

XP-07092: The workload application '*name*' contains invalid requests.

Cause: During workload collection, an application was found with requests (SQL statements) with external references to items that could not be found in the Oracle Expert Services repository.

Action: Collect objects (usually schemas) referenced by the workload and then validate the workload.

XP-07093: Unable to start duration collection. Last error code = *error*.

Cause: An attempt was made to start an instance duration collection that failed.

Action: The last error code should indicate an MS-Windows error. Resolve this error and retry operation.

XP-07094: Internal date format must be '*month/day/year hour:minute:second*'.

Cause: An attempt was made to convert an input string to an internal date, but failed. The input string did not conform to the required date mask.

Action: Enter a date that conforms to the specified date mask.

XP-07095: Could not read all the required date fields.

Cause: An input string was specified for date conversion but did not contain all elements of a date.

Action: enter a date that contains all components '*month/day/year hour:minute:second*'.

XP-07096: Unable to load resource dll : *name*

Cause: The system was unable to load the resource DLL specified.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. First, re-install the Performance Pack by deinstalling the current Performance Pack, then re-installing. If this does not correct the problem, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the name of the DLL that was not found.

XP-07097: Access Violation: Attempted read access to *number*.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred

XP-07098: Access Violation: Attempted write access to *number*.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07099: Attempted access to array element that is out of bounds.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07100: A breakpoint was encountered.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07101: Misaligned datatype access.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with the Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07102: Floating-point operation operand is incorrect.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07103: Floating-point divide by zero.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07104: The result of a floating-point operation cannot be represented exactly as a decimal fraction.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07105: Floating-point exception.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07106: Floating-point exponent overflow.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07107: Stack overflow/floating-point operation.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07108: Floating-point exponent underflow.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07109: Attempted execution of an invalid instruction.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07110: Page inaccessible.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07111: Integer divide by zero.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07112: Integer operation caused overflow.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07113: An exception handler returned an invalid disposition to the exception dispatcher.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07114: Attempt to continue execution after a fatal exception occurred.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07115: Attempt to execute an instruction whose operation is not allowed in the current machine mode.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07116: A trace trap or other single-instruction mechanism signaled that one instruction has been executed.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07117: Stack Overflow.

Cause: A C runtime library error has occurred.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07118: Unknown/Unhandled exception.

Cause: An exception of an unknown type has been caught by the Oracle Expert Services exception handling mechanism.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07119: Application initialization failed: error

Cause: Oracle Expert Services was unable to start up. The ERROR text may provide additional information as to the nature of the problem.

Action: Correct problem and retry the operation. Reinstall the Performance Pack by first deinstalling it from Oracle Installer then reinstalling. If this does not correct the problem, please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the supplemental error messages reported by the application.

XP-07120: You may enter either a Username, Password, Service name or the database Linkname.

Cause: During the creation of an instance, you tried to enter both a linkname and some portion of a connect string.

Action: Specify either the connect string or the linkname but not both.

XP-07121: The rule owner was not found.

Cause: The specified rule's owner object was not found when Oracle Expert Services attempted to locate it in the repository. This is an internal error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07122: The user rule *name* was not found.

Cause: The specified rule was not found when Oracle Expert Services attempted to locate it in the repository. This is an internal error.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.

XP-07123: The cardinality scan operation for table *table name* failed while processing the following columns: *column_name_list*

Cause: While collecting schema table statistics, the Oracle Expert Services cardinality scan operation failed, possibly because of an internal server limitation. Since the typical cardinality scan operation performs the scan in small segments, other table columns not listed in the error message should have successfully completed the scan operation.

Action: Manually set the cardinality value for the offending columns.

XP-07124: The repository was created or last upgraded by a newer version of *name* (Version *number*) and cannot be used by the current version of *name* (Version *number*).

Cause: An attempt was made to access a repository that is incompatible with the version of Oracle Expert Services currently being used.

Action: (1) Delete the incompatible repository and re-install using the current version of Expert or (2) re-install the version of Oracle Expert Services that created or last upgraded the incompatible repository.

XP-07125: Memory allocation has failed.

Cause: Insufficient memory exists on the platform where Oracle Expert is running.

Action: Increase the amount of memory.

XP-07126: Operation cannot be completed. The SMP service name, *name*, and the instance name specified in the file, *name*, do not match. Either create the session under the correct service, or modify the NAME IS and SERVICE NAME IS values in the Instance Export section of the file.

Cause: The instance name associated with this tuning session does not correspond with the service (database) name with which this session was created. The operation cannot be completed.

Action: When using the Create from file option for creating a tuning session or collecting instance data from a file, the instance specified in the file must reference the same service under which the session will be created. Either create the session under the correct service, or modify the file to reference the service where the session is to be created.

XP-07127: The repository validation operation failed.

Cause: When connecting to a repository, a validation process will attempt to verify the existence and compatibility of the user's repository. If the operation fails, the user will have to select a different repository or attempt to connect to the repository again. There should have been additional messages prior to this message.

Action: Choose another repository or attempt the operation again.

XP-07128: No repository components matching the name '*name*' were found.

Cause: This will only occur if the caller of the Repository Manager has passed in a product name or group name that does not actually exist in the repository driver script.

Action: Determine the correct product or group name and change the Repository Manager call.

XP-07129: Repository validation scripts for '*name*' are either missing or failed to return the correct status.

Cause: This will only occur if the repository validation scripts are missing or invalid.

Action: Check the scripts and retry the operation.

XP-07130: The repository version is invalid for *name*.

Cause: You have entered an invalid version while specifying an upgrade script. The two versions represent the current repository version, and the repository version after the upgrade scripts have been executed. The two versions cannot be the same, and neither can be empty.

Action: Edit the Repository Manager script to correct the problem.

XP-07131: While attempting to upgrade *name*, no action script was found to handle version *version*.

Cause: Repository Manager found a particular repository version that is not handled by the upgrade scripts.

Action: Edit the Repository Manager control script and add the necessary components to handle the specified version.

XP-07132: Error or warnings were encountered during export.

Cause: During the export, some warnings or errors were encountered. This may indicate that the export file is incomplete, or may be unusable.

Action: Examine the error messages, and the export .XDL file to ensure that the file is valid, and that the problems were not serious.

XP-07133: A value must be specified.

Cause: The empty string was specified for the specified attribute. Oracle Expert Services requires a string be provided.

Action: Supply a valid string.

XP-07134: Operation completed abnormally.

Cause: The operation completed, but in an abnormal fashion. This was either because something failed during the operation, or because the user cancelled it.

Action: Correct any problems and try again.

XP-07135: The connection to the database was lost.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services' connection to the database was lost. This is probably due to a database shutdown or restart.

Action: Exit the Oracle Expert Service, verify the database is running, and start again.

XP-07136: The registry variable '*name*' was not found at any of the following locations: *location_1 location_2 location_3 product* will now exit.

Cause: A required registry variable was not found in the windows registry. Either the registry file was not loaded properly by the installer, or the value has been manually removed.

Action: Attempt to reload the registry entries by re-installing the current product.

XP-07137: No environment object was found to export.

Cause: An attempt was made to export an environment in the Oracle Expert Services repository, but no environment object currently exists.

Action: Create an environment object before you attempt to export it.

XP-07138: The *name* is ambiguous while validating the *name* at line *line number*, column *column number*.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services found multiple references while validating the specified SQL entity.

Action: Ensure that the SQL statement is properly formed and validate the object again.

XP-07139: The *name* was not found while validating the *name* at line *line number*, column *column number*.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services could not resolve an external reference within a SQL statement. An external reference must be a valid SQL entity.

Action: Ensure that all entities referenced are collected or within the required scope and validate the object again.

XP-07140: The referenced SQL entity was not found in routine *name*.

Cause: Oracle Expert Services could not find the specified SQL entity class object as referenced in the expert subsystem engine.

Action: This is a coding error.

XP-07141: Operation completed successfully.

Cause: The operation completed successfully.

Action: None.

XP-07142: No collection with the collection name provided exists in the Trace Formatted database. Note that the collection name is case sensitive.

Cause: No collection with the collection name provided exists in the Oracle Trace Formatted database.

Action: Check spelling and case of collection name.

XP-07143: The command '*name*' failed to execute.

Cause: Oracle Expert received an error while trying to execute a command in a separate process.

Action: Verify that the command is correct and that you are not low on system resources.

XP-07144: The *name* was not found in target database.

Cause: An attempt was made to select an object from the target database that does not exist.

Action: None.

XP-07145: An invalid OCI handle was detected.

Cause: An invalid OCI handle was accessed during an OCI routine call.

Action: This error indicates a logic error or installation problem with Oracle Expert Services. Please log a bug report specifying the operating system, the Oracle Expert Services version, the database version of the repository, and the operation being performed when the failure occurred.