

## G06.24 README

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This README (SUT) file contains information that was not available at the time manuals, softdocs, and other release materials were produced. This file contains only information pertinent to the G06.24 Release Version Update (RVU).

See the online NonStop Technical Library (NTL) support collection for the latest version of the README file.

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 G06.24 README file
 

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- o EMS BASE (T9631)

Solution 10-030812-8691

When the primary process stops/aborts and the backup process takes over, the alternate key files (ZZSKnnnn) of the hardware logger (\$ZLOG) are changed into ZZEKnnn.

Recovery

Stop \$ZLOG from the TAFL prompt (the AUTORESTART value should be greater than 0). Being a generic process, \$ZLOG will automatically restart and behave normally. Commands to modify the autorestart value are as follows:

```
>SCF ABORT PROC $ZZKRN.#TSM-ZLOG
>SCF INFO PROC $ZZKRN.#TSM-ZLOG,DETAIL
>ACF ALTER PROC $ZZKRN.#TSM-ZLOG,AUTORESTART ;
  where n is an integer from 0 to 10.
>scf start proc $zzkrn.#tsm-zlog
```

Note that if the AUTORESTART value is equal to 0, the user must restart \$ZLOG manually, using the above SCF START command.

Workaround

None.

- o EXPAND (T9057)

Solution 10-040809-8643

In a Expand network when CPUs are diverged, files opened by applications running on the diverged CPU may be left open. The list of all such orphan opens can be seen through FUP LIST OPENS command. For example:

```
PID      MODE USERID SD MYTERM  PROGRAM FILE NAME
000,00,0000  R/W-S 200,014 01  NON-EXISTENT PROCESS
```

```
000,00,0000 R/W-S 200,014 01 NON-EXISTENT PROCESS
000,00,0000 R/W-S 200,014 01 NON-EXISTENT PROCESS
```

## Recovery

Diver the processor on which the application is running.

## Workaround

None.

## o FCSA F/W (T0630)

Solution 10-040809-8686

The settings of the FCSA Fibre Channel Port LEDs are different than what is described in the Fibre Channel ServerNet Adapter Installation and Support Guide. The following table below describes the current settings (since T0630G06):

	Green LED	Amber LED
Power On	On	On
Lost of Sync	Off	Flash at 0.5 s interval
Signal Acquired	Off	On
On Line	On	Off
Ctlr FW Error	Flash at 0.5 s interval	

## Recovery

None.

## Workaround

None.

## o FUP (T6553)

Solution 10-040201-2875

FUP abends when parsing a 64-bit FIRST KEY value for format-2 entry-sequenced files if the value is greater than 4,294,967,295.

## Recovery

None.

## Workaround

None.

## o INSPECT (T9673)

Solution 10-031031-0977

When attempting to open a number of large SAVEABEND files using the ADD PROGRAM capability, INSPECT may abend trying to load the second or third SAVEABEND file. A stack trace is produced.

## Recovery

Close and exit INSPECT and restart the debugging session.

## Workaround

Analyze one SAVEABEND file at a time.

## o Measure (T9086)

Solution 10-040304-3799

Attempting to remove a volume where multiple measurements are active

may a cause deadlock. The system will hang until the affected CPU is halted.

Recovery  
Reload the CPU.

Workaround  
Stop the measurement before using SCF to remove a volume.

Solution 10-040810-8690  
The Measfh process will abend with Trap %2 if primary and secondary extents are specified as 1024 or greater.

Recovery  
None.

Workaround  
Start a measurement with primary and secondary extents of less than 1024.

o OSM Service Provider (T2728)

Solution 10-040726-8180  
OSM requires that the named process \$ZNET be running as the default SCP process. The name \$ZNET is required. If \$ZNET is not running, OSM will eventually present incorrect information and may fail for actions requiring SCP. Saveabend files may be created for unsuccessful attempts to start an alternate SCP process. Saveabend files may eventually be created for OSM RALPRVD processes.

Recovery  
If \$ZNET is not running, start a NonStop pair for the \$ZNET SCP process. If possible, add this process to the SCF configuration database in the kernel subsystem for automatic startup at system load as a system process. After \$ZNET is started, use SCF to abort and restart OSM if OSM data appears incorrect for I/O adapters and related components monitored by OSM. If only a few items in OSM are incorrect, a rediscover action on affected groups in the OSM Service Connection will suffice for recovery after \$ZNET is started or restarted.

Workaround  
There is no real workaround. OSM requires that \$ZNET be running as the default SCP process name before OSM is started. If \$ZNET is found not to be running, use the recovery mechanism listed above. Prevent the problem by correctly starting \$ZNET at system load.

Solution 10-040707-07  
Changing the username or password for accessing a maintenance switch or (IOAM) UPS outside of OSM results in a username/password mismatch alarm in OSM (and a Device Status attribute value of Down). If the alarm is deleted without performing the recovery steps, a second alarm will not be created by a subsequent Rediscovery action. While a Rediscovery action does not create a second alarm, the action will fail and display "Username/password mismatch" in the Action Detail window.

Recovery  
Reconfigure the device in OSM by performing a Stop Monitoring action on the device, then, under the Monitored Service LAN Devices

object, perform a Start Monitoring [Maintenance Switch or UPS] action.

#### Workaround

To avoid the alarm, perform a Stop Monitoring action on the device before changing the username or password. After the change is made, perform the Start Monitoring [Maintenance Switch or UPS] action, from the Monitored Service LAN Devices object.

#### Solution 10-030924=9912

Attempting to Power Off the group in which certain OSM processes are running (either the RALPRVD selected by the CIMOM to execute the action, or both the primary and backup CIMOM processes) results in the action status remaining "In Progress" and possible loss of the OSM Service Connection session.

#### Recovery

Establish a new OSM Service Connection session (if original session is lost), try a Rediscover action on the group or repeat the Power Off action on the group (the OSM processes will automatically start-up in a processor in another group).

#### Workaround

Halt the individual processors in the group (it's best to wait about ten minutes between the two) before powering off the group (the OSM processes will automatically switch to another processor).

#### OSM Web-Based Suite (T2751)

##### Solution 10-040813-8808

When an FCSA is inserted or replaced, the adapter might not be displayed in Physical view (in the View pane).

#### Recovery

In the Tree pane, click on an object in another group, then back to the group containing the FCSA, the FCSA should now appear in the Physical view.

#### Workaround

None.

##### Solution 10-040816-8859

When a G4SA is powered off using the OSM Service Connection, a 500 series error is displayed in place of the Physical view in the View pane.

#### Recovery

Right-click on the OSM View pane and select Refresh (do not select Refresh from the Internet Explorer View menu). The Physical view should now be restored in the View pane.

#### Workaround

None.

##### Solution 10-040813-8804

When establishing an OSM Service Connection session, two Internet Explorer browser windows are launched: the window in which the OSM Service Connection appears and a secondary browser window displaying the message "OSM Loaded... You may now close this window" is also

launched. If either window is used again in an effort to establish an OSM Service Connection session to that same system, the user will not be prompted for logon credentials.

#### Recovery

None. (You must perform the workaround to prevent unauthorized access to OSM through these browser windows.)

#### Workaround

Close the browser window displaying the message "OSM Loaded... You may now close this window" to prevent it from being used to establish an OSM Service Connection session without the proper logon credentials. The window in which the OSM Service Connection appears should also be closed when you are finished using it, to prevent the same unauthorized use.

#### o SNAX/XF (T9064)

Solution 10-040629-7397

Under the following conditions, the SNAX line handler that is configured as a primary station enters into the ABCONRSPPD LineState instead of the ACTIVE LineState:

1. The primary processes of the SNAX service manager and the SNAX line handler (configured as a primary station) are running in one processor (e.g., processor X).
2. The backup process of the SNAX Service Manager and the primary process of the SNAX line handler (configured as a secondary station) are running in a different processor (e.g., processor Y).
3. The backup processes of the primary and secondary stations are running in a different processor (e.g., processor Z).
4. The primary and secondary stations are in the ACTIVE LineState.
5. Processor Y is brought down. This problem occurs if both the primary and secondary stations are HP's implementation of SNA (SNAX/XF) and are running on a single system (that is, SNAX/XF in Loopback).

#### Recovery

Abort the SNAX/APN service manager and delete all its sub-objects (Lines, PU, and LU objects) using SCF. Use SCF commands to re-add the deleted sub objects to the same service manager and start them.

#### Workaround

Configure the primary and secondary stations on the same processor.

#### o SQL/MP for TNS/R C (T0252)

Solution 10-040409-4920

In an OSS environment, compilation of C programs embedded with SQL statements might terminate abruptly. See the following:

```
/tmp: /usr/bin/c89 -Wsql -o testa001.exe testa001.c
Compilation terminated.
c89: /usr/lib/sqlcfe exited, returning 4.
```

If the program source is compiled with the listing option, the listing file produced will have the following error

```
50. 0 0 exec sql include sqlca;
```

```

***SCI - Internal Logic Error Detected
***Please report this error to Tandem Computers, Inc.
  -- Invalid File Ordinal

```

This defect indicates a possible issue in the correctness of the default volume specified/set.

Recovery  
None.

Workaround  
Modify the default volume to the correct one, using add\_define;  
for example,

```
$ add_define =_DEFAULTS class=defaults volume=\$qa201.tmp)
```

and recompile the source program.

o SQLUCOM (T7018)

Solution 10-031216-1934

Indexes that alphabetically precede a table in the file set, are rendered invalid after a RESTORE operation.

Recovery  
Clean the restored invalid indexes from the catalog using the CLEANUP command:

```
SQLCI CLEANUP ;
```

and then restore only the indexes:

```
RESTORE , , INDEXES EXPLICIT,
NOUNLOAD, LISTALL
```

Workaround

1. Restore base objects excluding indexes by using the NOT option:

```
RESTORE , $*.*.*, NOT (),
INDEXES EXPLICIT, AUDITED, LISTALL
```

2. Restore the indexes separately:

```
RESTORE , , INDEXES EXPLICIT,
AUDITED, LISTALL
```

o TCP/IPV6 Subsystem (T1265)

Solution 10-040212-3224

The SCF command:

```
ALTER MON *,ARPTIMER-REFRESHED ON
```

fails to set the ARPTIMER-REFRESHED parameter.

Recovery  
None.

Workaround  
None.

o TCP/IP TELSRV (T9553)

Solution 10-040630-7472

Under the following conditions, TELSERV may display garbled characters:

1. TELSERV is running on a Conventional TCP/IP stack.
2. A terminal is opened in Tandem emulation mode.
3. On the same terminal, a static window is configured through SCF for the TELSERV process with the CALLER6 attribute.

Recovery

Switch the terminal from Tandem emulation to VT100 and back to Tandem emulation.

Workaround

None.

Solution 10-031009-0267

If the underlying transport agent (TCPSAM) is brought down while TELSRV has at least one TELNET session established through the transport agent, the TELSRV process will abend with the following EMS message:

```
TELNET NO LONGER OPERATIONAL: REPLYX FAILED
```

Recovery

Restart the TELSRV process.

Workaround

None.

o TMF TMP (T8608)

Solution 10-040727-8259

The primary TMP process may ABEND after an ALTER AUDITTRAIL, FILESIZE command is used to increase the filesize of an audit trail while there are a high number of aborting transactions.

Recovery

Start TMF.

Workaround

Do not alter the filesize of an audit trail while transactions are running.

o TR3271 (T9372)

Solution 10-040105-2168

A TR3271 device configured with a LOCALPOOLPAGES modifier value of more than 52 will result in a primary processor halt (%47406) followed by an EMS message similar to the following:

```
04-01-23 17:56:24 \IDC4.$T *TANDEM.TR3271.D20 000090 LDEV 1018
  \IDC4.$T I/O PROCESS ABEND CODE: 00709
```

Recovery

Issue the following SCF commands:

```
STOP DEVICE #
ALTER DEVICE #, LOCALPOOLPAGES (where n is < 53)
START DEV #
```

#### Workaround

Configure the TR3271 device with the modifier LOCALPOOLPAGES value less than or equal to 52.

#### o WANASYNC-RDCONT (T0587)

##### Solution 10-030402-5260

Pressing the BREAK key continually in response to READ requests will result in a dump of the SWAN CLIP on which WANASYNC-RDCONT is configured. A dump file is created in the \$SYSTEM.ZWANDUMP file.

##### Recovery

The WANASYNC-RDCONT lines recover once the CLIP dump is complete.

##### Workaround

None.

#### Errata

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##### ---Run the INSTALL^TEMPLATES Macro---

The procedure for installing EMS templates in Appendix A (page A-7) and Appendix B (page B-14) of the G06.24 Software Installation and Upgrade Guide should be revised based on Genesis solution 10-040824-9202.

Since the G06.10 RVU, if there is a resident template file in any of the input subvolumes, the INSTALL^TEMPLATES macro displays this error:

```
Invalid nonresident template file -- not key sequenced:
$SYSTEM.ZTEMPL.NEWRES
*** INSTALL^TEMPLATES: Terminated due to error ***
```

HP recommends that you designate another subvolume (for example, \$SYSTEM.TEMPLATE) to contain the output from INSTALL^TEMPLATES. When you specify this location, a non-resident template file will not be present in ZTEMPL, and the error will not appear.

The revised procedure for correctly installing the templates:

1. Load the install^templates macro:
 

```
tacl> volume $system.zinsaid
tacl> load /keep 1/ taclmacs
```
2. Choose a location on \$system to keep updated template files:
 

```
tacl>volume $system.template
```
3. Rename any existing templates:
 

```
tacl> rename newres, oldres
tacl> rename newnres, oldnres
```

4. Run `install^templates` to create updated template files:  
`tacl>Install^templates newres newnres $system.ztempl`

---Launching a Startup TACL from the TSM Low-Level Link---

When launching a Startup TACL from the TSM Low-Level Link, with OutsideView 7.1, there is no echo initially. Workarounds include:

- Upon successful logon, the echo should appear.
- Press the Return key, then re-enter your command (repeat two or three times, if echo doesn't appear).
- Retry the Startup TACL menu option in the TSM Low-Level Link

---NonStop TCP/IPv6 Messages---

The messages described below were inadvertently omitted from the current version of the Event Detail Data Base, (T8644AAN).

The messages in this section are generated by the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem. The subsystem ID displayed by these messages includes ZTC6 as the subsystem name.

For further information regarding all of the following messages, refer to Section 112, TCP/IPv6 Messages, in the G06.24 Operator Messages Manual.

-3 (Noncritical Event)

subnet changed from old-state to new-state reason.

Cause: The summary state of a NonStop TCP/IPv6 subnet has changed because of a command or an error.

Effect: None.

Recovery: If an operator command caused the summary-state change, no action is necessary. If the state changed for any other reason, note down the error description in the accompanying event message that is returned and contact your service provider.

1 (Critical Event)

TCIPv6 no longer operational on CPU `cpu-num`, cause

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 monitor process detected an internal error in the subsystem and has halted the processor. The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem could not recover.

Effect: All the established NonStop TCP/IPv6 connections through that processor are lost.

Recovery: Restart the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem on the processor where the event occurred and send the online processor dump file to your service provider for analysis.

2 (Critical Event)

ARP: Duplicate IP address `ip-addr` from Ethernet address `enet-addr`.

Cause: The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem has detected that another machine on the network is broadcasting the same IP address.

Effect: The IP-address conflict might cause packets to go to the wrong machine.

Recovery: Determine which machine is broadcasting incorrectly and reassign a unique IP address to that machine.

### 3 (Critical Event)

ARP: Ethernet broadcast address (FF.FF.FF.FF.FF.FF) used by IP address ip-addr.

Cause: The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem has detected that another machine on the Ethernet LAN is using the broadcast address (FF.FF.FF.FF.FF.FF) as its Ethernet address.

Effect: All packets sent to the broadcast address are received by all machines on the Ethernet LAN. Performance on all machines is adversely affected. In addition, some implementations of TCP/IP might try to forward the packet(s) back over the Ethernet LAN, flooding the LAN and crashing most machines on the LAN.

Recovery: Determine which machine is using the broadcast address as its Ethernet address and fix the machine. Note that you cannot reassign an Ethernet address.

### 4 (Critical Error)

TCPIPV6 monitor failed to open \$Receive, CPU cpu-num, err err-code.

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 monitor process in the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem failed to open the \$RECEIVE during the initialization

Effect: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem no longer exists in that processor.

Recovery: Restart the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem in the processor in which the event occurred and send the online processor dump file to your service provider for analysis. This event is an indication that a system internal problem occurred.

### 5 (Critical Event)

en if-unit: can't handle af family.

Cause: The loopback module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem detected an unsupported protocol family.

Effect: All the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem activities related to the loopback interface no longer function.

Recovery: Restart the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem in the processor in which the event occurred and send the online processor dump file to your service provider for analysis.

### 6 (Critical Event)

in\_cksum: out of mbufs

Cause: Checksum failed in the checksum routine for Internet Protocol family headers.

Effect: The connection may have been lost.

Recovery: .Report the incident to your service provider.

7 (Critical Event)

Error err-code on LIF lif-name.

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem failed to communicate with the underlying LIF.

Effect: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem either tries to register/de-register the filter or to repeat the last I/O operation. If this problem continues, the LIF becomes inaccessible.

Recovery: An operator may need to check that the processor has access to the LIF, that the LIF is in the proper working state, and that the QIO subsystem is in the proper working state. If the error recurs after problems are found and corrected, report the incident to your service provider.

8 (Critical Event)

COULD NOT CREATE QIO QUEUE For Subnet subnet, Error err-code.

Cause: The QIO interface module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem failed to create an inbound queue for filters to use

Effect: The subnet configured in the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem remains nonfunctional until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: Check the state of the QIO subsystem to make sure it is in a proper working state. If the error recurs after problems are found and corrected, report the incident to your service provider.

9 (Critical Event)

LIF lif-name Not in STARTED State in CPU cpu-num.

Cause: The LIF is not in the STARTED state.

Effect: The LIF configured in the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem is not functional until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: Make sure that the LIF is in the STARTED state.

10 (Critical Event)

lif-name Access Down in CPU cpu-num.

Cause: The LIF is not accessible

Effect: The LIF configured in the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem is not functional until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: Make sure that the access state of the LIF is UP.

11 (Noncritical Event)

info-text.

Cause: This event is informational only.

Effect: None.

Recovery: None.

12 (Critical Event)

TCPIPv6 Monitor process stopped by operator.

Cause: The operator or system administrator stopped the monitor process in the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem.

Effect: All the network activity through the monitor in that processor ceases.

Recovery: Because the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem was brought down by the operator or system administrator, no further action is recommended.

### 13 (Critical Event)

Subnet subnet LIF Filter register timeout.

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem is waiting for a filter registration to complete.

Effect: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem will attempt to register the filter again. If this problem continues, the LIF becomes inaccessible.

Recovery: If this event continues after another attempt has been made to register the filter, abort and restart the LIF.

### 14 (Critical Event)

LIF lif-name access unavailable from CPU cpu-num.

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem cannot access the LIF.

Effect: The LIF configured in the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem continues to be inaccessible until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: Make sure that the LIF is accessible from the processor where the event occurred.

### 15 (Critical Event)

Unknown Device lif-name.

Cause: The device name specified for configuring the subnet does not exist.

Effect: The LIF configured for the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem is not accessible until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: Make sure that the LIF is configured in the SLSA subsystem.

### 16 (Critical Event)

Device lif-name Returned a NULL MAC Address.

Cause: The SLSA subsystem returned a NULL MAC address to the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem when NonStop TCP/IPv6 tried to obtain the MAC address for the interface.

Effect: The LIF configured for the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem is inaccessible until the problem is resolved

Recovery: Make sure that the LIF is properly configured in the SLSA subsystem.

### 17 (Critical Event)

name: Filter Register For IP Address ip-addr Failed,  
Error= err-code, Filter Type = type, Local Port = port

Cause: A filter registration failed on subnet name for the ip-addr. This event could be due to an improperly configured NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem or an internal NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem problem.

Effect: The NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem will attempt to re-register the filter. If the filter registration is for a Subnet filter and the problem continues, the Subnet becomes inaccessible. If the registration is for a Port filter and the problem continues, filter registration will fail.

Recovery: Determine the type and the cause of the failed registration from the err-code value and take appropriate action.

#### 18 (Critical Event)

if-name: Filter Register For IP Address ip-addr Failed, Timed Out.

Cause: A filter Register timeout occurred on subnet if-name for ip-addr.

Effect: None.

Recovery: The NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem will try the filter registration at a later time. No operator intervention is required.

#### 19 (Critical Event)

name: Filter Register For IP Address ip-addr Failed, Already In Use, Filter Type = type, Local port = l-port, Foreign port = f-port.

Cause: A filter register is already in use on subnet name for ip-addr. This event could be due to an improperly configured NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem or an internal subsystem problem.

Effect: No retry will be done by the NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem. The application will receive a proper error code.

Recovery: Determine the type and the cause of the failed registration from the error code value and take the appropriate action.

#### 20 (Critical Event)

name: Filter De-register For IP Address ip-addr Failed, Error = err-code, Filter Type = type Local Port = port.

Cause: A filter de-registration failed on subnet x for the IP address. This event could be due to an improperly configured NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem or an internal NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem problem.

Effect: None.

Recovery: Determine the type and cause of the failed registration from the err-code value and take the appropriate action.

#### 21 (Critical Event)

module: No ARP cache for Route route-name: IP Address ip-addr.

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem failed to resolve an IP address into an Ethernet address.

Effect: All the communication attempts will use ip-addr to resolve a link-level route, and the ARP cache will fail.

Recovery: Examine the routing tables in the processor in which this event is reported to ensure that:

-The routing tables are set up properly,

- The routers attached to the network are functioning
- The LIF associated with the subnet is in a working state.

If the problem persists, report this problem to your service provider and include an online processor dump.

#### 22 (Critical Event)

module: No Route Entry for IP Address ip-addr.

Cause: The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem failed to locate the route entry for the given IP address.

Effect: All communication attempts to use ip-addr to resolve a link-level route and the ARP cache will fail.

Recovery: Examine the routing tables in the processor in which this event is reported to ensure that:

- The routing tables are setup properly,
- The routers attached to the network are functioning
- The LIF associated with the subnet is in a working state.

If the problem persists, report this problem to your service provider and include an online processor dump.

#### 23 (Critical Event)

module: Bad Interface Type = interface-type

Cause: The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem detected an invalid interface type during ARP logic processing.

Effect: An internal NonStop TCP/IPv6 problem occurred. You may observe some abnormal TCP/IP behaviors such as connection drops or failures to connect.

Recovery: This event indicates an internal problem either in the routing logic or in the ARP logic. Report the incident to your service provider, supplying an online processor dump and a copy of the routing tables.

#### 24 (Critical Event)

module: Bad Gateway Values, SA Family = sa-value,  
SA length = sa-len, Route Destination Address ip-addr.

Cause: The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) module of the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem detected either an invalid socket family or an invalid socket-family length.

Effect: A link-level route failed was not created. Any attempt to communicate with ip-addr address will fail until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: This event indicates an internal problem either in the routing logic or in the ARP logic. Report the incident to your service provider, supplying an online processor dump and a copy of the routing tables.

#### 26 (Critical Event)

module: Unable To Create ARP Entry, IP Address ip-addr,

Route Dest Address route-addr.

Cause: The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) module of the NonStop TCP/IPV6 subsystem either failed to create or failed to look up a new address in the ARP table.

Effect: Because the ARP cache lookup failed, a new attempt to connect will also fail, and existing connections might be temporarily lost.

If the problem continues, all the existing connections will be lost.

Recovery: Examine the command that failed to create the route and subsequently generated this event. If a route associated with the ARP entry already exists, then this event is just for informational purposes. If no route associated with the ARP cache exists, send the information about the routing tables to your service provider for analysis.

#### 28 (Critical Event)

module: Route Not Freed, Route route-name,  
Reference count -cnt.

Cause: An attempt to free a routing structure has failed because the reference count of the route entry was negative.

Effect: The route associated with this event becomes unusable. The connections through this route may experience abnormal behavior. A memory leak might also occur.

Recovery: This event is an indication that the reference count of that route was incremented or decremented incorrectly. Make a copy of the routing tables in the processor where this event occurred and send the information to your service provider for further analysis.

#### 29 (Noncritical Event)

module: Trace buffer is full on CPU cpu-num.

Cause: One of the QIO buffers used for TCP6MON/TCPLIB trace buffering does not have enough room for another trace record.

Effect: None.

Recovery: This event is for information. If the problem persists, please report this problem to your service provider.

#### 30 (Critical Event)

module: TCP6MON failed to update a record to CONFIG DB  
error: err-code, Record-Type: type on CPU cpu-num.

Cause: An internal error occurred during configuration database management.

Effect: This error may lead to inconsistent subnet or route structures among processors.

Recovery: Examine the subnet and routing topology in all processors running NonStop TCP/IPV6. If any inconsistency exists among the processors, disable the configuration database for NonStop TCP/IPV6 and re-configure the subnets and routes.

#### 31 (Critical Event)

module: TCP6MON failed to fetch record from CONFIG DB  
error: err-code, Record-Type: type on CPU cpu-num.

Cause: An internal error occurred during configuration database management.

Effect: This error could lead to inconsistent subnet or route structures among processors.

Recovery: Examine the subnet and routing topology in all processors running NonStop TCP/IPv6. If any inconsistency exists among the processors, disable the configuration database for NonStop TCP/IPv6 and re-configure the subnets and routes.

### 32 (Critical Event)

module: TCP6MON Unexpected Sock Migration Request,  
originated from CPU cpu-num, Address ip-addr, from port port

Cause: The application issuing the socket "ACCEPT\_NW2" function call has cancelled the request.

Effect: The migration request is discarded and the socket is not migrated to a new processor.

Recovery: Informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

### 33 (Critical Event)

module: TCP6MON Sock Migration Request Get MBUF failed,  
originated from CPU cpu-num, Address ip-addr, from port port

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem failed to obtain memory for processing a migration request.

Effect: The migration request will be dropped and the socket will not be migrated to a new processor.

Recovery: Informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

### 200 (Critical Event)

TCP6MAN Unable to start backup process Error: err-code,  
Error-detail err-detail

Cause: The TCP6MAN backup process cannot be started. To determine the cause, refer to err-code and error-detail.

Effect: The backup TCP6MAN process is not created.

Recovery: The primary TCP6MAN process continues to run and attempts to restart the backup until the backup process starts. If the problem persists, contact your service provider and provide the following:

- Descriptions of the problem and accompanying symptoms
- Details from this message and any other relevant messages
- Supporting documentation such as Event Management Service (EMS) logs, trace files, and a processor dump, if applicable.

If your local operating procedures require contacting the Global Customer Support Center, supply your system number and the numbers and versions of all related products.

### 201 (Critical Event)

TCP6MAN Checkpoint Error. Entity rept\_entity,  
Chkpt Type #chkpt\_type, Cause cause.

Cause: The backup process cannot process a checkpoint.

Effect: No immediate problems result.

Recovery: Halt and dump the processor of the TCP6MAN backup process; then reload the processor to restart the TCP6MAN backup process.

If the problem persists, do not reload the backup; contact your support representative and provide the following:

- Descriptions of the problem and accompanying symptoms
- Details from this, and any other relevant messages
- Supporting documentation such as Event Management Service (EMS) logs, trace files, and a processor dump, if applicable.

If your local operating procedures require contacting the Global Customer Support Center, supply your system number and the numbers and versions of all related products.

#### 202 (Noncritical Event)

TCP6MAN Switched from CPU from\_cpu to CPU to\_cpu.

Cause: An operator requested a processor switch through SCF.

Effect: The TCP6MAN is running in a different processor.

Recovery: Informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

#### 203 (Noncritical Event)

TCP6MAN Error notification. Function notif-func, Error notif-err. Info1 notif-info1, Info2 notif-info2, Line line-num, Module mod-name [ , Name notif=name ].

Cause: The cause depends on the notif-func and notif-err.

Effect: TCP6MAN continues to run.

Recovery: Contact your service provider and provide all relevant information.

#### 204 (Critical Event)

TCP6MAN Process Abended. Error = #err-code, Cause: #reason, Line: line-num, Module: module-name.

Cause: The TCP6MAN process detected an error during process initialization and cannot proceed.

Effect: TCP6MAN terminates abnormally.

Recovery: Restart TCP6MAN. If the process abends again, contact your service provider and provide the following:

- Descriptions of the problem and accompanying symptoms
- Details from the message or messages generated
- Supporting documentation such as Event Management Service (EMS) logs, trace files, and a processor dump, if applicable.

If your local operating procedures require contacting the Compaq Global Customer Support Center, supply your system number and the numbers and versions of all related products.

#### 205 (Noncritical Event)

Master TCP6MON Process tcp6mon-name started on CPU cpu-num.

Cause: No master TCP6MON exists.

Effect: None. This event is informational only.  
Recovery: This is an informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

## 206 (Noncritical Event)

TCP6MON Process tcp6mon-name started on CPU cpu-num.

Cause: The operator started a TCP6MON or brought up a processor in which a TCP6MON was configured.

Effect: None. This event is informational only.

Recovery: This is an informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

## 207 (Noncritical Event)

TCP6MON Process tcp6mon-name stopped on CPU cpu-num.

Cause: An operator stopped the monitor using SCF.

Effect: None. This event is informational only.

Recovery: This is an informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

## 208 (Noncritical Event)

Master TCP6MON switched from process tcp6mon-name1 on CPU cpu-number1 to process tcp6mon-name2 on CPU cpu-number2.

Cause: The old Master TCP6MON was stopped.

Effect: The default filter is moved to the new Master TCP6MON.

Recovery: None.

## 209 (Critical Event)

No Master TCP6MON Process on system.

Cause: An operator stopped either the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem or the only TCP6MON in the system.

Effect: No NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem is running.

Recovery: Restart the TCP6MON processes.

## 211 (Critical Event)

Subnet subnet Duplicate IPv6 address ipv6-addr detected for addr-type.

Cause: The neighbor discovery protocol has detected another node on the network that is using the same IPv6 address.

Effect: The address will be unusable on this machine until the problem is resolved.

Recovery: Determine which machine is assigned the wrong IPv6 address and change the configuration.

## 212 (Critical Event)

module: TCP6MON Unexpected Sock Migration Request,  
originated from CPU cpu-num, Address ipv6-addr, from port port

Cause: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem detects an unexpected migration request. The application issuing the socket "ACCEPT\_NW2" function call has cancelled the request

Effect: The migration request will be dropped and the socket will not be migrated to new processor.

Recovery: This is an informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

#### 213 (Critical Event)

module: TCP6MON Sock Migration Request Get MBUF failed, originated from CPU cpu-num, Address ipv6-addr, from port port.

Cause: No memory is available to format the migration request.

Effect: The migration request will be dropped and the socket will not be migrated to a new processor.

Recovery: This is an informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

#### 214 (Critical Event)

name: Filter Register For IPv6 Address ipv6-addr Failed, Error= err-code, Filter Type = type, Local Port = port.

Cause: A filter registration failed on subnet name for ipv6-addr. This event could be due to an improperly configured NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem or an internal NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem problem.

Effect: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem will attempt to re-register the filter. If the filter registration is for a Subnet filter and the problem continues, the Subnet becomes inaccessible. If the registration is for a Port filter and the problem continues, filter registration will fail.

Recovery: Determine the type and the cause of the failed registration from the err-code value and take appropriate action.

#### 215 (Critical Event)

if-name: Filter Register For IPv6 Address ipv6-addr Failed, Timed Out.

Cause: A register timeout occurred on subnet if-name for ipv6-addr.

Effect: None.

Recovery: The NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem will try the filter registration at a later time. No operator invention is required.

#### 216 (Critical Event)

name: Filter Register For IPv6 Address ipv6-addr Failed, Already In Use, Filter Type = type, Local port = l-port,

Cause: A filter register is already in use on name for ipv6-addr.

This event could be due to an improperly configured NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem or an internal subsystem problem.

Effect: No retry will be done by the NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem. The application will receive a proper error code.

Recovery: Determine the type and the cause of the failed registration from the err-code value and take the appropriate action

#### 217 (Critical Event)

name: Filter De-register For IPv6 Address ip-addr Failed,  
Error = err-code, Filter Type = type Local Port = port.

Cause: A filter de-registration failed on subnet name foripv6-addr.  
This event could be due to an improperly configured NonStop TCP/IPv6  
subsystem or an internal NonStop TCP/IPv6 subsystem problem.

Effect: None.

Recovery: Determine the type and the cause of the failed registration  
from the err-code value and take the appropriate action.

#### 218 (Critical Event)

Device lif-name MAC Address Changed, Operator Intervention Required,  
Subnet will remain in the STARTING state.

Cause: A LAN adapter was replaced, but the operator did not first use  
SCF to STOP the subnet that was using the LIF on the adapter.

Effect: The subnet is unusable until the operator takes corrective  
action.

Recovery: Using SCF, the operator must first STOP the subnet, then  
DELETE it, re-ADD it, and START it again.

#### 219 (Noncritical Event)

ND6HOSTD Process Running: function-name,  
programfilename = program-filename, tcip = tcpip-name.  
resconf = resconf-filename, debug = debug-info

Cause: A running process displays configuration information.

Effect: None.

Recovery: This is an informational message only; no operator  
intervention is required.

#### 220 (Critical Event, Noncritical)

ND6HOSTD Process Terminating. function-name, text

Cause: The ND6HOSTD process is terminating because of an un-  
recoverable error or because of an operator initiated request.

Effect: The ND6HOSTD process is stopped.

Recovery: If the ND6HOSTD is configured as a persistent process, the  
persistence manager restarts the process. If the process terminated  
due to an unrecoverable error condition, an EMS event message  
generated prior to this event describes the error condition.

#### 221 (Critical Event)

ND6HOSTD Configuration Error:  
function-name: config-err-info, params

Cause: A configuration error was detected. The config-info field  
indicates the cause.

Effect: The process terminates or stops.

Recovery: Check for errors in the STARTUPMSG and restart the process.

#### 222 (Critical Error)

ND6HOSTD Process Internal Error:  
function-name: int-err-info, params

Cause: ND6HOSTD detects an unrecoverable error due to an internal error condition.  
Effect: The ND6HOSTD process is terminated abnormally or stopped.  
Recovery: Contact your service provider.

223 (Noncritical Event)

ND6HOSTD Socket Operation Failed:  
function-name: socket-err-info, params

Cause: A socket I/O operation was performed, and the operation completed with an error message.  
Effect: The process abnormally terminates, then restarts.  
Recovery: This is an informational message only; no corrective action is needed.

224 (Noncritical Event)

ND6HOSTD Update Failed:  
function-name: update-err-info, params

Cause: Allocation of space for an update record failed.  
Effect: The update for the DNS record is not performed.  
Recovery: If update-err-info is Cannot allocate ns\_updrec T\_AAAA or Cannot allocate ns\_updrec PTR, no operator intervention is needed. The process restarts.  
If update-err-info is gethostname ( ) failed, res\_init( ) failed, or Cannot get fully-qualified domain name:

-Make sure that the host name was specified in the TCP6MON configuration.  
-Make sure that the resconf file specifies a domain name.

If update-err-info indicates a failed zone update, make sure that the DNS server is reachable and operating correctly.

Softdocs Updated Since Submittal for the G06.24 NTL Media (DVDs & CDs)

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T2805AAB MAINTENANCE ENTITY  
T9055AEV FILSYS