



APPENDIX

1

Return Codes and Associated Messages

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SAS ODBC Driver Return Codes

See the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide* for information about the SQLSTATE values (return codes) and the associated text that can be returned for the SQLERROR function. The messages may be generated by the driver itself, by the SAS server, or by your communications software. The ODBC Driver Manager passes these codes and messages on to client applications.

S1000 Communications Access Method Errors

The S1000 (SAS API Error) return code is often accompanied by error messages that are returned by your communications software. The following tables list some of these message texts and provide explanations for them.

In addition to these error messages and return codes, some additional information can sometimes be found in a "trace" file that is created in the working directory of the ODBC client application that fails a connection to a SAS server. This trace file has the name **WQExxxxx.TRC**, where *xxxxx* is the process ID of the ODBC client application at the time of failure.

Table A1.1 S1000 Communication Access Method Errors

Message Text	Explanation
Memory failure	Not enough memory is available.
Network failure	An unspecified network failure occurred.
No server found	The remote server was not found.
Remote closed connection	The SAS server disconnected.
Remote refused connection	The remote system disallowed a connection. Check the remote services file.
Start SAS failure - please check your SAS server parameters	The ShellExecute statement failed when starting SAS. Check to see whether the SAS paths are specified properly.

Message Text	Explanation
TCP method Winsock API <function-name> failed with WSAGetLastError <rc>	A TCP/IP Winsock return code (<i>rc</i>) was returned. Even though it is impossible to document all the possible reasons one might get one of these return codes, they are listed in Table A1.2 on page 40 to provide some indication of where the Winsock transport is having a problem.
Timeout waiting for the SAS server - check the startup options	A SAS server did not register itself as a DDE server within the specified time period.
Unable to locate remote host	TCP/IP could not find the remote host name.
Unable to locate service	TCP/IP could not find the server name in the services file.
Userid.password security failure	User ID and password verification failed on the remote machine.
You must connect to SAS/SHARE on a remote machine	You must select the SAS/SHARE button in the SAS ODBC Servers page (Display 2.4 on page 16) in order to connect to a remote machine.

TCP/IP Winsock Return Codes

Table A1.2 TCP/IP Winsock Return Codes

Return Code	Return-Code Mnemonic	Description
10004	WSAEINTR	The (blocking) call was canceled via WSACancelBlockingCall.
10013	WSAEACCES	The requested address is a broadcast address, but the appropriate flag was not set.
10014	WSAEFAULT	The function argument is incorrect.
10022	WSAEINVAL	Invalid argument or function sequence or the socket has not been bound with bind.
10024	WSAEMFILE	No more file descriptors are available.
10035	WSAEWOULDBLOCK	The socket is marked as non-blocking and the operation would block.
10036	WSAEINPROGRESS	A blocking Windows Sockets call is in progress.
10037	WSAEALREADY	The asynchronous routine being canceled has already completed.
10038	WSAENOTSOCK	The description is not a socket.
10039	WSAEDESTADDREQ	A destination address is required.
10040	WSAEMSGSIZE	The datagram was too large to fit into the specified buffer and was truncated.
10041	WSAEPROTOTYPE	The specified protocol is the wrong type for this socket.
10042	WSAENOPROTOOPT	The option is unknown or unsupported.
10043	WSAEPROTONOSUPPORT	The specified protocol is not supported.

Return Code	Return-Code Mnemonic	Description
10044	WSASOCKTNOSUPPORT	The specified socket type is not supported in this address family.
10045	WSAEOPNOTSUPP	The referenced socket is not the proper type.
10046	WSAEPFNOSUPPORT	The protocol family is not supported.
10047	WSAEAFNOSUPPORT	The specified address family is not supported.
10048	WSAEADDRINUSE	The specified address is already in use.
10049	WSAEADDRNOTAVAIL	The specified address is not available from the local machine.
10050	WSAENETDOWN	The windows Sockets implementation has detected that the network subsystem has failed.
10051	WSAENETUNREACH	The network can't be reached from this host at this time.
10052	WSAENETRESET	The connection must be reset because the Windows Sockets implementation dropped it.
10053	WSAECONNABORTED	The virtual circuit was aborted due to timeout or other failure.
10054	WSAECONNRESET	The virtual circuit was reset by the remote side.
10055	WSAENOBUFS	No buffer space is available.
10056	WSAEISCONN	The socket is already connected.
10057	WSAENOTCONN	The socket is not connected.
10058	WSAESHUTDOWN	The socket has been shutdown.
10059	WSAETOOMANYREFS	Too many references: can't splice.
10060	WSAETIMEDOUT	Attempt to connect timed out without establishing a connection.
10061	WSAECONNREFUSED	The attempt to connect was forcefully rejected.
10062	WSAELOOP	Too many levels of symbolic links.
10063	WSAENAMETOOLONG	The filename is too long.
10064	WSAEHOSTDOWN	The host is down.
10065	WSAEHOSTUNREACH	No route to host.
10066	WSAENOTEMPTY	The directory is not empty.
10067	WSAEPROCLIM	Too many processes.
10068	WSAEUSERS	Too many users.
10069	WSAEQUOT	The disk quota was exceeded.
10070	WSAESTALE	Stale NFS file handle.
10071	WSAEREMOTE	Too many levels of remote in path.
10091	WSAESYSNOTREADY	The underlying network subsystem is not ready for network communication.
10092	WSASVERNOTSUPPORTED	The version of Windows Sockets API support requested is not provided by this particular Windows Sockets implementation.

Return Code	Return-Code Mnemonic	Description
10093	WSANOTINITIALISED	A successful WSAShutdown must occur before using this API.
11001	WSAHOST_NOT_FOUND	Authoritative Answer Host not found.
11002	WSATRY_AGAIN	Non-Authoritative Host not found, or SERVERFAIL.
11003	WSANO_RECOVERY	Non recoverable errors, FORMERR, REFUSED, NOTIMP.
11004	WSANO_DATA	Valid name, no data record of requested type.

Glossary

access descriptor

a SAS/ACCESS file that describes to the SAS System data that are in a database management system (DBMS) table or in a PC file.

You use an access descriptor as a master descriptor file from which to create view descriptors.

application programming interface (API)

a set of software functions that facilitate communication between applications and other kinds of programs or services.

access method

the communications protocol that the SAS ODBC driver uses to exchange data with a SAS server. The driver currently supports the use of TCP/IP and Network DDE for remote data exchange, and DDE for local exchange.

API

See application programming interface (API).

client

a computer or application that requests services, data, or other resources from a server.

data source name (DSN)

the ODBC term used to describe all of the information needed to locate and access a particular source of data. The DSN includes the ODBC driver used to access the data, the location of the data, plus as any necessary authentication information (username and password) required to retrieve the data.*

DBMS

See database management system (DBMS).

database management system (DBMS)

an integrated software package that enables you to create and manipulate data in the form of databases.

* For information about configuring file DSNs for ODBC-compliant applications that only support the use of file DSNs (such as Microsoft Excel '97), see the SAS ODBC Driver online help.

dialog window

a window that prompts a user for additional information in order to perform a specified action.

driver

See ODBC driver.

DSN

See data source name (DSN).

engine

a part of the SAS System that reads from or writes to a file. Each engine enables the SAS System to access files that have a particular format.

file DSN

a data source name that is stored completely within a file (unlike a machine DSN, a user DSN, or a system DSN, which are stored in the Windows Registry). See also data source name, user DSN and system DSN.

libref

the name that is temporarily associated with a SAS data library. For example, in the name SASUSER.ACCOUNTS, the name SASUSER is the libref. To assign a libref, you use either the SAS LIBNAME statement or your operating system control language.

machine DSN

sometimes referred to as a user DSN, a system DSN, or both. User and system DSNs are called machine DSNs because they are specific to a particular machine (they are stored in the Windows Registry).

ODBC driver

a loadable library module that provides a standardized interface to disparate databases or data sources.

system DSN

a data source name that is stored in the Windows Registry and that can be accessed by any user of the system that stores the DSN. See also data source name and machine DSN.

user DSN

a data source name that is stored in the Windows Registry and that can only be accessed by the user who created it. See also data source name and machine DSN.

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