



ChartNet

UG09 - Technical Reference

Technical Reference

- 1.1 Common Error Messages 2
- 1.2 Trouble Shooting 5
- 1.3 ChartNet Directory Structure 7
- 1.4 ChartNet File Exporting 9
- 1.5 ChartNet TCP Ports 10
- 1.6 Windows Errorcodes 11
- 1.7 FTP Errorcodes 13
- 1.8 TCP Errorcodes 15

1.0 Technical Reference

This document contains information regarding technical aspects of the ChartNet Transcription system. Included are descriptions of common error messages, troubleshooting help, and other topics that may be of interest.

1.1 Common Error Messages

151: 401 Access Denied

The current anonymous account for the virtual directory does not have rights to get files. Change the account to one that has Admin rights, or add the Administrator group to the IUSR_XXXXXX account.

151: 403 Forbidden

When sending files via HTTP, the virtual directory specified in the URL does not exist. Check to make sure the URL points to a valid virtual directory. (Does the URL contain the necessary forward slashes ?)

151: 404 Object not found

This comes from the ActiveX (mtocx1) if the Web URL parameter that mtiweb uses is not correct.

301 - Interrupted

Timeout error during communications. Possible causes:

1. No connection to the Internet
2. Unable to locate the FTP server
3. Parental Controls are enabled on the PC
4. Personal Firewall installed on the PC that is blocking traffic on certain ports.

405 - Method not Allowed

IIS returns this error if the dll that is being called does not exist, or no dll was specified at the end of the web address.

6060 - Advantage Error

Make sure table that is trying to be opened is not on a different machine than the one ADS is running on.

7008 - Could not open table, index, or memo file

1. Could be caused by a table that is already opened by Advantage, but trying to open the file using the "local" server, or vice-versa. If the file that can't be opened is the SYS file, and no other programs have the program open, try restarting the Advantage Database Server.
2. Trying to open a file and it is already open by some non-ADS program, such as a backup program.
3. Anti-virus software might have the file open

7010 - Problem with file read

1. May be due to a corrupt memo file.
2. May be due to a corrupt index file. Try deleting the file's index and letting ChartNet do a reindex.

7013 - Advantage server file access error

User does not have "write" rights to the folder. Test this by trying to create and save a text file using Notepad.

10022 - Invalid Argument

Check to see if user has a personal firewall and if so disable or uninstall it.

10057 - Socket is not connected

If receiving this during an FTP session, then it may indicate that the host has a router or firewall that does not accept passive mode. Have the user change the host comm config setting on the Misc page to "Passive=0".

10060 - Connection timed out

If user is on a wireless network, have them unplug the power cable from the wireless router(s). Wait 1-2 minutes. Plug router(s) in again. Reboot the computer. Note- there may be more than one router involved.

10065 - No route to host

The communications server (mtcomm) could not make a connection to the ftp server. Check the FTP address in the Comm Config record. Make sure there's not a "personal" firewall running that may not be letting port 21 traffic through. If running the Remote Review program (mtrevw), port 12901 must be opened up. If running the Voice Requestor, port 12900 must be opened up.

ACMSTREAM error when playing a job

The Brooktrout Codec is not installed. Run BTSETUP.EXE to install it.

Call rejected by callee

This message can occur if the user has Microsoft Word 2000 installed and is running Norton AntiVirus. Microsoft article #Q246018 suggests a fix, which is to remove the Norton AV plug-in as follows:

```
regsvr32 -u "c:\program files\norton antivirus\officeav.dll"
```

Cannot perform this operation on a closed dataset

The dataset is not open

Cannot perform this operation on an open dataset

Tried to open a dataset that was already open

Can't build data connection

Could not establish a data connection to the FTP server. This is usually due to a outbound firewall that is blocking the FTP data port that the FTP server picked for the client. Try switching to passive mode by editing the Comm Configuration record and setting "Use Passive Mode" flag on the 'Servers' page. Passive mode forces the client to pick the data port to use.

Can't locate remote Advantage Database Server

Make sure the TCP/IP protocol is set up on the computer. Make sure the mtrans.exe is being obtained from the mapped drive that ADS is installed on. Make sure the file being referenced is not located on computer other than the computer Advantage is loaded on.

Connection refused

Trying to connect to an FTP server and there is no FTP server running. Check the FTP address in the Comm Config record.

Dataset not in edit mode

Trying to change the value of a field, but dataset not in edit/append

External Exception

The PC lost it's connection to a network server, perhaps due to a momentary power outage.

Field [fieldname] not found

Trying to use a field from a table that is not open

I/O error 53 - Write delay errors

If network is saturated, then client PC's will experience these errors.

Illegal Operation when loading program

May be caused by Windows not being able to decompress the executable. All ChartNet programs are compressed using the UPX utility. UPX tacks onto the end of the program some code to decompress the file before running it. For some unknown reason, some systems (e.g. eMachines) produce an Illegal Operation error during the decompress stage. The solution is to install non-compressed versions of the programs.

Invalid log printer in batchctrl record (mtbatch)

The Batch Control record does not have a valid log printer defined.

Invalid paper bins

Paper bins defined for the device do not match up to the paper bins in the print driver. Try reinstalling the printer and/or print drivers. Make sure the proper drivers are installed for the version of Windows.

Invalid class string

When doing spell check, if the box in User Settings is set to use Microsoft Word's dictionary and Word is not installed, this message may appear.

Invalid file name

Will occur if trying to copy or create a file on a network drive that is not connected.

Invalid Variant type conversion

Using variant notation and no value assigned

Missing HOST entry in communications config file

There is no "HOST" record in the Communications Configuration file for MTCOMM to use.

No Dialtone

1. Check to see if the phone line is connected to the modem.
2. Check to see if the phone line has dial-tone.
3. If the modem is an external modem, turn it off and on to reset it.

No parseable expressions in setting key fields

Trying to do a FindKey on a table that has no index open.

Numeric out of range

1. Trying to put too big a number in a numeric field. Example: 3000.50 into a N 6,2 field.
2. The decimal point and minus sign count in the total

Printer not defined in Windows

Trying to distribute to a printer device and that the printer name in the device record does not match any of the printers in the Windows Printer folder.

Received file does not exist

Sometimes occurs after downloading a file. Try passive mode.

Reports not found in reports file

Indicates that the report exists in the Patient file, but not in the REP[yymm] file.
Check the ..\packer\in\bad folder to see if the Comm Server had problems importing.

RPC Server is unavailable

ChartNet is trying to use Word for some function (e.g. spell checking), and Word is no longer loaded. This will happen if using older versions of Windows and following is done: 1) user starts ChartNet; 2) user starts up a separate copy of Word; 3) user closes Word. Windows closes the instance that ChartNet was using, so ChartNet gets an error.

The specified table, memo, or index file could not be opened (7008)

1. May have tried to Pack or Zap a file that was in-use
2. FPT file may be missing
3. May be trying to open the file as remote, but another process has it opened as local (or vice-versa)
4. May be trying to open a file as remote in the same directory that already has a file opened as local.

USB foot pedal not found

1. Check to make sure the foot pedal cable is connected to a USB port.
2. If Windows Me, download from the HMS web site the "DirectX 9.0" file and run the dxsetup.exe program to install version 9.0 of DirectX.

Zip file has no files

A zip file was being unpacked and it is either corrupted, incomplete, or not a valid zip file.

1.2 Trouble Shooting

ChartNet won't load (hour glass)

Make sure video is set to at least 800x600 and colors are set to at least 256.
Make sure FunLove and Word97 ("Poppy") viruses are not present.
Eliminate any unused programs from Windows startup.

Error with no error description

Trying to restructure a file, but another program has file open.
May occur if not all programs are the same version.

Dates not formatted correctly in date fields

Go into the Control Panel, then Regional Settings, then Date page. Check the "Short date format" to make sure it's mm/dd/yyyy.\

Duplicate records at remote sites

If File Manager is used to create/edit records, then someone copies files from a different site and overlays the files, then File Manager is used to edit the records, the remote site may get duplicate records.

Gameport Foot pedal won't work

1. Go to Control Panel > Game Controllers
2. See if "2-axis; 4-button" driver is installed
3. See if status is "OK". If "Not Connected", then may be faulty foot pedal or game controller is fried.

Program appears to stop when opening a table

If local server, may have run out of connections. Check the CONNECTIONS= param in adslocal.cfg

Program crashes - No errors

1. Check to see if setting a real number into a database field that is larger than the field can hold. For example, if field is defined as 8.2 and you try to set -17000.50, the program may crash.
2. Check to see if an exception may have occurred in the middle of an event and the exception was not trapped.

Reports have weird character spacing

Check to see if PC has a default printer set.

Reports don't page break properly

1. Check to make sure the system that is doing the printing has the required TrueType fonts installed.
2. Make sure that the margins in the Form are large enough to hold the header and/or page footers.
3. Could be caused by a report that has many bookmarks. When editing the report, the bookmarks are visible, but when printing, the bookmarks are removed. Removing the bookmarks may cause the word wrapping to change, thus causing pages pages to break differently.

Web Portal - Script errors

Solution is to turn off "Disable a notification about every script error"

Internet Options (IE) > Advanced (tab) > Browsing

Check the following:

- Disable script debugging
- Disable a notification about every script error

Web Portal - Won't save edited reports

If the web server refuses to save files that are sent by the MTOCX1 ActiveX control, try uninstalling and reinstalling IIS. Also, make sure the chartnet virtual directory is set for Write access and the default user for anonymous access has sufficient rights to the chartnet folder to write files.

Windows won't print to printer; Reports stuck in print queue(s)

1. Bring up DOS prompt

2. Net stop spooler
3. Net start spooler

Voice Player - Mumbled speech; Low Volume

See if the user has Dictatphone Rhetorex Codec installed. If so, remove it then run BTSETUP to install the BrookTrout codec (version 1.02).

1.3 ChartNet Directory Structure

The following is the directory structure used by ChartNet. All ChartNet files are located under one main directory (usually called 'Chartnet') that is located off the root directory of the drive.

<u>Directory name</u>	<u>Contents</u>
\bin	Program files (*.exe, *.ini, *.dll)
....\updates	Download folder for updates
....\backup	Backup folder for updated program files
\system	System files that are shared by all sites
....\new	System file updates to be exported
....\rev	Review file updates to be exported
....\jobctrl	Directory where JobCtrl files are stored
\sites	Root directory for site files
....\[site]	Each site has its own directory
.....\rep	Reports to be exported
.....\mpi	MPI/Orders file updates to be exported
.....\dic	Dictionary file updates to be exported
\users	Root directory for users
....\[scribe]	Each transcriptionist has their own directory
\packer	Root directory for the communications server (mtcomm)
....\out	Outgoing zip files
.....\backup	Outgoing zip files are backed up here
....\in	Incoming zip files (placed here by ftp server)
.....\bad	Where zip files that had errors during unpacking are placed
....\voice	Incoming voice files from remote voice reader (mtrdr)
....\temp	Temp directory for packing/unpacking files
\voice	ChartNet voice files (*.cvf)
....\new	New voice files to be imported (i.e. mtrdr or mtcomm)
.....\bad	Where imported voice files that had errors are placed
\batch	Root directory for Batch Controller queues
....\[site]	Each site usually has its own batch queue directory
\export	Root directory for report files to send to customers
....\[site]	Each site usually has its own directory
\fax	Directory used by fax server (mtfax)
\email	Directory used by email server (mtmail)
....\[email address]	Each email recipient has their own directory
\logs	Root directory for all log files
....\[program]	Each program has its own directory for log files
....\errors	Severe errors are logged here
....\status	Status files created by mtcoll are put here
\release	ChartNet software release files (v*.zip files)
\spooler	Print spooler (mtspool) input queue
\misc	Used by mtcomm for placing misc files

\stats
.....\new

Statistics files for management reporting
Stat file updates to be exported

1.4 ChartNet File Exporting

The following table shows each table in the File Maintenance program screen and which locations will export changes.

File Manager run from:	<u>Host</u>	<u>Remote</u>	<u>Home</u>
System	Yes	No	No
Sites	Yes	No	No
User Groups	Yes	Yes	No
Users	Yes	Yes	No
Fields	Yes	Yes	No
Calculations	Yes	No	No
Comm Configuration	No	No	No
Service Control	No	No	No
Forms	Yes	Yes	No
Providers	Yes	Yes	Yes
Devices	Yes	Yes	No
Generic Dictionary	Yes	Yes	No
Addresses	Yes	Yes	Yes
Templates	Yes	Yes	No
MPI	Yes	Yes	No
Batch Control	Yes	Yes	No
Print Definitions	Yes	Yes	No

1.5 ChartNet TCP Ports

ChartNet server applications use specific TCP ports when communicating to client applications. Ports may be overridden by specifying the override port number in the Service Control file for the application. If the customer has a firewall, the network administrator must make sure these ports are open and point to the ChartNet server that runs the application.

Server Application	EXE Name	Default TCP Port
ChartNet Voice Server	MTVSVR	12900
ChartNet Review Server	MTRSVR	12901
ChartVox Voice Server	MTCVSVR	12902
ChartNet Web Portal	MTIWEB	12903
Advantage Database Server	ADS	12905

1.6 Windows Errorcodes

001.....Invalid DOS function code
002.....File not found
003.....Path not found
004.....Too many open files
005.....File access denied
006.....Invalid file handle
008.....Insufficient memory
012.....Invalid file access mode
015.....Invalid drive
018.....No more files
019.....Disk write-protected
021.....Drive not ready
025.....Disk seek error
027.....Disk sector not found
028.....Printer out of paper
029.....Device write fault
030.....Device read fault
031.....General failure
032.....File sharing error
033.....File lock violation
051.....Remote computer not available (PC lost connection to server)
053.....Network path was not found (lost connection to server)
055.....Specified network resource no longer available
059.....Unexpected network error
100.....Attempt to read beyond end of file -or- too many system semaphores
101.....Disk is full
102.....File not Assign-ed
103.....File not open
104.....File not open for input
105.....File not open for output
106.....Invalid format for packed window
112.....Disk full
123.....Invalid filename
131.....Negative seek - attempt to position before start of file
150.....Disk is write-protected
151.....Unknown disk unit
152.....Drive is not ready
153.....Unknown command
154.....Data error
155.....Bad request structure length
156.....Seek error
157.....Unknown media type
158.....Disk sector not found
159.....Printer is out of paper
160.....Device write error
161.....Device read error
162.....General failure
200.....Division by zero
201.....Range check
202.....Stack overflow
203.....Heap overflow
204.....Invalid pointer
205.....Floating point overflow
206.....Floating point underflow
207.....Invalid floating point operation
210.....Object not initialized

215.....Arithmetic overflow
216.....General protection fault

1.7 FTP Errorcodes

120 Service ready in nnn minutes.

125 Data connection already open; transfer starting.

150 File status okay; about to open data connection.

200 Command okay.

202 Command not implemented, superfluous at this site.

211 System status, or system help reply.

212 Directory status.

213 File status.

214 Help message. On how to use the server or the meaning of a particular non-standard command. This reply is useful only to the human user.

215 NAME system type. Where NAME is an official system name from the list in the Assigned Numbers document.

220 Service ready for new user.

221 Service closing control connection. Logged out if appropriate.

225 Data connection open; no transfer in progress.

226 Closing data connection. Requested file action successful (for example, file transfer or file abort).

227 Entering Passive Mode (h1,h2,h3,h4,p1,p2).

230 User logged in, proceed.

250 Requested file action okay, completed.

257 "PATHNAME" created.

331 User name okay, need password.

332 Need account for login.

350 Requested file action pending further information.

421 Service not available, closing control connection. This may be a reply to any command if the service knows it must shut down.

425 Can't open data connection.

426 Connection closed; transfer aborted.

450 Requested file action not taken. File unavailable (e.g., file busy).

451 Requested action aborted: local error in processing.

- 452 Requested action not taken. Insufficient storage space in system.
- 500 Syntax error, command unrecognized. This may include errors such as command line too long.
- 501 Syntax error in parameters or arguments.
- 502 Command not implemented.
- 503 Bad sequence of commands.
- 504 Command not implemented for that parameter.
- 530 Not logged in.
- 532 Need account for storing files.
- 550 Requested action not taken. File unavailable (e.g., file not found, no access).
- 551 Requested action aborted: page type unknown.
- 552 Requested file action aborted. Exceeded storage allocation (for current directory or dataset).
- 553 Requested action not taken. File name not allowed.

1.8 TCP Errorcodes

WSAEACCES
(10013)

Permission denied.

An attempt was made to access a socket in a way forbidden by its access permissions. An example is using a broadcast address for sendto without broadcast permission being set using setsockopt(SO_BROADCAST).

WSAEADDRINUSE
(10048)

Address already in use.

Only one usage of each socket address (protocol/IP address/port) is normally permitted. This error occurs if an application attempts to bind a socket to an IP address/port that has already been used for an existing socket, or a socket that wasn't closed properly, or one that is still in the process of closing. For server applications that need to bind multiple sockets to the same port number, consider using setsockopt(SO_REUSEADDR). Client applications usually need not call bind at all - connect will choose an unused port automatically.

WSAEADDRNOTAVAIL
(10049)

Cannot assign requested address.

The requested address is not valid in its context. Normally results from an attempt to bind to an address that is not valid for the local machine, or connect/sendto an address or port that is not valid for a remote machine (e.g. port 0).

WSAEAFNOSUPPORT
(10047)

Address family not supported by protocol family.

An address incompatible with the requested protocol was used. All sockets are created with an associated "address family" (i.e. AF_INET for Internet Protocols) and a generic protocol type (i.e. SOCK_STREAM). This error will be returned if an incorrect protocol is explicitly requested in the socket call, or if an address of the wrong family is used for a socket, e.g. in sendto.

WSAEALREADY
(10037)

Operation already in progress.

An operation was attempted on a non-blocking socket that already had an operation in progress - i.e. calling connect a second time on a non-blocking socket that is already connecting, or canceling an asynchronous request (WSAAsyncGetXbyY) that has already been canceled or completed.

WSAECONNABORTED
(10053)

Software caused connection abort.

An established connection was aborted by the software in your host machine, possibly due to a data transmission timeout or protocol error.

WSAECONNREFUSED
(10061)

Connection refused.

No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it. This usually results from trying to connect to a service that is inactive on the foreign host - i.e. one with no server application running.

WSAECONNRESET
(10054)

Connection reset by peer.

A existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host. This normally results if the peer application on the remote host is suddenly stopped, the host is rebooted, or the remote host used a "hard close" (see setsockopt for more information on the SO_LINGER option on the remote socket.)

WSAEDESTADDRREQ

(10039)

Destination address required.

A required address was omitted from an operation on a socket. For example, this error will be returned if `sendto` is called with the remote address of `ADDR_ANY`.

WSAEFAULT

(10014)

Bad address.

The system detected an invalid pointer address in attempting to use a pointer argument of a call. This error occurs if an application passes an invalid pointer value, or if the length of the buffer is too small. For instance, if the length of an argument which is a struct `sockaddr` is smaller than `sizeof(struct sockaddr)`.

WSAEHOSTDOWN

(10064)

Host is down.

A socket operation failed because the destination host was down. A socket operation encountered a dead host. Networking activity on the local host has not been initiated. These conditions are more likely to be indicated by the error `WSAETIMEDOUT`.

WSAEHOSTUNREACH

(10065)

No route to host.

A socket operation was attempted to an unreachable host. See `WSAENETUNREACH`

WSAEINPROGRESS

(10036)

Operation now in progress.

A blocking operation is currently executing. Windows Sockets only allows a single blocking operation to be outstanding per task (or thread), and if any other function call is made (whether or not it references that or any other socket) the function fails with the `WSAEINPROGRESS` error.

WSAEINTR

(10004)

Interrupted function call.

A blocking operation was interrupted by a call to `WSACancelBlockingCall`.

WSAEINVAL

(10022)

Invalid argument.

Some invalid argument was supplied (for example, specifying an invalid level to the `setsockopt` function). In some instances, it also refers to the current state of the socket - for instance, calling `accept` on a socket that is not listening.

WSAEISCONN

(10056)

Socket is already connected.

A connect request was made on an already connected socket. Some implementations also return this error if `sendto` is called on a connected `SOCK_DGRAM` socket (For `SOCK_STREAM` sockets, the `to` parameter in `sendto` is ignored), although other implementations treat this as a legal occurrence.

WSAEMFILE

(10024)

Too many open files.

Too many open sockets. Each implementation may have a maximum number of socket handles available, either globally, per process or per thread.

WSAEMSGSIZE

(10040)

Message too long.

A message sent on a datagram socket was larger than the internal message buffer or some other network limit, or the buffer used to receive a datagram into was smaller than the datagram itself.

WSAENETDOWN

(10050)

Network is down.

A socket operation encountered a dead network. This could indicate a serious failure of the network system (i.e. the protocol stack that the WinSock DLL runs over), the network interface, or the local network itself.

WSAENETRESET

(10052)

Network dropped connection on reset.

The host you were connected to crashed and rebooted. May also be returned by setsockopt if an attempt is made to set SO_KEEPALIVE on a connection that has already failed.

WSAENETUNREACH

(10051)

Network is unreachable.

A socket operation was attempted to an unreachable network. This usually means the local software knows no route to reach the remote host.

WSAENOBUFS

(10055)

No buffer space available.

An operation on a socket could not be performed because the system lacked sufficient buffer space or because a queue was full.

WSAENOPROTOOPT

(10042)

Bad protocol option.

An unknown, invalid or unsupported option or level was specified in a getsockopt or setsockopt call.

WSAENOTCONN

(10057)

Socket is not connected.

A request to send or receive data was disallowed because the socket is not connected and (when sending on a datagram socket using sendto) no address was supplied. Any other type of operation might also return this error - for example, setsockopt setting SO_KEEPALIVE if the connection has been reset.

WSAENOTSOCK

(10038)

Socket operation on non-socket.

An operation was attempted on something that is not a socket. Either the socket handle parameter did not reference a valid socket, or for select, a member of an fd_set was not valid.

WSAEOPNOTSUPP

(10045)

Operation not supported.

The attempted operation is not supported for the type of object referenced. Usually this occurs when a socket descriptor to a socket that cannot support this operation, for example, trying to accept a connection on a datagram socket.

WSAEPFNOSUPPORT

(10046)

Protocol family not supported.

The protocol family has not been configured into the system or no implementation for it exists. Has a slightly different meaning to WSAEAFNOSUPPORT, but is interchangeable in most cases, and all Windows Sockets functions that return one of these specify WSAEAFNOSUPPORT.

WSAEPROCLIM

(10067)

Too many processes.

A Windows Sockets implementation may have a limit on the number of applications that may use it simultaneously. WSASocket may fail with this error if the limit has been reached.

WSAEPROTONOSUPPORT
(10043)

Protocol not supported.

The requested protocol has not been configured into the system, or no implementation for it exists. For example, a socketcall requests a SOCK_DGRAM socket, but specifies a stream protocol.

WSAEPROTOTYPE
(10041)

Protocol wrong type for socket.

A protocol was specified in the socketfunction call that does not support the semantics of the socket type requested. For example, the ARPA Internet UDP protocol cannot be specified with a socket type of SOCK_STREAM.

WSAESHUTDOWN
(10058)

Cannot send after socket shutdown.

A request to send or receive data was disallowed because the socket had already been shut down in that direction with a previous shutdown call. By calling shutdown a partial close of a socket is requested, which is a signal that sending or receiving or both has been discontinued.

WSAESOCKTNOSUPPORT
(10044)

Socket type not supported.

The support for the specified socket type does not exist in this address family. For example, the optional type SOCK_RAW might be selected in a socketcall, and the implementation does not support SOCK_RAW sockets at all.

WSAETIMEDOUT
(10060)

Connection timed out.

A connection attempt failed because the connected party did not properly respond after a period of time, or established connection failed because connected host has failed to respond.

WSAEWOULDBLOCK
(10035)

Resource temporarily unavailable.

This error is returned from operations on non-blocking sockets that cannot be completed immediately, for example recv when no data is queued to be read from the socket. It is a non-fatal error, and the operation should be retried later. It is normal for WSAEWOULDBLOCK to be reported as the result from calling connect on a non-blocking SOCK_STREAM socket, since some time must elapse for the connection to be established.

WSAHOST_NOT_FOUND
(11001)

Host not found.

No such host is known. The name is not an official hostname or alias, or it cannot be found in the database(s) being queried. This error may also be returned for protocol and service queries, and means the specified name could not be found in the relevant database.

WSA_INVALID_HANDLE
(OS dependent)

Specified event object handle is invalid.

An application attempts to use an event object, but the specified handle is not valid.

WSA_INVALID_PARAMETER
(OS dependent)

One or more parameters are invalid.

An application used a Windows Sockets function which directly maps to a Win32 function. The Win32 function is

indicating a problem with one or more parameters.

WSA_INVALIDPROC_TABLE

(OS dependent)

Invalid procedure table from service provider.

A service provider returned a bogus proc table to WS2_32.DLL. (Usually caused by one or more of the function pointers being NULL.)

WSA_INVALIDPROVIDER

(OS dependent)

Invalid service provider version number.

A service provider returned a version number other than 2.0.

WSA_IO_PENDING

(OS dependent)

Overlapped operations will complete later.

The application has initiated an overlapped operation which cannot be completed immediately. A completion indication will be given at a later time when the operation has been completed.

WSA_IO_INCOMPLETE

(OS dependent)

Overlapped I/O event object not in signaled state.

The application has tried to determine the status of an overlapped operation which is not yet completed.

Applications that use `WSAWaitForMultipleEvents` in a polling mode to determine when an overlapped operation has completed will get this error code until the operation is complete.

WSA_NOT_ENOUGH_MEMORY

(OS dependent)

Insufficient memory available.

An application used a Windows Sockets function which directly maps to a Win32 function. The Win32 function is indicating a lack of required memory resources.

WSANOTINITIALISED

(10093)

Successful `WSAStartup` not yet performed.

Either the application hasn't called `WSAStartup`, or `WSAStartup` failed. The application may be accessing a socket which the current active task does not own (i.e. trying to share a socket between tasks), or `WSACleanup` has been called too many times.

WSANO_DATA

(11004)

Valid name, no data record of requested type.

The requested name is valid and was found in the database, but it does not have the correct associated data being resolved for. The usual example for this is a hostname -> address translation attempt (using `gethostbyname` or `WSAAsyncGetHostByName`) which uses the DNS (Domain Name Server), and an MX record is returned but no A record - indicating the host itself exists, but is not directly reachable.

WSANO_RECOVERY

(11003)

This is a non-recoverable error.

This indicates some sort of non-recoverable error occurred during a database lookup. This may be because the database files (e.g. BSD-compatible `HOSTS`, `SERVICES` or `PROTOCOLS` files) could not be found, or a DNS request was returned by the server with a severe error.

WSAPROVIDERFAILEDINIT

(OS dependent)

Unable to initialize a service provider.

Either a service provider's DLL could not be loaded (`LoadLibrary` failed) or the provider's `WSPStartup/NSPStartupfunction` failed.

WSASYSCALLFAILURE

(OS dependent)

System call failure.

Returned when a system call that should never fail does. For example, if a call to WaitForMultipleObjects fails or one of the registry functions fails trying to manipulate the protocol/namespace catalogs.

WSASYSNOTREADY

(10091)

Network subsystem is unavailable.

This error is returned by WSASStartup if the Windows Sockets implementation cannot function at this time because the underlying system it uses to provide network services is currently unavailable. Users should check: that the WINSOCK.DLL file is in the current path, that the WINSOCK.DLL file is from the same vendor as the underlying protocol stack. They cannot be mixed and matched (WinSock DLLs must be supplied by the same vendor that provided the underlying protocol stack), that they are not trying to use more than one Windows Sockets implementation simultaneously. If there is more than one WINSOCK DLL on your system, be sure the first one in the path is appropriate for the network subsystem currently loaded. the Windows Sockets implementation documentation to be sure all necessary components are currently installed and configured correctly.

WSATRY_AGAIN

(11002)

Non-authoritative host not found.

This is usually a temporary error during hostname resolution and means that the local server did not receive a response from an authoritative server. A retry at some time later may be successful.

WSAVERNOTSUPPORTED

(10092)

WINSOCK.DLL version out of range.

The current Windows Sockets implementation does not support the Windows Sockets specification version requested by the application. Check that no old WINSOCK.DLL files are being accessed, or contact the stack vendor to see if an updated WINSOCK.DLL exists.

WSAEDISCON

(10094)

Graceful shutdown in progress.

Returned by recv, WSARcvto indicate the remote party has initiated a graceful shutdown sequence.

WSA_OPERATION_ABORTED

(OS dependent)

Overlapped operation aborted.

An overlapped operation was canceled due to the closure of the socket, or the execution of the SIO_FLUSH command in WSAIoctl.