FMESS\$ - Return Formatted Windows Error Message

The FMESS\$ routine can be used to convert a Windows error number into a formatted, verbose error message.

1. Invocation

To convert a Windows error number into a formatted message code:

CALL FMESS\$ USING number length area

where number is a PIC 9(9) COMP field containing the Windows error number (normally returned in the \CENTS System Variable); area is a PIC X(n) data area to hold the returned error message and length is a PIC 9(4) COMP field containing the size of the data area.

2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

No STOP codes are generated by FMESS\$.

The following exception conditions may be returned by FMESS\$:

EXIT code	\$\$COND	Description
10501	01	Windows returned an error condition when attempting to format the error code.

3. Programming Notes

FMESS\$ is normally used to obtain a descriptive error message from a numeric Windows error code returned in the \$\$CRES System Variable by a variety of sub-routines; or in the DSRES32 field by an SVC-61 call. FMESS\$ is only supported on GSM (Windows) configurations. The message area is set to SPACES if FMESS\$ is used on a GSM (Unix) configuration.

Important Note: The length parameter is updated by the routine to return the **actual length** of the text message returned. Consequently, this field must be a data-item (i.e. not a literal) and must be reset to the actual length of the data-area each time FMESS\$ is called by an application. For example:

```
DATA DIVISION
    X-100
             PIC X(100)
PROCEDURE DIVISION
DATA DIVISION
  X-100
              PIC X(100)
    Z-LENG
             PIC 9(4) COMP
    VALUE 100
PROCEDURE DIVISION
CALL FMESS$ USING $$CRES Z-LENG X-100 * Wrong. Z-LENG is altered
DATA DIVISION
              PIC X(100)
    X-100
    Z-LENG
              PIC 9(4) COMP
PROCEDURE DIVISION
MOVE 100 to Z-LENG
CALL FMESS$ USING $$CRES Z-LENG X-100
                                 * Correct
```

4. Examples

None.

5. Copy-Books None.

6. See Also

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