



# **Synology DiskStation**

## **Administration CLI Guide**

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3F-3, No. 106, Chang-An W.  
Rd. Taipei 103, Taiwan

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## Chapter 3: Synology Error Numbers



# Introduction

This guide contains command tools which will allow your applications to make use of the resources on Synology DiskStation and also includes a list of Synology Error Numbers for reference.



# DiskStation Administrative Commands

## synouser -- managing local users

### Synopsis

```
synouser [--help]
synouser [--add] username passwd full name expired email app privilege
synouser [--del] username...
synouser [--rename] old username new username
synouser [--modify] username passwd full name expired email
```

### Description

#### --add

Create one local user at a time.

#### --del

Delete existing local user with username. System accounts admin and guest can not be deleted.

#### --rename

Rename a local user account from old username to new username. The new account name can not be renamed if it already exists in the DiskStation. System accounts admin and guest can not be renamed.

#### --modify

Modify the information of local user account username.

The format or limitation of each argument is described in Restrictions. Only the super-user is permitted to run this utility.

### Restrictions

**username** The user name is not case sensitive and limited from 1 to 64 UTF-8 characters, excluding the following symbols: ! " # \$ % & ' ( ) \* + , / : ; < = > ? @ [ ] \ ^ ` { } | ~

The first character cannot be a minus sign or a space, and the last character cannot be a space.

**passwd** The password is case sensitive and limited up to 127 displayable characters, including letters, numbers, signs, and space.

You may choose an empty password or specify your own password, which will be encrypted before being stored in the user database.

**full\_name** The user description can include up to 64 displayable UTF-8 characters. This field may be left empty.

**expired** This account is expired or not. You should specify 0 (not expired) or 1 (expired).



**email** The email address of this user. This field may be left empty.

**app\_privilege** Set a decimal number to assign user's privilege to access applications. You may choose 0 to make this user access no application or a number constructed from the sum of the following values:

**FTP**

Value 0x01

**File Station**

Value 0x02

**Audio Station**

Value 0x04

**Download Station**

Value 0x08

**Surveillance Station**

Value 0x10

For example, the value of a user's privilege who is able to access FTP, Audio Station and Surveillance Station is 21 (21 = 0x15 = 0x01 + 0x04 + 0x10).

## Exit Status

---

The **synouser** utility returns 0 when exits successfully, or >0 if any error occurs.

## Limitation

---

When user is created, no welcome email will be sent.

## Examples

---

The following example shows how to change the *admin* password to "1".

<b>Example - Set <i>admin</i>'s password</b>
--

DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synouser --setpw admin 1
--

Create user *syno* with password '1' and full name 'Synology Inc.'. Applications that this user can access are FTP, File Station, Audio Station, Download Station and Surveillance Station.

<b>Example - Create user <i>syno</i></b>
--

DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synouser --add syno 1 "Synology Inc." 0
---

<i>synology@example.com</i> 31
--------------------------------



# synogroup -- managing local groups

## Synopsis

```
synogroup {--help}  
synogroup {--add} groupname username...  
synogroup {--del} groupname...  
synogroup {--rename} old groupname new groupname  
synogroup {--member} groupname username...
```

## Description

### --add

Create one local group at a time. The *username* will be added to the newly created group *group-name*.

### --del

Delete existing local group *groupname*. System group users can not be deleted.

### --rename

Rename a local group from *old\_groupname* to *new\_groupname*. The new group name can not be renamed if it is already existed in the DiskStation. System group users can not be renamed.

### --member

Modify the member list of local group *groupname* to the list of *username*. System group users can not be renamed.

The format or limitation of each argument is described in Restrictions. Only the super-user is permitted to run this utility.

## Restrictions

**groupname** The group name is not case sensitive and limited from 1 to 15 UTF-8 characters, excluding the following symbols: ! " # \$ % & ' ( ) \* + , / : ; < = > ? @ [ ] ^ \_ { } | ~

The first character cannot be a minus sign or a space, and the last character cannot be a space.

## Exit Status

The **synogroup** utility returns 0 when exits successfully, or >0 if any error occurs..



# synoshare -- managing share folder information

## Synopsis

```
synoshare {--help}
synoshare {--add} sharename share_desc share_path user_list_na user_list_rw user_list_ro share_browsable
adv_privilege
synoshare {--del} {TRUE | FALSE} sharename...
synoshare {--rename} old_sharename new_sharename
synoshare {--setuser} sharename {NA | RO | RW} {+ | - | =} user_list
```

## Description

### --add

Create a new share named *sharename*.

### --del

Delete every share named *sharename*. `--del` must follow by a boolean value. TRUE, **synoshare** will delete all the configuration and data of this share. FALSE, it will only delete the configuration of this share, user will still have to remove this directory from file system manually, otherwise DiskStation will restore the share with default privilege next time it restarts.

### --rename

Rename a share folder from *old\_sharename* to *new\_sharename*. The new share name can not be renamed if it is already existed in the DiskStation.

### --setuser

Modify the list of access privilege to the share, *sharename*. The third parameter is the user list of access privilege which will be modified.

### NA

Create one local group at a time. The *username* will be added to the newly created group group-name.

### RO

Modify the list of read-only privilege.

### RW

modify the list of read/write privilege.

The fourth parameter is the action to the user list of access privilege.

+ Append the *user\_list* to the original user list of access privilege

- Remove the *user\_list* from the original user list of access privilege

= Replace the original user list of access privilege with the new *user\_list*

The format or limitation of each argument is described in Restrictions. Only the super-user is permitted to run this utility.



## Restrictions

**sharename** The shared folder names are not case sensitive and limited from 1 to 32 UTF-8 characters, excluding the following symbols: ! " # \$ % & ' ( ) \* + , / : ; < = > ? @ [ ] ^ \_ { } | ~

The first character of a shared folder name cannot be a minus sign or a space, and the last character cannot be a space character either.

Shared folder names in the following are reserved for system use only:

- global
- homes
- home
- printers
- .
- ..
- surveillance
- usbbackup
- usbshare
- esatashare

**share\_description** The shared folder description is case sensitive and limited up to 64 displayable Unicode characters. It can be an empty string.

**share\_path** It has to be a valid directory to the shared folder. If the path is not existed, **synoshare** will create it automatically.

**user\_list** Separate each username with a comma, ",". It allows groupname as well, but please append "@" in front of the groupname. It will return an error if either username or groupname does not exist.

Ex. 'user1,user2,@group3'

**share\_browsable** 1, show a shared folder in "My Network Places." 0, hide a shared folder in "My Network Places."

Hiding a shared folder in "My Network Places" does not affect its access right. The access right of the hidden shared folder will remain unchanged. Users who have the proper access rights to the shared folder can still access it by entering "\\server name\shared folder name".

**adv\_privilege** Configure the advanced privileges of this shared folder. When accessing this folder with FTP or File Station, the following settings will be applied in addition to the current shared folder privileges.

You should specify this value in decimal. You may choose 0 or a number constructed from the sum of the following values:

**Disable directory browsing** Value: 0x1

**Disable modification of existing files** Value: 0x2

**Disable file downloading** Value: 0x4



**adv privilege** Configure the advanced privileges of this shared folder. When accessing this folder with FTP or File Station, the following settings will be applied in addition to the current shared folder privileges.

## Exit Status

The **synoshare** utility returns 0 when exits successfully, or >0 if any error occurs.

## Examples

Create share '*private*' with empty access list.

<b>Example - Create Share '<i>private</i>'</b>
DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synoshare --add private "Comment" /volume1/ private "" "" "" 1 0

Add user syno and group stuff with read/write permission in share '*private*'.

<b>Example - Add User to Share Access Control List</b>
DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synoshare --setuser <i>private</i> RW + <i>syno,@stuff</i>



# synonet -- managing network settings

## Synopsis

```
synonet {--help}
synonet {--dhcp} iface
synonet {--manual} iface ip mask [--dont restart service]
synonet {--set_gateway} gateway
synonet {--set_dns} dns
synonet {--set_mtu} iface MTU
synonet {--set_hostname} hostname [--dont restart service]
```

## Description

### --dhcp

Set network adapter, iface, to DHCP.

### --manual

Set network adapter, iface, to Manual IP follow by two parameters: ip and mask.

### --set\_gateway

Manually assign default gateway when all the network adapters are set to Manual IP.

### --set\_dns

Manually assign DNS server when all the network adapters are set to Manual IP.

### --set\_mtu

Set the MTU value of the network adapter. The default value is 1500. The MTU will only take affects when the DiskStation is connected to Gigabits network.

### --set\_hostname

Modify the server name on the DiskStation.

The format or limitation of each argument is described in Restrictions. Only the super-user is permitted to run this utility.

## Restrictions

**iface** It is limited to the following two strings only:

eth0

eth1 (Supported on DiskStation with two LAN ports only)

**ip, mask, gateway, dns** Those inputs should be in the format of IPv4.

**hostname** The server name is not case sensitive and limited from 1 to 15 displayable characters, which may consist of letters, numbers, underscores and minus signs. The first character must be a letter.



**MTU** It is limited to the following values only:

1500  
2000  
3000  
4000  
5000  
6000  
7000  
8000  
9000

## Exit Status

The **synonet** utility returns 0 when exits successfully, and >0 if any error occurs.

## Examples

The below example will show you how to manually assign eth0 with the following information:

**IP:** 192.168.14.64  
**Netmask:** 255.255.0.0  
**Default gateway:** 192.168.15.254  
**DNS server:** 192.168.252.254

<b>Example - Set DiskStation to Manual IP</b>
---

DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synonet --manual <i>eth0</i> 192.168.14.64 255.255.0.0
DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synonet --set_gateway 192.168.15.254
DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synonet --set_dns 192.168.252.254

The below example will show you how to set your DiskStation to the new Hostname, *cn406e*.

<b>Example - Set New Host Name to DiskStation</b>
---

DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synonet --set_hostname <i>cn406e</i>
--



# synoservice -- managing setting of services

## Synopsis

```
synoservice {--help}  
synoservice {--list} [running]  
synoservice {--enable | --disable} service...  
synoservice {--start | --stop | --restart} service...  
synoservice {--keyon | --keyoff} service...  
synoservice {--detail} service...
```

## Description

### --list

List all the available service. It will only list the current running service if parameter, running, is being specified.

### --enable, --disable

Enable or disable the specified service. Not only the specified service will be saved to the current settings once the service has been enabled or disabled, the service will also be started or stopped immediately.

### --start, --stop, --restart

Start, stop, or restart the specified service without modifying the settings. Before starting the service, it will check if the service has been enabled yet.

### --keyon, --keyoff

Enable or disable the settings of the specified service. The settings will be saved without interrupting the service.

### --detail

Display all the information related to the specific service.

## Restrictions

**service** The settings of the following services are available to be set up.

**web** Web Station

**photo** Photo Station

**netbkp** Network backup service

**download** Download Station

**media** DLNA service

**audio** Audio Station

**itunes** iTunes service

**mysql** MySQL service

**printer** Printer service

**surveillance** Surveillance Station

**userhome** User Home Service

**ftp** FTP server

**telnet** Telnet service

**ssh** SSH service



**nfs** NFS service  
**afp** Apple File Protocol service  
**samba** CIFS service  
**filestation** File Station  
**https** HTTPS service

## Exit Status

The **synoservice** utility returns 0 when exits successfully, or >0 if any error occurs.

## Examples

To enable *ssh* service

<b>Example</b> - Enable Service 'ssh'
---------------------------------------

DiskStation> /usr/syno/sbin/synoservice --enable ssh
--

To enable *ssh* in *ds\_configure.sh* when group install. Use **--keyon** instead of **--enable**, because the services are not started when *ds\_configure.sh* is called.

<b>Example</b> - Enable Service 'ssh' When Group Install
--

# ds_configure.sh # Enable service ssh /usr/syno/sbin/synoservice --keyon ssh
---



# synowin -- managing workgroup or ADS domain setting

## Synopsis

```
synowin {-help}  
synowin {-joinWorkgroup} workgroup  
synowin {-joinDomain} {short_domain_name | full_domain_name} username password [-d dns_ip] [-i kdc_ip] [-n  
netbios_name] [-f fqdn_name]
```

## Description

### --joinWorkgroup

Join workgroup, it will omit the ADS domain.

### --joinDomain

Join ADS domain. User will have to provide the account with Domain Administrator's privilege.

## Restrictions

**workgroup** The name of a Workgroup can contain 1 to 15 characters. Invalid characters include: [ ] ; : " < > \* + = n / | ? ,

If your workgroup name includes the character '&', users of Mac OS 10.4.4 or earlier versions will not be able to connect to DiskStation via samba.

**domain\_name** If the input domain contains period, "synology.com", it will be treated as full domain name. If it is "synology", it will be treated as short domain name.

**kdc\_ip** The DC (Domain Controller) IP.

Specify a DC IP and DiskStation will try to communicate with it. If there is more than one IP, insert a comma in between each of them. Add an asterisk (\*) after the last DC IP if you wish, and DiskStation will try to communicate with other DC when all specified ones failed. You will need to add a comma between the asterisk and the last IP.

**netbios\_name** The NetBIOS name of the domain.

**fqdn\_name** The FQDN (DNS name) of the domain.

## Exit Status

The **synowin** utility returns 0 when exits successfully, or >0 if any error occurs.



# Synology Error Numbers

Table 1: List of Synology Error Numbers

Symbol	Value	Description
ERR SUCCESS	0x0000	The operation was successful.
ERR NOT ENOUGH MEMORY	0x0100	Insufficient memory allocation.
ERR OUT OF MEMORY	0x0200	The operation ran out of the memory.
ERR ACCESS DENIED	0x0300	Access is denied.
ERR LOCK FAILED	0x0400	Unable to lock a file.
ERR UNLOCK FAILED	0x0500	Unable to unlock a file.
ERR PATH NOT FOUND	0x0600	The path not found.
ERR FILE NOT FOUND	0x0700	The file not found.
ERR FILE EXISTS	0x0800	The file already exists.
ERR OPEN FAILED	0x0900	Failed to open the file.
ERR READ FAILED	0x0A00	Failed to read data from the specified device.
ERR WRITE FAILED	0x0B00	Failed to write data to the specified device.
ERR CREATE FAILED	0x0C00	Failed to create file or directory.
ERR BAD PARAMETERS	0x0D00	The parameters are invalid.
ERR INVALID SERVERNAME	0x0E00	The server name is invalid.
ERR INVALID DOMAINNAME	0x0F00	The domain name is invalid.
ERR INVALID NETNAME	0x1000	The format of IP address is invalid.
ERR SERVER UNREACHABLE	0x1100	Failed to locate Windows domain controller.
ERR INVALID SHARENAME	0x1200	The share name is invalid.
ERR SHARE EXISTS	0x1300	The share is already existed.
ERR NO SUCH SHARE	0x1400	The share does not exist.
ERR TOO MANY SHARES	0x1500	The maximum number of share has been exceeded.
ERR INVALID GROUPNAME	0x1600	The group name is invalid.
ERR GROUP EXISTS	0x1700	The group name is already existed.
ERR NO SUCH GROUP	0x1800	The group does not exist.
ERR TOO MANY GROUPS	0x1900	The maximum number of group has been exceeded.
ERR INVALID USERNAME	0x1A00	The user name is invalid.
ERR INVALID PASSWORDNAME	0x1B00	The format of the password is invalid.
ERR USER EXISTS	0x1C00	The user exists.
ERR NO SUCH USER	0x1D00	The user does not exist.
ERR WRONG PASSWORD	0x1E00	The password is incorrect.
ERR TOO MANY USERS	0x1F00	The maximum number of user has been exceeded.
ERR KEY NOT FOUND	0x2000	Failed to find the specified keyword.
ERR KEY EXISTS	0x2100	The specified keyword is already existed.
ERR SECTION NOT FOUND	0x2200	Failed to find the section.
ERR SECTION EXISTS	0x2300	The section is already existed.
ERR NOT ENOUGH QUOTA	0x2400	Insufficient space with the user's quota.
ERR NOT ENOUGH VOLUME SPACE	0x2500	Insufficient free space in the volume.
ERR SEEK FAILED	0x2600	Seek operation is failed.
ERR STAT FAILED	0x2700	Stat operation is failed.
ERR RENAME FAILED	0x2800	Failed to rename.
ERR NOT ENOUGH SPACE	0x2900	Insufficient free space in the file system.
ERR OP FAILURE	0x2A00	Failed to execute the specified operation.
ERR DEV UNCONFIG	0x2B00	The device is not ready.
ERR DEV UNMOUNTED	0x2C00	The device is not mounted.
ERR OP UNREGISTERED	0x2D00	The operation is not allowed.
ERR TIMER EXPIRED	0x2E00	The timer has expired.
ERR USER BATCH CONFLICT	0x2F00	Duplicated names found.
ERR READ GEO	0x3000	Failed to read geometry from the specified (disk) device.
ERR USAGE	0x3100	Invalid usage of parameters.
ERR UPDATE OFFSET	0x3200	Illegal offset found while verifying the checksum of patch files.
ERR CHECKSUM	0x3300	Illegal checksum (of a patch file).
ERR OPEN RAWDEVICE	0x3400	Failed to open the raw device.
ERR OPEN OPTFILE	0x3500	Failed to open the configuration file of installation.
ERR READ RAWDEVICE	0x3600	Failed to read data from the raw device.
ERR WRITE RAWDEVICE	0x3700	Failed to write data to the raw device.
ERR BADPATCH	0x3800	Illegal patch file.
ERR REMOVE FAILED	0x3900	Failed to remove file.
ERR MOVE FAILED	0x3A00	Failed to move file.
ERR COPY FAILED	0x3B00	Failed to copy file.



Symbol	Value	Description
ERR MKDIR FAILED	0x3C00	Failed to create directory.
ERR MMAP FAILED	0x3D00	Failed to map file to memory.
ERR FORMAT ERROR	0x4000	Failed to make file system.
ERR NO BACKUP SET	0x5000	The backup set does not exist.
ERR NO DEST ID	0x5100	The dest ID in local (/etc/synolocalbkp.conf) does not exist.
ERR BACKUP INFO FAIL	0x5200	Fail to get backup info in the shared memory.
ERR BAD DEST PATH	0x5300	The format of local backup destination is invalid.
ERR RM SHM FAIL	0x5400	Failed to remove the shared memory ID.
ERR EXPORT APPLICATION	0x5500	Failed to export application.
ERR IMPORT APPLICATION	0x5600	Failed to import application.
ERR NO VOLUME ID	0x6000	The volume ID cannot be found.
ERR NO DISK ID	0x6100	The disk ID cannot be found.
ERR NOT ENOUGH SD	0x6200	Insufficient hard disks.
ERR SD SIZE NOT ALIGN	0x6300	The selected hard disks do not have the same capacity.
ERR DEVICE BUSY	0x6400	Failed to destroy the volume, because it is occupied by someone.
ERR INVALID SD	0x6500	Invalid SD.
ERR FORMAT FAIL	0x6600	Failed to reformat the disk.
ERR CANNOT REBUILD DISK	0x6700	Failed to rebuild the disk.
ERR BROKEN RAID CONF	0x6800	Incorrect RAID information.
ERR DISK TOO SMALL	0x6900	The capacity of the disk is too small.
ERR CANNOT GET MNTINFO	0x6A00	Failed to get mount information.
ERR BROKEN DISK INFO	0x6B00	Incorrect disk information.
ERR_DISK_IO_FAILED	0x6C00	Disk I/O fails.
ERR_BAD_DISKSECTOR	0x6D00	Bad sectors found.
ERR_UDPD_INVALID_HANDLE	0x7100	The specified handle is invalid.
ERR_UDPD_RUNNING_HANDLE	0x7200	The specified handle is busy.
ERR_UDPD_INVALID_EVENT	0x7300	The specified event is invalid.
ERR_UDPD_INVALID_PARAMETER	0x7400	The specified parameters are illegal.
ERR_UDPD_EXIT_ABNORMAL	0x7500	The daemon exits abnormally.
ERR_UDPD_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE	0x7600	The specified space is not enough.
ERR_UDPD_TIMEOUT	0x7700	Time out before receiving complete packet.
ERR_UDPD_INIT_FAIL	0x7800	Failed to initialize the specified handle.
ERR_UDPD_SEND_FAIL	0x7900	Failed to send the specified data.
ERR_UDPD_RECV_FAIL	0x7A00	Failed to receive the specified data.
ERR_MANUTIL_PERM	0x7B00	The specified burn-in function is invalid.
ERR_UNKNOWN	0x8000	The error cannot be determined by the function you called.
ERR_SYS_UNKNOWN	0x8100	System encounters an error, but the function you called can't tell you the real error.
ERR_VOLUME_SIZE_TOO_LARGE	0x8200	The specified volume size exceeds the limit.
ERR_VOLUME_NOT_FOUND	0x8300	Failed to find the volume.
ERR_VOLUME_READ_ONLY	0x8400	The volume is read only.
ERR_YP_BIND	0x9000	Ypbind occurs error when you join NIS domain.
ERR_QUOTA_NOT_FOUND	0x9100	The user has not been specified with the volume quota.
ERR_QUOTA_PARAM_INVALID	0x9200	Either the quota file is corrupted, or the command or qouta type is invalid.
ERR_QUOTA_MOUNTING	0x9300	Failed to remount the file system to enable user/group quota.
ERR_QUOTA_QUOTACHECK	0x9400	Failed to execute quotacheck.
ERR_QUOTA_QUOTAON	0x9500	Failed to execute quotaon.
ERR_QUOTA_QUOTAOFF	0x9501	Failed to execute quotaoff.
ERR_FORK_FAIL	0x9600	Failed to fork.
ERR_RAID_ENUM_FAIL	0x9700	Failed to enumerate system RAID devices.
ERR_ENUM_FAIL	0x9800	Failed to enumerate.
ERR_INVALID_PATHNAME	0x9900	Invalid volume path.
ERR_SERVICE_EXISTS	0xA000	The service is already existed.
ERR_SERVICE_NOT_EXISTS	0xA100	The service does not exist.
ERR_NOT_DIRECTORY	0xA200	The path you specified is not a directory.
ERR_DIRECTORY_NOT_EXISTS	0xA300	The directory does not exist.
ERR_SERVICE_NOT_SET	0xA400	The service has not been set.
ERR_IS_DIRECTORY	0xA500	The path you specified is a directory.
ERR_PATH_CONFLICT	0xA600	Source and destination file are identical (same file name or hard link).
ERR_FAT_FILESIZE_TOO_LARGE	0xA700	The file size exceeds 4GB in FAT file system.
ERR_FAT_FILENAME_ILLEGAL	0xA800	The file contains illeagle char in FAT file system.
ERR_USER_CANCEL	0xA900	Action cancelled by user .
ERR_INTERRUPTED	0xAA00	Interrupted by a signal.
ERR_ENCKEY_VERIFY	0xAB00	Share Encryption: Incorrect encryption key.
ERR_ENCKEY_LOST	0xAC00	Share Encryption: Local copy of encryption key lost.



Symbol	Value	Description
ERR_BDB_FILE_DEPRECATED	0xB000	The BDb file has been deprecated.
ERR_BDB_FILE_BAD_FORMAT	0xB100	The file opened for BDb is incorrectly formatted.
ERR_BDB_GET_FAILED	0xB200	The BDb get failed.
ERR_BDB_SET_FAILED	0xB300	The BDb set failed.
ERR_BDB_DELETE_FAILED	0xB400	The BDb delete failed.
ERR_BDB_CURSOR_FINISH	0xB500	The BDb CursorGet has finished.
ERR_NO_SUCH_FTYPE	0xB600	No such fType value.
ERR_RESERVED_GROUP	0xB700	The gid is less than GID_MIN.
ERR_RESERVED_USER	0xB800	The uid is less than UID_MIN.
ERR_LOOKUP_DOMAIN_GROUP	0xB900	wbinfo -g timeout when building domain group db
ERR_LOOKUP_DOMAIN_USER	0xBA00	wbinfo -u timeout when building domain user db
ERR_INTERFACE_EXISTS	0xBB00	The specified interface is already existed.
ERR_NO_SUCH_INTERFACE	0xBC00	The specified interface does not exist.
ERR_TOO_MANY_INTERFACE	0xBD00	The interfaces exceeds the limitation.
ERR_INVALID_PATH	0xBE00	Invalide path.
ERR_SIZE_TOO_SMALL	0xBF00	The capacity of the disk is too small.
ERR_NAME_EXISTS	0xC000	The name is already existed.
ERR_EXCEED_ISCSI_SIZE_IN_VOLUME	0xC100	The reserved size of iSCSI file exceeds the limit.
ERR_FS_NOT_FOUND	0xC200	Failed to find the file system.
ERR_NAME_TOO_LONG	0xC300	File name is too long.