Abstract: The Swordfish Scalable Storage Management Error Handling Guide provides a summary of the preferred handling of errors and error messages in a Swordfish implementation.

SNIA Approved Publication

This document has been released and approved by the SNIA. The SNIA believes that the ideas, methodologies, and technologies described in this document accurately represent the SNIA goals and are appropriate for widespread distribution. Suggestion for revision should be directed to http://www.snia.org/feedback/.

Last Updated: 12 July 2022
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USAGE

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Revision History

The evolution of this document is summarized in Table 1.
Table 1: Revision History

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>29 May 2020</td>
<td>1.2.0</td>
<td>Initial Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 August 2020</td>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Minor editorial corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2020</td>
<td>1.2.1c</td>
<td>Released as SNIA Approved Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 March 2021</td>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Release as Working Draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 August 2021</td>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Add entry for new message type (ResourceInUse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 December 2021</td>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Release as SNIA Approved Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April 2022</td>
<td>1.2.4</td>
<td>Release as Working Draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July 2022</td>
<td>1.2.4a</td>
<td>Release as SNIA Standard.</td>
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The Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA) is a non-profit organization made up of member companies spanning information technology. A globally recognized and trusted authority, SNIA’s mission is to lead the storage industry in developing and promoting vendor-neutral architectures, standards and educational services that facilitate the efficient management, movement and security of information.

Acknowledgements

The SNIA Scalable Storage Management Technical Work Group, which developed and reviewed this work in progress, would like to recognize the significant contributions made by the members listed in Table 1.

Table 2: Contributors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcom Inc.</td>
<td>Richelle Ahlvers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Systems, Inc.</td>
<td>Krishnakumar Gowravaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</td>
<td>Chris Lionetti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetApp, Inc.</td>
<td>Don Deel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Introduction

1.1 Audience

This guide is intended to provide a common repository of best practices, common
tasks and education for handling error conditions in a Swordfish implementation.

1.2 Documentation structure

This document assumes that the reader has a solid foundation in restful APIs in general
and Swordfish in particular. Based on that understanding, this document presents a
set of error handling scenarios that capture common situations and best practices.
They are intended to promote the complete, correct, and consistent handling of errors
and error messaging across Swordfish implementations.

Each error case uses a common template. Table 2 lists each field of the template and
its description.

Table 3: Guidelines for the Use Case Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>A description of the high-level scope of the error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>A high-level summary of the error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>The specific example that will be used to illustrate the error case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Course of Events</td>
<td>A sequence of API requests, including required headers, the body of the request, and the expected reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Context</td>
<td>Clarifying material, and additional detail intended to clarify subtleties of the error case or to highlight additional response options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Base implementation assumptions

This document assumes that some fundamental configuration issues have been prop-
erly implemented, and will not need to be addressed in any detail. In particular, this
document assumes:
• An appropriate security infrastructure (e.g., TLS 1.2)
• A functional Swordfish/Redfish installation, in either a standalone, aggregator, or distributed configuration
• Any required login credentials

1.4 Knowledge assumptions

The Swordfish API conforms to the standards defined in the Redfish API. More generally, it is provides a RESTful interface. The reader is assumed to be familiar with common conventions for RESTful APIs. Those readers who are interested in additional background information are encouraged to refer to the following sources:

• For RESTful APIs: Wikipedia
• For HTTP standards: Wikipedia
• For Redfish standards: Redfish Specification
• For Swordfish standards: Swordfish Specification
• For Swordfish API tutorials: Swordfish Tutorials
2 HTTP status codes

2.1 Overview

The HTTP status codes are defined by RFC2616 by W3.org, and are intended to address a broad range of HTTP implementations. Both the Redfish specification and the Swordfish specification provide information about usage for a subset of HTTP status codes. In addition, the server can return extended status information as a simple JSON object to further clarify the handling and outcome of a particular API request; guidance on when to use extended status and error information is also specified in the Redfish and Swordfish Specifications.

While Swordfish clients may receive any of the standard HTTP status codes, the Redfish and Swordfish Specifications include an explicit list that must be supported. In addition, as this subset of HTTP codes provides a detailed mapping from generic HTTP status codes to domain-specific situations and probable causes, they should be the most common and as the only required status codes, implementations should target their use exclusively as much as possible. This enables clients to implement with little to no vendor-specific instrumentation.

2.2 Related information

For more information, see:

- The Swordfish Specification
- The Redfish Specification
- The HTTP Protocol definition of HTTP status codes.
3 Error Types

3.1 General Errors

This group of error cases summarized in Table 3 deals with general error cases. Errors in this group tend to be simple, non-specific mistakes or general notification that are handled through an error message, and do not reflect any problem with the storage system or its configuration.

Table 4: General Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Case</th>
<th>Common Error Cause(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NoOperation</td>
<td>The request will neither result in a change in the service, nor a change to a resource.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Action Errors

The group of error cases summarized in Table 4 deals with errors arising from actions. Errors in this group tend to indicate invalid parameters, or a resource/parameter/action mismatch.

Table 5: Action errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Common Error Cause(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ActionNotSupported</td>
<td>The requested action is not supported by the selected resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionParameterDuplicate</td>
<td>The body of the request contains duplicate parameter settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionParameterMissing</td>
<td>The requested action requires a parameter that was not supplied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionParameterNotSupported</td>
<td>The parameter supplied for the action is not supported on the resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionParameterUnknown</td>
<td>The request contains unknown parameter settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 JSON Errors

The group of error cases summarized in Table 5 deals with mistakes in formatting the JSON required by an API request.

Errors in this group are simple syntactic mistakes or omissions in the API request, and do not reflect any problem with the storage system or its configuration.

Table 6: JSON Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Common Error Cause(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empty JSON</td>
<td>The request requires a JSON body, and none was included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malformed JSON</td>
<td>The JSON body included in the request is malformed, and could not be parsed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Property Errors

The group of error cases summarized in Table 6 deals with error in the selection or handling of property values.

Errors in this group tend to arise from property-level constraints in the schema or a particular implementation.

Table 7: Property errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Common Error Cause(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PropertyMissing</td>
<td>The request does not include all of the properties required to process it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropertyNotWritable</td>
<td>The request to change a single property, references a property that is read-only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PropertyValueConflict
The request uses an invalid combination of (valid) properties.

### PropertyValueNotInList
The request uses a valid value type for a given property according to the Swordfish specification, but the implementation does not support that value.

### 3.5 Resource Errors

The group of error cases summarized in Table 7 deals with general error cases. Errors in this group tend to be simple, non-specific mistakes or general notification that are handled through an error message, and do not reflect any problem with the storage system or its configuration.

**Table 8: Resource errors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Common Error Cause(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ResourceAlreadyExists</td>
<td>A CREATE the implementation cannot be accepted, because the resource already exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceCannotBeDeleted</td>
<td>The named resource cannot be deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceIn Use</td>
<td>The requested change cannot be completed because the resource is in use or in transition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceNotFound</td>
<td>The DELETE request references a resource that cannot be found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Error Cases

4.1 Error Case: ActionNotSupported

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation and the action supplied with the POST operation is defined within the schema, but is not supported by the implementation, the ActionNotSupported message shall be returned.

Example: User tries to suspend replication on a Volume.

Basic Course of Events:

1. The user attempts to suspend replication on a Volume.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/StorageServices/ISC/Volumes/1/Volume.SuspendReplication

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

{
   "TargetVolume": "/redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/650973452245"
}

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

{
   "error": {
      "code": "Base.1.6.ActionNotSupported",
      "message": "The action SuspendReplication is not supported by the resource."
   }
}


4.2 Error Case: ActionParameterDuplicate

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation and more than one value is provided for a parameter to the action, the ActionParameterDuplicate message shall be returned.

Example: User attempts to create a new volume to serve as a target replica for an existing source volume, but provides duplicate or conflicting values for ReplicaUpdateMode.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Post (as an Action) the request on the source Volume.

This instructs the service to use the identified Volume as the source Volume for the specified replication relationship. For any additional details required, the service will rely on default values.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/1/Volume.CreateReplicaTarget

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
    "VolumeName" : "Mirror of Volume 65",
    "ReplicaUpdateMode" : "Synchronous",
    "ReplicaUpdateMode" : "Asynchronous",
    "TargetStoragePool" : "/redfish/v1/Storage/1/StoragePools/PrimaryPool",
    "ReplicaType" : "Mirror"
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.ActionParameterDuplicate",
        "message": "The action CreateReplicaTarget was submitted with more than one value for the parameter ReplicaUpdateMode."
    }
}
```
4.3 **Error Case: ActionParameterMissing**

**Summary:** When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation, but omits one or more of the required parameters for the action, the ActionParameterMissing message shall be returned.

Example: User attempts to create a new volume to serve as a target replica for an existing source volume, but fails to specify the TargetStoragePool for the new Volume.

**Basic Course of Events:**

1. Post (as an Action) the request on the source Volume.

This instructs the service to use the identified Volume as the source Volume for the specified replication relationship. For any additional details required, the service will rely on default values.

**Request:** POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/1/Volume.CreateReplicaTarget

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```json
{
   "ReplicaUpdateMode" : "Synchronous",
   "ReplicaType" : "Mirror"
}
```

**HTTP Status Code Returned:** 400

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```json
{
   "error": {
      "code": "Base.1.6.ActionParameterMissing",
      "message": "The action CreateReplicaTarget requires the parameter TargetStoragePool to be present in the request body."
   }
}
```
4.4 Error Case: ActionParameterNotSupported

**Summary:** When a client invokes an action against a Resource, but the body of the request include a parameter that is not supported by the current implementation, the ActionParameterNotSupported message shall be returned.

Example: The user attempts to remove a replica relationship, and includes the DeleteTargetVolume property, which is not supported in the current implementation.

**Basic Course of Events:**

1. The user attempts to delete the replication relationship.

**Request:** POST /redfish/v1/Storage/Volumes/1/Volume.RemoveReplicaRelationship

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```
{
    "TargetVolume" : "/redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/42524988",
    "DeleteTargetVolume" : true
}
```

**HTTP Status Code Returned:** 400

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.ActionParameterNotSupported",
        "message": "The parameter DeleteTargetVolume for the action RemoveReplicaRelationship is not supported on the target resource."
    }
}
```
4.5 Error Case: ActionParameterUnknown

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation, but includes an unknown parameter in the action, the ActionParameterUnknown message shall be returned.

Example: User attempts to create a new volume to serve as a target replica for an existing source volume, but includes an unknown parameter ("capacity") in the body of the request.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Post (as an Action) the request on the source Volume.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/1/Volume.CreateReplicaTarget

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
   "Capacity": 100002334153,
   "ReplicaUpdateMode" : "Synchronous",
   "TargetStoragePool" : "/redfish/v1/Storage/1/StoragePools/PrimaryPool",
   "ReplicaType" : "Mirror"
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
   "error": {
      "code": "Base.1.6.ActionParameterUnknown",
      "message": "The action CreateReplicaTarget was submitted with the invalid parameter Capacity."
   }
}
```

4.6 Error Case: ActionParameterValueTypeError

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation, but uses a wrong value type for one or more parameter(s), the ActionParameterValueTypeError message shall be returned.

Example: User attempts to create a new volume to serve as a target replica for an existing source volume, but specifies an integer value for the VolumeName.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Post (as an Action) the request on the source Volume.

This instructs the service to use the identified Volume as the source Volume for the specified replication relationship. For any additional details required, the service will rely on default values.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/1/Volume.CreateReplicaTarget

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
    "VolumeName": 123456,
    "ReplicaUpdateMode": "Synchronous",
    "TargetStoragePool": "/redfish/v1/Storage/1/StoragePools/PrimaryPool",
    "ReplicaType": "Mirror"
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.ActionParameterValueTypeError",
        "message": "The value 123456 for the parameter VolumeName in the action CreateReplicaTarget is of a different type than the parameter can accept."
    }
}
```
4.7 Error Case: EmptyJSON

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation, but fails to include any properties required to process the request when one or more properties are expected, the EmptyJSON message shall be returned.

Example: User tries to create a Volume, but omits any properties.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Post the definition of the new volume to the Volumes resource collection with no Body.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "Base.1.6.EmptyJSON",
    "Message": "The request body submitted contained an empty JSON object and the service is unable to process it."
  }
}
```

AdditionalContext: Note: The EmptyJSON case is technically a subset case of the PropertyMissing case. This may end up deprecated from the Redfish Message Registry in time and replaced by pointers to Property Missing instead.

If desired, the implementation can return an ExtendedInfo structure that includes the information about the specific issue (in this case, a pointer to the duplicate Capacity-Bytes property).

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "Base.1.6.EmptyJSON",
```
"Message": "The request body submitted contained an empty JSON object and the service is unable to process it."

"@Message.ExtendedInfo": [  
  
  "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_0.Message",
  "MessageId": "Base.1.6.PropertyMissing",
  "RelatedProperties": [
    
    
    
    
    
    "#/CapacityBytes"
  ],
  "Message": "The property CapacityBytes is a required property and must be included in the request."

  "MessageArgs": [
    
    "CapacityBytes"
  ],
  "Severity": "Warning",
  "Resolution": "Ensure that the property is in the request body and has a valid value and resubmit the request if the operation failed."

]

AdditionalContext: None.
4.8 Error Case: MalformedJSON

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation, but the request contains malformed JSON. This could be anything, such as duplicate properties, syntax errors, and the like. In this case, the MalformedJSON message shall be returned.

Example: User tries to create a Volume, but omits a required quotation mark.

**Basic Course of Events:**

1. Post the definition of the new volume to the Volumes resource collection with no Body.

**Request:** `POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes`

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```json
{
    "Name": "MyVolume",
    "RAIDType": "RAID1",
    "CapacityBytes": 34576345685
}
```

**HTTP Status Code Returned:** 400

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```json
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.MalformedJSON",
        "Message": "The request body submitted was malformed JSON and could not be parsed by the receiving service."
    }
}
```

**AdditionalContext:** None.
4.9 Error Case: NoOperation

Summary: When a client sends a valid request to a Swordfish implementation, but that request will neither result in a change in the service, nor a change to the resource, the NoOperation message should be returned.

Example: User tries to expand an existing Volume, but provides a new value equal to the existing size.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Post the definition of the new volume to the Volumes resource collection with no Body.

Request: PATCH /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
    "Name": "MyVolume",
    "RAIDType": "RAID1",
    "CapacityBytes": 23049823948
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.NoOperation",
        "Message": "The request body submitted contain no data to act upon and no changes to the resource took place."
    }
}
```
4.10 Error Case: PropertyMissing

**Summary:** When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation, but fails to include all of the properties required to process the request, the PropertyMissing message shall be returned.

This example demonstrates the usage of that message.

**Example:** User tries to create a Volume, but omits the desired capacity for the volume.

**Basic Course of Events:**

1. Post the definition of the new volume to the Volumes resource collection but omit the capacity property.

**Request:** POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```json
{
  "Name" : "MyVolume",
  "RAIDType" : "RAID1"
}
```

**HTTP Status Code Returned:** 400

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```json
{
  "error": {
    "code": "Base.1.6.PropertyMissing",
    "Message": "The property CapacityBytes is a required property and must be included in the request."
  }
}
```

**AdditionalContext:** For this example, we have used “capacity”; there are several caveats to note here: First, the implementation could use one of two different properties to specify capacity. Either the CapacityBytes, or the Capacity.Data.AllocatedBytes property could be used to specify the desired/required capacity for the new volume. Additionally, this event code could be used to specify a missing Redfish.required property (such as Name or Id). In this example, we have chosen to specify a “required in context” property. This requirement is not explicitly noted in the Volume schema; it
is instead noted in the general requirements for implementations, in the user's guide examples, and in profile definitions.
4.11 Error Case: PropertyNotWritable

**Summary:** When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation to change a **single** property, but the requested property is read-only, the `PropertyNotWritable` message shall be returned.

Example: User tries to set the Name property on a Volume.

**Basic Course of Events:**

1. The user attempts to PATCH the Volume name.

**Request:** PATCH /redfish/v1/StorageServices/ISC/Volumes/1

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```
{
  "@Redfish.Copyright": "Copyright 2015-2019 SNIA. All rights reserved.",
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#Volume.Volume",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/StorageServices/ISC/Volumes/1",
  "@odata.type": ">#Volume.v1_2_1.Volume",
  "Id": "1",
  "Name": "Danny's Volume"
}
```

**HTTP Status Code Returned:** 400

**Headers:** No additional headers required.

**Body:**

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "Base.1.6.PropertyValueNotWritable",
    "message": "The property Name is a read only property and cannot be assigned a value."
  }
}
```


4.12 Error Case: PropertyValueConflict

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation with an invalid combination of (valid) properties included in the request body, the PropertyValueConflict message shall be returned.

Example: User attempts to set both FC and iSCSI parameters simultaneously.

Inputs:

- URL for Endpoint: /redfish/v1/Storage/MidrangeStorageSystem/Endpoints/TargetEndpoint1
- Set of properties that logically do not apply to a given endpoint (both FC and iSCSI properties)

Basic Course of Events:

1. The user attempts to PATCH an invalid combination of properties, both FC and iSCSI, to an Endpoint.

Request: PATCH /redfish/v1/Storage/MidrangeStorageSystem/Endpoints/TargetEndpoint1

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
  "EndpointProtocol": "FC",
  "IPTransportDetails": [
    {
      "IPv4Address": {
        "Address": "192.168.1.63"
      }
    },
    {
      "IPv4Address": {
        "Address": "192.168.1.63"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400 Bad Request

Headers: None

Body:

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "Base.1.6.PropertyValueConflict",
    "message": "The property 'IPTransportDetails' could not be written because its value would conflict with the value of the 'EndpointProtocol' property."
  }
}
```
4.13 Error Case: PropertyValueNotInList

Summary: When a client sends a request to a Swordfish implementation using a correct value type for a given property, but the implementation does not support the selected value, the PropertyValueNotInList message shall be returned.

Example: User requests an unsupported replication type on AssignReplicaTarget

Inputs:

- URL for target volume: /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/650973452245
- Requested replica type: TokenizedClone
- ReplicaUpdateMode: Synchronous

Basic Course of Events:

1. Post (as an Action) the request on the source Volume. This instructs the service to use the identified Volume as the source Volume for the specified replication relationship. For any additional details required, the service will rely on default values.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/1/Volume.AssignReplicaTarget

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
    "ReplicaUpdateMode": "Synchronous",
    "TargetVolume": "/redfish/v1/Storage/1/Volumes/650973452245",
    "ReplicaType": "TokenizedClone"
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 501 Not Implemented

Headers: None

Body:

```json
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.PropertyValueNotInList",
        "message": "The value TokenizedClone for the property ReplicaType is not in the list of acceptable values."
    }
}
```
4.14 Error Case: ResourceAlreadyExists

Summary: When a client requests a create operation on a resource, but the implementation will not accept the request because the resource already exists and returns ResourceAlreadyExists error.

Example: User tries to add a volume with the same ID as an existing volume.

Basic Course of Events:

1. POST the volume to the Volumes collection.

Request: POST /redfish/v1/Systems/1/Storage/1/Volumes

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
   "ID":"1",
   "CapacityBytes": "9284327497"
}
```

HTTP Status Code Returned: 409

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```json
{
   "error": {
      "code": "Base.1.6.ResourceAlreadyExists",
      "Message": "The requested resource of type Volume with the property ID with the value 1 already exists."
   }
}
```

Additional Context: This message also technically covers a PATCH case (“change or”) in the Redfish Base Message Registry (v1.6.1). At this time, we do not have any specific examples to cover this case.
4.15 Error Case: ResourceCannotBeDeleted

Summary: When a client requests a delete operation on a resource that cannot be deleted, the implementation will return a ResourceCannotBeDeleted error.

Example: User tries to remove a storage controller.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Delete the storage controller from the Storage object.

Request: DELETE /redfish/v1/Systems/1/Storage/1#/StorageController/0

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body: None.

HTTP Status Code Returned: 405

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "Base.1.6.ResourceCannotBeDeleted",
    "Message": "The delete request failed because the resource requested cannot be deleted."
  }
}
```

Additional Context: This use case covers deletions that are prevented by schema notation (i.e., deletable = false). It also covers deletions that are allowed by the schema but are prohibited by the implementation.
4.16 Error Case: ResourceInUse

Summary: When a client requests a change to a resource, but the change is rejected by the implementation due to the resource being in use or a transitional state, returns the ResourceInUse error.

Example: User tries to delete a volume marked with a VolumeUsage of “InUse”.

Basic Course of Events:

1. DELETE the volume.

Request: DELETE /redfish/v1/Systems/1/Storage/1/Volumes/3

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:
None.

HTTP Status Code Returned: 400

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.ResourceInUse",
        "Message": "The change to the requested resource failed because the resource is in use or in transition."
    }
}
```

Additional Context: None.
4.17 Error Case: ResourceNotFound

Summary: When a client requests a delete operation on a resource that cannot be found, the implementation will accept the request but then return a ResourceNotFound error.

Example: User tries to remove a volume that has already been deleted by another client or some other task.

Basic Course of Events:

1. Delete the volume from the Volumes collection.

Request: DELETE /redfish/v1/Systems/1/Storage/1/Volumes/1

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body: None.

HTTP Status Code Returned: 404

Headers: No additional headers required.

Body:

```
{
    "error": {
        "code": "Base.1.6.ResourceNotFound",
        "Message": "The requested resource of type Volume named 1 was not found."
    }
}
```

Additional Context: While the Redfish specification allows implementations to return a status code of 200 for this case, Swordfish recommends a 404 return code, to clarify a successful deletion from the detection of a prior deletion.