Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-2621-840
Publication release: Standard 13.02

The content of this customer NTP supports the SN07 (DMS) software release.

Bookmarks used in this NTP highlight the changes between the UCS15 baseline and the current release. The bookmarks provided are color-coded to identify release-specific content changes. NTP volumes that do not contain bookmarks indicate that the UCS15 baseline remains unchanged and is valid for the current release.

Bookmark Color Legend

Black: Applies to content for the UCS15 baseline that is valid through the current release.

Red: Applies to new or modified content for UCS17 that is valid through the current release.

Blue: Applies to new or modified content for UCS18 (SN05 DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Green: Applies to new or modified content for SN06 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Purple: Applies to new or modified content for SN07 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Attention!
Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 or higher is required to view bookmarks in color.

Publication History

Note: *Refer to the UCS15 baseline document for Publication History prior to the UCS17 software release.*

December 2004

Standard release 13.02 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Standard SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 1
New log - AUD569 (Q00894136)
Modified log – CAIN902 (A00001990)

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log - LCD100 (Q00911529)

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log - SYNC206 (Q00824241)
Modified log - SYNC208 (Q00824241)
Modified log – VAMP901 (A00005363)
Modified log – VAMP902 (A00001990)

September 2004

Preliminary release 13.01 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log DIRP101

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Log TRK605 added

March 2004

Standard release 12.03 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Standard SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
New log CCS610
Obsoleted logs:
DCA301-DCA303

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
Modified logs LOST101 to LOST117
New log NODE500

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log SPM500

September 2003
Standard release 12.02 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Standard SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
Modified log - CARR300
Modified log - CARR310
Modified log - CARR330
Modified log - CARR340
Modified log - CARR341
Modified log - CARR500
Modified log - CARR501
Modified log - CARR510
Modified log - CARR511
Modified log - CARR512
Modified log - CARR800
Modified log - CARR810
Modified log - CARR811

Volume 2
Modified log - DFIL116

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log – MPC101

Volume 5
Modified log - PM102
Modified log - PM103
Modified log - PM105
Modified log - PM106
Modified log - PM107
Modified log - PM108
Modified log - PM113
Modified log - PM114
Modified log - PM115
Modified log - PM118
Modified log - PM122
Modified log - PM124
Modified log - PM125
Modified log - PM126
Modified log - PM128
Modified log - PM130
Modified log - PM131
Modified log - PM181
Modified log - PM600

Volume 6
Modified log - SPM300
Modified log - SPM310
Modified log - SPM311
Modified log - SPM312
Modified log - SPM313
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Modified log - SPM503
Modified log - SPM504
Modified log - SPM600
Modified log - SPM630
Modified log - SPM650
Modified log - SPM651
Modified log - SPM660
Modified log - SPM661
Modified log - SPM700
Modified log - SPM701
Modified log - SPM702
Modified log - SPM703
Modified log - SPM704
Modified log - SPM705
Modified log - SPM706
Modified log - SPM707
Modified log - SPM708
Modified log - SPM709
Modified log - SPM710

June 2003
Preliminary release 12.01 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

- Modified log – LINE138 (Volume 4)
- New log – LOST117 (Volume 4)
- New log – SDM626 (Volume 5)
- Modified log – SPM313 (Volume 6)
- Modified log – SPM332 (Volume 6)
- New log – SPM333 (Volume 6)
- New log – SPM619 (Volume 6)
- New log – SPM632 (Volume 6)
- New log – SPM633 (Volume 6)
- New log – SPM690 (Volume 6)

297-2621-840

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 3 of 6

UCS15 Standard 09.01 May 2001

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How the world shares ideas.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 3 of 6

Publication number: 297-2621-840
Product release: UCS15
Document release: Standard 09.01
Date: May 2001

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North America

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1 UCS log reports

The log system

What is a log report?

A log report is a message generated by the UCS DMS-250 switch whenever a significant event has occurred in the switch or one of its peripherals. Log reports include status and activity reports, as well as reports on hardware or software faults, test results, changes in state, and other events or conditions likely to affect the performance of the switch. A log report may be generated in response to either a system or a manual action.

Controlling output from the log system

Log output—including storage, distribution, prioritization, suppression, and thresholds—may be controlled in two ways. First, individual offices may customize the output from the log system to meet local requirements by making changes to the appropriate customer data tables. Second, specific log utility (LOGUTIL) commands may be executed in the LOGUTIL level of the MAP display. LOGUTIL commands may be used temporarily to override parameters set in the customer data tables, for example, to turn log reports OFF, or to route output temporarily to a different device.

In most cases, a restart (reinitialization of the DMS operating system and user processes) will reset any temporary change that was made by the use of LOGUTIL commands. Refer to the *Data Schema Reference Manual*.

Log buffers

Each log buffer is of sufficient size to hold several hours of subsystem reports at peak output rates. The number of reports which can be held is determined by the value of the office parameter LOG_CENTRAL_BUFFER_SIZE in table OFCVAR. Refer to the *Data Schema Reference Manual*.

The output reports are stored in the log buffers in chronological order as they are generated, i.e., a Central Message Contoller (CMC) report generated at 16:04:39 would be logged before a report generated at 16:08:33. Once a subsystem buffer is full, the next report that is generated displaces the oldest report. Unless the displaced log report had been previously routed to some type of external storage device, the report is lost and is unretrievable by the user.

The Critical Message Prioritization feature provides an additional method of defining the order in which log reports are output to a specified log device. This feature is made active or inactive by the office parameter LOG_PRIORITIZATION in table OFCENG. Refer to the *Data Schema Reference Manual*.

When active, the log reports are categorized by their alarm levels (critical, major, minor, no alarm). The reports are then output to specified devices in order of most critical to least critical alarm. Reports of the same alarm category are stored chronologically.

Routing log reports

In addition to storing the reports, the output reporting system is capable of routing the reports to operating company defined devices, such as MTD, DDU, Data Link, Printer, VDU. Each device is allocated a buffer area, which under normal conditions is sufficient to handle a large number of log reports. If devices are losing reports indicated by the system, the log buffer size can be increased by changing the office parameter LOG_DEVICE_BUFFER_SIZE in table OFCVAR. Refer to the *Data Schema Reference Manual*.

Routing and reporting subsystems

The routing of reports from the log system buffers to an I/O device, where they are printed, displayed, or stored, is performed by the routing and reporting subsystem. This subsystem is controlled by two data tables which provide basic permanent routing. The two data tables are LOGCLASS and LGDEV.

To route a log report to a device, the following units of information must be known to the DMS. The CLASS number of the report that is to be routed, defined in table LOGCLASS. The device(s) that is to receive this CLASS number of log reports, defined in table LOGDEV.

As shown in the following table, the CMC log reports have been assigned a class number of 4. When the CMC subsystem generates a log report, the routing and reporting subsystem will reference table LOGCLASS and discover the log report is class 4. Once the class number is known, table LOGDEV will be referenced to search for the device(s) defined to receive class 4 reports. In this example it is the device PRT1. The routing and reporting subsystem will now transmit the report through the log device buffer for PRT1 to the actual device.

Table 1-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

	REPORTS	CLASS	DEVICE
GROUP 1	NET 121	24	PRT1
GROUP 2	NET 115	24	PRT2
GROUP 3	PM 105	24	PRT3
GROUP 4	CMC 105	4	PRT1

Table 1-1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

	REPORTS	CLASS	DEVICE
GROUP 5	LINE 108	24	PRT2
GROUP 6	TRK 151	24	PRT3

Logutil commands

The logutil commands provide the user with the capability of performing the following functions:

- Obtain information concerning log reports, I/O devices and thresholding.
- Start and stop devices from receiving log reports.
- Browse through log subsystems buffers.
- Clear log subsystems buffers (erase reports).
- Establish temporary routing commands which supersede the permanent routing entries in tables LOGCLASS and LOGDEV. The permanent entries in these tables are not changed and remain available for reversion back to permanent routing.

Some examples of temporary routing may be if an I/O device malfunctions and its associated logs reports need to be routed to another device, or maintenance personnel who desire to temporarily route log reports to a VDU for troubleshooting purposes.

Tables

The following tables are used in this document to list log header definitions, log subsystems, event types, info-only logs, trouble codes, reason codes, equipment states, call types, and so forth. Spelling and capitalization of the table information is exactly as it appears on the MAP terminal.

- *Table A*—STD header defines the standard header format.
- *Table B*—SCC2 header defines the Switching Control Center 2 header format.
- *Table C*—Log subsystems define families of logs and identifies reports associated with critical and major alarms. Reports associated with minor alarms are not listed.
- *Table D*—Event types define event types displayed in the field after the header.
- *Table E*—Equipment states define possible states for any component part of the UCS DMS-250 switch. Some states may parallel, or appear identical to, Event Types.

- *Table F*—Line and trunk information text define character strings displayed in the LINE and TRK information field.
- *Table G*—Line and trunk trouble codes define character strings displayed in the LINE and TRK trouble code field.
- *Table H*—PM reasons define character strings displayed in the PM reason field for some of the peripheral module (PM) logs.
- *Table I*—Standard definitions and equipment identification contain definitions and methods of identification for directory numbers, line equipment codes, trunk ids, and so forth.
- *Table J*—Meter processes identify MTR log reports for specific meter processes.
- *Table K*—Attendant console states define possible states for attendant consoles used in the Integrated Business Network (IBN) environment.
- *Table L*—IBN trouble codes define character strings displayed in the IBN Trouble Code field.
- *Table M*—Call treatments identify extended call treatments.
- *Table N*—Node types identify the node types for the UCS DMS-250switch. A node is a hardware unit that can either accept or originate messages, or both.
- *Table O*—Trunk diagnostic results define character strings displayed in ATT and TRK log reports generated as a result of automatic or manual diagnostic testing of trunks.
- *Table P*—CMC alter reasons define the central message controller (CMC) alter reasons.
- *Table Q*—Transmission test unit failure messages show failure reasons associated with Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) tests on transmission test units.
- *Table R*—Call type entry codes show the 2-digit code that defines call types and the call type each code represents.
- *Table S*—Information-only logs do not require an action.

Option of normal or short log format

Log reports may be displayed in either the normal (long) format or a short format. Normal format is the default, and provides all the report information described above. The normal (long) format is generated unless you request the short format through the LOGUTIL level of the MAP display. Short format displays only the first line of the log report, and allows you to scan log reports at MAP levels where viewing area is limited in size.

Log report formats

The first line of every log report contains the following elements:

- Header—a string, whose components vary depending on the datafill in the customer data schema
- Event type—an abbreviation indicating the event or condition being reported (for example, SYSB, TBL)
- Event description—a string, which may contain one or more of the following fields:
  - — Event identification—a constant for every log report of the same name and number. For example, the event identification for a LINE101 log report is always LINE_DIAG.
  - — Equipment identification—a variable which identifies hardware or software. For example, equipment identification could identify a peripheral and its location, line equipment and an associated directory number (DN), a Common Channel Signaling Service N0. 7 (CCS7) route identification. Refer to definition of “pmid" in Table I.
  - — Reason codes—variable, depending on the application. The event description may be left blank.

  The remaining one or more lines of the log report contain additional information about the reported event.

The following examines each element of the log report in more detail.

There are three possible formats for the header portion of a log:

- NT standard (STD) format
- NT format for offices with multiple log generating nodes, for example, Enhanced Core (ECORE) offices
- Number 2 Switch Control Center (SCC2) format, available in offices where downstream processing of logs from one or more switches is performed

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows.

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

The first line of an STD log follows this format:

```
officeid alarm threshold reportid mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
event_type event_id
```

Refer to Table A for a detailed description of the header fields. The second and subsequent lines of the log report contain additional information about the

reported event. A LINE101 log report using the STD header format looks like this:

```
COMS_0  *LINE101 OCT31 12:00:00 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
            LEN HOST 03 0 14 24 DN 7811999
            DIAGNOSTIC RESULT No Response from Peripheral
            ACTION REQUIRED Chk Periphls
            CARD TYPE 2X17AB
```

This example indicates the name or officeid of the switch generating the log is COMS, side 0. The log was generated on October 31 at noon (12:00 p.m.). The log was previously generated 21 times, and was generated for the 12th time at the device displaying this log. The event type and description indicate a line diagnostic has failed. The variable message area provides more data about the faulty line, and indicates the action required.

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

The officeid for an ECORE office depends on the value of the ECORE_FORMAT parameter. If the previous LINE101 log were output by an ECORE office, with a ECORE_FORMAT = TRUE value, it would look like this:

```
COMS_0 CM   * LINE101 OCT31 12:00:00 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
            LEN HOST 03 0 14 24 DN 7811999
            DIAGNOSTIC RESULT No Response from Peripheral
            ACTION REQUIRED Chk Periphls
            CARD TYPE 2X17AB
```

The officeid includes an eight-character node name and one trailing space following the office name. The same LINE101 log generated by an ECORE office, with ECORE_FORMAT = FALSE value, would look like this:

```
COMS_0   * LINE101 OCT31 12:00:00 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
            LEN HOST 03 0 14 24 DN 7811999
            DIAGNOSTIC RESULT No Response from Peripheral
            ACTION REQUIRED Chk Periphls
            CARD TYPE 2X17AB
```

The standard officeid is displayed without the node name.

Table 1-2 ASTD header

Field	Value	Description
officeid	String	Identifies the switch generating the log. This field is optional and is not normally shown in the detailed examples of log reports in this manual. Maximum length of this field is 12 characters, set by office parm LOG_OFFICE_ID in customer data Table OFCVAR.
alarm	***, **, *, or blank	Indicates the alarm type of the log report. *** = critical alarm, ** = major alarm, * = minor alarm, blank = no alarm.
threshold	+ or blank	Indicates whether a threshold was set for the log report. If “+," a threshold was set. If blank, no threshold was set.
reportid	AAAAnnn	Identifies the log subsystem generating report (two to four alphabetic characters and the number (100-999), of the log report in this subsystem. Refer to Table C of this document for a list of log subsystems.
mmmmdd	JAN-DEC 01-31	Identifies month and day report was generated.
hh:mm:ss	00-23 00-59 00-59	Identifies hour, minute, and second report was generated.
ssdd	0000-9999	Defines the unique sequence number for each log report generated. An ss is increased each time a report is generated, and is reset to 00 after reaching 99. The dd is increased each time a report is displayed at a particular device, and is reset to 00 after reaching 99.

Logs in SCC2 header format

The first line of an SCC2 log follows this format:

```
alarm mm reportid threshold ssdd event_type event_id
```

There are two main differences between the STD header format and the SCC2 header format. The SCC2 header uses two spaces instead of three to display the alarm class. Hence, a critical alarm is displayed as “*C" instead of “***." Instead of a time and date stamp, the SCC2 header format provides only the minutes (mm) after the hour, since the SCC2 processor time stamps each log it receives.

Refer to Table B for a detailed description of the SCC2 header fields.

The format of the subsequent lines of the log report is identical to those offices with Standard or ECORE headers.

A LINE101 log report using the SCC2 header looks like this:

```
* 27 LINE 101  2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
    LEN HOST 03 0 14 24 DN 7811999
    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT No Response from Peripheral
    ACTION REQUIRED Chk Periphls
    CARD TYPE 2X17AB
```

Table 1-3 BSCC2 header (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alarm	*C, **, *, blank	Indicates the report alarm type. (*C is critical, ** is major, * is minor, blank is no alarm.)
mm	00-59	Identifies the number of minutes after the hour the report was generated.
reportid	AAAA nnn	Identifies the log subsystem generating report, using two to four alphabetic characters and the number (100-999) of the log report in this subsystem. Note the subsystem name and the log number are separated by a space in this format. Refer to Table C for a list of log subsystems.

Table 1-3 BSCC2 header (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
threshold	+ or blank	Indicates whether a threshold was set for the log report. If plus (+), a threshold was set; if blank, no threshold was set.
ssdd	0000-9999	Defines a unique sequence number for each log report generated. An ss is incremented each time a report is generated, and is reset to 00 after reaching 99. A dd is incremented each time a report is displayed at a particular device, and is reset to 00 after reaching 99.

Event type and identification

The header is followed by the event type and event identification.

Event type is a one-word, general description of the occurrence that caused the switch to generate the log report (for example, FLT, INFO, SYSB). Refer to Table D for a list of event types, and their meanings.

Event identification is a string (usually abbreviated) that further defines the specific event. The event identification may be omitted when sufficient information is supplied by the event type and by the text in the variable message/data area.

Variable message/data area

The event type and event identification are usually followed by one or more lines of variable text and data fields. These fields typically provide additional information on one or more of the following:

- DMS responses
- equipment status
- hardware identification
- problem isolation
- problem resolution
- software identification

In the rare case of log reports that do not have a variable message/data area, the event type and identification provide sufficient information to determine the action required.

Structure of a log report description

This document contains all the log reports output by the UCS DMS-250 family, in order by subsystem. Each log report is described in detail under the following headings:

- report format
- example
- explanation
- explanation table
- action to be taken
- associated OM registers

Log report descriptions may also include the following:

- tables specific to that log report
- one or more “Additional information" sections
- a table explaining a hexadecimal data dump

Report format

The report format section is the first part of a log report description. It provides a general model of the log report and identifies constant and variable text. See “Log report formats" in this document for additional information about format fields.

Example

The example section is the second part of a log report description. It contains an example of the log report as it comes from the UCS DMS-250 switch.

Explanation

The explanation section is the third part of the log report description. It contains a short description of the circumstances under which the report is generated.

Explanation table

The explanation table describes each field (logical part) of the log report in detail, under the columns field, value, and description.

Field column

The field column contains the following types of entry:

- the event identification when present
- constant fields, where the value does not change (usually written in uppercase)

- variable fields, where there is either more than one possible value or a range of values (written in lowercase)
- mixed fields, consisting of a constant and a closely associated variable (written in a mixture of uppercase and lowercase letters)

Representing variables

A small number of text variables, familiar to the reader, are represented by their commonly used abbreviations, for example: DN (directory number), LEN (line equipment number), CLLI (common language location identifier), TRKID (trunk identifier). See Table I for a complete list.

Other text variables are represented by the the suffix nm if they are names, for example, modnm for module name, and txt if they are any other sort of character string, for example stattxt for state, fltxt for fault text (a character string representing a fault).

Decimal numbers are represented by n (where n is 0-9, unless otherwise specified. Hexadecimal numbers are represented by h (where h is 0-F, unless otherwise specified).

Value column

Four types of values are supplied in the value column:

- individual values
- numerical ranges
- Symbolic text, indicating a range of values as described in the description column
- Constant, indicating only one value for the field

Description column

The description may include the following information:

- the meaning of the field
- the meaning of specific values
- why a particular value is displayed
- the relationship between this and other fields
- references to tables that list and describe a set of values
- references to the customer data schema (or customer data tables) that define the range of values for a particular office

The action for specific field values is included in cases not covered in the general “Action to be taken" section of this document.

Action to be taken

The “Action to be taken" section explains what action should be taken by operating company personnel when the log report occurs. If the log report is for information only, it is listed in Table S.

Associated OM registers

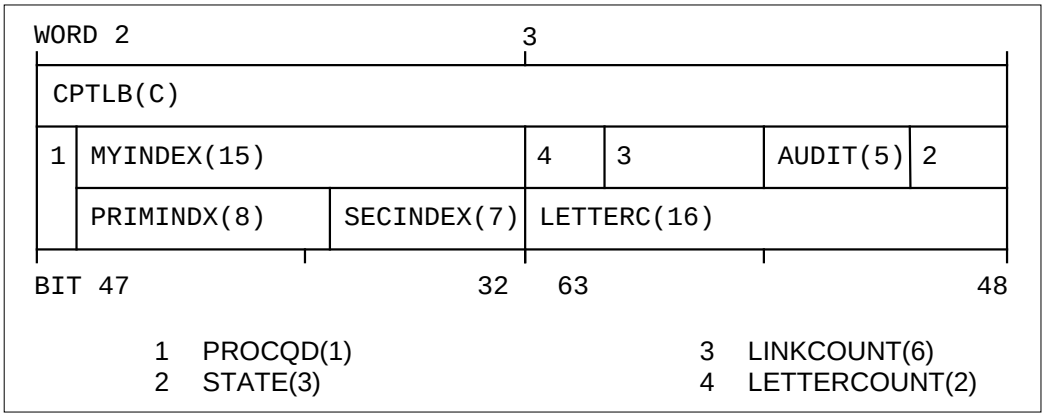
This section of the log report description lists OMs that are associated with a specific log.

How to interpret hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

Most audit log reports (AUD and AUDT) output a block of hex data. This section contains the information necessary to interpret the hex values.

The documentation explaining a hex data block has two parts. First, a diagram of the data fields contain the name of each field, the size of the field, and its location within the data block. Second, each page of the diagram has text that explains the purpose of the fields.

The following example is from a typical hex data diagram. Notice that there are two 16-bit words in each row (in this case, WORD 2 and 3). WORD 2 contains bits 32 through 47 of the hex data block. WORD 3 has bits 48 through 63. The least significant bit in each word is on the right-hand side.



The field CPTLB extends across WORDS 2 and WORDS 3. Beneath CPTLB are two rows of field names, one beginning with field MYINDEX and the other with field PRIMINDX. The numbers in parentheses identify the fields' size in bits.

Field size is shown in parentheses around the first word of a field. To indicate a continuation, a C replaces the size in any additional words used by that field. For example, CPTLB begins in a word preceding WORD 2.

Some fields are identified in the diagram by number. Their names are too large for the space allotted in the diagram. The numbers identify the numbered field names beneath the diagram.

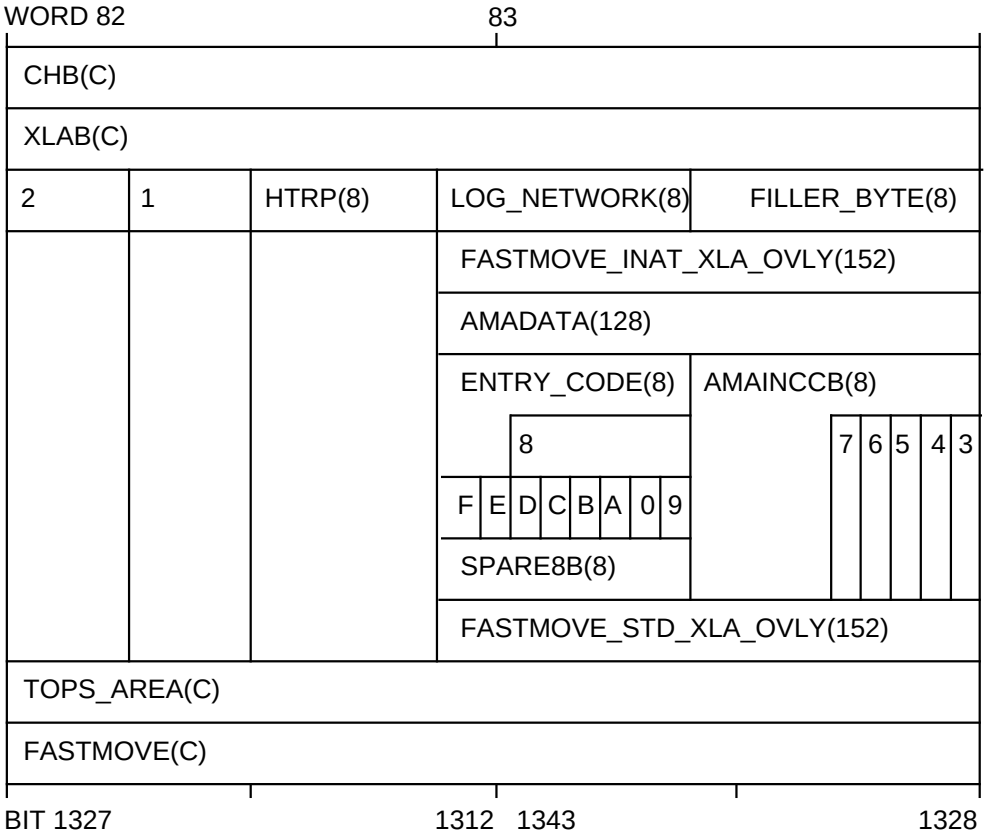
In the preceding example, three rows of field names are stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay, which means one or another will be displayed, depending on the conditions software module, using a certain hexadecimal data structure. The other possibility is that one row comprises subfields of the row immediately above it.

There is no way to be sure which relationship exists by looking only at the diagram. An overlay chart defines which fields are overlays. Where there are nested overlays, the overlay chart shows the links between them. Fields that do not appear in the chart are subfields.

The overlay chart that accompanies WORD 3 in the previous example appears here. The fields on either side of the word or can occupy WORD 3 but never at the same time.

```
OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 3
   2,AUDIT,3,4 or LETTERC
```

The following provides a more detailed example.



The corresponding overlay chart for *WORD 83* is:

```
OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 83
            CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                 /        \
LOG_NETWORK,FILLER_BYTE or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY or
   AMADATA or FAST_STD_XLA_OVLY
        /   \
   AMAINCCB or ENTRY_CODE or 8 or 9,0...   or SPARE8B
3,4...
```

In this example, the first set of overlay choices, includes subfield XLAB of the CHB field, TOPS_AREA, and FASTMOVE.

These overlays are present in both WORDS 82 and 83.

If XLAB is selected, there are four new overlay choices in WORD 83, such as LOG NETWORK, FILLER_BYTE. If AMADATA is selected, AMAINCCB and fields 3 through 7 are the overlay choices in bits 1328 through 1332.

ENTRY_CODE, field 8, fields 9 through F, and SPARE8B are the overlay choices in bits 1336 through 1343.

Hexadecimal words in a diagram are numbered consecutively from the beginning to the end of the hexadecimal data block. Word 0 corresponds to the leftmost word in the top row of the actual log output.

```
                                    (Words
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   0->9
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh 10->19)
```

The following example shows how actual hexadecimal output is related to the way it is represented in the diagram. For WORD 3 in the previous example, a dumped value of 9C5A is represented in the diagram as:

```
LETTERCOUNT         STATE
       10              01|1100      |  0101|1  010
(BIT 63)    LINKCOUNT   AUDIT      (BIT 48)
```

Unless otherwise stated, all numerical values appearing in the document's audit log report descriptions are decimal. Only the example of an actual log report contains data in hexadecimal values.

Field descriptions for Boolean terms are described as true or false. A term is true (1) if the condition the field name defines exists. The term is false (0) if the condition the field name defines does not exist.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 1 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ACCS	—	—	Automatic Calling Card Services (ACCS) subsystem provides the capabilities to obtain information related to calling card services.
ACD	—	—	Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) provides equal distribution of calls to predesignated answering positions. If all positions are busy, calls are queued in the order of their arrival, taking into account the call's priority. ACD performs audits to check for irregularities in each ACD group.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 2 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ACMS	—	—	Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) provides equal distribution of calls to predesignated answering positions. If all positions are busy, calls are queued in the order of their arrival, taking into account the call's priority. ACD performs audits to check for irregularities in each ACD group.
ACNS	—	—	Attendant Console Night Service (ACNS) controls the digits dialed to access night services provided by connected MDC customers.
ACT	—	—	Activity (ACT) checks central control complex (CCC) for transient mismatches between the active and inactive sides.
ALRM	—	—	Alarm (ALRM) checks the integrity of connections to the Emergency Service Bureau (ESB) and sends indications of alarm conditions over a trunk to a remote operator position.
ALT	—	—	Automatic Line Testing (ALT) provides automatic testing for large groups of lines during low traffic periods. ALT is performed on all line equipment including peripherals, circuit cards, facilities, and connected telephones.
AMA	—	—	Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) gathers and records all necessary data for subscriber-dialed billable calls.
AMAB	—	—	Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) establishes and controls the AMA buffer where the AMA subsystem records data for subscriber-dialed billable calls.
AOSS	—	—	Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS) allows operators to provide subscribers with such services as directory assistance (local and long distance) and call intercept.
APS	—	—	Attendant Pay Station (APS) allows all lines in a service hall to route call information to a specific output device.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 3 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ASR	—	—	Automatic Set Relocation (ASR) allows the user to move integrated voice and data (IVD) sets from one location to another without a craftsperson's intervention.
ATB	—	—	All Trunks Busy (ATB) checks for busy conditions on trunks terminating to a single location.
ATME	—	201, 204	Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) controls equipment that makes transmission measurements on circuits terminating at long distance switching centers, for example, international gateways.
ATT	—	—	Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) provides automatic testing for outgoing trunks and outgoing portions of two-way trunks.
AUD	—	—	Audit (AUD) checks the integrity of central control (CC) software and attempts to correct errors when detected.
AUDT	—	—	Audit (AUDT) checks the integrity of peripheral module (PM) software and attempts to correct errors when detected.
BERT	—	—	Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) reports conditions concerning applications using Integrated Bit Error Rate Testers (IBERT).
BMS	—	—	Buffer Management System (BMS) reports conditions concerning the allocation and deallocation of buffer space to applications using BMS.
CC	107, 128	102, 104, 112, 113, 114, 120	Central Control (CC) controls the data processing functions of DMS along with its associated data store (DS) and program store (PS).
CCI	—	—	Computer Consoles, Inc. (CCI) reports on messaging errors between a DMS switch and a CCI (DAS/C) system, to provide information on the error and to indicate the call should be operator-handled.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 4 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
CCIS	—	104, 108, 120, 122, 130, 131	Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) controls information exchange between processor-equipped switching systems over a network of switching links.
CCS	209, 210, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219	175, 231	Common Channel Signaling (CCS) logs report on CCS7 linkset and routeset management functions such as maintaining signaling linksets and restoring signaling to a link in the event of link failure or other disruption in service.
CDC	—	—	Customer Data Change (CDC) allows end office subscribers to change data through service orders from their premises.
CDIV	—	—	Call Diversion (CDIV) provides information concerning the Call Diversion feature.
CDRC	—	—	Call Detail Recording Call Entry (CDRC) controls data collection, recording, and storage for each call processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CDRE	100	101	Call Detail Recording Extension Blocks (CDRE) accesses the recording unit required to record CDR data on a single call processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CDRS	—	—	Call Detail Recording Call Processing (CDRS) enables and disables CDR for calls processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CFW	—	—	Call Forwarding (CFW) controls a service-related feature permitting a station to redirect incoming calls to another station.
CM	105, 109, 116, 111	104, 112, 122, 125, 133, 137, 158	Computing Module (CM) controls the maintenance and call processing capabilities of a DMS-100E (ECORE) switch.
CMC	—	101, 102, 110, 111	Central Message Controller (CMC) controls a hardware entity in the central control complex (CCC) that provides an interface between the central control (CC) and the network message controllers (NMC), or the input/output controllers (IOC).

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 5 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
CP	—	—	Call Processing (CP) controls processes involved in setting up connections through the DMS network between the calling and called parties.
CPM	—	—	Core Package Modules (CPM) are connected to provide information on the link and node maintenance for the data package network (DPN).
CRMG	—	—	Call Reference Manager (CRMG) controls the allocation and recording of call reference numbers on a switch.
CSC	—	—	Customer Service Change (CSC) provides information concerning data changes to subscriber lines.
C6TU	—	—	Channel 6 Test Utility (C6TU) provides unit testing of Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) features.
C7TD	—	—	Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) Test Driver (C7TD) subsystem implements test procedures prescribed by the craftsperson to analyze a CCS7 system network.
C7TU	—	—	Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) Test Utility (C7TU) records the messages or message attempts to and from the C7TU. These log reports should not be generated in a live office.
C7UP	—	—	Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) ISDN User Part (ISUP) (C7UP) subsystem controls circuit group blocking and circuit group unblocking messages as part of ISUP trunk maintenance.
DAS			Directory Assistance Service (DAS) enhances the TOPS by using DAS for servicing directory assistance (DA) and intercept (INT) calls.
DCR			Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) enhances the efficiency of a toll network by determining alternative toll call destinations.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 6 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
DDIS	—	—	Data Distributor (DDIS) monitors the DMS database and collects line data changes for the business network management (BNM) database.
DDM	—	—	Distributed Data Manager (DDM) updates the data of many DMS nodes simultaneously.
DISK	—	—	DISK manages files and volumes on disk drives of the system load module (SLM).
DDU	—	204	Disk Drive Unit (DDU) controls the disk drive and associated power-converter card installed in an input/output (I/O) equipment frame.
DFIL	—	—	Datafill (DFIL) reports on call cutoffs during call processing or debugging operations. They indicate a datafill error such as specifying more than the maximum number of digits for one stage of outpulsing.
DIRP	—	—	Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) directs data automatically from the various administrative and maintenance facilities to the appropriate recording devices.
DLC	—	—	Digital Link Control (DLC) provides a means of passing data to and from an IBM and a DMS machine. This tool is used by designers and testers to load files or data, and is not generally available to the field.
DNC	—	—	Directory Number Check (DNC) is a test run by Faultsman digits test. It provides a mechanism for checking the directory number (DN) associated with the line. When a DN is dialed, the number is checked by the switch. If it is incorrect, DNC100 is generated.
DNPC	—	—	Directory Number Primary inter-LATA Carrier (DNPC) allows an operating company to provide operator services for inter-LATA calls from equal access or non-equal access end offices.
DPAC	—	—	DATAPAC (DPAC) allows transmission of data between packet points over a switched network dedicated to data.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 7 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
DPNS	—	—	Digital Private Network Signaling (DPNS) is a Common Channel Signaling System used between private branch exchanges (PBX). DPNS logs report on the status and events of DPNS links.
DPP	100	100, 101	Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP) provides DMS-100 with Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) recording and data transmission capabilities that are compliant with the Bellcore specification for Automatic Message Accounting Transmission Systems (ATMAPS).
DRT	—	—	Digit Reception Test (DRT) is a test run by the Faultsman digit test to verify that the dialed digits are correctly received by the switch. Digits are dialed according to a preset order, and if the switch detects an error, log DRT100 is produced.
DTSR	—	—	DialTone Speed Recording (DTSR) provides information on the activation/deactivation of the dialtone speed recorder.
DVI	100	101	Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) handles maintenance, state transitions, and requests of the DVI node.
EAD	—	—	Engineering and Administration (EAD) provides an interface between the EAD Acquisition System (EADAS) and the DMS, where requested messages or transmission difficulty reports are sent.
EATS	—	—	Equal Access Traffic Separation (EATS) pegs traffic sent to trash or default registers in the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS).
ECO	—	—	Emergency Cutoff (ECO) provides the company with a mechanism for preventing nonessential calls during an emergency.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 8 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
EKTS			Electronic Key Telephone Service is a collection of central office based voiceband features that provides customers with key system capabilities. EKTS allows call appearances of a single DN on a number of terminals.
EICTS	—	—	The Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS) subsystem is used for performance testing of the call paths or `fabric' of the network.
ENCP	—	—	Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem controls processes involved in setting up connections between calling and called parties in a DMS Enhanced Network (ENET).
ENDB	—	—	Enhanced Network Data Base (ENDB) subsystem is a database audit system for the Enhanced Network (ENET).
ENET	—	103	Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem provides information about computing module enhanced network maintenance.
ESA	—	—	Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) permits local calling within a remote line module (RLM) or remote line concentrating module (RLCM) in the event of loss of communication with the host office.
ESG	—	—	Emergency Service Group (ESG) subsystem provides information on terminating hunt group options intended for use by police, fire, and ambulance services.
EXT	103, 108	102, 107	External Alarms (EXT) controls and tests the office alarm unit.
E911	—	—	Enhanced 911 (E911) provides a centralized emergency service by routing calls to appropriate public safety answering points (PSAP).

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 9 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
FCO	—	—	The FiberCenter OM Acquisiton (FCO) process collects a set of user-specified OMs from the DMS OM system and sends them to a client process on the FiberCenter Operational Controller (OPC).
FM	—	—	Focused Maintenance (FM) provides alarm information when failure counts for certain line and trunk troubles exceed established thresholds.
FMT	100	101	Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) reports status changes of a FMT.
FRB	—	—	Faultsman's Ringback (FRB) is a maintenance feature used by a field engineer to test continuity of a line, or to make other adjustments, while on the subscribers premises.
FPRT	—	—	DMS-Core Footprint (FPRT) provides the ability to record the status and events leading up to the restart of a system.
FTR	—	—	Feature (FTR) provides information about the application of a treatment tone, announcement, or audio to an agent.
FTU	—	—	File Transfer System (FTU) provides information on the downloading of files to a remote DMS.
GWSA	—	—	Gateway Service Analysis (GWSA) controls class designation of users authorized to access the input/output system of the DMS-300 Gateway to obtain information concerning quality of call completion activities.
HEAP	—	—	HEAP is a dynamic memory control utility for use by call processing and other Support Operating System (SOS) processes. HEAP logs inform users of the allocation and deallocation of memory at runtime.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 10 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
IBM	—	—	International Business Machines (IBM) controls communication between DMS and the IBM Directory Assistance System (DAS), providing support for the DMS Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS). Refer also to the explanation of the AOSS log subsystem in this table.
IBN	—	—	Integrated Business Network (IBN) controls a business services package that uses DMS data-handling capabilities to provide a centralized telephone exchange service.
ICMO	—	101, 102	Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) measures incoming messages from the peripherals to the central control (CC) over the two central message controller (CMC) ports.
ICTS	—	—	Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) provides a means to identify and correct network integrity problems in the absence of traffic. ICTS sets up a large number of network connections. The peripherals associated with a connection monitor the integrity and parity values transmitted over the connection. Faulty hardware will have the integrity counts incremented against the path data, as the connection is retained on the specified plane. These counts can be accessed through the NET INTEG level of the MAP terminal.
IDCHGGAT	—	—	International Digital Communication Charge Database Procedure Gate (IDCHGGAT) implements charge rate databases.
INIT	—	—	Initialization (INIT) provides information concerning the success or failure of data initialization after a restart.
INTP	—	—	Interrupt (INTP) controls the message counter for messages processed by the CMC and allows qualitative measurements of CMC performance and message traffic flow.
IOAU	—	—	Input/Output Audit (IOAU) checks the integrity of routes and devices used to achieve a bidirectional data exchange between I/O devices and the central control (CC).

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 11 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
IOD	—	103, 104	Input/Output Device (IOD) controls the hardware associated with devices used to achieve a bidirectional data exchange.
IOGA	—	—	Input/Output Gate (IOGA) retrieves the node number or name for the I/O device.
ISA	—	—	International Service Analysis (ISA) controls class designation of users authorized to access the input/output system to obtain information concerning quality of call completion activities on international switches.
ISDN	112	111, 113, 114	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) controls communications of ISDN DMS switches.
ISF	—	—	International Subscriber Feature (ISF) monitors the updating of feature data by a subscriber.
ISP	—	—	ISDN Service Provisioning (ISP) provides information on the errors that occur while performing ISDN services.
ISUP	—	—	ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem provides information on the performance of ISUP trunks. Performance is monitored in relation to known message volume, unsuccessful attempts, and circuit availability.
ITN	—	—	The Inter Network (ITN) subsystem operates the transmission control protocol (TCP) for communication between SuperNode and third-party host computers by the ethernet interface units (EIU).
ITOP	—	106	International Traffic Operator Position (ITOP) controls the international toll operator position consisting of a video display, keyboard, and headset for monitoring call details and entering routing and billing information.
KTRK	—	—	Killer Trunk Reporting (KTRK) subsystem reports trunks that exhibit at least one of the following killer trunk properties: killer trunk, slow release, always busy, or always idle.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 12 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
LINE	—	—	Line maintenance (LINE) controls the hardware and software entities associated with line equipment, for example, peripherals, circuit cards, facilities, and connected telephones.
LLC	100	—	Line Load Control (LLC) selectively denies call origination capabilities to specified subscriber lines when excessive demands for service are offered to the switching center.
LMAN	—	—	Load Management (LMAN) records each load command entered by the senior supervisor in an automatic call distribution (ACD) setup.
LOST	—	—	Lost message (LOST) documents incoming, outgoing, and rebound messages that are lost. The record includes the message that was lost.
MCT	—	—	Malicious Call Trace (MCT) uses NTLS09 signaling between the DMS switch and the local switching offices to gather data for reports on malicious calls.
MDN	—	—	Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MDN) provides information on software testing. These log reports should not be generated in a live office.
MIS	—	—	Management Information System (MIS) provides a downstream processor with the ability to request automatic call distribution (ACD) information from the DMS. This information is used for historical reports and real-time statistics.
MISC	—	—	Miscellaneous (MISC) provides information that allows debugging of trouble encountered in another subsystem.
MISM	—	—	Mismatch (MISM) logs are sent to the ACTSYS buffer when a mismatch interrupt occurs. A mismatch log is not routed to any device printing logs at the time it occurs. Under normal conditions, CC102 and CC105 logs are printed.
MM	—	113	Mismatch (MM) reports on mismatch and transient mismatch faults in a DMS-100E (ECORE) switch.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 13 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
MOD	—	—	Module (MOD) checks for software processing errors during call processing.
MPC	—	—	Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) allows data communication between the DMS and another computer, such as a central office billing computer or another switch, through the use of any data communication protocol.
MS	—	101, 103, 263	Message Switch (MS) performs the routing of messages within the switch.
MSRT	—	—	Message Routing (MSRT) provides information on primary rate access networking failures and rejections.
MTCB	—	—	Maintenance Base (MTCB) provides general support for maintenance software to implement a consistent method for PM software associated with different peripheral types.
MTD	—	103	Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) controls the magnetic tape loading device.
MTR	—	116, 118, 123	Metering (MTR) provides a method for billing subscribers for use of telephone network facilities during a call.
MTS	—	—	Message Transfer System (MTS) provides notification of messaging failures.
NCS	—	—	Network Control System (NCS) connects with the DMS-100 to provide capabilities for operation and maintenance of services for the packet handler (PH) by the DMS-100.
NET	—	—	Network (NET) controls a combination of circuits and terminals where transmission facilities interconnect subscriber stations directly (as in line-to-line connections) or indirectly (as in line-to-trunk or trunk-to-line connections).
NETM	—	104, 116, 128	Network Maintenance (NETM) controls the status of the network and its links. It also provides information on the results of diagnostic tests.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 14 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
NOP	103	—	Network Operations Protocol (NOP) provides information concerning problems in file transfer, transaction and passthru DMS MAP areas of the DMS-NOS (Network Operations System).
NO6	—	104	Number 6 Signaling (NO6) checks Common Channel Signaling System (CCSS) integrity within the DMS. CCSS uses an independent signaling network for transmission of telephony messages related to groups of speech circuits.
NPAC	—	212	Northern Telecom X.25 Controller (NPAC) reports details concerning X.25 protocol.
NSC	—	—	Number Services Code (NSC) reports on invalid data received by a service switching point (SSP) for Enhanced 800 Service.
NSS	—	—	Network Services Software (NSS) subsystem provides a broad range of capabilities and functions associated with network services.
NWM	—	—	Network Management (NWM) controls a set of facilities that operate the UCS DMS-250 Family network with the objective of making optimum use of available resources when there is an overload or a facility failure.
N6	113, 131, 140	111, 112, 114, 115, 123, 124, 130, 133	Number 6 Signaling (N6) checks the integrity of the Common Channel Signaling System as it interacts outside the DMS with other switches.
N6TU	—	—	Number 6 Signaling Test Unit (N6TU) checks integrity of test equipment used to verify the Common Channel Signaling System is operating properly.
OCCP	—	—	Occupancy peak (OCCP) determines when the central control (CC) is operating under a high load percentage.
OCS	—	—	Overload Control System (OCS) provides information concerning problems related to the load on the central controller, due to peak call processing demands.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 15 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
OHBT	—	—	The Off-Hook Balance Test is used to optimize the balance network for loaded subscriber loops and to determine the pad values necessary for the subscriber line to meet Transhybrid Loss requirements.
OMPR	—	—	Operational Measurement Problem Reports (OMPR) document occurrences of problems encountered when attempting to accumulate statistics for OMRS subsystem log reports.
OMRS	—	—	Operational Measurement Reporting System (OMRS) provides OM periodic reports according to a predefined schedule.
OM2	—	—	Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) checks integrity of gathered statistics.
OOC	—	—	Overseas Operator Centre (OOC) provides gateway operator services and rate and route information.
OSTR	—	—	Operator Services Trouble Report (OSTR) provides information on conference circuits in use by an automatic call distribution (ACD) operator services platform.
PCH	—	—	Patch (PCH) subsystem reports conditions concerning the use of the DMS patcher facility.
PEND	—	—	Pending Order System (PEND) provides facilities for storing data modification orders (service orders) and for retrieving them at the time specified for execution.
PES	—	—	Power and Environment System (PES) provides the means of controlling and monitoring the outside plant module (OPM) cabinet service orders and for retrieving them at the time specified for execution.
PM	170, 102	235, 105	Peripheral Module (PM) controls all hardware and software systems that provide interfaces with external line, trunk, or service facilities.
PMC	—	—	Printed Meter Check (PMC) sends a log to a printer for every answered outgoing call made on any line with the PMC option set.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 16 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
PRFM	—	—	Performance (PRFM) logs indicate the load on a PM and its performance under this load.
REPL	—	—	Report log (REPL) is generated when updates are attempted during call processing and no journal file is available.
RLT	—	—	Network Attendant Service (NAS) Release Link Trunk (RLT) allows for decreasing the number of trunking facilities required when attendant services are consolidated at one or more nodes in the network.
RMAN	—	—	Remote Load Management (RMAN) provides a downstream processor with the ability to issue Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) load management commands remotely.
RO	—	—	Remote Operation (RO) provides a generalized remote operation interface between applications in DMS and external systems.
RONI	—	—	Remote Operator Number Identification (RONI) checks for trouble encountered during remote Central Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) call attempts.
SA	—	—	Service Analysis (SA) controls class designation of users authorized to access the input/output system to obtain information concerning quality of call completion activities.
SALN	—	—	Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem reports on line equipment number (LEN) data discrepancies between the DMS database and the business network management (BNM) database on a digital network controller (DNC).
SCAI	—	—	The Switch Computer Application Interface (SCAI) is a signaling interface provided by the DMS-100 to a host computer. SCAI supports a variety of different applications that require switch-host communication.
SCP	—	—	Service Control Point (SCP) reports results or Service Control Point local subsystem management audits.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 17 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SCR	—	—	Selective Charge Recording (SCR) allows subscribers that have this feature to have the charges for the current call quoted to them at the completion of a call.
SCSS	—	—	Special Connection Special Services (SCSS) provides for nailed-up hairpin and side door connections between special-service lines and DS-1 channels through a Subscriber Module Urban (SMU).
SEAS	—	—	Signaling Engineering Administration System (SEAS) provides operating company Signaling Engineering and Administration Center (SEAC) personnel with mechanized support capabilities to provision, engineer, and administer networks of signal transfer points (STP) and signaling links.
SECU	—	—	Security (SECU) controls login and logout procedures, input commands, passwords, and priority login procedures for classified users.
SLE	—	—	Screening List Editing (SLE) provides the interface to screen out certain incoming calls for special treatment.
SLM		200, 202, 206, 208, 403	System Load Module (SLM) offers a reliable and efficient loading capability for DMS enhanced core switches.
SLNK	—	—	SL-100 Link (SLNK) ACD feature distributes a large number of incoming calls among a number of telephone (ACD) positions. SLNK logs provide a hard-copy history of the activities that occur on each data link.
SLNW	—	—	SL-100 Network Control (SLNW) logs report on data communication applications between the subregional control facility (SRCF) and the SL-100. The logs are generated when the SL-100 fails to establish a network connection, receive a message from the network connection, receive an acknowledgement from the remote application, or send the message to the network connection.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 18 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SMDI	—	—	Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) provides communication between the DMS and a message desk. A message desk serves as an answering service for stations that have their calls forwarded.
SME	—	—	Signaling Management Environment (SME) contains software that implements functional ISDN basic rate access (BRA) basic calling.
SNAC	—	103	Switching Network Analysis Center (SNAC) is a method by which operators at a TOPS position can report trouble. The operator enters a 2-digit trouble code that causes the SNAC subsystem to generate a log report detailing the trouble.
SOS	100, 101, 110	—	Support Operating System (SOS) reports that certain operations have occurred, such as a dump, or use or attempted use of priority or privileged commands.
SPC	—	—	Semipermanent Connection (SPC) reports on the state of semipermanent connections, for example, line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk, which may be set up or taken down by administrative personnel through table control.
SRC			System recovery controller (SRC) system.
SS	—	—	Special Services (SS) includes telecommunications services other than plain ordinary telephone service (POTS), coin, and simple business services.
STOR	—	—	Store Allocator (STOR) maintains a set of critical data structures that are modified each time an application allocates or deallocates store.
SWCT	—	103	Switch in Activity (SWCT) provides information concerning the success or failure of each SWCT step attempted.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 19 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SWER	—	—	Software Error (SWER) provides information concerning software errors found during code execution, including the code location where trouble was encountered. SWER also provides the code location where a log report is generated when the LOGTRACE utility is turned ON.
SWNR	—	—	Switch of Activity/Node (SWNR) provides information on the state of various nodes in response to a warm switch of activity (SWCT), a transfer of control to the backup central control (CC) with no loss of service.
SYNC	—	—	Synchronous Clock (SYNC) controls the DMS clocks so they run in sync with each other and according to industry time standards.
TABL	—	—	TABLE (TABL) indicates a user has accessed or attempted to access a customer data table in read or write mode.
TCAP	—	—	Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) provides a common protocol for remote operations across the CCS7 network.
TCCI	—	—	TOPS CCI (TCCI) provides support for messaging protocol between the DMS TOPS voice response and the Computer Consoles Inc. Directory Assistance System (CCI DAS/C) database.
TFAN	—	—	Traffic Analysis (TFAN) controls the flow of traffic data to the default operational measurement (OM) registers.
TH	—	—	Testhead (TH) subsystem provides support to test and maintain test access controller (TAC) cards in the TAC peripheral.
TKCV	—	—	Trunk Conversion (TKCV) provides a method for converting per-trunk signaling (PTS) trunks to ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks to make use of SS7 signaling protocol.
TME	—	—	Terminal Management Environment (TME) integrates applications, providing greater functionality in available services.

Table 1-4 CLog subsystems (Sheet 20 of 20)

Name	Critical	Major	Description
TOPS	—	—	TOPS controls the toll operator position, which consists of a video display and keyboard for monitoring call details and entering routing and billing information.
TPS	—	—	Transaction Processing System (TPS) indicates problems such as errors found by the TPS input handler upon receipt of TPS messages, and errors found while auditing SCB letters.
TRAP	—	—	Software Trap (TRAP) provides information concerning software errors found during code execution, including the code location where trouble was encountered.
TRK	103	—	Trunk Maintenance (TRK) controls the hardware and software associated with trunk equipment, including peripherals, circuit cards, and facilities.
UTR	—	—	Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) provides information when the UTR fails to receive operational measurements (OM) from an international digital trunk controller (IDTC).
VIP	—	—	Very Important Person (VIP) subsystem provides a method of restructuring traffic to any number of specified local exchange codes (LEC).
VMX	—	—	Voice Message Exchange (VMX) checks a subscriber's message waiting indicator (MWI) for activation, deactivation, and failure of activation/deactivation.
VSN	—	—	Voice Services Node (VSN) communicates with the DMS through an application protocol to provide voice recognition and play announcements for the subscribers.
XSM	—	—	Extended System Monitor (XSM) represents a microprocessor-based circuit pack (NT8D22AC) located in an intelligent peripheral equipment (IPE) pedestal. The XSM monitors IPE power supplies, ring generators, column thermal status, blower unit operation, available uninterruptable power supply unit (UPS), and available battery power distribution unit (BPDU)

Table 1-5 DEvent types (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event	Description
CBSY	Central-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side closest to the central control complex (CCC).
EXC	Exception. The system has experienced either software or hardware trouble during normal call processing operation.
FAIL	A hardware-related fault is detected during diagnostic testing of the equipment.
FLT	Fault. The system has experienced a software fault, probably on a block-read or block-write.
INFO	Information. The system has produced information, relevant to the operation of the UCS DMS-250 switch, that does not reflect a service-affecting event.
INIT	Initialization. The system has undergone either a warm, cold, or initial program load (IPL) restart.
LO	Lockout. The equipment either is placed on or removed from the lockout (LO) list.
MANB	Manual busy. The equipment is intentionally removed from service by a craftsperson, either by operation of a panel control or by a command entered at the MAP terminal.
OFFL	Off-line. The equipment is not available for normal operation, but the connectivity information is defined for it.
PASS	A hardware-related fault is *not* detected during diagnostic testing of the equipment.
PBSY	Peripheral-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side closest to the peripheral.
RTS	The equipment is now in-service after being in a busy state.
SUMM	A summary report is requested either manually or automatically, according to a preestablished schedule.
SYS	The action reported is the result of a request by system software.
SYSB	System busy. Either the equipment was removed from service by the DMS because a failure was encountered, or the trunk circuits that fail tests performed by DMS automatic trunk testing (ATT) facilities are removed from service by the DMS, and added to a list of SYSB trunks that can be accessed by operating company maintenance personnel.
TBL	An abnormal condition is detected that either is not hardware-related or is *not* yet linked to a hardware-related fault.
TRAN	A diagnostic test initiated as a result of a hardware-related fault passes, and the transient threshold is not exceeded.

Table 1-5 DEvent types (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event	Description
TRAP	Either a software or hardware fault was detected by the central control (CC).
UNEQ	Unequipped. The equipment was not added to the system, and the connectivity information is not defined for it.

Table 1-6 EEquipment states

State	Description
CSB	Central-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side closest to the central control complex (CCC).
InSv	Inservice. The equipment is available for call processing.
ISTb	Inservice trouble. The equipment is in service and available for call processing, but is not operating normally.
MANB	Manual busy. The equipment is intentionally removed from service by a craftsperson, either by operation of a panel control or by a command entered at the MAP terminal.
MBSY	Manual busy. The equipment is intentionally removed from service by a craftsperson, either by operation of a panel control or by a command entered at the MAP terminal.
OFFL	Offline. The equipment is not available for normal operation, but the connectivity information is defined for it.
OK	OK. The equipment is in an in-service, idle state.
PBSY	Peripheral-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side closest to the peripheral.
SYSB/SBSY	System busy. Either the equipment has been removed from service by the DMS switch because a failure was encountered, or the trunk circuits that fail tests performed by DMS automatic trunk testing (ATT) facilities are removed from service by the DMS switch, and added to a list of SYSB trunks that can be accessed by operating company maintenance personnel.
UNEQ	Unequipped. The equipment has not been added to the system, and the connectivity information for the equipment is not defined.

Table 1-7 FLine and trunk information text

Information text	Description
BABBLING_LINE_INFO	Babbling was detected over the line.
BUFFER_FULL_INFO	Peripheral message buffer is full.
BVTONE CIRCUIT	Indicates that BVL (busy verify line) has been used to barge into a conversation, but no BV circuit was available. No warning tone was issued to the customer as result before the barge in occurred. A TRK111 is produced for the operating company when this happens.
NIL	No additional information is required for trouble isolation.
Note: If the information text is other than any stated here, use the associated LINE101 message to troubleshoot the problem.	

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 1 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
ANNOUNCEMENT_MACH_TRBL	Digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) failed to provide the required treatment to the line or trunk.
ANI_NUMBER_FAILURE	Automatic number identification (ANI) failed to identify the originating station on an outgoing toll call.
ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE	Automatic number identification failed to identify the originating office on an incoming toll call.
ANI_TEST_FAILED	Originating line card failed to identify the directory number. Usually this indicates a faulty ringing generator.
ANI_TIME_OUT	Automatic number identification information was not received from the far-end office before timing out. This trouble code is also generated on Feature-group B (FGB) calls that encounter a trunk failure to the FGB carrier because an off-hook was not returned within five seconds of completing outpulsing. The DMS will make an attempt on a second trunk before taking down the call. This trouble code is generated only for FGB carriers expecting ANI spill.
BAD_CP_IOMSG	Corrupt call processing message was received by the central control.
BAD_KEYSET_MSG	Either a message was received from an add-on or extension not datafilled in customer data table KSETINV, or an invalid key stroke was received.

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 2 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
BSS_SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The BSS SIC is incompatible with the service required.
BIPOLAR_VIOLATION	Transmission error was detected on a DS-1, DS-2, or DS-3 link. In a wave form that is primarily bipolar, the bipolar rule may be violated; for example, a 1 pulse that has the same sign as the preceding 1 pulse. ***Note:*** A violation may be used deliberately to carry information outside the binary stream.
CAMA_POSITION_FAULT	Central Automatic Message Accounting position fault was detected by the system during call processing.
CAMA_POSITION_TROUBLE	Central Automatic Message Accounting position fault was manually reported by the operator using a 7-digit code.
CARRIER_OFFHK_TIMEOUT	A trunk failure to a Feature group B (FGB) carrier has occurred because an off-hook was not returned within five seconds of complete outpulsing. The DMS switch makes an attempt on a second trunk before taking down the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers not expecting ANI spill. For FGB carriers expecting ANI spill, trouble code ANI_TIME_OUT will be sent.
COIN_COLLECT_FL	Coins were not collected when a call originating at a pay station was processed. Usually this indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the proper voltage.
COIN_PRESENT_FL	Proper number of coins was not collected when a call originating at a pay station was processed. Usually this indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the proper voltage.
COIN_RETURN_FL	Proper number of coins was not returned when a call originating at a pay station was processed. Usually this indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the proper voltage.
CP_IOMSG_LOST	No call processing message was received by the central control when one was expected.
DIG_RCVR_NOISE_HIGH	High level of noise was detected on a digital multifrequency receiver.
DIG_RCVR_NOISE_MARGINAL	Some noise was detected on a digital multifrequency receiver.

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 3 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
DP_RCVR_NOT_RDY	Incoming dial pulse trunk received pulses before it was prepared for digit collection.
DU_SYNC_LOST	Data unit sync was lost as a result of slippage on the facility.
EAOSS_HOLD_TIMEOUT	Indicates problems with the line that is being held out of service, or the timeout value specified in the office parameter. EA_OSS_HOLD_TIMEOUT_MINS is not long enough.
EARLY_DP_DGT_DET	Trouble was encountered during dial pulse reception for an incoming call over a trunk. Consequently, the call destination was not determined.
EMERGENCY_ANN	Emergency announcement was applied to the facility by network management controls.
EXCESS_DIGITS	More digits were received than expected.
EXPECTED_STOP_TIME_OUT	Expected stop-dial or timeout for call processing or diagnostics was received.
EXTRA_PULSE	Eleventh pulse was received for a single digit.
FALSE_KP	Second key pulse (KP) digit was received.
FALSE_START	Second signaling terminal (ST) digit was received.
GL_TIMEOUT	Multifrequency-compelled (MFC) protocol global timeout, a full compel cycle has not been completed within the specified timeout.
GRND_LOOP_FAIL	Loop failure was detected on termination to ground start.
HIT_DETECTED	A state change that did not last long enough to represent a valid signal was detected on the signaling facility.
IDDD_MISSING_TERMIND	International direct distance dialing digits were received, but a terminating digit was not received before timing out.
INDECISION	International direct distance dialing digits were received, but a terminating digit was not received before timing out.
INTEGRITY_LOST	Incoming messages to the central control indicate integrity was lost on both planes of the line or trunk equipment. Usually, there is a hardware problem with one of the following: the circuit card, the facility, or the links between the peripheral and the network.

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 4 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
INTEGRITY_FAILURE	Off-hook trailing edge was not received within the transmitter timeout period for delay dial trunks.
INVALID_ANI_REQUEST	Automatic Number Identification was requested when none was required.
INVALID_DIGIT_RECEIVED	Indicates one of the four unexpected digits from a digital multi-tone frequency telephone was received by a Digitone receiver or a Universal Tone Receiver.
INVALID_RP_DIGIT	Invalid or incomplete routing information was received from the routing table.
INWATS_BAND_CHECK	Call from outside the allowable INWATS zone was received.
LARGE_TWIST	Deviation from the frequency expected was detected by a digital multifrequency receiver.
LINE_CARD_FAULT	Line concentrating module (LCM) detected a line card fault during call processing.
LINE_DATA_ERROR	Sent from the international line group controller (ILGC).
LINE_FORMAT_ERROR	Sent from the ILGC.
LINE_RESOURCE_FAILURE	Sent from the ILGC.
LINE_SIGNALLING_FAILURE	Sent from the ILGC.
MAN_UNREC_STRING	A mandatory string was not recognized.
MFC_TONE_OFF	The originating trunk sends a tone before getting an acknowledge from the incoming trunk and sets the tone off.
MISDIRECTED_CAMA	Prefix digit 1+ or 011+ was received for a call not requiring the prefix digit, and the call was routed to a misdirect CAMA treatment.
MISSING_CLC	The CLC is missing.
MISSING_STRINGS	Mandatory strings were missing from the message.
MISSING_TERMIND	Digits were received, but a terminating digit was not received during timing out.
MORE_THAN_TWO_FREQS	More than two frequencies were received by the digital multifrequency receiver.

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 5 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
MUTILATED_DIGIT	Less than or more than two frequencies, or incorrect frequencies, were received by the digital multifrequency receiver. Usually mutilated digits are caused by a bad analog-to-digital or digital-to-analog converter in the trunk module housing the receiver.
MUTILATED_PULSE	Elongated pulse between 80 ms and 200 ms was received.
NIL_TRB_CODE	Undefined trouble was encountered during call processing or testing.
NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE	No circuit was available to complete the call, and the call was routed to an all trunks busy treatment. May also indicate a busy verify tone circuit was not available at the time of a call barge-in. Refer to Table F and log TRK111.
NO_INTERDIGIT_PAUSE	No pause between digits received was detected by the digital multifrequency receiver.
NO_START_DIAL	Off-hook trailing edge was not received within the transmitter timeout period for delay dial trunks, or a valid wink was not received within the transmitter timeout period for on wink trunks.
NO_UTR_AVAILABLE	The XPM has run out of UTR channels and is unable to service the request.
NO5_SIGNALLING_VIOLATION	Violation of the CCITT No. 5 compelled signaling sequence was detected.
OPT_UNREC_STRING	An optional string is not recognized.
OUTPULSE_TIME_OUT	For outgoing trunk, compelled tone has not been received within the specified timeout period.
OVERALL_RP_TIMEOUT	Remote peripheral timed out before receiving digits or signals.
PARSER_SYNTAX_ERROR	A syntax error was detected in the message.
PARTIALDIAL	Insufficient number of digits was received before the receiver timed out. At least one digit was received.
PERMANENT_SIGNAL	Permanent signal was detected on the line equipment, and no digits were collected. Usually, there is a hardware problem with either the line card or facility.

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 6 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON	Incoming call is abandoned before all digits are received and a route is determined. Usually pre-route abandon occurs when an on-hook is detected during outpulsing.
PSTN_BARRED	The originator is barred from connection to the PSTN.
PULSE_ON	A tone considered to be a pulse persists longer than the time specified. The pulse MFC_signal is given in the log report.
REVERSED_TRUNK	Either a wrong polarity or a continuity failure was detected for a loop signaling trunk.
RINGING FAILED	Unexpected trouble with the ringing generator was encountered, and the line was not rung.
SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The received SIC was incompatible with the service required.
SWAP_REJECT	The swap message was rejected.
TELLTALE	Incoming call over a trunk from a remote peripheral was abandoned.
TONE_ON	For an outgoing trunk, the compelled signal persists even though the trunk stopped sending the compelling signal. For an incoming trunk, the compelling signal persists even though the compelled signal has been started. The received MFC_signal is given in the log message.
TRUNK_RESET	Trunk was reset during call processing.
TRUNK_RESET_FAILED	Trunk was not reset after call was released.
UNAUTHORIZED_CODE	Number dialed was not valid for the line or trunk class. The call was routed to the unauthorized code treatment.
UNDEFINED_MFC_SIG	An multifrequency-compelled (MFC) signal that has no interpretation has been received. This signal has not been defined in table MFCACT.
UNDETERMINED_RP_ERROR	Undetermined trouble was encountered in the remote peripheral.
UNEXPECTED_MFC_SIG	An MFC signal that is unexpected in the current context has been received.
UNEXPECTED_MSG	A message was recognized, but received during the wrong phase of the call.

Table 1-8 GLine and trunk trouble codes (Sheet 7 of 7)

Trouble code	Description
UNEXPECTED_STOP_DIAL	Any off-hook (stop-dial) during outpulsing for multifrequency (MF) trunks, or a stop-dial did not meet the allowable stop-go expected for dial pulse (DP) trunks, or a stop-dial was received before outpulsing began for dial pulse immediate dial trunks.
UNRECOGNIZED_MSG	A message was not understood.
UTR_HI_NOISE	The Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) is detecting too much noise on the trunk to continue detecting multifrequency-compelled (MFC) tones accurately.
UTR_LARGE_TWIST	Twist occurs when the power of one frequency in the signal is greater than the power of the second frequency, usually due to characteristics of the trunk. If this difference is greater than a preset level, usually 9 dB, it is considered an error.
UTR_MUTIL_DIGIT	Less than, or more than, two frequencies were received by the UTR. Indicates possible hardware problems.
VACANTCODE	Destination could not be determined from the digits received, and the call was routed to a vacant code treatment.
VALID_CALLING_NUMBER	Automatic Number Identification (ANI) failed, but the Operator Number Identification (ONI) succeeded.
XPM_TRAP	Sent by the international line group controller (ILGC).
WRONG_ANI_REQUEST	A trunk failure to an FGB carrier has occurred because a wink was received instead of the expected off-hook after completing outpulsing. The DMS switch will take down the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers expecting ANI spill.
WRONG_SUPERVISORY_SIGNAL	A trunk failure to an FGB carrier has occurred because a wink was received instead of the expected off-hook after completing outpulsing. The DMS will take down the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers not expecting ANI spill.

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 1 of 12)

Reason	Description
ACTIVITY DROPPED	Activity was switched from one unit to another.
BCS SWACT ACTION	New peripheral software load was downloaded to the inactive unit and began execution on the SwAct.
C-Side links RTS	Control-side (C-side) links have been returned-to-service (RTS).
C-Side message links down	Control-side (C-side) taken out-of-service (busied).
C-Side message links down, SWACT failed	Control-side (C-side) taken out-of-service (busied) and switch in activity (SwAct) failed to occur.
CARRIER AIS-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-MTCE LIMIT SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose to MTCE limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-OOS LIMIT CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-OOS LIMIT SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-SS CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below steady-state (SS) alarm limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-SS SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose above steady-state alarm limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BER-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Bit error rate (BER) fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BER-MTCE LIMIT SET	Bit error rate (BER) rose above maintenance (MTCE) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BER-OOS LIMIT CLR	Bit error rate (BER) fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BER-OOS LIMIT SET	Bit error rate (BER) rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 2 of 12)

Reason	Description
CARRIER BPV MTCE LIMIT CLEARED	Bipolar violation (BPV) count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BPV MTCE LIMIT SET	Bipolar violation (BPV) count rose above maintenance (MTCE) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BPV OOS LIMIT CLEARED	Bipolar violation (BPV) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER BPV OOS LIMIT SET	Bipolar violation (BPV) count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER CARD REMOVED	The card serving the T1 carrier was removed from the shelf.
CARRIER CARD REPLACED	The card serving the T1 carrier was returned to the shelf.
CARRIER ES LIMIT EXCEEDED	Error second (ES) threshold limit, which is 0-9999, is exceeded.
CARRIER LLFA-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-MTCE LIMIT SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above MTCE limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-OOS LIMIT CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-OOS LIMIT SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above OOS limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-SS CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below steady-state (SS) alarm limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-SS SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above SS alarm limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below MTCE limit. See Note 1.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 3 of 12)

Reason	Description
CARRIER LLMA-MTCE LIMIT SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above MTCE limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-OOS LIMIT CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-OOS LIMIT SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above OOS limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-SS CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below SS alarm limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-SS SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above SS alarm limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LOCAL ALARM CLEARED	Local alarm condition associated with a T1 link was cleared.
CARRIER LOCAL ALARM SET	Local alarm condition associated with a T1 link was detected by the CC.
CARRIER LOF MTCE LIMIT SET	Loss of frame (LOF) count rose above MTCE limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER LOF OOS LIMIT SET	Loss of frame (LOF) count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. See Note 1.
CARRIER MTCE ENABLE FAILED	The PM is unable to start the maintenance (MTCE) scan on the T1 link.
CARRIER MTCE NO RESPONSE	The PM does not respond to the CC instruction to enable, disable or query the maintenance scan on the indicated carrier within the maintenance time limit.
CARRIER REMOTE ALARM CLEARED	Remote alarm condition associated with a T1 link was cleared.
CARRIER REMOTE ALARM RECEIVED	Remote alarm condition associated with a T1 link was detected by the CC.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 4 of 12)

Reason	Description
CARRIER RFAI-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. An RFAI is a fault/error count maintained by the peripheral.
CARRIER RFAI-MTCE LIMIT SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER RFAI-OOS LIMIT CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit.
CARRIER RFAI-OOS LIMIT SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached OOS limit.
CARRIER RFAI-SS CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count fell below steadystate (SS) alarm limit.
CARRIER RFAI-SS SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached SS alarm limit.
CARRIER RFAI-SS SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached SS alarm limit.
CARRIER RMAI-MTCE LIMIT SET	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER RMAI-OOS LIMIT CLR	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER RMAI-OOS LIMIT SET	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count reached OOS limit.
CARRIER RMAI-SS CLR	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count fell below SS alarm limit.
CARRIER RMAI-SS SET	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count reached SS alarm limit.
CARRIER SES LIMIT EXCEEDED	Severe error second (SES) threshold limit, which is 0-9999, is exceeded.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level. ***Note 2:*** Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 5 of 12)

Reason	Description
CARRIER SIGL-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Signaling (SIGL) error count fell below MTCE limit. A SIGL is a fault/error count maintained by the peripheral.
CARRIER SIGL-MTCE LIMIT SET	Signaling (SIGL) error count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER SIGL-OOS LIMIT CLR	Signaling (SIGL) error count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER SIGL-OOS LIMIT SET	Signaling (SIGL) error count reached OSS limit.
CARRIER SLIP-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Frame slip fault count fell below MTCE limit. A SLIP is a fault/error count maintained by the peripheral.
CARRIER SLIP-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Frame slip fault count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT CLR	Frame slip fault count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT SET	Frame slip fault count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT SET	Set of audits was executed. An audit is a continuous non-priority check of circuitry or software, performed independently of the MAP terminal, to ensure validity of data structures and circuitry.
CC Audit-Activity	The central control (CC) performed a software audit on the peripheral activity data structures.
CC Audit-C-Side RTS	The CC performed a software audit on the C-side return-to-service (RTS) data structures of the peripheral process (PP).
CC Audit-C-side Busy	The CC performed a software audit on the central-side busy (C-side busy) data structures of the peripheral process (PP).
CC Audit-Message Buffers	The CC performed an audit to check for overflow or underflow of the PP message buffers.
CC Audit-No Response	The CC received no response from a PP audit.
CC Audit-Ringing Generators	The CC received no response from a PP audit.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 6 of 12)

Reason	Description
CC Audit-Ringing Generators	The CC performed an audit on the state data structures of the PP.
CC Audit-Time-Space Switch	The CC performed a check on the switching data structures of the time-space switch of a PM.
CC restart has occurred	The CC has undergone a restart or reload/restart. The PM is set system busy.
CODEC TEST FAILED	Coder-Decoder (CODEC) test failed. The CODEC is part of a line card of a remote terminal.
CONTROL FAILED	The CC lost control of the PP, possibly due to a sanity error or restart.
CONTROL RESTORED. RELOAD PM	The CC lost control of the PP, possibly due to a sanity error or restart.
Cslinks Out-Of-Service	Central-side links (Cslinks) were placed in out-of-service (C-side busy) status by the CC.
DATA SYNC LOST	Frame (may be frame pulse, superframe, or master frame) synchronization lost.
DEL.NODE FAILED: FACIL. ATTCHD	Node did not detach, and remains active after a detach command.
DIAGNOSTICS FAILED	PM diagnostic failed, possibly due to a circuitry failure.
Dynamic Data	Dynamic data matrix checksum value incorrect.
ENABLE MAINTENANCE SCAN	Alarm scanning has been enabled on the indicated link.
ESA Static Data	Emergency stand-alone (ESA) static data were downloaded.
FAILED ON MTCOPEN	The network failed to open one of the P-side links to the PM for maintenance when requested by the PM.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 7 of 12)

Reason	Description
FAILED TO GET A ROUTE	The remote terminal specified either does not exist or is not defined, therefore a route was not obtained.
FAILED TO GET CHECKSUM	No CHECKSUM was received on data structure audit.
FAILED TO LOWER LM ACTIVITY	Peripheral did not lower line module (LM) activity as instructed by CC.
FAILED TO MTCOPEN BOTH LINKS	The network failed to open both sets of P-side links for maintenance when requested by the PM.
FAILED TO RAISE LM ACTIVITY	Peripheral did not increase LM activity as instructed by CC.
FAILED TO RESET	PM failed to reset on command from CC.
FW error msg thr exceeded	Firmware (FW) error message (msg) threshold (thr) exceeded.
Fault in messaging	A transmission fault occurred during messaging.
HDLC_LINK_DOWN	High-level data link control (HDLC) link taken out of service (busied).
HDLC RESTORED. RELOAD PM	High-level data link control (HDLC) restored. Data structures associated with HDLC reloaded into PM.
HDLC RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Indicates a PM has been sending too many messages and has exceeded its major threshold.
INCORRECT CHECKSUM	CHECKSUM received from audit does not agree with the expected CHECKSUM.
Initialization limit exceeded	The PM initialized more than 20 times in 10 minutes. The PM is set system busy.
INTEGRITY FAILURE	Integrity byte mismatch. Integrity byte of the channel supervisory message was not what was expected due to a software routing failure.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 8 of 12)

Reason	Description
INVALID VALUE IN SWCT FLAG	Invalid value received for the switch activity (SWCT) flag.
LINK AUDIT	Audit detected an inconsistency within a data structure associated with a link.
LM ACTIVITY FAILURE	Line module (LM) activity failed.
LM CSBUSY CONDITION CLEARED	Line module (LM) is no longer central-side busy (CSBUSY).
LM DRAWER PROBLEM	A problem exists in the LM drawer.
LM TAKEOVER TRANSITION	Action was switched from one LM to another.
LM TAKEOVER OR TAKEBACK FAULT	Line module (LM) takeover.
LM TEST FAILURE	Line module (LM) diagnostic test failure, possibly due to line card trouble.
LM WENT CSBSY	Line module (LM) was made C-side busy (CSBSY).
Loop around message failed	Message failed to return to sender.
Loopback Test Failed	Failed on loopback test.
MAKETONE FAILED	Indicates the tone samples generation facility in the XPM has completed and failed.
MAKETONE PASSED	Indicates the tone samples generation facility in the XPM has completed successfully.
MANUAL ENTRY	The PM entered ESA as a result of routine exercise (REX) tests.
Mate unit dropped activity while in ESA	Unit in Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) dropped activity, forcing mate into ESA.
MSG BUF TEST FAILED	Unit in Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) dropped activity, forcing mate into ESA.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 9 of 12)

Reason	Description
NET INTERFACE TEST FAILED	Interface test associated with DS30 links and circuit cards failed.
NET PORT FAILURE	PM detected a network DS30 port failure.
No init complete received	The remote carrier urban sent the Subscriber Module Urban (SMU) an initialization warning message but the SMU did not receive an initialization complete message.
No init warning received	The Remote Carrier Urban sent the subscriber module urban a message indicating initialization complete, but the SMU did not receive a prior message warning that initialization would occur.
NO RESPONSE FROM PP	The peripheral processor (PP) does not respond to CC requests.
NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET	The network did not receive a who am I (WAI) code from the PM after a PM reset was requested.
PM AUDIT	Audit detected an inconsistency within PM software, data structures, and hardware. Other log reports detail the inconsistency.
PM IN BOOTSTRAP MODE	Onboard bootstrap read only memory (ROM) performed diagnostic tests before operating software was downloaded by CC during a cold restart.
PM NOT INITIALIZED PROPERLY	PM not initialized properly.
PMload	Loading initial software for the PM.
PP/CC IDLE CONDITION MISMATCH	PP and CC idle conditions do not match.
PP CHANNEL PARITY FAILURE	Channel parity of the PP failed.
PP COMMAND PROTOCOL VIOLATION	The PP received an invalid command.
PP EXCEPTION REPORT	Report of a deviation from normal PP operation.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 10 of 12)

Reason	Description
PP FIRMWARE ERROR	An error in the programmable read only memory (PROM) exists.
PP HIGH IDLE/IO MODE CONFLICT	The central message controller (CMC) indicates that the peripheral module is in high idle but the PM mode does not agree (the PM did not receive a high idle message).
PP reports lost MSG	A CC message to the PM was lost between the CMC and the PP.
PP TRAP RAM PARITY ERROR	PP trap has occurred, catching a random access memory (RAM) parity error due to a hardware error in memory circuit pack.
PP WAIT FOR ACK TIMEOUT	The PM timed out waiting for an acknowledgement (ACK) from the CMC, or the PM failed to return an acknowledgement to a CC message during the return-to-service sequence.
PP WAIT FOR MESSAGE TIMEOUT	The PM timed out waiting for a message from the network after receiving a may I send (MIS) request from the network.
Pslinks Out-Of-Service	Peripheral-side links (Pslinks) are out-of-service.
REASON NOT SET	No reason is provided.
REMOTE LINK MANBSY	Remote link is manual busy (MANBSY).
REMOTE LINK RTS	Remote link was returned to service (RTS).
REMOTE LINK SYSBSY	Remote link is system busy (SYSBSY).
REQUEST FROM PM	Remote link is system busy (SYSBSY).
RESET RECEIVED	PM reset while in service.
RESET SENT TO PP	Reset message sent to the PP.
RESOURCES UNAVAIL. FOR TEST	The specified PM is not configured with hardware or software, or both, needed to perform the test.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 11 of 12)

Reason	Description
RETURN LINES TO SERVICE FAILED	Attempt to return lines to service failed.
RG SHUTBACK RESET	Attempt to return lines to service failed.
RINGING GENERATOR IN SHUTBACK	Ringing generator (RG) is in shutback.
RINGING GENERATOR PROBLEM	A problem exists with the ringing generator.
RINGING GENERATOR TEST FAILED	Failed ringing generator test.
ROUTINE EXERCISE FAILED	CC failed to route a test call correctly through the network and PM.
ROUTINE EXERCISE IN PROGRESS	Test of CC to route test calls is in progress.
RTS Failed	Attempt to return-to-service (RTS) PM failed.
RTS lines failed	The DMS failed to return-to-service subscriber lines supported by the remote carrier urban.
SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38	Signal failed on 2X38 trunk card.
SIGNAL/HDLC FAILED	Signal on high-level data link control (HDLC) protocol failed.
SIGNAL RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Signaling integrity restored. Loading of initial software for the PM has begun.
Speech Test Failed	Speech test signal, routed from the network through the PM and back (or from a PM through a remote terminal), returned, but was inconsistent with the transmitted signal.
Static Data	An audit detected a static data table inconsistency.
Superframe Sync	Superframe synchronization lost.
TONE FAILED	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit pack failed test or audit.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-9 HPM reasons (Sheet 12 of 12)

Reason	Description
TONE RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit pack operating properly, loading of initial software for the PM has begun.
TONE TEST FAILED	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit packs failed.
TRAP	Synchronous interrupt of PM software occurred.
UNSOLICITED LM ACTIVITY DROP	Unsolicited drop in line module (LM) activity has occurred. All SwAct are contingent on a message from the CC. Indicates a SwAct occurred without CC approval.
UNSOLICITED MSG THR EXCEEDED	Peripheral processor sent excessive number of unsolicited messages, generally indicating a faulty PM message circuit card or processor circuit card.
XPM Swact Action	Switch in Activity (SwAct) action transferred to a new PM (XPM).
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. This table can be accessed from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.	
Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-10 IStandard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
callid	0-FFFFF	Provides number uniquely identifying the call.*Note:* When a demand COT test fails on an SS7 trunk the NIL value -32768 will be displayed.
cktid	clli nnnn	Identifies the circuit. If the circuit is a trunk, the common language location identifier (CLLI) and and circuit number are given. Refer to TRKID explanation in this table for more information.
	len dn	If the circuit is a line, the line equipment number (LEN) and dial number (DN) are given. Refer to explanations for LEN and DN following in this table.

Table 1-10 IStandard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
dn		In the United Kingdom the DN or national subscriber number (NSN) as it is called, varies from 6-9 digits. The NSN must be reformatted to imitate the 10-digit, fixed-length DMS-100 format. The NSN comprises three parts, the national number group (NNG), the local exchange code (LEC), and the local number, which correspond to the three parts of the DMS-100 DN: the service numbering plan area (SNPA), the central office code (NXX), and the extension number. A subscriber living in a director (large city) area has an NSN with a 2-digit NNG followed by a 3-digit LEC and a 4-digit local number. NNG + LEC + local number 2 digits + 3 digits + 4 digits A subscriber living in a non-director area has an NSN with a 3-digit NNG followed by a variable-length LEC and local number. NNG + LEC + local number 3 digits + 0-2 digits + 4 digits
len	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies line equipment number for lines connected to line module (LM) or line concentrating module (LCM): • site - frame location if remote LM or LCM (RLM or RLCM) are present. Otherwise, site = HOST. Refer to Customer Data Table SITE for site names. • ff - LM or LCM frame (00-99) • b/m - LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) • dd - LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00-31) • cc - line card (00-31) LM and LCM test packs are located at site ff b/m 00 00.

Table 1-10 IStandard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
linkid	clli nn	Identifies a CCS7 link: • clli - common language location identifier for the linkset datafilled in customer datatable C7LKSET • n - link number (0-15)
Numbering Plan		The whole string of digits that may be dialed to reach a local, national, or international destination. The general format of all numbering plans is: access code + prefix + country code + area/routing code + local number
	Access code	Allows access to another network, an attendant, or a feature. If a feature or a carrier access code is dialed, the digits following may not correspond to the numbering plan. A network access code (10XX or 10XXX) is required only when dialing into a network other than the primary inter-LATA carrier. PIC the network available is the default.
	Prefix	One to three digits, provides information about the type of call being dialed. For example, the international prefix for calls originating in North America on the network, “011" (international station-to-station unassisted calls) or “01" (international customer-dialed and operator-assisted calls). Other examples of a prefix (in North America) are “0" to get operator intercept and “1" to indicate long distance (national). The default is not to dial the prefix, which normally implies a local, nonassisted call.
	Country code	One to three digits, indicating the country. Not normally used for calls originating and terminating within North America.

Table 1-10 IStandard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	Area code	Also called NPA, or numbering plan area. Used within North America and its near neighbors (“World Zone 1") to identify an area of the country. Consists of three digits of the form npx, where n represents a digit between 2 and 9, p is either 0 or 1, and x represents a digit between 0 and 9.
	Area code	Used outside North America to identify a location. Two to five digits.
	Local number	In North America, this consists of • (1) the central office code-three digits of the form nxx, indicating the exchange within the area • (2) the station number-usually four digits of the form xxxx, which identify the station to terminate
	Local number	Outside North America the local number is 2-9 digits, depending on the country or part of the country.
pec	nXnn	Identifies product engineering code (PEC) for circuit pack. PEC consists of an integer, followed by an “X," followed by two integers (2-9).

Table 1-10 IStandard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies a peripheral module (PM). For a list of PM types, refer to the list following this table. The value of loctxt for most PMs is the node number (0-2047). This number is associated with the PM through datafill in the local office. A few PMs, including LMs, LCMs, DLMs, RCCs, RSCs, provide more detailed information about their location. OPMs will also appear in this format. In these cases, the value of “loctxt" is “site ff b" where • site - If the remote option is present, site is the location name, consisting of four characters, the first of which must be alphabetic, the rest of which are alphanumeric. Refer to customer data table SITE for site names. If the remote option is not present, site is left blank. • ff - frame (00-99) • b/m - bay or module (0 or 1) ***Note:*** Since the LM is a two-bay frame, the value of ff refers to both bays, and the value of b/m identifies which of the two bays is involved. With the other PMs of this type, the value of ff refers to the functional bay, and the value of b/m refers to the top (1) or bottom (0) module. If the LCM is in an RLCM or an OPM, the value of m can only be 0.
recid	aaaaaannnn	Provides receiver identification. • aaaaaa - Six-character automatic identification of outward dialing (AIOD) group name. • nnnn - Four-character number providing identification for members of the AIOD group.

Table 1-10 IStandard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
routeid	clli n	Identifies a CCS7 route. • clli - common language location identifier for the routeset datafilled in customer data table C7RTESET. • n - route number (1-3)
taskid	hhhhhhhh tasknm	Identifies call processing task or procedure. • hh - process identification (0-FFFFFFFF) • tasknm - procedure name (character string)
trkid	clli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment. • clli - common language location identifier for trunk group datafilled in Customer data table CLLI. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI. • nnnn - Circuit number for trunk in CLLI group (0-9999)

The following is a list of PMs that can be connected to the UCS DMS-250 switch:

- ADTC - Austrian digital trunk module
- ATM - Austrian digital line module
- CPC - common peripheral controller
- CSC - cellular site controller
- DCA - Austrian digital carrier module
- DCM - digital carrier module
- D250 - digital carrier module for DMS-250
- DES - digital echo suppressor
- DLM - digital line module
- DTC - digital trunk controller
- EIU - Ethernet interface unit
- ELCM - enhanced line concentrating module
- ESA - emergency stand-alone
- EXND - external node
- FRIU - frame relay interface unit

- IAC - integrated access controller
- IDTC - international digital trunk controller
- ILCM - international line concentrating module
- ILGC - international line group controller
- ILTC - international line trunk controller
- ISLM - integrated services line module
- LCE - line concentrating equipment
- LCM - line concentrating module
- LCMI - ISDN line concentrating module
- LDT - line appearance on a trunk
- LGC - line group controller
- LGCI - ISDN line group controller
- LIM - link interface module
- LIU7 - link interface unit supporting CCS7 protocol
- LM - line module
- LTC - line trunk controller
- LTCI - ISDN line trunk controller
- MMA - maintenance (trunk) module Austria
- MSB6 - message switch buffer (#6 Protocol)
- MSB7 - message switch buffer (#7 Protocol)
- MTM - maintenance trunk module
- OAU - office alarm unit
- PDTC - PCM-30 digital trunk controller
- PLGC - PCM-30 line group controller
- PSAP - public safety answering point
- PSAPNN - public safety answering point, no wink/or no ANI
- PSAPWA - public safety answering point, wink/ANI
- PSAPWN - public safety answering point, wink but no ANI
- PTM - package trunk module
- RCC - remote cluster controller
- RCS - remote concentrator SLC-96
- RCT - remote concentrating terminal

- RCU - remote carrier urban
- RLM - remote line module
- RMM - remote maintenance module
- RMSC - remote maintenance switching center
- RSM - remote service module
- RTS - remote trunk switch
- SMR - subscriber module rural
- SMS - subscriber module SLC-96
- SMSR - subscriber module SLC-96 rural
- SMU - subscriber module urban
- STCM - signaling terminal controller module
- STM - service trunk module
- SVR - server
- TAN - test access network
- TDTC - Turkish digital trunk controller
- TLGC - Turkish line group controller
- TLTC - Turkish line trunk controller
- TM - trunk module
- TM2 - trunk module (2-wire)
- TM4 - trunk module (4-wire)
- TM8 - trunk module (8-wire)
- T8A - trunk module (8-wire), CCITT
- VSR - very small remote
- XPM - XMS-based peripheral module
- NUL_PMTYPE - undefined PM

Table 1-11 JMeter processes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Process	Found in logs
Warm SWACT is Active	MTR 107,108,109
Billing	MTR 107,108,109
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-11 JMeter processes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Process	Found in logs
Auditing S/W Meters	MTR 107,108,109
S/W Meter Allocation	MTR 107,108,109
S/W Meter Backup Already Up	MTR 107,108,109
S/W Meter Backup	MTR 107,108,109
Auditing Agents	MTR 107,109
Restore of S/W Meters	MTR 107,109
Backup of S/W Meters	MTR 107,109
Recover Process	MTR 107,109
Recover Process	MTR 107,109
THQ AUDIT	MTR 107,109
THQCLEAN	MTR 107,109
Auditing S/W Meters Before Backup	MTR 107
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-12 KAttendant console stated

State	Explanation
AC_UNEQUIPPED	No equipment
AC_OFFLINE	Equipped, but out of service
AC_MAN_BUSY	Some console auxiliary equipment out of service
AC_SYS_BUSY	Some console auxiliary equipment out of service
AC_SEIZED	Man busied from MAP
AC_UNJACKED	In service but unjacked
AC_NOT_READY	60-second and jack out timing
AC_CP_BUSY	In service, jacked in
AC_DELOADED	Force release/man busy pending, on completion of some task

Table 1-13 LIBN trouble codes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Code	Text
AC_CALL_FREED	Force release ended a call being processed
AC_CHANNEL_CONGESTION	AC RTS could not get pathends for data-in, data-out or voice lines
AC_CKT_CONFUSION	Confusion message came from circuit associated with AC
AC_CKT_RELEASED	Source or destination connection to AC has been taken out of service
AC_CONF_UNAVAILABLE	Shortage of Conference Three Ports (CF3P)
AC_CONF_NO_RESPONSE	No response from CF3P
AC_DATA_ERROR	Inconsistency among console data tables
AC_DM_BUFFER_FULL	Digital modem (DM) output buffer full
AC_DM_CARRIER_FAILED	In-service loss of carrier (carrier loss has been discovered)
AC_DM_MSG_ERROR	DM report message has error
AC_DM_MSG_TOO_LONG	DM report message too long
AC_DM_NO_CARRIER	No response from DM
AC_DM_UNAVAILABLE	Shortage of DMs
AC_FRAMING_ERROR	Framing error occurred on DM to AC link
AC_INTEGRITY_LOST	Integrity failure occurred on circuit associated with AC
AC_MANUAL_FRLS	Force release done from MAP terminal
AC_NETWORK_BLOCKAGE	AC RTS could not get connection between AC lines and DM or between AC lines and CF3P
AC_NO_EXT_RESOURCE	No PORTPERMEXT extension block available
AC_NO_RESPONSE	Audit found no response from console
AC_OVERRUN_ERROR	Message overrun error on DM to AC link
AC_PARITY_ERROR	Hardware parity error on DM to AC link
AC_RESET	Hardware reset on AC

Table 1-13 LIBN trouble codes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Code	Text
AC_SW_ERROR	Serious software error while call in progress
AC_SW_FAULT	Suicide or trap
AC_SYSTEM_AUDIT	Force release was done by system audit
AC_SYSTEM_ERROR	This code is given for faults not defined by any other trouble code
AC_TO_DM_INVALID_KEY	Invalid key code sent from AC to DM

Table 1-14 MCall treatments (Sheet 1 of 5)

Code	Treatment
ADBF	ANI_DATABASE_FAILURE
AIFL	AIOD_FAILURE
ANBB	ANI_FGB_BLOCK
ANCT	MACHINE_INTERCEPT
ANIA	ANI_ACCOUNT_STATUS_NOT_ALLOWED
ANTO	ANSWER_TIMEOUT
ATBS	ATTENDANT_BUSY
ATDT	ATD_TIMEOUT
BLDN	BLANK_DIR_NUMBER
BLPR	BLOCKED_PRECEDENCE_CALL
BUSY	BUSY_LINE
CACE	CARR_ACC_CODE_ERROR
CCNA	CALLING_CARD_NOT_ALLOWED
CCNV	CALLING_CARD_INVALID
CCTO	CALLING_CARD_TIMEOUT
CFWV	CFW_VERIFICATION
CGRO	CUSTOMER_GROUP_RESOURCE_OVERFLOW
CNDT	COIN_DENIED_TERM

Table 1-14 MCall treatments (Sheet 2 of 5)

Code	Treatment
CNOT	COIN_OVERTIME_TRTMT
CONF	CONFIRM_TONE
CONP	CONNECTION_NOT_POSSIBLE
CQOV	CAMA_QUEUE_OVFL
DACD	DIAL_ACCESS_CODE
DCFC	DISALLOWED_COIN_FREE_CALL
DISC	DISCONNECT_TIMEOUT_TRTMT
DNTR	DENIED_TERMINATION
DODT	DENY_ORIG_DATA_TERMINAL
D950	DIAL_950
EMR1	EMERGENCY_1
EMR2	EMERGENCY_2
EMR3	EMERGENCY_3
EMR4	EMERGENCY_4
EMR5	EMERGENCY_5
EMR6	EMERGENCY_6
ERDS	TRUNK_PERM_GROUND
FDER	FEATURE_DATA_ERROR
DFNZ	FIRST_DIGIT_NOT_ZERO
FECG	FAR_END_CONG
FNAL	FEATURE_NOT_ALLOWED
GNCT	GENERALIZED_NO_CIRCUIT
HNPI	HNPA_CODE_INTERCEPT
INAC	INVALID_ACCOUNT_CODE
INAU	INVALID_AUTHORIZATION_CODE
INCC	INVALID_CITYCODE

Table 1-14 MCall treatments (Sheet 3 of 5)

Code	Treatment
INOC	INVALID_OIC_CODE
IVCC	INVALID_CORRIDOR_CALL
LCAB	LOCAL_CALL_AREA_BARRED
MANL	MANUAL_LINE
MHLD	MUSIC_ON_HOLD
MSCA	MISDIRECTED_CAMA_CALL
MSLC	MISDIRECTED_LOCAL
NACD	NO_DIAL_ACCESS_CODE
NACK	FEATURE_ACTION_NACK
NBLH	NETWORK_BLK_HVY_TRAFFIC
NBLN	NETWORK_BLK_NML_TRAFFIC
NCFL	NCS_COMMUNICATION_FAILURE
NCII	NCS_INVALID_ID_CODE
NCIX	NCS_INCOMING_EXCLUSION
NCRT	NO_CRKT
NCTF	NCS_TRANSLATION_FAILURE
NCUN	NCS_UNEXPECTED_ERROR
NECG	NEAR_END_CONG
NINT	CHANGED_NUM_INTERCEPT
NMZN	NO_METERING_ZONE
NOCN	NO_COIN
NONT	NOT_ON_NETWORK
NOSC	NO_SERVICE_CRKT
NOSR	NO_SOFTWARE_RESOURCE
N950	NO_DIAL_950
OLRS	INTER_LATA_RES

Table 1-14 MCall treatments (Sheet 4 of 5)

Code	Treatment
OPRT	REGULAR_INTERCEPT
ORAC	ORIG_REV_CODED
ORAF	ORIG_REV_FREQ
ORMC	ORIG_REV_MULTI_CODED
ORMF	ORIG_REV_MULTI_FREQ
ORSS	ORIG_SUSP_SERV
PDIL	PARTIAL_DIAL
PGTO	MOBILE_PAGE_TIMEOUT
PMPT	PREEMPT_TONE
PNOH	PERM_SIGN_NO_ROH
PRSC	PRIORITY_SCREEN_FAIL
PSIG	PERM_SIGNAL
PTOF	PREMATURE_TRUNK_OFFERING
RODR	REORDER
RRPA	REV_RING_PFXA
RSDT	RESTRICTED_DATE_TIME
SORD	STORAGE_OVERFLOW_REORDER
SRRR	SINGLE_REV_RING
SSTO	START_SIGNAL_TIME_OUT
STOB	SIGNAL_TIME_OUT_BOC
STOC	SIGNAL_TIME_OUT_IC_INC
SYFL	SYSTEM_FAILURE
TDBR	TESTDESK_BRIDGED
TDND	TOLL_DENIED
TESS	TERM_SUSP_SERV
TINV	TEMPORARILY_INVALID

Table 1-14 MCall treatments (Sheet 5 of 5)

Code	Treatment
TOVD	TOLL_OVERLOAD
TRBL	TROUBLE_INTERCEPT
TRRF	TERM_REV_FREQ
UMOB	UNREGISTERED_MOBILE
UNCA	UNAUTHORIZED_CAMA_CODE
UNDN	UNASSIGNED_NUMBER
UDNT	UNDEFINED_TRTMT
UNIN	UNAUTHORIZED_INWATS
UNOW	UNAUTHORIZED_OUTWATS
UNPR	UNAUTHORIZED_PRECEDENCE
VACS	VACANT_SPEED_NUMBER
VACT	VACANT_CODE
VCCT	VACANT_COUNTRY_CODE

Table 1-15 NNode types (Sheet 1 of 3)

Node	String	Description
AVR_NODE	AVR	Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS) voice response
CPU_NODE	CPU	Central processing unit
CM_NODE	CM	Computing module
CMC_NODE	CMC	Central message controller
CSC_NODE	HDLC	Cell site controller (high-level data-link controller)
DCM_NODE	DCM	Digital carrier module
Note: String refers to the usual character string output for a node when it appears in a log report (for example, ICMO103).		

Table 1-15 NNode types (Sheet 2 of 3)

Node	String	Description
DDU_NODE	DDU	Disk drive unit
DISKC_NODE	DDU	Disk controller (digital data unit)
DLC_NODE	DLC	Data link controller
DLM_NODE	DLM	Digital line module
DPC_NODE	DPC	Data pack controller
DTC_NODE	DTC	Digital trunk controller
DVI_NODE	DVI	Data voice interface
ESA_NODE	ESA	Emergency stand-alone
HOBIC_NODE	HOBI	Hotel billing information center
IAC_NODE	IAC	ISDN access controller
IOC_NODE	IOC	Input output controller
ISLM_NODE	ISLM	ISDN line module
LCM_NODE	LCM	Line concentrating module
LGC_NODE	LGC	Line group controller
LM_NODE	LM_N	Line module
LPC_NODE	LPC	Line printer controller
LTC_NODE	LTC	Line trunk controller
MC_NODE	MC	Message controller
MPC_NODE	MPC	Multi-protocol controller
MSB_NODE	MSB	Message switching buffer
MSC_NODE	MSC	Message switch controller
Note: String refers to the usual character string output for a node when it appears in a log report (for example, ICMO103).		

Table 1-15 NNode types (Sheet 3 of 3)

Node	String	Description
NET_NODE	NET	Network module
NM_NODE	NET	Network module
NM_NODE	NO6	No. 6 Signaling System
NX25_NODE	NX25	Northern X25 (protocol)
OOC_DB_NODE	OOC	Overseas operator center database
RCC_NODE	RCC	Remote cluster controller
RCS_NODE	RCS	Remote concentrator SLC-96
RCT_NODE	RCT	Remote concentrator terminal
RCU_NODE	RCU	Remote carrier urban
RLM_NODE	RLM	Remote line module
SMSR_NODE	SMSR	Subscriber module SLC-96 remote
SVR_NODE	SVR	Server
TC_NODE	TC_N	Terminal controller
TDC_NODE	TDC	Tape drive controller
TM_NODE	TM_N	Trunk module
VCCT_NODE	VCCT	Virtual circuit
VDL_NODE	VDL	Virtual data link
VLM_NODE	VLM	Virtual line module
VSR_NODE	VSR	Very small remote
Note: String refers to the usual character string output for a node when it appears in a log report (for example, ICMO103).		

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 1 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates more trunk tests were called to execute simultaneously than permitted by present setting in customer data table ATTSCHED. *Action:* Change number of simultaneous tests from ATT MAP level.
BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. *Action:* Retry test.
CALL FAILURE MESSAGE RCVD	Call failure message received during testing. *Action:* Coordinate investigation into signaling with far-end office if this persists.
CARD FAULT	Indicates hardware fault in circuit pack was encountered. *Action:* Replace circuit pack.
CONFUSION MESSAGE RCVD	Confusion message received during testing. *Action:* Coordinate investigation into signaling with far-end office if this persists.
CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
COULDN'T OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates software bug prevented opening of or access to customer data table ATTOPTNS. *Action:* Retry test.
COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates required entry in customer data table ATTOPTNS is not present for specified test class. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test while maintenance of cell site controller was in progress. *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 2 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
DATA FAULT	Indicates trouble was encountered with received test result data. *Action:* Retry test.
DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test was initiated on circuit not equipped for that test type. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
DIAL TONE	Indicates far-end office returned dial tone. *Action:* Retry test.
FACILITY FAULT	Indicates fault in transmission facilities. *Action:* Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
FAILED TO OPEN TTT	Upon selection of valid trunk test equipment to connect to, failure to open test trunk for tone generation. *Action:* Ensure in-service, properly functioning trunk test equipment is available.
FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates test equipment was unavailable or inoperative. *Action*: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates software bug during initial setup prevented running the test. Usually indicates no processes are available. *Action:* Retry test.
GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates trunk group was executing a trunk test and the second test request is ignored. *Action:* No action is required.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 3 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates test was aborted manually from the ATT MAP level by • explicitly stopping group test • reducing number of simultaneous tests ATT can execute • stopping all ATT tests (HaltATT) *Action:* No action is required.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates five consecutive failures were encountered and the reference trunk was retested. The reference trunk failed the subsequent test so the group is aborted. *Action:* Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK UNAVAILABLE	Indicates five consecutive failures were encountered and the reference trunk was retested. The reference trunk failed the subsequent test so the group is aborted. *Action:* Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	Indicates five consecutive failures were encountered during search for a group reference trunk. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates hardware fault was detected in the trunk circuit. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. It may have a hardware fault.
HIGH-DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
HIGH TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a high frequency tone. *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 4 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
HIT RECEIVED	Indicates transient disturbance to the trunk was detected. *Action:* Retry test.
INTEGRITY LOST MESSAGE RCVD	Integrity lost message received during testing. *Action:* High occurrences could indicate a problem with the network. Check for properly functioning hardware.
INVALID REPLY	Indicates far-end office returned an invalid signal when the DMS tried to outpulse digits. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
LOCKOUT MESSAGE RCVD	Lockout message received during testing. *Action:* Coordinate investigation into signaling with far end office if this persists.
LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates signaling failure caused by a fault in either the loop bridge or receiving equipment. *Action:* Diagnose test equipment.
LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates signaling failure caused by fault in either the software or loop generating equipment. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
LTA CANCELLED	Indicates local trunk alarm (LTA) was improperly canceled. *Action:* Diagnose test equipment, and retry test.
LTU FAULT	Indicates fault was detected in line test unit (LTU). *Action:* Diagnose LTU.
MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 5 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test but unexpected or no response from the cell site controller (CSC) was received. *Action:* Diagnose CSC.
NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test but unexpected or no response from the cellular remote carrier unit (RCU) was received. *Action:* Diagnose RCU.
NO/BAD TAU RESPOSE	Indicates attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test but unexpected or no response from the cellular test and alarm unit (TAU) was received. *Action:* Diagnose TAU.
NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates circuit pack was missing. *Action:* Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was unavailable or nonexistent. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates software bug prevented no logical message buffer (MB) from being allocated. *Action:* Retry test.
NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized. *Action:* Retry test.
NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates test equipment was not available. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates software bug prevented trunk circuit from being found. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 6 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
NO TONE	Indicates far-end office failed to return the proper tone. *Action:* Retry test.
NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates software bug prevented trunks in group from being found. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates the test attempted transmission or loss tests on a trunk that was not an outgoing or two-wire trunk. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing digits. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates far-end office returned an overflow tone. *Action:* Retry test.
PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates parameters were incorrect or inconsistent for test type. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office returned a periodic or intermittent signal. *Action:* Retry test.
PM FAULT	Indicates fault in the peripheral module (PM) was encountered. *Action:* Diagnose PM.
PREMATURE RELEASE REQUEST	A clear forward was received before the test was completed. *Action:* Coordinate investigation into signaling with far end office if this persists.
RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 7 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
RELEASE CALL MESSAGE RCVD	Release call message received during testing. *Action:* Find out if someone force-released the trunk from a MAP or if the trunk is functioning properly.
REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone. *Action:* Retry test.
RINGING	Indicates far-end office did not respond to ringing. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal during outpulsing of digits. *Action:* Retry test.
TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test; however, the test and alarm unit was either in use or not available. *Action:* Retry test.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates fault was detected in test equipment. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates fault was detected in test equipment. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates test equipment was not available for test. This report will be generated every ten minutes if test equipment remains unavailable. *Action:* No action is required.
TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test is not allowed on circuit. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates trouble was encountered with test process. *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 8 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates either a software bug or unexpected response from far-end office. *Action:* Retry test.
TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates test is not available in current load. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates failure to detect proper tone. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TPT TONE	Indicates far-end office unexpectedly returned a test progress tone (TPT). *Action:* Retry test.
TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired waiting for individual trunks in trunk group to become available for testing. The allowed time to wait for trunks to become available is set in customer data table ATTSCHED. *Action:* Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was carrier-failed. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was call processing deloaded. *Action:* When trunk state returns to IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was call processing busy. *Action:* When trunk state returns to IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was deloaded. *Action:* Return trunk to service, retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 9 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was off line. *Action:* Return trunk to service, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was initialized. *Action:* Return trunk to service, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was locked out. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was manually busy. *Action:* Return trunk to service, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was unequipped. *Action:* Return trunk to service, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was network management busy. *Action:* When trunk state returns to IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was peripheral module busy. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was in restricted idle. *Action:* When trunk state returns to IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was remote busy. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was system busy. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 10 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was already seized. *Action:* When trunk state returns to IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired waiting for individual trunks to become available for testing. The allowed time to wait for trunks to become available is set in customer data table ATTSCHED. *Action:* Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
TST EQUIPMNT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates inconsistency in requested test. The requested test called for unnecessary equipment. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TTT EQUIPMENT FAILURE	Indicates either an unexpected tone from trunk test equipment was received or an expected tone from trunk test equipment was not received. *Action:* Ensure the trunk test equipment concerned is functioning properly.
TTU FAULT	Indicates fault found in the transmission test unit (TTU). *Action:* Diagnose TTU.
UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned an unexpected or unknown tone. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates software bug. This message is always followed by a software error report (SWER) with the message Garbled ATT Message. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
UNKNOWN MESSAGE RCVD	An unexpected message has been received. *Action:* Coordinate investigation into signaling with far-end office if this persists.
WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED	Failed to wait on a mailbox for the next message to come in.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 OTrunk diagnostic results (Sheet 11 of 11)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates wrong circuit pack installed in the shelf. *Action:* Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
120 IPM TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at 120 impulses per minute. *Action:* Retry test.
30 IPM TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses per minute. *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-17 PCMC alter reasons (Sheet 1 of 3)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
SYS RESTART	100	
Fail OB Reset	100	
Invalid: CMC Not Out of Service.	100	
Aborted: RTS Limit has been exceeded.	100	
Enable Failed	100	
Test Failed	100	
CMC CSide Busy	100	
Full Test Not Done	100	
Time of Day Clock Sync	100	
SYSTEM REQUEST	100, 102	
MANUAL REQUEST	100, 102	
ERROR DETECTED	100, 102	
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.		

Table 1-17 PCMC alter reasons (Sheet 2 of 3)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
STUCK CMC PORT	100, 102	Faulty port cannot be closed.
CSIDE REQUEST	100, 102	
INVALID CMC STATE	100, 102	CMC faulty on interrupt line.
BOOT REQUEST	100, 102, 106-109	
SPLIT REQUEST	100, 102, 106-109	
FAULT ON PEINT	100, 102	
STUCK MASK REGISTER	100, 102	Problem with interrupts to CPU.
HUNG ON SIMPLEX PORT	100, 102	CMC timer failed to fire while doing timeout on simplex transmission.
HUNG ON DUPLEX PORT	100, 102	CMC timer failed to fire while doing timeout on duplex transmission.
INVALID PRIORITY	100, 102	CMC found at invalid priority level.
IOC FAIL THRESHOLD MET:	102	CMC detected a problem in messaging to input/output controller (IOC).
NET FAIL THRESHOLD MET;	102	Message test detected a problem in messaging to networks.
MSG CORRUPTION:	102	CMC is corrupting outgoing or incoming messages.
MESSAGING FAILURE DETECTED	102	All CMC ports are SYSB.
OCETR THRESHOLD MET:	102	Outgoing error type register threshold has been exceeded and has set the status of CMC to system busy.
STUCK CMC	100, 102	
SOLID INTERRRUPTS	100, 102	Faulty interrupt line from CMC to CPU (too many interrupts).
PERIODIC TEST	100, 102	Action occurred during periodic testing (for example, 2:10 A.M.).
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.		

Table 1-17 PCMC alter reasons (Sheet 3 of 3)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
DUPLEX FAILS	100, 102	CMC unable to output in duplex mode.
STUCK OUT BAND RESET	100, 102	
WILL NOT INTRUPT CPU	100, 102	
CMC TRAP	100, 102	System has busied the CMC because of a trap.
Fail on Restart	102	Cannot enable CMC during restart.
Failed on CS Open	102	Could not return to service, or CMC on link from CPU opening.
Both CMC's are OOS	102	
Configuration Register shut down	102	
All ports are out of service	102	
ODM	103	Result of an office data modification.
ODM Request	105, 109	Result of an office data modification.
Requested by PS Node	105, 107	
Forced Open	105	
Pass	105	
Fail	105	
Invalid	105	
Fail on RTS CMC	107	
Port Error	107	
Test aborted	100, 103	Tests are aborted due to a lack of P-side resource.
Close on Test Fail	107	
	100-109	(No reason given)
Note: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as they appear on the MAP terminal.		

Table 1-18 QTransmission test unit failure messages (Sheet 1 of 2)

No.	Message
1	MTM_PROTOCOL_ERROR
2	TTU_TEST_ERROR
3	MEAS_INTERRUPTION
4	MEAS_INSTABILITY
5	TTU_DATA_ERROR
6	BSY_BAD_MSG
7	CONNECT_FAIL
8	OPEN_TTU_FAIL
9	SIG_NO_FE_EQUIP
10	ANS_NOT_READY
11	LOST_INTEGRITY
12	BAD_MSG_BEF_ANS
13	START_DIRECTOR_FAIL
14	NO_TTU_RESPONSE
15	TWO_CLEAR_BACKS?
16	ANS_BEF_CLEAR_BACK?
17	CLEAR_BACK_NOT_REC
18	RE_ANSWER_NOT_REC
19	SIG_BAD_MSG
20	BSY_NO_FE_EQUIP
21	BSY_FLASH_NOT_REC
22	ANSWER_NOT_BUSY?
23	MEAS_BAD_MSG
24	MISSING_GROUP_ENTRY
25	MISSING_Q_ENTRY
26	SIG_CALL_NO_RESPONSE

Table 1-18 QTransmission test unit failure messages (Sheet 2 of 2)

No.	Message
27	SIG_CALL_GLARE
28	SIG_CALL_BAD_MSG
29	SIG_CALL_FAILURE
30	BSY_CALL_NO_RESPONSE
31	BSY_CALL_GLARE
32	BUSY_CALL_BAD_MSG
33	BSY_CALL_FAILURE
34	NO_NE_EQUIP
35	MEAS_CLEAR_BACK
36	BSY_CALL_CLEAR_BACK?
37	OUTPULSING_TBL
38	FAR_END_CONGESTION
39	TTU_TROUBLE

Table 1-19 RCall types entry codes (Sheet 1 of 4)

Entry code	Call type
00	Station paid DDD
01	Station paid LCDR
02-07	Reserved for special features
08	TWX
09	DATA
10-15	Reserved for special features
16	Timed message rate
17	Untimed message rate
18	Detailed message rate
19	Conference trunk usage
20	Station paid operator assisted
21	Station collect
22	Station special calling
23	Person paid
24	Person collect
Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for ACSS handled calls.	
Note 2: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).	
Note 3: For all loads, codes 40-79 are recorded on log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.	

Table 1-19 RCall types entry codes (Sheet 2 of 4)

Entry code	Call type
25	Person special calling
26	Auto collect
27	Station special called
28	Person special called
29	Person call back (PCB)
30	PCB special billing
31-39	Not used
40 (see Note 1)	Station paid DDO
41-55	Reserved for special features
56	Not used
57	Not used
58-59	Reserved for possible future use
60 (see Note 1)	Station paid operator assisted
61 (see Note 1)	Station collect
62 (see Note 1)	Station special calling
Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for ACSS handled calls.	
Note 2: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).	
Note 3: For all loads, codes 40-79 are recorded on log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.	

Table 1-19 RCall types entry codes (Sheet 3 of 4)

Entry code	Call type
63 (see Note 1)	Person paid
64 (see Note 1)	Person collect
65 (see Note 1)	Person special calling
66 (see Note 1)	Not used
67 (see Note 1)	Station special called
68 (see Note 1)	Person special called
69 (see Note 1)	Person call back (PCB)
70 (see Note 1)	PCB special billing
71-79	Not used
80	INWATS - measured time
81-83	Reserved for possible future use
84-89	Not used
90	Used by LAMA initial extension entry
91-95	Not used
96	Unspecified (default)
Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for ACSS handled calls.	
Note 2: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).	
Note 3: For all loads, codes 40-79 are recorded on log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.	

Table 1-19 RCall types entry codes (Sheet 4 of 4)

Entry code	Call type
97	Canceled call (domestic)
98	Canceled call (overseas)
99	AMA test call
Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for ACSS handled calls.	
Note 2: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).	
Note 3: For all loads, codes 40-79 are recorded on log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.	

Log report list

The following is a list of written log reports generated by the UCS DMS-250 switch. The subsystem name and report number for each log report description are provided. Information-only logs, those requiring no action, are listed in Table S.

Table 1-20 (Sheet 1 of 17)

ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 2 of 17)

AFT	AFT003				
ALRM	ALRM109	ALRM111	ALRM112		
ALT	ALT100	ALT101	ALT103	ALT104	ALT105
	ALT106	ALT107	ALT109	ALT200	ALT207
	ALT208	ALT209	ALT300	ALT306	ALT307
	ALT308	ALT309			
AMA	AMA100	AMA112	AMA114	AMA117	
AMAB	AMAB119	AMAB122	AMAB150	AMAB151	AMAB154
	AMAB161				
APS	APS100	APS101	APS102	APS103	APS104
	APS105	APS106	APS107	APS108	APS109
	APS110	APS111	APS112		
ATB	ATB100				
ATME	ATME201	ATME203	ATME204	ATME205	ATME206
	ATME207	ATME208			
ATT	ATT100	ATT101	ATT102	ATT103	ATT104
	ATT105	ATT106	ATT107	ATT108	ATT113
	ATT114	ATT115	ATT116	ATT117	ATT118
	ATT123				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 3 of 17)

AUD	AUD101	AUD102	AUD103	AUD104	AUD105
	AUD106	AUD107	AUD108	AUD395	AUD396
	AUD398	AUD399	AUD400	AUD401	AUD402
	AUD403	AUD404	AUD405	AUD406	AUD407
	AUD408	AUD409	AUD410	AUD411	AUD412
	AUD413	AUD414	AUD416	AUD417	AUD418
	AUD419	AUD420	AUD422	AUD424	AUD425
	AUD426	AUD427	AUD428	AUD429	AUD430
	AUD432	AUD433	AUD434	AUD500	AUD501
	AUD502	AUD503	AUD504	AUD505	AUD506
	AUD507	AUD508	AUD509	AUD510	AUD515
	AUD523	AUD545	AUD549	AUD550	AUD551
	AUD553	AUD559	AUD577	AUD578	AUD579
	AUD580	AUD582	AUD591	AUD602	
AUDT	AUDT100	AUDT101	AUDT102	AUDT103	AUDT105
	AUDT106	AUDT107	AUDT108	AUDT110	AUDT111
	AUDT112	AUDT113	AUDT114	AUDT115	AUDT116
	AUDT117	AUDT118	AUDT128	AUDT129	AUDT130
	AUDT131	AUDT150	AUDT151	AUDT152	AUDT153
	AUDT159	AUDT160	AUDT161	AUDT162	AUDT163
	AUDT164	AUDT166	AUDT167	AUDT168	AUDT169
	AUDT175	AUDT179	AUDT180	AUDT181	AUDT182
	AUDT183	AUDT184	AUDT185	AUDT186	AUDT187
	AUDT188	AUDT191	AUDT192	AUDT193	AUDT194
	AUDT195	AUDT197	AUDT198	AUDT199	AUDT205

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	AUDT206	AUDT207	AUDT208	AUDT225	AUDT226
	AUDT255	AUDT256	AUDT257	AUDT258	AUDT259
	AUDT260	AUDT262	AUDT263	AUDT265	AUDT267
	AUDT394	AUDT396	AUDT397	AUDT400	AUDT404
	AUDT600	AUDT603	AUDT605	AUDT610	AUDT612
	AUDT613	AUDT614	AUDT615	AUDT619	AUDT621
	AUDT622	AUDT623	AUDT804		
BERT	BERT100	BERT101			
C6TU	C6TU108				
C7TD	C7TD102	C7TD103			
C7TU	C7TU101	C7TU102	C7TU105	C7TU106	C7TU107
	C7TU303				
C7UP	C7UP101	C7UP102	C7UP103	C7UP104	C7UP106
	C7UP107	C7UP109	C7UP110	C7UP113	C7UP114
	C7UP115	C7UP118	C7UP120	C7UP121	C7UP123
	C7UP130	C7UP300	C7UP301	C7UP405	C7UP406
	C7UP805	C7UP806			
CC	CC100	CC101	CC102		
CCI	CCI100				
CCS	CCS202	CCS203	CCS204	CCS205	CCS206

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	CCS207	CCS209	CCS210	CCS213	CCS214
	CCS215	CCS218	CCS219	CCS221	CCS223
	CCS224	CCS226	CCS227	CCS228	CCS229
	CCS230	CCS238	CCS239	CCS240	CCS243
	CCS245	CCS248	CCS296	CCS400	CCS500
	CCS501	CCS502	CCS503	CCS504	CCS505
	CCS601				
CDIV	CDIV100				
CDR	CDR268	CDR269	CDR270		
CM	CM100	CM103	CM104	CM105	CM107
	CM111	CM112	CM113	CM115	CM118
	CM119	CM120	CM122	CM123	CM125
	CM128	CM133	CM134	CM137	CM140
	CM141	CM145	CM146	CM152	CM153
	CM154	CM155	CM157	CM158	CM159
	CM160	CM162	CM163	CM164	
CMC	CMC102	CMC107	CMC110	CMC111	CMC112
	CMC113				
CMSM	CMSM101	CMSM102	CMSM103	CMSM104	
COMM	COMM777				
CP	CP100	CP101	CP103		

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CPM	CPM101	CPM102	CPM103	CPM104	
CRMG	CRMG101				
DAS	DAS100	DAS102	DAS103	DAS104	
DCH	DCH100	DCH104	DCH105	DCH500	
DCI	DCI100	DCI101	DCI102	DCI104	DCI105
	DCI106	DCI107	DCI307	DCI505	DCI806
DCP	DCP100	DCP101	DCP102	DCP104	DCP105
	DCP106	DCP107	DCP307	DCP505	DCP806
DDM	DDM101	DDM102	DDM106	DDM107	DDM109
	DDM110				
DDT	DDT001				
DDU	DDU100	DDU101	DDU202	DDU203	DDU204
	DDU205	DDU209	DDU210	DDU211	DDU212
DFIL	DFIL100	DFIL101	DFIL102	DFIL103	DFIL104
	DFIL105	DFIL106	DFIL107	DFIL108	DFIL109
		DFIL111	DFIL112	DFIL113	DFIL114
	DFIL115	DFIL116	DFIL117	DFIL118	DFIL119

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	DFIL120	DFIL121	DFIL122	DFIL123	
	DFIL125	DFIL126	DFIL127	DFIL128	DFIL129
	DFIL130	DFIL131		DFIL133	DFIL135
		DFIL143	DFIL144		
DIRP	DIRP101				
DPAC	DPAC101	DPAC102	DPAC103	DPAC104	
DPNS	DPNS403	DPNS409			
DPNT	DPNT101	DPNT102	DPNT103	DPNT104	DPNT105
	DPNT106	DPNT201	DPNT202	DPNT203	DPNT204
	DPNT205	DPNT206			
DPP	DPP100	DPP101	DPP102		
DVI	DVI101	DVI102	DVI104	DVI105	DVI106
	DVI107				
E911	E911200	E911201	E911202	E911203	E911204
	E911205	E911206	E911207	E911208	E911209
	E911210	E911211	E911215	E911217	E911218
	E911219	E911223	E911224		
EAD	EAD104				
ENCP	ENCP103				

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ENDB	ENDB101				
ENET	ENET103	ENET104	ENET105	ENET108	ENET111
	ENET120	ENET204	ENET205	ENET208	ENET211
	ENET220	ENET222	ENET230	ENET303	ENET304
	ENET305	ENET308	ENET309	ENET311	ENET313
	ENET401	ENET505	ENET508	ENET512	ENET522
	ENET601	ENET602	ENET603		
EQAC	EQAC100				
ESYN	ESYN100	ESYN101			
EXT	EXT100	EXT101	EXT102	EXT103	EXT104
	EXT105	EXT106	EXT107	EXT108	EXT109
FCO	FCO101				
FM	FM100	FM101			
FPRT	FPRT105	FPRT106			
FTR	FTR138				
IBN	IBN100	IBN101	IBN102	IBN104	IBN105
	IBN106	IBN107	IBN108	IBN109	IBN110
	IBN113	IBN114	IBN115	IBN116	IBN117

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	IBN119	IBN120	IBN122	IBN123	IBN124
	IBN127	IBN128	IBN129	IBN137	
ICMO	ICMO101	ICMO102	ICMO103		
IOD	IOD205	IOD206	IOD207	IOD208	IOD209
	IOD210	IOD212	IOD213	IOD214	IOD215
	IOD303	IOD304	IOD305	IOD306	IOD307
	IOD308	IOD310	IOD311	IOD312	
ISDN	ISDN101	ISDN102	ISDN104	ISDN105	ISDN106
	ISDN107	ISDN108	ISDN109	ISDN110	ISDN111
	ISDN112	ISDN113	ISDN115	ISDN116	ISDN200
	ISDN201	ISDN203			
ISF	ISF100	ISF101	ISF104		
ISN	ISN500				
ISP	ISP101	ISP102	ISP103	ISP104	ISP105
	ISP106	ISP107	ISP108	ISP113	ISP114
ITOC	ITOC100	ITOC101			
ITOP	ITOP100	ITOP101	ITOP102	ITOP103	ITOP104
	ITOP105	ITOP106	ITOP107	ITOP108	ITOP109
	ITOP110				

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KTRK	KTRK100				
LAQ	LAQ330	LAQ331	LAQ602		
LINE	LINE101	LINE102	LINE104	LINE105	LINE106
	LINE107	LINE108	LINE109	LINE110	LINE112
	LINE113	LINE114	LINE115	LINE117	LINE118
	LINE119	LINE120	LINE125	LINE126	LINE127
	LINE128	LINE130	LINE131	LINE132	LINE133
	LINE134	LINE135	LINE138	LINE139	LINE145
	LINE146	LINE147	LINE148	LINE149	LINE150
	LINE151	LINE161	LINE170	LINE171	LINE204
	LINE205	LINE209	LINE300	LINE301	LINE400
	LINE405	LINE408	LINE425	LINE600	LINE601
	LINE602	LINE603	LINE605	LINE800	LINE805
	LINE808	LINE825			
LINK	LINK300				
LOST	LOST101	LOST102	LOST103	LOST104	LOST105
	LOST106	LOST107	LOST108	LOST109	LOST110
	LOST111	LOST112	LOST114	LOST115	
MCT	MCT103	MCT104			
MDN	MDN000				

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MISC	MISC000				
MISM	MISM				
MM	MM110	MM111	MM112	MM113	
MOD	MOD100	MOD101	MOD102	MOD103	MOD104
	MOD105	MOD106	MOD107	MOD108	MOD109
	MOD110	MOD111	MOD112	MOD113	MOD114
	MOD115	MOD116	MOD117	MOD118	MOD119
	MOD120	MOD121	MOD122	MOD123	MOD124
	MOD125	MOD126	MOD127	MOD128	MOD129
	MOD130	MOD131	MOD132	MOD133	MOD134
	MOD135	MOD136	MOD137	MOD138	MOD139
	MOD140	MOD141	MOD142	MOD143	MOD144
	MOD145	MOD146	MOD147	MOD148	MOD149
	MOD150	MOD151	MOD152	MOD153	MOD154
	MOD155	MOD156	MOD157	MOD158	
MPC	MPC101	MPC102	MPC103	MPC104	MPC106
	MPC201	MPC299	MPC904	MPC905	MPC906
MPCS	MPCS101				
MPX	MPX100	MPX200	MPX300	MPX400	
MS	MS103	MS104	MS105	MS153	MS154

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	MS155	MS163	MS248	MS263	MS264
	MS265	MS267	MS283	MS284	MS285
	MS303	MS304	MS305	MS306	MS313
	MS314	MS315	MS323	MS324	MS325
	MS403	MS404	MS405	MS413	MS414
	MS415				
MSL	MSL300	MSL301			
MSRT	MSRT100	MSRT101			
MTCB	MTCB100	MTCB101	MTCB102	MTCB104	MTCB105
	MTCB106	MTCB107	MTCB108	MTCB109	MTCB110
	MTCB111				
MTD	MTD101				
MTR	MTR100	MTR104	MTR105	MTR106	MTR108
	MTR112	MTR113	MTR114	MTR116	MTR118
	MTR120	MTR121	MTR122	MTR123	MTR125
	MTR127	MTR128	MTR129	MTR131	MTR132
	MTR134	MTR135	MTR136	MTR137	MTR138
	MTR139	MTR140	MTR141	MTR142	MTR144
	MTR145	MTR146	MTR147	MTR148	MTR149
N6	N6100	N6103	N6106	N6108	N6111
	N6112	N6113	N6115	N6121	N6122
	N6123	N6124	N6129	N6130	N6131

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	N6132	N6133	N6140	N6304	N6306
	N6308	N6310	N6312	N6314	N6319
	N6400	N6401	N6402	N6403	N6404
	N6405	N6407			
N6TU	N6TU108				
NAG	NAG400				
NCS	NCS102	NCS104	NCS203	NCS301	NCS302
	NCS401	NCS501			
NET	NET100	NET101	NET102	NET103	NET104
	NET105	NET106	NET133	NET134	NET135
	NET136	NET155			
NETM	NETM104	NETM108	NETM109	NETM110	NETM111
	NETM116	NETM120	NETM122	NETM126	NETM137
	NETM141	NETM146	NETM147	NETM148	NETM149
	NETM461				
NMS	NMS102	NMS103			
NO6	NO6101	NO6103	NO6104	NO6200	NO6201
NODE	NODE326	NODE450	NODE451		
NOP	NOP100	NOP101	NOP102	NOP103	NOP110

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	NOP111				
OCCP	OCCP100				
OCS	OCS100				
OM2	OM2115	OM2116	OM2117	OM2200	OM2300
PCH	PCH105	PCH107	PCH111		
PEND	PEND100	PEND101			
PM	PM102	PM117	PM126	PM128	PM179
	PM183	PM199			
RDT	RDT301	RDT307	RDT308	RDT309	RDT310
REPL	REPL100				
RO	RO105				
RONI	RONI100				
SALN	SALN100	SALN101			
SCAI	SCAI100	SCAI101	SCAI102	SCAI200	
SDS	SDS600				

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SECU	SECU101	SECU102	SECU103	SECU104	SECU105
	SECU106	SECU107	SECU108	SECU109	SECU110
	SECU111	SECU112	SECU113	SECU114	SECU115
	SECU116	SECU117	SECU118	SECU119	SECU120
	SECU121	SECU122	SECU123	SECU124	SECU125
	SECU126				
SLE	SLE104	SLE105	SLE106		
SLM	SLM208	SLM401	SLM403	SLM404	SLM410
SLNK	SLNK101	SLNK106	SLNK107		
SMDI	SMDI100	SMDI101	SMDI102	SMDI105	SMDI106
SME	SME100	SME101	SME102	SME103	SME106
	SME107	SME108	SME109		
SOS	SOS100	SOS102	SOS103	SOS104	SOS105
	SOS107	SOS110	SOS130		
SPC	SPC101	SPC102			
SSR	SSR600				
STOR	STOR101				
SWCT	SWCT105	SWCT106	SWCT112	SWCT114	SWCT115

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	SWCT116				
SWER	SWER39				
SWNR	SWNR102				
SYNC	SYNC103	SYNC105	SYNC203	SYNC206	SYNC209
TKCV	TKCV100				
TME	TME102				
TPS	TPS100				
TRK	TRK104	TRK106	TRK109	TRK110	TRK111
	TRK113	TRK114	TRK115	TRK116	TRK117
	TRK118	TRK120	TRK121	TRK123	TRK124
	TRK126	TRK128	TRK129	TRK130	TRK131
	TRK133	TRK135	TRK136	TRK138	TRK140
	TRK142	TRK144	TRK146	TRK148	TRK153
	TRK154	TRK155	TRK157	TRK158	TRK162
	TRK163	TRK164	TRK165	TRK174	TRK175
	TRK176	TRK177	TRK178	TRK181	TRK182
	TRK183	TRK186	TRK188	TRK189	TRK190
	TRK207	TRK208	TRK213	TRK260	TRK310
	TRK312	TRK313	TRK320	TRK321	TRK322
	TRK334	TRK340	TRK341	TRK351	TRK352
	TRK424	TRK605			

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UTR	UTR100				
VSN	VSN100	VSN101	VSN107	VSN108	VSN109
	VSN110	VSN111	VSN112	VSN113	VSN115
	VSN117				

Information-only logs

Table S lists information-only logs and the subsystems associated with them. These information-only logs are generated by the switch to alert the technician that:

- a transient event has occurred
- a switch state (such as ManualBusy) has occurred
- a resource or service has been successfully tested
- some unexpected software data has been encountered

Generally, this log type does not require the technician to take any action, nor is it service affecting. This publication may not include detailed log report descriptions for these information-only logs.

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 1 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
ABR	ABR111	ABR222		
ACD	ACD102	ACD110	ACD121	ACD130
ACG	ACG100	ACG101	ACG201	ACG300
	ACG301	ACG600		
ACT	ACT100	ACT102		
AFT	AFT001	AFT002		
ALT	ALT108	ALT110	ALT111	
AMA	AMA118			
AMAB	AMAB100	AMAB101	AMAB102	AMAB103

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 2 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	AMAB104	AMAB105	AMAB106	AMAB108
	AMAB109	AMAB110	AMAB111	AMAB118
	AMAB120	AMAB152	AMAB153	AMAB155
	AMAB160	AMAB180	AMAB181	AMAB182
	AMAB183	AMAB184	AMAB185	AMAB186
	AMAB187	AMAB188	AMAB189	AMAB200
AOSS	AOSS101			
AP	AP601	AP602		
ATME	ATME200			
ATT	ATT109	ATT110	ATT111	ATT112
	ATT119	ATT120	ATT121	ATT122
AUD	AUD109	AUD120	AUD606	
AUDT	AUDT109	AUDT125	AUDT126	AUDT127
	AUDT165	AUDT171	AUDT172	AUDT173
	AUDT174	AUDT176	AUDT189	AUDT196
	AUDT201	AUDT202	AUDT203	AUDT204
	AUDT210	AUDT211	AUDT212	AUDT213
	AUDT214	AUDT215	AUDT216	AUDT217
	AUDT218	AUDT219	AUDT220	AUDT221
	AUDT222	AUDT264	AUDT270	AUDT401
	AUDT601	AUDT602	AUDT616	AUDT620
	AUDT624	AUDT625	AUDT626	AUDT627
	AUDT630	AUDT632	AUDT640	
BCLID	BCLID101	BCLID102		
BMS	BMS100			

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Subsystem	Information-only logs			
BOOT	BOOT100			
C6TU	C6TU101	C6TU102	C6TU103	C6TU104
	C6TU105	C6TU106	C6TU107	C6TU109
C7TD	C7TD104	C7TD201		
C7TU	C7TU103	C7TU104	C7TU108	C7TU109
	C7TU110	C7TU202	C7TU301	C7TU302
	C7TU401			
C7UP	C7UP105	C7UP116	C7UP117	C7UP126
	C7UP127			
CC	CC104	CC107	CC108	CC109
	CC110	CC111	CC113	CC116
	CC119	CC121	CC122	CC125
	CC127	CC129	CC136	CC201
CCIS	CCIS100	CCIS102	CCIS105	CCIS121
	CCIS123	CCIS126	CCIS131	CCIS132
	CCIS301	CCIS321		
CCS	CCS100	CCS102	CCS105	CCS106
	CCS108	CCS109	CCS151	CCS155
	CCS156	CCS157	CCS159	CCS160
	CCS161	CCS162	CCS163	CCS166
	CCS167	CCS168	CCS169	CCS176
	CCS177	CCS178	CCS180	CCS185
	CCS190	CCS192	CCS198	CCS201
	CCS208	CCS211	CCS212	CCS216
	CCS217	CCS220	CCS225	CCS231

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 4 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	CCS232	CCS233	CCS234	CCS235
	CCS236	CCS237	CCS241	CCS242
	CCS299	CCS401	CCS404	CCS405
	CCS506	CCS600	CCS733	CCS735
	CCS791			
CD	CD103			
CDC	CDC101	CDC102		
CDR	CDR252	CDR253	CDR268	CDR269
	CDR282	CDR283	CDR284	CDR285
	CDR301	CDR302		
CDRC	CDRC100	CDRC101	CDRC102	CDRC103
	CDRC107	CDRC108	CDRC109	CDRC110
	CDRC110	CDRC112	CDRC113	CDRC114
CDRE	CDRE101	CDRE102	CDRE104	
CDRS	CDRS100			
CFW	CFW100	CFW101	CFW102	CFW103
	CFW104	CFW105	CFW106	CFW107
CHIPS	CHIPS100			
CM	CM101	CM102	CM106	CM108
	CM109	CM110	CM114	CM117
	CM121	CM124	CM126	CM129
	CM130	CM132	CM135	CM136
	CM138	CM142	CM143	CM144
	CM147	CM148	CM149	CM150
	CM151	CM156		

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 5 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
CMC	CMC100	CMC101	CMC103	CMC104
	CMC105	CMC106	CMC108	CMC109
COTL	COTL150	COTL151		
CP	CP102			
CPM	CPM100			
CRMG	CRMG102			
CSC	CSC101			
CUT	CUT101	CUT102	CUT103	
DCA	DCA601	DCA602	DCA603	DCA604
	DCA605			
DCH	DCH101	DCH102	DCH103	DCH106
	DCH600	DCH603	DCH604	DCH605
	DCH800			
DCI	DCI102			
DCME	DCME100	DCME101	DCME102	DCME103
	DCME104	DCME105		
DCR	DCR100	DCR101	DCR102	DCR103
	DCR104			
DDIS	DDIS100			
DDM	DDM100	DDM103	DDM104	DDM105
	DDM108			
DDU	DDU201	DDU208	DDU213	DDU214
DISK	DISK103			
DMCT	DMCT100	DMCT101	DMCT102	
DLC	DLC103			

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 6 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
DNC	DNC100			
DPAC	DPAC100	DPAC105		
DPNS	DPNS400	DPNS401	DPNS404	
DRT	DRT100			
DSM	DSM601	DSM602	DSM603	
DTSR	DTSR100	DTSR101	DTSR102	
DVI	DVI100	DVI103		
E911	E911212	E911213	E911214	E911216
ECO	ECO100			
ECTS	ECTS102	ECTS106		
EKTS	EKTS101	EKTS138		
ENCP	ENCP100	ENCP101	ENCP104	ENCP105
	ENCP131	ENCP132	ENCP133	ENCP134
	ENCP135	ENCP136	ENCP143	ENCP150
ENDB	ENDB100			
ENET	ENET100	ENET101	ENET102	ENET106
	ENET107	ENET110	ENET113	ENET200
	ENET201	ENET202	ENET206	ENET207
	ENET210	ENET300	ENET301	ENET302
	ENET306	ENET307	ENET310	ENET312
	ENET314	ENET402	ENET403	ENET500
	ENET502	ENET503	ENET504	ENET506
	ENET507	ENET510	ENET511	ENET520
	ENET521	ENET600	ENET700	
ESG	ESG100	ESG101		

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 7 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
EXT	EXT110	EXT301		
FCO	FCO100			
FMT	FMT103			
FP	FP100	FP101	FP103	FP104
	FP200			
FRB	FRB100			
FRS	FRS201			
FTR	FTR138			
FTS	FTS100			
FTU	FTU100	FTU101	FTU103	FTU104
	FTU105			
GWSA	GWSA100			
HEAP	HEAP100			
IBN	IBN103	IBN111	IBN112	IBN118
	IBN121	IBN125	IBN126	IBN130
	IBN132	IBN136		
ICTS	ICTS102	ICTS103	ICTS106	
IEM	IEM900	IEM901	IEM930	
IOAU	IOAU100	IOAU101	IOAU102	IOAU104
	IOAU105	IOAU106	IOAU107	IOAU108
	IOAU109	IOAU110	IOAU112	IOAU113
IOD	IOD101	IOD102	IOD106	IOD107
	IOD111	IOD122	IOD128	IOD201
	IOD202	IOD211	IOD301	IOD302
	IOD309	IOD313	IOD315	

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 8 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
IOGA	IOGA101	IOGA102	IOGA103	IOGA104
	IOGA105	IOGA106	IOGA107	IOGA108
	IOGA109	IOGA110	IOGA111	IOGA112
	IOGA113	IOGA114	IOGA115	IOGA116
ISA	ISA100			
ISDN	ISDN100	ISDN103	ISDN202	ISDN301
	ISDN302			
ISF	ISF102	ISF103		
ISN	ISN502	ISN503		
ISP	ISP109	ISP110		
ITN	ITN201	ITN202	ITN203	ITN205
	ITN206	ITN207	ITN299	ITN303
	ITN304	ITN306	ITN311	ITN399
ITOC	ITOC102			
ITOP	ITOP111	ITOP121	ITOP122	ITOP123
ITS	ITS101			
LAQ	LAQ601			
LINE	LINE100	LINE103	LINE111	LINE160
	LINE180	LINE410		
LL	LL100			
LLC	LLC100	LLC101		
LINK	LINK100	LINK101	LINK501	
LMAN	LMAN100			
LOGM	LOGM900			
LOST	LOST113			

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 9 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
MCT	MCT101	MCT102	MCT104	
MIS	MIS100	MIS110		
MM	MM105	MM106		
MPC	MPC105	MPC901	MPC902	MPC903
	MPC907			
MS	MS100	MS101	MS102	MS150
	MS151	MS152	MS156	MS157
	MS207	MS208	MS238	MS249
	MS260	MS261	MS262	MS266
	MS277	MS280	MS281	MS282
	MS286	MS287	MS300	MS301
	MS302	MS307	MS310	MS311
	MS312	MS316	MS317	MS318
	MS320	MS321	MS322	MS326
	MS327	MS400	MS401	MS402
	MS406	MS407	MS408	MS410
	MS411	MS412	MS417	
MSC	MSC200	MSC900	MSC910	MSC920
MSL	MSL100	MSL101	MSL102	MSL104
	MSL200	MSL201	MSL302	
MSP	MSP900	MSP910	MSP920	
MTCB	MTCB103			
MTCK	MTCK100	MTCK101		
MTD	MTD102			
MTR	MTR101	MTR102	MTR103	MTR107

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 10 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	MTR109	MTR110	MTR111	MTR115
	MTR119	MTR124	MTR130	MTR133
	MTR143	MTR148		
MTS	MTS101	MTS102	MTS103	
N6	N6101	N6102	N6104	N6105
	N6107	N6109	N6110	N6114
	N6116	N6117	N6118	N6119
	N6120	N6127	N6128	N6134
	N6135	N6136	N6137	N6138
	N6139	N6300	N6301	N6303
	N6305	N6307	N6309	N6311
	N6313	N6315	N6316	N6317
	N6318	N6406		
N6TU	N6TU101	N6TU102	N6TU103	N6TU104
	N6TU105	N6TU106		
NCS	NCS101	NCS103	NCS105	NCS201
NET	NET130	NET131	NET132	
NETM	NETM103	NETM105	NETM106	NETM107
	NETM112	NETM115	NETM117	NETM118
	NETM119	NETM121	NETM123	NETM124
	NETM125	NETM128	NETM129	NETM138
	NETM139	NETM140	NETM142	NETM143
	NETM144	NETM145		
NLUP	NLUP110			
NMS	NMS100	NMS101		

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 11 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
NO6	NO6100	NO6102	NO6120	NO6121
	NO6123	NO6202	NO6303	
NODE	NODE500			
NOP	NOP112	NOP113	NOP114	
NOPT	NOPT101			
NPAC	NPAC110	NPAC111	NPAC119	NPAC129
	NPAC203	NPAC204	NPAC211	NPAC300
	NPAC552	NPAC999		
NWM	NWM101	NWM102	NWM103	NWM104
	NWM105	NWM107	NWM108	NWM109
	NWM110	NWM111	NWM112	NWM113
	NWM120	NWM130	NWM140	NWM141
	NWM142	NWM143	NWM201	NWM202
	NWM203	NWM300	NWM400	
OCC	OCC233			
ODM	ODM603			
OLS	OLS600	OLS601	OLS602	
OMA	OMA402			
OMF	OMF101			
OMPR	OMPR203			
OPM	OPM603			
PCH	PCH100	PCH101	PCH102	PCH103
	PCH104	PCH106	PCH108	PCH109
	PCH110	PCH112	PCH115	PCH204
	PCH650			

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 12 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
PEND	PEND102	PEND103	PEND104	
PES	PES104	PES107	PES108	PES110
	PES111	PES112		
PM	PM103	PM104	PM105	PM106
	PM111	PM119	PM130	PM131
	PM140	PM141	PM153	PM154
	PM162	PM164	PM165	PM166
	PM170	PM182	PM184	PM188
	PM191	PM193	PM195	PM196
	PM197	PM210	PM211	PM212
	PM213	PM215	PM216	PM217
	PM220	PM240	PM270	
PMC	PMC100			
PRFM	PRFM200	PRFM201	PRFM204	PRFM207
	PRFM210			
RDT	RDT102	RDT103	RDT104	RDT600
	RDT601			
RMAN	RMAN100	RMAN101	RMAN102	RMAN103
	RMAN104	RMAN105	RMAN106	RMAN107
	RMAN108	RMAN109	RMAN110	RMAN111
	RMAN112	RMAN113	RMAN114	RMAN115
	RMAN116	RMAN117	RMAN118	RMAN119
	RMAN120	RMAN121	RMAN122	RMAN123
	RMAN124	RMAN125	RMAN126	RMAN127
	RMAN128	RMAN129	RMAN130	RMAN131

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 13 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	RMAN132	RMAN133	RMAN134	RMAN135
	RMAN136	RMAN137	RMAN138	
RMAP	RMAP100			
RO	RO101	RO102	RO103	RO104
	RO902	RO9603	RO904	RO910
ROS	ROS901	ROS902		
SA	SA200	SA201	SA202	SA203
SCP	SCP300	SCP400	SCP401	SCP412
	SCP414	SCP500	SCP900	SCP901
	SCP902	SCP903	SCP904	
SEAS	SEAS101	SEAS103	SEAS104	SEAS106
	SEAS107	SEAS108	SEAS110	SEAS111
SECU	SECU127	SECU128	SECU129	
SIS	SIS100	SIS101	SIS102	SIS103
SLE	SLE101	SLE102	SLE103	SLE107
	SLE108			
SLM	SLM402	SLM405	SLM406	SLM407
	SLM408	SLM409		
SLNK	SLNK100	SLNK102	SLNK103	SLNK104
	SLNK105	SLNK109		
SMDI	SMDI103	SMDI104		
SME	SME104	SME105	SME110	SME111
SOS	SOS101	SOS106	SOS109	SOS111
	SOS112	SOS120	SOS131	
SPC	SPC100			

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 14 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
SS	SS100			
STOR	STOR102	STOR103	STOR104	STOR105
	STOR106	STOR107		
SWCT	SWCT101	SWCT102	SWCT103	SWCT107
	SWCT109	SWCT111	SWCT113	SWCT117
SWNR	SWNR100	SWNR101		
SYNC	SYNC101	SYNC102	SYNC104	SYNC201
	SYNC202	SYNC204	SYNC205	SYNC207
	SYNC208			
TABL	TABL100	TABL101		
TCAP	TCAP102	TCAP199		
TELN	TELN100	TELN110	TELN120	TELN130
	TELN140			
TH	TH201	TH301	TH404	TH405
TOPS	TOPS107	TOPS112	TOPS116	
TPS	TPS102	TPS104		
TRK	TRK105	TRK107	TRK108	TRK112
	TRK119	TRK125	TRK127	TRK132
	TRK134	TRK139	TRK141	TRK143
	TRK145	TRK147	TRK151	TRK152
	TRK156	TRK166	TRK170	TRK171
	TRK172	TRK173	TRK179	TRK180
	TRK184	TRK185	TRK187	TRK191
	TRK192	TRK195	TRK196	TRK197
	TRK199	TRK206	TRK215	TRK216

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 15 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	TRK217	TRK218	TRK219	TRK220
	TRK221	TRK222	TRK223	TRK224
	TRK225	TRK226	TRK227	TRK228
	TRK301	TRK302	TRK303	TRK333
TRMS	TRMS300	TRMS450	TRMS500	
TUPC	TUPC100	TUPC101	TUPC102	TUPC103
UOAM	UOAM301			
VIP	VIP101	VIP102	VIP103	
VMX	VMX100			
VPSC	VPSC101	VPSC102	VPSC103	
WB	WB100	WB101	WB102	WB103
XSM	XSM101	XSM102	XSM104	

DFIL151

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL151 when the system encounters an entry that is not correct. This log informs the technician to assign the Flexible Charging system (FCS) customer station option to the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group. The subsystem generates DFIL151 when the incoming initial address message (IAM) has the terminating judge indicator bit set to '1.' The terminating judge indicator is in the network function indicator parameter of the IAM message.

Format

The log report format for DFIL151 is as follows:

DFIL151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL WARNING
ACD_GROUP_NAME key
MISSING FCS OPTION IN TABLE ACDGRP

Example

An example of log report DFIL151 follows:

```
DFIL151 NOV21 13:20:01 8400 INFO DATAFILL WARNING
  ACD_GROUP_NAME jal_reservation
  MISSING FCS OPTION IN TABLE ACDGRP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
key	Text	Indicates the name of the ACD group (ACDNAME)

Action

Add option FCS to the OPTION field of table ACDGRP for the ACD group (ACDNAME) that appears.

Associated OM registers

When the system generates DFIL151, the register FCSDNTR in the FCS OM group increases.

DFIL151 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL152

Explanation

The Datafill subsystem generates DFIL152 when call processing occurs and the customer group is not known. The value of the option CUSTINFO and the incoming digits or initial address message (IAM) determines the customer group. Option CUSTINFO is entered in Table XLACTL.

Format

The log report format for DFIL152 is as follows:

DFIL152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CUSTGRP DATAFILL ERROR
CUSTGRP DIGITS = digits_used_to_index_into_table
DFIL = custinfo_datafill
DIALED DIGITS = dialed_number
CALLID = call_id

Where custinfo_datafill is one of:

PARTOCG, STSTOCG, or TRKGRP NETXLA

Example

An example of log report DFIL152 follows:

```
DFIL52 MAR21 08:14:51 2345 INFO CUSTGRP DATAFILL ERROR
   CUSTGRP DIGITS =  4355431234
   DFIL =  PARTOCG
   DIALED DIGITS =  984355431234
   CALLID =  39079
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CUSTGRP DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the system cannot determine the customer group
CUSTGRP DIGITS	Numeric	Indicates the digits used to try to index the table in field DFIL

DFIL152 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DFIL	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the table with the entry problem. There are two possible values for the field, PARTOCG and TRKGRP_NETXLA.
DIALLED DIGITS	Integers	Indicates the digits the switch received
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the call identifier

Action

The technician must check the entries in Table XLACTL. The log generates the index. If the tuple is wrong, change the entries to correct the tuple. If the wrong tuple is in use, use a new tuple.

Make sure the digits or NETINFO are entered in the customer group table the log indicates. The following table indicates which customer group table(s) to enter.

CUSTINFO (in XLACTL)	Possible Missing Datafill	Index into Table(s)
PAR	PARTOCG	ALLIANCE from XLACTL plus up to 12 dialed digits
STS	STSTOCG	Up to 9 dialed digits
NETINFO	TRKGRP NETINFO opt	NETINFO in IAM

For TRKGRP_NETXLA, determine if the XLACTL entry must use the CUSTINFO NETINFO option. Determine if the NETXLA option requires an entry on the incoming trunk group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL153

Explanation

The system generates DFIL153 when the call condense block (CCB) does not contain a Calling Line Identification (CLI). The Calling Number Digit Manipulation (CGNDM) optional selector appears in the translation. The CLI control cannot occur without CLI in the CCB and the system generates DFIL153 with the title DATAFILL ERROR.

Format

The log report format for DFIL153 is as follows:

DFIL153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
len DN dn
NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
Prefix digits = n
Insert digits = nnnn–n

Example

An example of log report DFIL153 follows:

```
DFIL153 MAY24 12:00:30 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 06 01 02 08    DN 9093685623
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = 2
   Insert digits = 12345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the entry
len	Integer	Indicates the line equipment number of the line
DN	Integer	Indicates the directory number of the line
Prefix digits	Integer	Indicates the number of the digits to delete from the CL
Insert digits	Integer	Indicates the digit string to insert in the CL

DFIL153 (end)

Action

The CLI received in initial address messages (IAM) can be variable in length. Enter the control parameters of the CGNDM option. This action allows translations to proceed without CLI control problems or treatment (REORDER) occurrence.

Do not delete too many digits from the CLI when the average length is very short. This action causes more digits to delete in the CLI than are present. The system creates log report DFIL154 and routes the call to the treatment. The system generates DFIL155 when the string length entered in the CLI is greater than 18 digits. This string length disrupts the allowed control of the CLI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL154

Explanation

The system generates this log when the number of digits to delete from Calling Line Identity (CLI) is greater than the correct number of digits in the CLI. The system generates this log with the title DATAFILL ERROR. The value of prefix digits and insert digits appear in this report.

Format

The log report format for DFIL154 is as follows:

DFIL 154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
len DN dn
NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
Prefix digits = n
Insert digits = nnnnn

Example

An example of log report DFIL154 follows:

```
DFIL154 MAY24 12:00:30 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 06 01 02 08     DN 9093685623
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = 2
   Insert digits = 12345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the datafill
len	Integer	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the line
DN	Integer	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the line
Prefix digits	Integer	Indicates the number of the digits to delete from the CLI
Insert digits	Integer	Indicates the digit string to insert in the CLI

DFIL154 (end)

Action

This log indicates a datafill error for the CGNDM option. The length of the CLI received in the initial address message (IAM) of an originating agent can be different. Enter the control parameters of the CGNDM option to allow translations to proceed. CLI control problem and treatment (REORDER) must not occur in the translation process. Enter additional digits in CLI. This action prevents the occurrence of the log and routing of the call to treatment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL155

Explanation

The system generates this log if the combined length of the entered insert digit string and the Calling Line Identification (CLI) digit string is greater than 18 digits. The system prints the log out with the title DATAFILL ERROR and the associated values of Prefix digits and Insert string.

Format

The log report format DFIL155 is as follows:

DFIL 155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
len DN dn
NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
Prefix digits = n
Insert digits = nnnnn

Example

An example of log report DFIL155 follows:

```
DFIL155 MAY24 12:00:30 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 06 01 02        DN 3685623
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = 2
   Insert digits = 12345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the datafill
len	Integer	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the line
DN	Integer	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the line
Prefix digits	Integer	Indicates the number of the digits to delete from the CLI
Insert digits	Integer	Indicates the digit string to insert in the CLI

DFIL155 (end)

Action

This log indicates a datafill error for the CGNDM option. This error stops control of the CLI and routes the call to the treatment. The length of the CLI in the initial address of an originating agent message (IAM) can be different. Enter the control parameters of the CGNDM option to allow translations to proceed. CLI control problem and treatment (REORDER) must not occur in the translation process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL156

Explanation

The system generates DFIL156 when the THROTL option in the trigger table is not available for calls that rely on Virtual Corporate Network (VCN) logical dedicated access facilities. The trigger tables are TRIGDIG and TRIGINFO. A VCN call uses THROTL option to identify the logical dedicated access facility.

Format

The log report format for DFIL156 is as follows:

DFIL156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL THROTL OPTION MISSING
len DN dn KEY n
Attempted VCN call, where VCN logical dedicated facility is required, is not datafilled the THROTL option in either table TRIGDIG or TRIGINFO
CALLID = nnnnn

Example

An example of log report DFIL156 follows:

```
DFIL156 SEP19 23:25:35 4520 FAIL THROTL OPTION MISSING
HOST  00 0 11 08    DN 9097227000   KEY 1
Attempted VCN call, where VCN logical dedicated facility is
required, is not datafilled the THROTL option in either
table TRIGDIG or TRIGINFO
CALLID = 98314
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL THROTL OPTION MISSING	Constant	Indicates the datafill error
len	Refer to Table I	Indicates the line equipment number of the originating circuit
dn	Refer to Table I	Indicates the directory number of the originating circuit
CALLID	nnnnn	Indicates the call identification number

DFIL156 (end)

Action

Enter data in the appropriate trigger table with the THROTL option. The trigger table can be TRIGDIG OR TRIGINFO. This allows the attempted VCN call to have access to VCN logical dedicated access facility to continue.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL 300

Explanation

The switch generates this log when office parameter CIC4_TRANS_COMP is set to N and the length of an incoming Carrier Identification Code(CIC) value does not match the value of the CICSIZE option in table TRK4CIC.

Format

The format for log report DFIL300 follows:

DFIL300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INCOMING CIC DATAFILL ERR(
TRUNK GROUP: <clli>
TRUNK MEMBER: <numeric>
NUMBER OF INCOMING CIC DIGITS: <integer>
NUMBER OF EXPECTED CIC DIGITS: <integer>
CIC: <numeric>

Example

An example of log report DFIL 300 follows:

```
DFIL300 DEC31 12:01 4500 INFO INCOMING CIC DATAFILL ERROR
   TRUNK GROUP: = EANT634TWMFWK
   TRUNK MEMBER: = 113
   NUMBER OF INCOMING CIC DIGITS:= 4
   NUMBER OF EXPECTED CIC DIGITS:= 3
   CIC:= 1234
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK GROUP	<clli>	The TRUNK GROUP field identifies the CLLI name for the trunk.
TRUNK MEMBER	0-9999	The TRUNK MEMBER field identifies the member number for the trunk.
NUMBER OF INCOMING CIC DIGITS	3, 4	The NUMBER OF INCOMING CIC DIGITS field indicates the number of CIC digits received.

DFIL 300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NUMBER OF CIC DIGITS EXPECTED	3, 4	The NUMBER OF CIC DIGITS EXPECTED field indicates the number of CIC digits expected as datafilled in table TRKCIC.
CIC	0-9999	The CIC field contains the actual CIC value.

Action

Re-engineer as needed to ensure consistency within the network.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL301

Explanation

The DFIL301 log is generated for use in troubleshooting any inconsistencies between incoming Carrier Identification Code (CIC) values and the CIC value stored in table TRKCIC (Trunk Carrier Identification Code) for outgoing trunks. This log is also generated when the outpulsed CIC is stripped of digits or padded with zeros.

Format

The format for log report DFIL301 follows:

```
DFIL301 mmmdd hhmm ssdd INFO Outgoing CIC DATAFILL ERROR
   Trunk group:                        xxxxxxxxxx
   Trunk member:                       xxx
   Number of outgoing CIC digits:      x
   Number of CIC digits to outpulse:   x
   CIC:                                xxxx
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL301 follows:

```
DFIL301 DEC31 12:01 4500 INFO Outgoing CIC DATAFIL ERROR
   Trunk group:                        = EAN634TWMFWK
   Trunk member:                       = 113
   Number of outgoing CIC digits:      = 4
   Number of CIC digits to outpulse:   = 3
   CIC:                                = 1234
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trunk_group	alphanumeric; up to 12 characters long	This field contains the CLLI name for the trunk.
trunk_member	0-9999	This field contains the member for the trunk.
num_outgoing_CIC	3, 4	This field contains the number of CIC digits received.

DFIL301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Number of CIC digits to outpulse	3, 4	This field contains the number of CIC digits expected as per table TRK4CIC.
CIC	0-9999	This field contains the actual CIC value.

Action

Re-engineer as needed to insure consistency within the network.

Associated OM registers

None

DFIL305

Explanation

This system generates DFIL305 in the Access Tandem (AT) switch. The system generates DFIL305 when the country code received on an International Equal Access call origination is not entered in Table CCTR. The call origination is over an SS7 Intertoll (IT) trunk. The system can route on International Equal Access call originations over SS7 trunk groups from the EAEO to the AT. For these calls, the 2 or 3 digit country code is prefixed on the called number in the Called Party Address parameter of the initial address message (IAM). The AT must extract the country code from the called party address parameter for outpulsing in the first stage of FGD signaling. The AT must extract the country code when the AT completes the call to an International Carrier (INC) over multi-frequency (MF) trunk groups.

Format

The log report format for DFIL305 is as follows:

*DFIL305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing Datafill
CLLI
Missing tuple in table CCTR.
Called DR = xxxxxxxxxx

Example

An example of log report DFIL305 follows:

```
*DFIL305 JAN29 19:48:35 4000 INFO Missing Datafill
   CLLI     ISUPTRUNK 1
   Missing tuple in table CCTR.
   Called DR = 435198881234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Missing Datafill	Constant	Indicates missing data or tuple in table CCTR is present
CLLI	Alphanumeric	Identifies the common language location identifier and message that indicates the missing tuple

DFIL305 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Missing tuple in table CCTR	Constant	Indicates a missing tuple in table CCTR
Called DR	Numeric	Identifies the affected directory number

Action

Enter all valid 2 and 3 digit country codes in table CCTR in the AT switch. For data entries, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL307

Explanation

The Datafill subsystem generates DFIL307 log when a call is received over an Integrated Services User Part Intertoll (ISUP IT) trunk. This trunk requires administration of LATA equal access system primary interLATA carrier (LEAS PIC). A reason for this occurrence can be that the centralized identification code (CIC) received equals the CIC datafilled in the table OFCENG LEAS_SS7. Another reason for this occurrence is that the CARRIER_SELECTION_PARM requires LEAS CTD/CHOICE screening. In both occurrences, the LATA status entered in table LATAXLA determines if the calling party is entered in table DNPIC and DNLPIC.

Format

The log report format for DFIL307 is as follows:

DFIL # MODD hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO error_type
CKT CLLI 1
comment
Calling DN: NPANXXXXXX
Suspected table: table name

Example

An example of log report DFIL307 follows:

```
*DFIL307 DEC09 15:58:08 4317 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
 CKT OTWAON52CG02 1
   Call requiring LEAS handling is not datafilled in the
   appropriate table.
   Calling DN:  6136211900
   Suspected table: DNPIC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alarm	*	Indicates a minor alarm associated with this log is present
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Describes the type of error reported in the log reports

DFIL307 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT CLLI	String up to 12 characters in length that is entered in table CLLI	The system display the CLLI of the incoming trunk. This action allows operating company personnel to determine from which network area the missing datafilled customer came
Comment	String of text	Indicates that a call that requires LEAS handling is not entered in the appropriate table
CALLING DN	Integers	The system displays received calling directory number (DN) to the operating company personnel so that the appropriate customers are entered in the correct table
Suspected Table	EIGHT_CHARS (string of eight characters either table DNPIC or DNLPIC)	The system displays the table name to the operating company personnel so that the appropriate customers are entered in the correct table

Action

The calling directory number (DN) reported must be entered in tables DNPIC and/or DNLPIC with a primary interLATA carrier (PIC). DNPIC determines the IntraLATA PIC of the customer. The DNPIC determines the InterLATA PIC and perform carrier toll denied and CHOICE screening.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL308

Explanation

The DFIL308 log is issued to troubleshoot any inconsistencies between the INTRA value in the table TRKGRP field NETWKSPC and the Answer Message (ANM) received without an optional network specific information parameter.

Format

The format for log report DFIL308 follows:

```
DFIL308 mmmdd hhmm ssdd Datafill Mismatch in table TRKGRP
   CLLI:                    xxxxxxxxxx
   NETWKSPC:                xxxx
   <CDR text>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL308 follows:

```
DFIL308 OCT27 10:01 4500 Datafill Mismatch in Table TRKGRP
   CLLI:                IMT761C7LP10
   NETWKSPC:            INTRA
Network Specific Information optional paramter not received
on INTRA IMT ANM message
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
CLLI	alphanumeric; up to 12 characters long	This field is the value OF KEY for table TRKGRP; mandatory, variable.
NETWKSPC	INTRA, INTER	This field contains the actual network specifier; mandatory, variable.

Action

If you receive this log, take re-engineering steps to ensure consistency within the network. ISUP IMT trunks leaving the network should be datafilled as INTER. IMT trunks within the network should be datafilled as INTRA.

DFIL308 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL309

Explanation

This log report generates when an inconsistency occurs between table TRKGRP's (Trunk Group) field NETWKSPC value INTRA and the ACM and ANM messages received without the optional network specific information parameter.

Format

The format for log report DFIL309 follows:

```
DFIL309 mmmdd hh:mm ssdd Datafill Mismatch in Table TRKGRP
   MSG_TYPE:  xxxxxxxx
   CLLI:  xxxxxxxxxxxx
   NETWKSPC:  xxxxx
   Network Specific Information optional parameter not received on
   INTRA ISUP IMT.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL309 follows:

```
DFIL309 SEP05 18:14 45.00 Datafill Mismatch in Table TRKGRP
   MSG_TYPE:  ISUP_ACM
   CLLI:  IMT761C7LP10
   NETWKSPC:  INTRA
   Network Specific Information optional parameter not
   received on INTRA ISUP IMT.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MSG_TYPE	alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the actual message type (either ACM or ANM).

DFIL309 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLLI	alphanumeric characters	This field provides the value of KEY for table TRKGRP.
NETWKSPC	INTRA, INTER	This field provides the actual NETWKSPC value.

Action

Datafill ISUP intermachine (IMT) trunks leaving the network INTER. Datafill IMT trunks within the network as INTRA.

Re-engineered as needed to ensure consistency within the network.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL314

Explanation

The DFIL314 log is created to notify operating company personnel when an error exists in a tuple in table TRKOPTS, assigned option HPCTQ.

Note: The use of HPC Network Capabilities is restricted in the United States and U.S. Territories (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) to National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) users authorized by the Office of the Manager, National Communication System (OMNCS). Operating company deployment of these HPC Network Capabilities must be coordinated with the OMNCS at the following address:

Office of the Manager

National Communications System

Attn: GETS Program Office

701 South Courthouse Rd.

Arlington, VA 22204-2198

email: gets@ncs.gov

Format

The format for log report DFIL314 follows:

*DFIL314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO Invalid Datafill
Invalid datafill in table TRKOPTS
Key = <data tuple in table TRKOPTS>
<resolution method>

Example

Examples of log report DFIL314 follow:

```
*DFIL314 SEP02 14:30:24 6100 INFO Invalid Datafill
Invalid datafill in table TRKOPTS
Key = ISUPIT_613_AHPCTQ
Ensure the announcement type is STND

*DFIL314 SEP02 14:29:28 4000 INFO Invalid Datafill
Invalid datafill in table TRKOPTS
Key = ISUPATC_613_HPCTQ
Ensure the announcement field is valid
```

DFIL314 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Key	Based on datafill in table TRKOPTS	This field contains the CLLI of the trunk with HPCTQ option, which has been assigned an invalid announcement type.

Action

If the <resolution method> field contains the `Ensure the announcement type is STND' constant, then change the annc field of the tuple indicated in <data tuple in table TRKOPTS> field to an announcement with STND type.

If the <resolution method> field contains the `Ensure the announcement field is valid' constant, then change the annc field of the tuple indicated in <data tuple in table TRKOPTS> field to an announcement.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The DFIL314 log is not generated when the CPU is overloaded.

DFIL315

Explanation

Log DFIL315 is generated when a Service Enablers trigger attempts to send a query using an entry in table TRIGINFO. When the message set (MSGSET) is provisioned as R01 rather than R02, log DFIL315 is generated.

The line equipment number (LEN)/directory number (DN) that generates log DFIL315 and the current trigger detection point are given as information to the telephone operating company. The LEN/DN and the current trigger detection point help the telephone operating company find the trigger that generated the log.

When log DFIL315 is generated, the query is not sent to the database and the call is sent to AIN Failure (AINF).

No alarm is generated as a result of log DFIL315.

Format

The format for log report DFIL315 follows:

DLSE DFIL315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN DATAFILL ERROR
<LEN> DN <10 digits>
Invalid Datafill in table TRIGINFO
A trigger supported only with AIN0.2 is using an
INFONAME with MSGSET set to R01.
Current Trigger Detection Point was <current TDP>

Example

An example of log report DFIL315 follows:

```
MTL2109AW DFIL315 NOV18 15:09:13 3400 INFO AIN DATAFILL
ERROR
  HOST 00 1 01 24    DN 8196226060
  Invalid Datafill in table TRIGINFO
  A trigger supported only with AIN0.2 is using an
  INFONAME with MSGSET set to R01
 Current Trigger Detection Point was OCPB
```

DFIL315 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN		This field indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the agent where the trigger occurred.
DN	10 digits	This field indicates the directory number (DN) of the agent where the trigger occurred.
Current TDP	maximum of 308 characters	This field indicates the current trigger detection point (TDP) that attempted to send a query.

Action

The telephone operating company should take action to find the trigger in table TRIGGRP that uses the INFONAME that has provisioned MSGSET to R01.

To find the entry in TRIGINFO that has generated log DFIL315, the telephone operating company can perform the following steps:

1. Perform a query directory number (QDN) of the line that generated log DFIL315 (use the DN field). The output should have AIN as one of the options. An example follows.

```
>qdn 8196226060
-------------------------------------------------------
DN:     6226060
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 819   SIG: DT    LNATTIDX:   272
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER:     HOST  00 1 01 24
LINE CLASS CODE:      1FR
IBN TYPE: STATION
CUSTGRP:        RESG272     SUBGRP: 0  NCOS: 0
LINE TREATMENT GROUP:     2
CARDCODE: 6X17AC   GND: N PADGRP: STDLN  BNV: NL MNO: N
PM NODE NUMBER     :    20
PM TERMINAL NUMBER :    57
OPTIONS:
3WC DGT
RES OPTIONS:
AIN BNAGRP
OFFICE OPTIONS:
AIN OCPBGRP
-------------------------------------------------------
```

2. List the entry in table TRIGGRP corresponding to the AIN group name given in the QDN output. In the previous example, the AINGRP is OCPBGRP. INFONAME is one of the fields of the tuple in table TRIGGRP.
3. Change the MSGSET for INFONAME in table TRIGINFO to R02.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

DFIL320

Explanation

This feature introduces log DFIL320. The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates this log when both of the following conditions occur:

- after the SCP sends an AIN AnalyzeRoute, ForwardCall, or SendToResource (Intelligent Peripheral) response, or default routing
- when the system cannot get an RCNAME while performing ISDN response translations

Format

The format for log report DFIL320 follows.

```
<load name> ** <date><time><seqno> INFO Missing Datafill
 Missing tuple in table RTECHAR.
ISDN translations unable to completeduring AIN response proce
AIN response used following routing characteristics:
CDN = <CDN returned in the AIN response>
TNS = <TNS returned in the AIN response>
OSA = <OSA returned in the AIN response>
BC = <BC used during the AIN response>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL320 follows.

```
office  DFIL320 mmdd hh: mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing Datafill
Missing tuple in table RTECHAR
ISDN translations unable to complete during AIN response
processing.
AIN response used following routing characteristics:

CDN = NA
TNS = UNK
OSA = UNK
BC = SPEECH
```

DFIL320 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CDN	NIL, L, NA, IN, --	This field is the calling directory number information returned in the AIN response.
TNS	UNK, NA, --	This field is the transaction network service information returned in the AIN response.
OSA	UNK, PUBP, PUBA, --	This field is the operator system access information returned in the AIN response.
BC	NIL, SPEECH, 64KDATA, 64KX25, 56KDATA, DATAUNIT, 64KRES, 3_1KHZ, 7_KHZ, VOICE_DATA, 64K_RATE-AD_DATA, 32KSPEECH, WIDEBAND, 64K_NCA, --	This field is the bearer capability information used during the AIN response.

Action

Use the routing characteristics to create a tuple in table RTECHAR. Link the tuple to an RCNAME.

Note: Datafill a routing characteristic name in table RCNAME, then reference the name from table RTECHAR.

Related OM registers

Does not apply

DFIL600

Explanation

The system generates DFIL600 when Integrated Business Network (IBN) translation and datafill do not agree. Consult IBN translations and datafill to determine which Multi Location Business Group (MBG) parameter the system generates.

The MBG the Network Information (NETINFO) provides group members connected to different nodes to have access to the same range of shared services. The shared service also are available when the group members are connected to the same node. The NETINFO allows one network to use shared trunking to support mulitple groups. The ANSI7 + positive signalling enhanced with some parameters to offer more services. The NETINFO parameter enhances the ANSI7 signalling and supports MBG services. Enter new field MBG is entered in the TRKSGRP table for IBN trunks.

Format

The log report format for DFIL600 is as follows:

```
* DFIL600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Translation or Datafill error
    CKT <CLLI>
    IBN translation and TRKSGRP Datafill (MBG optional field)
    are not consistent for that trunk
    REASON= <rsntxt>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL600 follows:

```
* DFIL600 MAY04 10:00:00 8000 INFO Translation or Datafill
                error
   CKT ISUPTRK 2
   IBN translation and TRKSGRP Datafill (MBG optional field)
   are not consistent for that trunk
   REASON=  IBN translation: BG call:MBG field:NONE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
REASON	String	Indicates the reason the IBN translation and the datafill do not agree

DFIL600 (end)

Action

Change IBN translations or TRKSGRP data when they cause the following to occur:

Business Group calls the IBN translations determine route over MBG trunks entered as NETINFO or NONE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL602

Explanation

The system generates DFIL602 when the DMS-300 switch receives transit routing information (TRI) in the transit network selection (TNS) of a call. The system generates DFIL602 when the system cannot find an entry in Table TRIMAP for the combination of the TRI value. The system also cannot find the route the translations selected. Selected route changes are applied in Table ROUTEMAP.

The DMS-300 switch can send TRI in the TNS parameter of the first address message (IAM). The DMS-300 alters route selection based on received TRI. This condition allows the choice of the terminating route to determine the outpulsed digits for the DMS-300 switch.

Format

The log report format for DFIL602 is as follows:

DFIL602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GATEWAY TRANSLATIONS DATAFILL ERROR
<calling agent>
REASON = <rsntxt>
DIALED DIGITS = <dialed digits>
CALLID = <callid>
TRI = nnnn

Example

An example of log report DFIL602 follows:

```
DFIL602 JUL23 08:04:26 8765 INFO GATEWAY TRANSLATIONS
DATAFILL ERROR
CKT     USS7LOOP 0
REASON = TRI Received but not used in call routing
DIALED DIGITS = 123
CALLID = 183158
TRI = 0025
```

DFIL602 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
calling agent	String	Indicates the trunk group and circuit on which the call originated
rsntxt	String	Indicates the reason for the datafill problem
dialed digits	nnnnnnn	Indicates the digits the switch receives
callid	nnnnnnn	Indicates the id number of the call that had the datafill problem
TRI	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the TRI number

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL603

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL603 when a Flexible Charge System (FCS) call attempts to terminate on a non-FCS agent.

Format

The format for log report DFIL603 follows:

DFIL603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
LEN = len CALLED DR = called number
ATTEMPTED FCS TERMINATION ON NON-FCS AGENT

Example

An example of log report DFIL603 follows:

```
DFIL603 OCT18 13:20:21 8400 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   LEN = HOST 01 2 04 02 CALLED DR = 0311769999
   ATTEMPTED FCS TERMINATION ON NON-FCS AGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	The line equipment number for the called party.
CALLED DR	Integers	The directory number for the called party.
INFO	Text	This is information provided to the operating company personnel.

Action

Detect incorrect translations at the Network Service Point (NSP). The datafill error is not a DMS switch datafill error.

Associated OM registers

None

DFIL605

Explanation

The system generates DFIL605 when the system uses the CLLIRBT tool to detect or correct a data error. The data error occurs when the data is different in:

- table CLLI and CLLIMTCE
- table TRKMEM and subtable CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA

Format

The log report format for DFIL605 is as follows:

DFIL605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd <problem_description>
CLLI: <clli>
Table: <table_name>
Reason: <reason>

Example

An example of log report DFIL605 follows:

```
DFIL605 MAR18 15:40:23 9901 Table Data corruption
   CLLI = OGDP1
   Table = CLLIMTCE
   Reason = Data Corruption Detected
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
problem_description	text	Describes the table datafill difference.
CLLI:	constant	Indicates the affected common language location identifier (CLLI) follows.
clli	Alphanumeric, up to 31 characters	The affected CLLI
Table:	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

DFIL605 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	CLLI, CLLIMTCE, TRKMEM	The name of the affected table
Reason =	Constant	Indicates the reason the system generated the log report follows.
reason	text	The reason the system generated the log report. The reasons reported are • Data Corruption Detected • Data corruption Fixed with default Values

Action

When required, operating company personnel can replace the default datafill with the required datafill. For information on the required datafill, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DFIL607

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) issues report log DFIL 607 when table CUSTCONS is missing datafill.

Format

The format for log report DFIL607 follows.

DFIL607 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing Datafill
Location: <object description>
REASON: <change reason>
CALLED DR = 0

Example

An example of log report DFIL607 follows.

```
DFIL607 May24 10:51:27 2300 INFO MISSING DATAFILL
   Location: F058 00 0 01 23 DN 0243256103
   REASON: Missing tuple in table CUSTCONS
   CALLED DR = 0
```

Field descriptions

None

Action

Add missing datafill to table Customer Group Attendant Consoles (CUSTCONS).

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL608

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem issues report log DFIL608 when table SUBGRP is missing datafilll. The end user can correct the datafill in table SUBGRP once the log identifies the called directory number (DN) by using travers.

Format

The format for log report DFIL608 follows.

DFIL608 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISSING DATAFILL
Location: <object description>
REASON: <change reason>
CALLED DR = 0

Example

An example of log report DFIL608 follows.

```
DFIL608 MAY24 10:51:27 2300 INFO MISSING DATAFILL
   Location: F058 00 0 01 23 DN 0243256103
   REASON: Missing tuple in table SUBGRP.
   CALLED DR = 0
```

Field descriptions

None

Action

Add missing datafill to table Attendant Subgroup (SUBGRP).

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL616

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL616 if both of the following conditions are true:

- Any of the following routing tables has subfield ALGORITHM set to either CHCL or CHCCL for route selector SG:
  - OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4
  - HNPACONT.RTEREF
  - FNPACONT.RTEREF
  - ACRTE, PXRTE, CTRTE, FARTE, OFCRTE, FTRTE, NSCRTE
  - IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4

  Route selector SG allows selection of a trunk group from the groups defined in table SUPERTKG (Super Trunk Group). Table SUPERTKG joins trunk groups (defined in table TRKGRP) together into super-groups.

  An entry of CHCL for subfield ALGORITHM indicates clockwise circular hunting in the trunk groups defined in table SUPERTKG. An entry of CHCCL indicates counterclockwise circular hunting in the trunk groups defined in table SUPERTKG.
- Any of the previously listed tables has subfield ATTEMPTS set to a value greater than 50 for route selector SG. Subfield ATTEMPTS indicates the maximum number of trunk groups to search for a free trunk member.

Generation of this log warns the operating company that real-time call traps are possible if the ATTEMPTS value exceeds 50.

Format

The format for log report DFIL616 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME CM            DFIL616 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
DATAFILL PROBLEM
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS <ATTEMPTS>, MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP IS nn
    ROUTE REFERENCE INDEX IS nnn
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS MORE THAN MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL616 follows:

DFIL616 (continued)

```
TCSA_08AK CM            DFIL616 OCT03 17:37:15 1100 INFO
DATAFILL PROBLEM
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS 100, MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP IS 50
    ROUTE REFERENCE INDEX IS 300
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS MORE THAN MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
ATTEMPTS	ATTEMPTS value in routing table (1 to 220)	Indicates the maximum number of trunk groups within a super-group to search for a free trunk member.
MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP	50	Indicates the recommended maximum number of attempts to find a free trunk member.
RTEREFIX	Route reference index in routing table	Indicates the route reference index in the routing table.

Action

Generation of this log does not require any immediate action.

When some calls trap with the cause of “running unpreemptable too long," check to determine whether the switch has generated log report DFIL616. If so, set subfield ATTEMPTS to a value less than or equal to 50.

> ***Note:*** The recommended ATTEMPTS value of 50 is based on a total of 23 B-channels in each trunk group. With non-facility associated signaling, reduce the ATTEMPTS value so that the total number of B-channels searched in a super-group does not exceed 1150.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Use of the following selection algorithms together results in even call distribution across trunk groups defined in super-groups:

- CHCL super-group selection algorithm in routing table with SG_CWCTH selection algorithm in table TRKGRP
- CHCCL super-group selection algorithm in routing table with SG_CCWCTH selection algorithm in table TRKGRP

Refer to “ISP Even Call Distribution" in the ISDN translations section of the *Translations Guide* for more information on these selection algorithms.

DFIL617

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log DFIL617 for an incoming primary rate interface (PRI) call that does not contain a calling party number (CGN) or a default calling number (DFLTCGN).

This log indicates that the billing record contains zeroes for the CGN. When the CGN contains zeroes, the operating company cannot always bill for the call. If the DFLTCGN is not available, the system cannot use that number in place of the CGN, and generates this log.

Format

The format for log report DFIL617 follows.

```
* DFIL617 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISSING DATAFILL
        <trk_id>
        Default CGN missing in table LTDATA
        Called DR = <called_dr>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL617 follows.

```
* DFIL617 APR30 05:36:48 7522 INFO MISSING DATAFILL
        CKT  XVCNNTLX00TT2  207
        Default CGN missing in table LTDATA
        Called DR = 19782889171
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
trk_id	Alphanumeric	Identifies the affected trunk
called_dr	10 digits	Identifies the number dialed

Action

Not applicable.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL800

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates this report when table LCAINFO or DPCTSCRN reaches a 75 percent capacity threshold level for the maximum number of tuples allowed. The message warns the end users they are reaching the limit of tuple capacity for the respective table.

Format

The format for log report DFIL800 follows:

DFIL800 <MMDDYY> <HH:MM:SS> TABLE THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
TABLE: <TABLTXT>
TUPLE THRESHOLD = <%>
ACTUAL USAGE = <%>
TUPLE MAXIMUM = <maximum # of tuples allowed for table>
ACTUAL TUPLE COUNT = <current # of tuples in table>

Example

An example of log report DFIL800 follows:

```
DFIL800 MAR05 14:16:00 2400 INFO TABLE THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
   TABLE:  LCAINFO
   TUPLE THRESHOLD = 75%
   ACTUAL USAGE = 94%
   TUPLE MAXIMUM = 3072
   ACTUAL TUPLE COUNT = 3008
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TABLE THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Constant	Indicates user has exceeded the table threshold.
TABLE	LCAINFO,DPCTSCRN	Indicates the name of the table.
TUPLE THRESHOLD	%	Indicates the percent capacity threshold.
ACTUAL USAGE	%	Indicates the percent for the current capacity.

DFIL800 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TUPLE MAXIMUM	Numeric	Indicates the maximum number of tuples allowed in the table.
ACTUAL TUPLE COUNT	Numeric	Indicates the current number of tuples in the table.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL801

Explanation

The DFIL801 log is generated when the number of consecutive retranslations for a call exceeds 10. The call receives a GNCT treatment. The problem may be datafill in table DIGMAN that causes the called number to retranslate to itself.

Format

The format for log report DFIL801 follows.

DFIL801 < mmmdd>< hh:mm:ss> <nnnn> INFO Threshold limit for retranslations
Threshold limit for retranslations=10
message text

Example

An example of log report DFIL801 follows.

```
* DFIL801 MAY27 14:46:55 7200 INFO Threshold limit for
retranslations
Threshold limit for retranslations=10
Threshold for number of retranslations exceeded.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Threshold limit for retranslations	10	The threshold limit for retranslations is an upper limit on the allowable number of consecutive retranslations for a call.

Action

Check the datafill in table DIGMAN and table HNPACONT.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

DFIL801 (end)

Additional information

Table DIGMAN can be used to alter the dialled digits and terminate a call to another DN. A high number of retranslations can occur when the called DN has been datfilled as the terminating DN. A high number of retranslations can occur when the called DN retranslates to DN1 which in turn retranslates to DN2 which in turn retranslates to DN3 and so on.

DFIL802

Explanation

The system generates the DFIL802 log report when the number of routes attempted is equal to or exceeds the number of routes permitted. The DFIL802 log is an information report. The log report applies to the following tables:

- IBNRTE
- IBNRT2
- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4
- OFRT
- OFR2
- OFR3
- OFR4

The route search stops when the system reaches the MAX_ATMPT count provisioned in the given route list. This log generates when the number of routes attempted reaches the MAX_ATMPT count in the route list.

Format

The format for the DFIL802 log report follows.

DFIL802 < mmmdd>< hh:mm:ss> <nnnn> INFO ATGS Turned ON:
Maximum Routes Attempted
CALLING PARTY = <cp_id>
CALLED PARTY = <DN>
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED = <int>
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED = <int>
CALLID = <callid Word 1> <callid Word 2>

Example

Two examples of the DFIL802 log report follow.

```
Format 1: Line to Route
DFIL802 JUL06 19:42:12 8700 INFO ATGS Turned ON:
Maximum Routes Attempted
CALLING PARTY = HOST 00 1 08 03 DN 9194814210
CALLED PARTY = 74813002
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED = 60
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED = 50
CALLID = D9B4 0013
```

DFIL802 (continued)

```
Format 2: Trunk to Route
DFIL802 JUL06 19:44:16 9000 INFO ATGS Turned ON:
Maximum Routes Attempted
CALLING PARTY = CKT E911OGES 0
CALLED PARTY = 74813002
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED = 60
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED = 50
CALLID = D9B4 0013
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CALLING PARTY	cp_id	This field identifies the calling party information. If the calling party is a line, this field gives the line equipment number (LEN) or directory number (DN) of the calling party. If the calling party is a trunk, this field gives the trunk group (TRKGRP) name and the member number.
CALLED PARTY	DN	This field identifies the dialed digits.
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED	int	This field gives the total number of route attempts for the call. This field only applies to routes in tables IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, and OFR4.
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED	int	This field gives the maximum number of routes the system permits for a call. This field only applies to tables IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, and OFR4.

Action

This log is an information log report. This log does not require any immediate changes.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

DFIL802 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DIRP101

Explanation

The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem generates this report when a condition preventing normal operation of DIRP occurs and reports major DIRP events. See the *Translations Guide* for a description of DIRP and its use.

The alarm condition (blank, *, **, ***) precedes the subsystem and report identification. There are two broad categories of DIRP alarms: those indicating insufficient recording resources, and those which indicate an audit has discovered an inconsistency. The severity of some alarms is determined by the ALARM 0-3 entries in table DIRPSSYS. List DIRPSSYS from the CI MAP level for office alarm values.

The reason number (REASON) is displayed in the first line of the log message. Each reason has a unique combination of text strings (reastxt1 and reastxt2) and parameters (nnnn and hhhh). An explanation and corresponding action is provided for each reason. The reasons are listed in numerical order, following the Explanation table for all DIRP101 fields, beginning with REASON 0. The description column for each reason contains the alarm level, a general explanation of the reason, and explanations of PARM1 and PARM2 in particular. The variations of the REASON 0 reastxt2 message are listed in alphabetical order in the Additional Information Section.

Some parameters contain a return code (RC) from various systems. An RC from the file or message system identifies a problem with the switch operating system (SOS) or I/O system; an RC from the table control system identifies an unexpected condition encountered during an operation on a DIRP table; an RC from the DIRP Control System identifies a software problem encountered during messaging within DIRP. These RCs are generated primarily for problem isolation and correction by operating company or Nortel Networks technical support groups. File System RC, the most common, is defined in the following table.

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
0	nil
1	End of file met
2	Line too long for buffer-truncated
3	End of file medium met

DIRP101 (continued)

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
4	Device error
5	File cannot be opened in requested access mode
6	File does not exist
7	Illegal device number
8	Device is not available
9	File cannot be closed as requested
10	Volume incorrectly formatted
11	Cannot create file on device specified
12	Failed to allocate resources
13	Attempt to create file with invalid attributes
14	File not open
15	Illegal file system operation requested
16	Device is out of service
17	Volume not mounted
18	Failed to allocate store
19	Device already in use
20	Attempt to write to read-only device
21	Device not ready
22	Medium error
23	User-supplied buffer invalid
24	Cannot erase or open for write, file already open
25	Cannot open for read, file already open for write
26	Could not complete dial out
27	Invalid characters found in directory number

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
28	Failed to set up mta
29	Failed to locate buffer for message
30	Remote file not open
31	Remote node is not available
32	Unexpected response from remote node
33	Cannot send message to remote node
34	Error in receiving message from remote node
35	Record too long for remote file
36	Concatenate files across nodes not allowed
37	File name too long
38	Remote file status table is full
39	File name too long for device
40	ITOC table does not exist
41	ITOC table entry does not exist
42	ITOC entry is already in use
43	File not found
44	File name already exists in directory
45	File directory is full
46	Insufficient space in Free Space Map
47	Disk volume is read only
48	Disk File Organization unknown
49	Label names do not match
50	Unit attention: tape is no longer available
51	Sorry, function not yet implemented

DIRP101 (continued)

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
52	Incompatible structure encountered
53	No space available on volume

Format

The format for log report DIRP101 follows:

```
DIRP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DIRP_FLOW_LOG REASON=nnn  SSYS#=nnnn
    SSNAME=ssnm  POOL#=nnnn  VOLUME#=nnnn  SOS_FILE_ID=h1 h2 h3
    TEXT1=reastxt1                                          PARM1=nnnn
    TEXT2=reastxt2                                          PARM2=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report DIRP101 follows:

```
DIRP101  APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  DIRP_FLOW_LOG  REASON= 13  SSYS#= 0000
    SSNAME= AMA  POOL#= 0000  VOLUME#= 0007  SOS_FILE_ID= AA03 0011 0001
    TEXT1= MANUAL INC ROTATE INITIATED, RECORDS: 0          PARM1=1
    TEXT2= VOL: D000AMA1, FILE: A850325190902AMA, ROTATE:        PARM2=0001
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm	***	Indicates critical alarm
	**	Indicates major alarm
	*	Indicates minor alarm
	(blank)	Indicates no alarm
		Note: See *Alarm System Description* for a description of office alarm systems.
REASON	A decimal value:	Indicates the reason code
	0	Indicates unexpected software condition
	1 to 99	Indicates event concerns DIRP core software
	100 to 199	Indicates event concerns DIRP tape support software

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	200 to 299	Indicates event concerns DIRP disk support software
	900 to 999	Indicates event concerns data transferal software
SSYS#	-1	Indicates SSYS# is not applicable
	Integers	Provides software address for subsystem affected most by event. DIRP assigns addresses according to bind order in table DIRPSSYS.
SSNAME= ssnm	Character string	Identifies subsystem affected by event. If applicable, see table DIRPSSYS.
POOL#	-1	Indicates POOL# is not applicable
	0 to 23	Provides device pool (group of volumes) number
VOLUME#	-1	Indicates VOLUME# is not applicable
	0 to 23	Provides volume number within pool
SOS_FILE_ID	Alphanumeric	Identifies SOS file within volume, if applicable
TEXT1= reastxt1	Character string	Defines type of software condition encountered ***Note:*** See description for each reason number for actual output and meaning.
PARM1	-1	Indicates PARM1 not used ***Note:*** See Reason 0 table for exception.
	0000 to 9999	Provides decimal information for condition isolation. See description for each reason number following for actual output and meaning.
TEXT2= reastxt2	Character string	Provides additional information for condition isolation

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM2	FFFF	Indicates PARM2 not used
	0000 to FFFF	Provides hexadecimal information for condition isolation. See description for each reason number following for actual output and meaning.

The following procedure provides information on DIRP fault recovery.

DIRP fault recovery procedures

1. Examine all associated log reports in the following order:
   - DIRP
   - SWERR
   - TRAP
   - IOD
   - DDU
   - AUD
   - Other logs

   For example, if a fault generates a DIRP log, an IOD log, and a DDU log, the DIRP log has a greater precedence than the other logs.
2. Query the affected subsystem(s) indicated on the other log reports. If more than one subsystem is indicated, query the one with the greater impact:
   - QUERY (DIRP)
   - DSKUT
   - IOD MAINT
   - other query commands
3. Attempt to determine the fault condition source based on information obtained from other log reports and from the queries.
4. If help is needed to locate and correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
5. If a warm restart needs to be performed, contact the next level of maintenance.
6. You have now completed this procedure.

Action

Each table in this section provides detailed information pertaining to the specified reason number, and is followed by instructions for appropriate action.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	0	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	UNEXPECTED SOFTWARE CONDITION	Indicates unexpected software condition
PARM1	-1	Indicates PARM1 not used. See TEXT2= COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT for exception.
	0000 to 9999	Provides decimal information for condition isolation. See Additional Information Section.
TEXT2	Character string	Identifies unexpected software condition. See Additional Information Section.
PARM2	FFFF	Indicates PARM2 not used
	0000 to FFFF	Provides hexadecimal information for condition isolation. See Additional Information Section.
TEXT1	NO DPP VOLUMES AVAILABLE NO TAPE VOLUMES AVAILABLE	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler cannot find any available (mounted) DPP, BMC or Tape volumes. If this log is displayed, the MTD Data Spooler is not transferring billing data from the FP to any MTD. This log is issued every 15 minutes until the condition clears. When the condition clears, a DPP/TAPE VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE log is issued. While this log is displayed, the billing data continues to be stored by the FP. No billing data is lost while this state exists, providing it does not persist beyond the ability of the FP to absorb data backlog. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	DPP VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE	Indicates that the NO DPP/TAPE VOLUMES AVAILABLE condition has cleared
	TAPE VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE	***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	FILE OPENED ON DPP FILE OPENED ON TAPE	Indicates that HBS has opened a file on an MTD. If an error occurs during file transfer to the DPP or Tape, the word “OPENED”” is replaced in the log text with “RE-OPENED”. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	HBS FAILED TO RENAME FILE <filenm>	Indicates HBS failure to rename file, <filenm> from “Retained” (R) to “Processed” (P). ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= error return text from the PAM system
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= PAM system error trace

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT1	MTD DATA SPOOLER ACTIVATED	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been activated. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	MTD DATA SPOOLER DEACTIVATED	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been deactivated. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	REASON: reastxt2	reastxt2= reason for deactivation
	MANUAL	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been manually deactivated using the DEACT command from the HBSMTD directory.
	DATAFILL	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been rendered inoperative by restart dependent datafill.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	TARGET ROTATE TO DPP VOLUME <volnm>	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has rotated from one target volume to another
	TARGET ROTATE TO DPP VOLUME <volnm>	***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	REASON: reastxt2	reastxt2= reason for rotation

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	MANUAL	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been manually rotated using the NEXTVOL command from the HBSMTD directory.
	VOLUME RECOVERY	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler performed the rotate as part of volume recovery.
	VOLUME UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler performed a rotate because the current volume was no longer available.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 0: Appropriate action for Reason 0 “UNEXPECTED SOFTWARE CONDITION” reports depends on the TEXT2 message that accompanies each log report. Consult the table under Additional Information for action appropriate to the specific TEXT2 message displayed.

Action for each HBS related Reason 0 logs:

- “NO DPP VOLUMES AVAILABLE”- mount new volume from the DIRP level of the MAP
- “NO TAPE VOLUMES AVAILABLE”- mount new volume from the DIRP level of the MAP.
- “DPP VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE”- for information only. No action is required.
- “TAPE VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE”- for information only. No action is required.
- “FILE OPENED ON DPP”- for information only. No action is required.
- “FILE OPENED ON TAPE”- for information only. No action is required.
- “HBS FAILED TO RENAME FILE <filenm>”- if this log appears repeatedly, attempt manual rename from the DRM level of the MAP. If manual rename is unsuccessful, contact next level of maintenance.
- “MTD DATA SPOOLER ACTIVATED” is for information only. No action is required.

- "MTD DATA SPOOLER DEACTIVATED"
  - — "REASON: MANUAL":- for information only. No action is required.
  - — "REASON: DATAFILL":- check datafill of DRMTRANS to ensure that AMA stream is activated (datafill "Y") if deactivation was unintentional.
- "TARGET ROTATE TO DPP VOLUME <volnm>"
  - — "REASON: MANUAL":- for information only. No action is required.
  - — "REASON: VOLUME RECOVERY":- If this log occurs frequently, consult next level of maintenance.
  - — "REASON: VOLUME UNAVAILABLE":- for information only. No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	1	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	WARNING - REGULAR DEVICE AUDIT FAILED	Indicates device failed hardware audit. No more files are allocated from volume on this device; subsequent I/O activity may fail. Error condition could include, for example, disk system busy, IOC powered down, lower level disk software fault.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 1: Follow steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE="page" IdRef="dirpfaultrec">. Place volume back in DIRP service by using RSETVOL command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	2	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	WARNING - PARALLEL DEVICE AUDIT FAILED	Indicates backup recording device failed hardware audit. I/O activity may fail on this volume. Error condition could include, for example: System Busy disk, IOC powered down, lower level disk software fault.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2 = meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 2: Perform necessary maintenance on the backup device. If possible, allocate new parallel recording volumes on another device, and assign them to the affected subsystem. These volumes can be allocated via the the MNT command using the `PARALLEL' option or by making changes in table DIRPOOL.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	3	ALARM: {No alarm, minor, major, critical}
TEXT1	DIRP_BIND CANCELLED - NOT DATA-FILLED	Indicates no entry for subsystem exists in customer data table DIRPSSYS. Subsystem cannot record.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 3: Enter tuple for subsystem in table DIRPSSYS. Perform warm restart if it is required for subsystem (such as AMA) to record; contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	4	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REWIND OF CURRENT PARALLEL FILE COMPLETE	Indicates that the current parallel file rewind has completed. The specified block number can be used to recover active data from the parallel file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= Block number of next active block that will be recorded in this parallel volume.
TEXT2	PARM1 = NEXT ACTIVE FILE BLOCK # TO BE RECORDED	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 4: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	5	ALARM: {No alarm, minor, major, or critical}
TEXT1	SUBSYSTEM FAILED	Indicates software for specified subsystem failed. No recording can occur for subsystem. Reason 5 results from a resource or software problem in a contributing subsystem.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order
TEXT2	Character string	Text provided by subsystem
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 5: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”> and correct the fault in contributing subsystem. Next, do one of the following actions: (1) for the AMA subsystem, execute command AMARESTART (2) for subsystems other than AMA, perform warm restart and contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	6	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ACTIVE VOLUME FULL COULDN'T EXTEND	Indicates active file is full. Emergency rotate of recording duties is done; system allocates a file, if one is available, to last standby position; active file is closed.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of 2 kilobyte-blocks on file
TEXT2	**EMERGENCY**	File system error message
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	THE DPP DEVICE IS FULL THE PHYSICAL TAPE (CHECK VOLUME #) IS FULL	Indicates active file is full. Emergency rotate of recording duties is done; system allocates a file, if one is available, to last standby position; active file is closed. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 6 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	DOWNLOAD PRIMARY DATA	The primary data must be downloaded from the DPP device to make room for more data.
	MOUNT BLANK TAPE	Replace full tape volume with blank tape.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 6: If this is a recurring problem, obtain more file space and make it available in table DIRPPOOL. If it is a transient problem, no action is required.

Action for HBS related Reason 6 logs:

- "THE DPP DEVICE IS FULL":- If this is a recurring problem, manually rotate the MTD Data Spooler to a new volume using the NEXTVOL command from the HBSMTD directory at the CI level of the MAP. If NEXTVOL command fails, contact next level of maintenance.
- "THE PHYSICAL TAPE (CHECK VOLUME #) IS FULL":- If this is a recurring problem, mount a new tape.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	7	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ERROR WRITING TO ACTIVE FILE	Indicates that an error occurred while trying to write to the active file. The type of error is described in TEXT2. This log will be followed by other DIRP logs indicating what action was taken by the system.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of 2 kilobyte-blocks on file
TEXT2	**EMERGENCY**	File system error message
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	File system error code

Action for Reason 7: This log is for information purposes only. Subsequent logs will give more detail regarding Action.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	8	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REWIND OF CURRENT PARALLEL FILE STARTED	Indicates that the current parallel file (on the current parallel volume) is full and is rewinding
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Block number of last active block that was recorded on this parallel volume
TEXT2	PARM1 CONTAINS LAST ACTIVE BLOCK # ON PARALLEL	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 8: No immediate action is required. An excessive number of occurrences of Reason 8 may be due to inadequate allocation of parallel volumes. Reason 8 is produced when there is only a single READY parallel volume allocated to the subsystem. Current parallel files are rewound without being closed.

If multiple files are allocated, Reason 40 will be generated to indicate that an outgoing parallel file was rewound (for example after a rotate).

Note: TAPE-type parallel files are always rewound as outgoing files, even if only one parallel tape volume is mounted. Outgoing parallel files will be rewound as closed files.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	9	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ERROR WRITING TO CURRENT PARALLEL FILE	Indicates that an error occurred while trying to write to the Current parallel file. The type of error is described in TEXT2. This log will be followed by other DIRP logs indicating what action was taken by the system.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= Number of 2 kilobyte blocks on file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= File system RC

Action for Reason 9: This log is for information only. Monitor subsequent logs to determine if parallel recording recovers. If not, new backup recording volume(s) may be allocated in table DIRPOOL or by using the MNT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	11	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	NO USER TO RECEIVE DIRP CONTROL MESSAGE	Indicates user issuing command to DIRP is no longer available to receive reply from system. User may have logged off terminal.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	maptxt	maptxt= message normally displayed at MAP
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 11: Ensure reply contained in maptxt is desired response for original command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	12	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt INC ROTATE INITIATED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates system began procedure indicated before recording could begin, or resume, on volume. Reason 12 occurs whenever a file is moved into active position, or after warm or cold restart. The value of SPACE indicates the generation of the log is based on space rotation. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 12: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	13	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt INC ROTATE COMPLETED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates preliminary procedure completed and recording can continue. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volmn=volume name, filenm=file name
PARM2	0000-FFFF	PARM2=number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 13: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	14	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt OG ROTATE INITIATED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates system began procedure required when recording is stopped based on volume. Reason 14 occurs whenever file is removed from active position. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, SCHEDULED, RESTART, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filnm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 14: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volumes.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	15	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt OG ROTATE COMPLETED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates required procedure completed successfully. Reason 15 is enhanced with the value SPACE, which indicates the generation of the log is due to space rotation. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 15: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	16	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	NEXT PARALLEL FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n1	This log accompanies incoming regular and parallel rotates. This log reason is for information in case data needs to be recovered from parallel file(s) in the future. On incoming parallel rotates, the next parallel block number is always 1. n1= Next parallel block number.
PARM1	0	PARM1= not used

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	NEXT ACTIVE FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n2	n2= next active file block number
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 16: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	17	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	LAST PARALLEL FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n1	This log accompanies outgoing regular and parallel rotates. This log reason is for information in case data needs to be recovered from parallel file(s) in the future. On incoming parallel rotates, the next parallel file block number is always 1. n2= last parallel block number.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	LAST ACTIVE FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n2	n2= last active file block number
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 17: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	18	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	WARNING - FILE HAS BEEN ACTIVE BEFORE	Indicates newly active file already contains data. Situation is not usual recording technique, but can occur if file is rotated without closing and subsequent rotates reactivate file. Reason 18 is for information should multiple “logical” data files cause downstream problems.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 18: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	19	ALARM: {No Alarm, Minor, Major, or Critical}
TEXT1	INSUFFICIENT # OF FILES FOR SUBSYSTEM	Indicates DIRP cannot open enough files to maintain NUMFILES level specified for subsystem in customer data table DIRPSSYS
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank) or AND/OR THE PARALLEL IS NOT CURRENTLY RECORDING or AND/OR MANDATORY PARALLEL FILE IS NOT RECORDING	TEXT2 appears when the parallel volume is not available for recording. This log is also generated when the field MANDPALM in table DIRPSSYS is set to a value of MN, MJ, or CR every hour if the state of the parallel file is not AVAIL.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 19: Make more space available in pool referenced by subsystem, either by using the MNT command (preferred method) or by adding volumes directly to table DIRPPOOL. If the TEXT2 field indicates that there is no parallel recording, then parallel volume(s) need to be allocated via the MNT command or directly to table DIRPOOL. If this office has the capability of multiple parallel volumes, then take care to mount the new volume(s) after the most recently used parallel volume. This information can be obtained by using the DIRP QUERY command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	20	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ACTIVE AND STANDBY1 ARE ON THE SAME IOC or ACTIVE AND STANDBY1 ARE ON THE SAME SLM	Indicates recording devices for both active and standby1 files are handled by same I/O controller (IOC for NT40, SLM for SuperNode). There is possibility of degradation.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 20: Assign new volumes to subsystem and try to selectively close those files that have been improperly distributed, until proper distribution is obtained.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	21	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	<ftype> FILE CLOSED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates that a file was closed in response to manual or data transferal request or emergency rotate <ftype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL. n1= number of subsystem records in REGULAR file. n1= not applicable for PARALLEL file
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks recorded on file
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for this subsystem
TEXT1	DPP FILE CLOSED TAPE FILE CLOSED	Indicates that a file was closed in response to manual or data transferal request or emergency rotate ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 21 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for this subsystem

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 21: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	23	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL FILE ERASED BY CLEANUP COMMAND	Indicates a parallel file has been erased using the DIRP CLEANUP command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	FILE: filnm, LOGIN ID: userid	filnm= file name of file erased, userid=login ID that initiated the DIRP CLEANUP command
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 23: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	24	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DEVICE DRIVER FAILED	Indicates device driver software failed, possibly as result of traps in lower-level software
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= device number determined by bind order
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 24: Determine the cause of the problem by referring to TRAP log and by following the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>. Contact the next level of maintenance to correct faulty software. Perform warm restart.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	25	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	ONE POSITION FREED IN DIRPHOLD TABLE	Indicates customer data table DIRPHOLD is full and file entry was deleted either automatically or by manual means
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= maximum size of customer data table DIRPHOLD

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	FREE SLOTS:	
PARM2	Number of free slots in table DIRPHOLD	PARM2= Number of free slots in table DIRPHOLD. Value will be given in hexadecimal form.

Action for Reason 25: Examine contents of table DIRPHOLD and delete unnecessary entries to make space.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	26	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL VOLUME MARKED RECOVERING	Indicates that an existing error condition prevents DIRP from using this volume. A rotate may occur and the volume will be marked RECOVERING.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	WILL BE RECOVERED BY AUDIT WHEN CLEARED	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 26: If the volume is recovered within 5 minutes, no further action is required. If the volume is not recovered promptly, it may indicate a problem with the recording device. If this subsystem is recording critical data such as AMA, and this is the only parallel volume allocated to the subsystem, it may be prudent to allocate extra parallel volume(s) while this one is RECOVERING in order to prevent the loss of parallel data.

DIRP101 (continued)

If this office has the capability of multiple parallel volumes, then take care to mount the new volume(s) after the most recently used parallel volume. This information can be obtained by using the DIRP QUERY command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	27	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL VOLUME MARKED IN ERROR	Indicates that an audit or I/O error occurred on a parallel file. The parallel volume has been marked in error and requires manual intervention to recover.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	MANUAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO RECOVER	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 27: Check for other DIRP logs and examine the state of the devices allocated for parallel recording. If the problem can be resolved, then reset the volume using the RESETVOL command. Otherwise, deallocate the volume and allocate new volume(s) to restore parallel recording via the MNT command or by adding parallel volumes directly to table DIRPOOL. If this has the capability of multiple parallel volumes, then take care to mount the new volume(s) after the most recently used parallel volume. This information can be obtained using the DIRP QUERY command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	28	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD TABLE FILLING/FULL- FILES *MAY* BE LOST	Table DIRPHOLD is almost or entirely full. An attempt to record information about file awaiting processing failed.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= maximum size of customer data table DIRPHOLD
TEXT2	FREE SLOTS:	
PARM2	Number of free slots in table DIRPHOLD	PARM2= Number of free slots remaining in table DIRPHOLD. Value is given in hexadecimal form.

Action for Reason 28: Examine the contents of DIRPHOLD and delete unnecessary entries to make space, or use DIRPAUTO to process entries in DIRPHOLD, or ensure that polling software (XFER) is functioning properly to process entries in DIRPHOLD. If HOLD10 alarm is displayed at the DIRP level of the MAP, this will clear the alarm. If HOLDnn, nn=00 to 09, is displayed, this will change the alarm to HOLDmm, mm=nn+1.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	29	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILES DELETED FROM TABLE DIRPHOLD	Indicates that all files for the volume listed in TEXT2 have been deleted from table DIRPHOLD. This file deletion is caused by demounting a volume that contains unprocessed files.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, LOGIN ID: userid	volnm= volume name of the volume that was demounted. userid= login ID used to demount the volume.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 29: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	30	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD TABLE FULL	Table DIRPHOLD is entirely full. The file named in TEXT2 would normally have been added to DIRPHOLD but was not.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	FILE NOT ADDED: filnm	filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 30: Examine the contents of table DIRPHOLD and delete unnecessary entries to make space, or use DIRPAUTO to process entries in DIRPHOLD, or ensure that polling software (XFER) is functioning properly to process entries in DIRPHOLD. Use the DIRPDAUD command to add file

DIRP101 (continued)

named in TEXT2 to DIRPHOLD once slots have been freed to make room for it.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	40	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	REWIND OF OUTGOING PARALLEL FILE STARTED	Indicates that DIRP has initiated the rewind of a parallel file that is NOT the current parallel file. Reason 40 will be generated after successful AUTOMATIC, MANUAL and SYNCHRONIZED rotates.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 40: Watch for the successful completion of this rewind (log with reason 41 should be generated). Parallel volumes on DISK-type volumes rewind very quickly. Those on TAPE-type volumes may take several minutes.

If multiple parallel files are generated on DISK-type volumes, then Reason 40 will be generated to indicate that an outgoing parallel file is being rewound (for example after a rotate).

Note: TAPE-type parallel files are always rewound as outgoing files, even if only one parallel tape volume is mounted. Outgoing parallel files will be rewound as closed files.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	41	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	REWIND OF OUTGOING PARALLEL FILE COMPLETED	Indicates that DIRP has completed the rewind of a parallel file that is NOT the current parallel file. Reason 41 will be generated after successful AUTOMATIC, MANUAL and SYNCHRONIZED rotates.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	TEXT2= not used
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 41: No action is required.

If multiple parallel files are allocated on DISK-type volumes, then Reason 41 will be generated to indicate that an outgoing parallel file was rewound (for example after a rotate).

Note: TAPE-type parallel files are always rewound as outgoing files, even if only one parallel tape volume is mounted. Outgoing parallel files will be rewound as closed files.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	42	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1= reastxt1	<rottype> INC PARALLEL ROTATE INITIATED	Indicates system initiated procedure to begin parallel recording, or to resume parallel recording onto a file on a different volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action, or may follow a RELOAD restart.
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks currently on file. Should always = 0.
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file. This file will be renamed if the incoming rotate is successful. The new name will appear in REASON= 13.
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 42: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	43	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	<rottype> INC PARALLEL ROTATE COMPLETED	Indicates system completed procedure to begin parallel recording, or to resume parallel recording onto a file on a different volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action, or may follow a RELOAD restart.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks currently on file. Should always = 0.
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Indicates the volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 43: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	44	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	<rottype> OG PARALLEL ROTATE INITIATED	Indicates system initiated procedure to close the file on the old Current parallel volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action, or may follow a RELOAD restart.
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks recorded on the outgoing parallel file
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 44: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	45	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	<rottype> OG PARALLEL ROTATE COMPLETED	Indicates system completed procedure to close the file on the old Current parallel volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action or may follow a RELOAD restart.
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks recorded on the outgoing parallel file
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 45: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	46	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	NO READY PARALLEL VOLUME TO ROTATE TO	Indicates that the system attempted to do a MANUAL or AUTOMATIC parallel rotate, but found no ready parallel volume/file to rotate to. This log informs the user that parallel recording will continue on the same volume as before, since it is still ready. On AUTOMATIC rotates, the current parallel file will have to rewind before parallel recording can continue. On MANUAL rotates, parallel recording will continue immediately onto the next block in the current parallel file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks recorded on file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	PARALLEL RECORDING WILL CONTINUE ON VOL: <volnm>	Indicates the volume name <volnm> of the Current parallel volume
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 46: If only one volume has been allocated for parallel recording for this subsystem, no action is necessary. If multiple parallel volumes were allocated, then QUERY the volume and file information for the subsystem to see if any of the parallel volumes have been marked IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	50	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	RESTART REOPEN NOT DONE IN FIVE MINUTES	Indicates file that should have been reopened after restart, was not reopened because either the subsystem failed to bind in after restart or a storage device was not available. The next attempt to put data into the file will fail, and the file will be closed. Entry for it will be made in customer data table DIRPHOLD, as required.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	FILE WILL BE DROPPED BY DIRP	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 50: Examine the datafill for tables DIRPSSYS and DIRPPOOL; allocate new devices for the subsystem, either by adding them to the pool used by the subsystem or by using the MNT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	51	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	RESTART REOPEN NOT DONE IN FIVE MINUTES	Indicates a parallel file that should have been reopened after WARM/COLD restart was not reopened because either the subsystem failed to bind in after restart or a storage device was unavailable. The next attempt to put data into the file will fail, and file will be closed. If there are other parallel files on READY parallel volumes allocated to the subsystem, a parallel rotate will occur.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	PARALLEL FILE WILL BE DROPPED BY DIRP	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 51: Examine datafill for tables DIRPSSYS and DIRPPOOL, and QUERY the volume and file information for the subsystem. If possible, allocate new devices for subsystem, either by adding volumes to the subsystem's parallel pool or by using the MNT command with the PARALLEL option.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	52	ALARM: {No Alarm, Minor, Major, or Critical}
TEXT1	SUB-SYSTEM NOT BOUND/ AVAILABLE	Indicates audit detected that specified subsystem was not bound into DIRP. Subsystem cannot record data. Reason 52 can be caused by any of several different situations (for example, lack of subsystem datafill, software failure, or feature turned off).
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 52: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	53	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DEVICE DRIVER IN PARM1 NOT BOUND/ AVAILABLE	Indicates audit detected that specified device driver was not bound into DIRP. Device type will not function with DIRP.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= device driver number assigned in bind order
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 53: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on page TYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	54	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	INSUFFICIENT # FILES TO DO acttxt ROTATE	Indicates only one file open for subsystem, and subsystem attempted to rotate recording duties. acttxt = SCHEDULED, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, or TRANSFER
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 54: Increase NUMFILES value specified for subsystem in table DIRPSSYS. For Operational Measurements, NUMFILES may be

assigned as one; if so, ensure no scheduled rotates are specified for this subsystem in DIRPSSYS.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	55	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	CAN'T DO acttxt ROTATE	Indicates standby1 file not available. This may be due to rotate occurring soon after restart, when standby1 file was not yet reopened, or it can be due to software bug. acttxt = SCHEDULED, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, or TRANSFER.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	STANDBY1 FILE IS NOT AVAILABLE	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 55: Wait until system reopens standby1 file, allocate new file, or correct improper volume assignment using AUDIT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	56	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REGULAR VOLUME MARKED IN ERROR	Indicates volume marked to indicate that audit or I/O error occurred on it. Reason 56 always appears with other DIRP reports, which point to a more specific problem.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	MANUAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO RECOVER	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 56: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on page 1-408. If Reason 56 represents a transient problem, check the following DIRP101 reason codes (REASON) to find the source of the problem: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 50, 51, 121, 122, 127, 129, 150, 151, 152, 153 154, 155, 222, 227, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 250, 251, 252, 253, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 274,

DIRP101 (continued)

275, 277, and 279. After finding the source of the transient problem, restore the volume using the RESETVOL command; otherwise, deallocate the volume and allocate a new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	60	ALARM: Critical
TEXT1	COULDN'T RECREATE DIRPGI AFTER DEATH	Indicates main DIRP program failed, perhaps due to low level software problem. There may be an impact on all recording.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= operating system RC
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 60: Correct the problem that generated this log. Perform the REVIVE command. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance. If the REVIVE command works, reason 63 is generated.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	61	ALARM: Critical
TEXT1	DIRPGI NOT RECREATED, DIED TWICE IN < 30 SECONDS	Indicates main DIRP program failed, perhaps due to low level software problem. There may be an impact on all recording.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= operating system RC
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 61: Correct the problem that generated this log. Perform the REVIVE command. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	62	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	DIRPGI NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND DIRPDADY	Indicates main DIRP process died and could not revive it. There may be an impact on all recording.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= operating system RC
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 62: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	63	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPGI RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates main DIRP process died and was recreated through use of the REVIVE command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 63: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	64	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPDSON RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPDSON process died and was recreated through use of the REVIVE command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 64: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	65	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPTSON RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPTSON process died and was recreated through use of the REVIVE command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 65: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	66	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	COULDN'T BIND DIRPGI FOR REVIVE COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPGI process was created, but no room could be found for it in tables that identify it to the REVIVE command. DIRPGI runs normally; however, the REVIVE command does not recognize DIRPGI as a valid DIRP child process name.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 66: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	67	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	COULDN'T BIND DIRPDSON FOR REVIVE COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPDSON process was created, but no room could be found for it in tables that identify it to the REVIVE command. DIRPDSON runs normally; however, the REVIVE command does not recognize DIRPDSON as a valid DIRP child process name.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 67: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	68	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	COULDN'T BIND DIRPTSON FOR REVIVE COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPTSON process was created, but no room could be found for it in tables that identify it to the REVIVE command. DIRPTSON runs normally; however, the REVIVE command does not recognize DIRPTSON as a valid DIRP child process name.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 68: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	69	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	ACTIVE FILE RENAMED FOR <acttxt> ROTATE	Indicates that LASTACT is specified in the FILEDATE field of table DIRPSSYS. LASTACT causes a file name to be updated by the system each time the file becomes active. The means for activating a file are shown in the acttxt parameter, which can be either EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, or TRANSFER.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	OLD: <old name> NEW: <new name>	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 69: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	70	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPRSETVOL COMPLETED	Indicates that the DIRP RSETVOL command has been used to reset a specified volume in a specified pool
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>, LOGIN ID: <userid>	<voltype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL, <volnm>= volume that was reset, <userid>= login ID used to initiate DIRP RSETVOL
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 70: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	71	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	SUBSYSTEM EMERGENCY INDICATOR TURNED OFF	Indicates the subsystem, SSNAME, emergency indicator has been turned off, possibly using the DIRP AUDIT command
PARM1	-1	PARM1 not used
TEXT2	LOGIN ID: userid	userid= login ID used to turn off the emergency indicator
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 71: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	72	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	VOLUME ALLOCATED FOR DIRP	Indicates that a request to allocate a specified disk or tape volume has completed. Allocation requests can be made using the DIRP MNT command or by datafilling table DIRPPOOL.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>, LOGIN ID: <userid>	<voltype>= volume type <volnm>= volume allocated, <userid>= login ID used to initiate volume allocation
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 72: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	73	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	STANDBY ON VOL WITH AVAILABLE/JUST ACTIVE FILE	Indicates that DIRP had to open a new Standby file on a volume that either already has an Available file on it or contains the file that was just active and closed. This indicates the increase in the likelihood of an unexpired Processed file having to be erased on the volume in TEXT2.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm	volnm = volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 73: Attempt to determine why DIRP opened a standby file on a volume with an available file on it. The most likely cause is not enough volumes mounted for the subsystem per IOC. Mount more volumes for the subsystem and close the Standby file that caused the log. DIRP will then open a new Standby file on a volume without Available files, if possible.

This log may also indicate some hardware problem such as a poller or one IOC is down. If a hardware problem forced DIRP to open the Standby file on a volume with an Available file, fix the hardware problem and close the Standby file. DIRP will then open a new Standby file on a volume without Available files, if possible.

If there is a sufficient number of volumes and there is no hardware problem and this log appears, contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	74	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	*** EMERGENCY ROTATE -<type> ***	Indicates that DIRP performed an emergency rotate because the volume containing the Active file or the Current parallel file was found to be in an error state
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2 kb blocks on the file before the rotate was performed

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOLUME PREVIOUSLY MARKED IN ERROR	If <type> (in TEXT1) is REGULAR, the state of the regular volume containing the Active file was IN ERROR. If <type> is PARALLEL, the state of the parallel volume containing the Current parallel file was IN ERROR. Previous DIRP logs indicate the reason why the state was changed.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 74: Determine why the volume state was changed. Check the recording device and its host IOC for faults, and clear any faults found. If no faults were found, or if faults were cleared, the state can be made READY. If the state is IN ERROR a RSETVOL is required. If the state is RECOVERING, the five-minute audit will automatically recover the volume to a READY state.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	75	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILE FOUND CLOSED, SUCCESSFULLY REOPENED	Indicates that the file was successfully reopened after being found closed
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2 kb blocks on file
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 75: No further action is required. If these logs are persistent it may indicate a problem with a recording device.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	76	ALARM= MINOR
TEXT1	FILE FOUND CLOSED, REOPEN FAILED	Indicates that a file that was unexpectedly found closed could not be reopened. This will cause an emergency rotate. It may not be possible to determine the file name under these circumstances.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2k blocks on file
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= file system error code

Action for Reason 76: Action will be determined by subsequent logs.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	77	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILE FOUND CLOSED, REOPEN THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	This log follows a Reason 7 log. It indicates that no attempt was made to reopen this file since it was last opened. This will cause an emergency rotate. It may not be possible to determine the file name under these circumstances.
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2k blocks on file
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 77: No specific action is required for this log. If persistent it may indicate a problem with the recording device.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	78	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REGULAR VOLUME MARKED RECOVERING	Indicates that an existing error condition prevents DIRP from using this volume. A rotate will occur and the volume will be marked RECOVERING.
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	MANUAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO RECOVER	

Field	Value	Description
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	REGULAR VOLUME MARKED RECOVERING	Indicates that an existing error condition prevents DIRP from using this volume. A rotate will occur and the volume will be marked RECOVERING. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 78 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	WILL BE RECOVERED WHEN FAULT CLEARED	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 78: If the volume is recovered within 5 minutes, no further action is required. If the volume is not recovered promptly, it may indicate a problem with the recording device.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	79	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	VOLUME RECOVERED BY AUDIT FOLLOWING ERROR	This log is output when the file system device audit has determined that a previously unavailable volume has become available
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOL: volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT1	FAULT CLEARED, VOLUME RECOVERED AT WRITE	This log occurs when a previously existing fault has cleared, causing an unavailable volume to become available ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 79 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 79: This log is for information purposes only. No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	100	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ALL TAPES REMOVED FROM DIRPPOOL DUE TO RELOAD	Indicates reload restart occurred, and as a result, all TAPE-type volumes have been deleted from customer data table DIRPPOOL and replaced with $ (blank)
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 100: Allocate new regular and parallel tape volumes as needed. These can be added directly to table DIRPOOL, or by using the MNT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	120	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE DEMOUNT FAILED	Indicates attempt to demount tape volume, after change to blank in customer data table DIRPPOOL, failed

Field	Value	Description
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 120: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	121	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ATTEMPT TO FORMAT TAPE FAILED	Indicates that DIRP attempted to erase and reformat a TAPE or DPP volume, but failed. This may occur after a regular tape volume has expired, or when a parallel TAPE volume is being reopened for recording, or when a DPP volume is being recovered.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 121: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>, mount a new device, and contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	122	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE REMOUNT FAILED	Indicates attempt to remount tape, on which no recording had been done, failed. Volume is not available for recording.
	REMOUNT SCAN TO END OF TAPE FAILED	Indicates TAPEX-type volume was assigned to subsystem but was not used prior to restart. After restart, system failed in attempt to position tape at end of tape marker in preparation for request to open file.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC
TEXT1	DPP REMOUNT FAILED WHEN RECOVERING	Indicates attempt to remount DPP device, on which no recording had been done, failed. Volume is not available for recording.
	TAPE REMOUNT FAILED WHEN RECOVERING	Indicates attempt to remount tape, on which no recording had been done, failed. Volume is not available for recording. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 122 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 122: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>. Delete the volume in pool and allocate a new volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	123	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE VOL MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE ON DRIVE:	Indicates volume specified, which was awaiting expiration, reached its expiration date and was required by a subsystem. It is available for recording. Reason 123 can also appear prior to expiration of the tape as a result of insufficient allocation of recording resources, specified retention period being too long, or an unusual number of rotates and closes.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= tape drive number
TEXT2	(blank)	

Field	Value	Description
	WARNING: THE TAPE HAD NOT EXPIRED YET	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 123: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	124	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	TAPE DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE:	Indicates specified tape volume demounted, because either entry for volume was changed to blank in table DIRPPOOL, or DMNT command was used. Since system cannot demount volume until all files on it are closed, Reason 124 may not appear immediately after change is made in table or after command is entered; rather, it appears when system actually is able to demount volume.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= tape drive number
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	DPP VOLUME DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE: TAPE VOLUME DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE:	Indicates specified DPP or tape volume demounted, because either entry for volume was changed to blank in table DIRPPOOL, or DMNT command was used. Since system cannot demount volume until all files on it are closed, Reason 124 may not appear immediately after change is made in table or after command is entered; rather, it appears when system actually is able to demount volume. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 124 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DPP or tape drive number

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 124: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	126	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE DEMOUNT FAILED	Indicates that an attempt to demount a parallel tape volume; in response to a tuple change in customer table DIRPPOOL, or use of the DMNT command; has failed.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 126: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	127	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE REMOUNT FAILED	Indicates attempt to remount parallel recording volume failed
	PARALLEL REMOUNT SCAN TO END OF TAPE FAILED	Indicates TAPEX-type volume was assigned to subsystem prior to restart, but was not used; after restart, system was unable to locate end of tape.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

For TEXT1 response, “PARALLEL REMOUNT SCAN TO END OF TAPE FAILED”, deallocate volume in table DIRPSSYS and allocate new volume in its place.

Action for Reason 127: For TEXT1 response, "PARALLEL TAPE REMOUNT FAILED", deallocate the volume in table DIRPPOOL or use the DMNT command. Allocate a new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	128	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE:	Indicates that the specified TAPE-type parallel recording volume on the specified drive was demounted because the volume name was changed to blank in customer data table DIRPPOOL, or the DMNT command was used. Since the system cannot demount the volume until the parallel file has been closed, reason 128 may not appear immediately after the change is made in DIRPPOOL, or after DMNT. Rather, it appears when the system is actually able to demount the volume.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= tape drive number
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 128: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	129	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE REWIND FAILED	Indicates that a TAPE-type parallel file failed to properly rewind
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 129: Deallocate the volume from table DIRPPOOL or use the DMNT command. Allocate a new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	132	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILE OPENED ON THE RECOVERED DPP FILE OPENED ON THE RECOVERED TAPE	Indicates system successfully opened file after recovery of the DPP or Tape. If an error occurs during file transfer to the DPP or Tape, the word "OPENED" is replaced in the log text with "RE-OPENED".
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 132: No action required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	150	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close specified file
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC
TEXT1	DPP FILE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close specified DPP file
	TAPE FILE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close specified Tape file ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 150 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 150: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE="page" IdRef="dirpfaultrec">. Attempt to deallocate the volume manually from device pool.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	151	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE OPEN FAILED	Indicates attempt to open file on volume allocated in customer data table DIRPPOOL failed
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC
TEXT1	FILE OPEN ON DPP FAILED FILE OPEN ON TAPE FAILED	Indicates attempt to open file on the DPP or Tape volume allocated in customer data table DIRPPOOL failed ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 151 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 151: Deallocate volume from device pool and allocate new volume in its place. Using file system RC, attempt to determine problem

DIRP101 (continued)

with original volume. If this log occurs frequently, demount device and contact next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	152	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE REOPEN FAILED	Indicates after restart, system failed in attempt to recover file opened previously
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 152: Deallocate volume from device pool and allocate new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	153	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close a parallel TAPE file following a parallel rotate
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 153: Attempt to deallocate the volume from table DIRPPOOL or use the DMNT command and replace it with a new volume, if desired.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	154	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE OPEN FAILED	Indicates that an attempt to open a file on a parallel volume failed during an incoming parallel rotate
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 154: Deallocate the volume by removing it from table DIRPPOOL or by using the DMNT command. Allocate or mount (MNT) another tape volume in its place. Using the file system RC, attempt to determine the problem with the original volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	155	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE REOPEN FAILED	Indicates after warm or cold restart, attempt to recover previously opened parallel file failed
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 155: Deallocate the volume by removing it from table DIRPPOOL or by using the DMNT command. Allocate or mount (MNT) another tape volume in its place. Using the file system RC, attempt to determine the problem with the original volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	156	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	TAPE MOUNT COMPLETED, TAPE HAS BEEN FORMATTED	Indicates tape has been mounted and formatted successfully
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>, LOGIN ID: <userid>	<voltype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL, <volnm>= volume that was reset, userid= login ID used to initiate DIRP RESETVOL
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 156: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	220	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DISK VOLUME REMOVED FROM DIRP	Indicates system completed manual request to delete specified volume. When request is delayed, delay is signaled by system response to request stating that volume will be deleted as soon as possible.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 220: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	221	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FOLLOWING DISK VOLUME RECOVERED:	Indicates that after a RELOAD restart, this previously allocated recording volume was reallocated. Reason 221 should appear once for each volume that was allocated prior to the restart.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>	<voltype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL, <volnm>= volume name
PARM2	hhhh	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 221: No action is required. If a parallel volume recovers and it has a parallel file that has been opened for recording (has been the

current parallel file) within the past 24 hours, it will be removed from DIRP. A DIRP101 log with reason 280 will be generated.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	222	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DISK VOL NOT RECOVERED SINCE RESTART	Indicates that five minutes after warm or cold restart, the specified DISK-type regular volume was not ready to be recovered
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	REGULAR VOL: <volnm>	<volnm>= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 222: Deallocate volume manually and then reallocate.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	244	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	**WARNING** DISK FILE SEGMENT COUNT RESET	Indicates the system discovered a lack of agreement concerning the number of file segments on the volume. Segment count reset to correct disparity.
PARM1	0000-9999	PARM1=Number of file segments thought to be on the volume
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000-FFFF	PARM2=Indicates the number of file segments actually found on the volume

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 244: No action is required. However, if DIRP101 is generated with reason 244 several times, a problem may be indicated.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	279	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	NIL FID FOUND IN FILE_SEGS TABLE	Indicates that DIRPDSON, the DIRP disk audit process, has found corrupt data in its internal table of all DIRP_FILESEG files. The indicated disk volume is marked in error.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 277: Demount and then mount the volume in the appropriate DIRP subsystem.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	277	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	CREATEFILE FAILED AFTER ERASING ALL P FILES	DIRPDSON has calculated that ample disk space is available to create new file_segs after erasing all expired P files. Corruption may have occurred, resulting in failure to do so.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	(blank)	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 279: Deallocate and then reallocate the volume in table DIRPPOOL.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	280	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL FILE ON VOL IS LESS THAN 24 HOURS OLD	This parallel volume has just been recovered following a RELOAD restart. This volume has been found to contain a parallel file which has been open for recording (i.e. has been the Current parallel file) within the past 24 hours. To prevent the overwriting of fresh data, DIRP will remove this volume and generate a log with reason 280.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	PARALLEL VOL: <volnm>	<volnm>= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 280: Allocate parallel volumes to replace this volume, either by using the MNT command, or directly in table DIRPOOL. If this volume does not contain critical data, it can be mounted back into the subsystem's parallel pool immediately.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	281	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	MAINTENANCE NEEDED FOR SLM DISK VOLUME	Indicates maintenance required on the SLM
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	File is in an inconsistent state	Indicates the file is in an inconsistent state
PARM2	0000-FFFF	PARM2= the return code associated with the reason stated in TEXT2

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 281: Perform maintenance on the SLM. Reformat the volume to clear condition.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	991	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	SOS ERROR — RETURNCODE NOT OK	Usually indicates an often unexpected and undesirable software condition in the XFER Remote Polling subsystem. See TEXT2 for more specific information.
PARM1	00 to 99	PARM1= SOS return code value
TEXT2	PROCRC BAD; PROCESS INSTANCE DEALLOCATION FAILED	Indicates that although a software process has stopped, the resources of the process may not have been deallocated. The subsystem for which the procedure was operating was defined at the MAP by the number in PARM2.
PARM2	0 to 24, -1	PARM2= subsystem for which the failed process was operating. Value -1 would indicate difficulty deallocating XFERCALL or XFERCLR processes after abnormal process death.
TEXT2	PROCRC BAD; RECREATE FAILED	Indicates the XFERCALL or XFERCLR process was not recreated properly
PARM2	0000 or 0001	PARM2= process that could not be recreated properly, as follows: • 0000 Indicates XFERCALL • 0001 Indicates XFERCLR
TEXT2	MBRC BAD; SEND TO MAILBOX FAILED	An internal software message failed to reach its destination intact
PARM2	0000 to 001F, FFFF	PARM2= number indicating possible cause for message failure, as follows: • 0000 to 0002 Indicates a problem occurred during a process REVIVE command • 0003 to 001F Indicates a call-handling process is not active after being created • FFFF Indicates a call-handling process has not been cleaned up properly

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	MBRC BAD; MAILBOX ALLOC/DEALLOC FAILED	Allocation or deallocation of a mailbox was unsuccessful.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used, indicated by nil value
TEXT2	GDL_RETCODE BAD; CHANNEL WAIT FAILED	XFERCALL, the process that was waiting on calls over the packet switching network, did not receive an incoming call properly.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used, indicated by nil value
TEXT2	GDL_RETCODE BAD; CHANNEL DESTROY FAILED	The channel indicated in PARM2 was not disconnected properly by XFER.
PARM2	1 to 15	PARM2= GDL device channel
TEXT2	PROCRC BAD; CREATE PROCESS INSTANCE FAILED	A process could not be created to handle a call over the channel indicated by PARM2.
PARM2	0 to 15	PARM2= GDL device channel
TEXT2	MBRC BAD; WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED	A message may not have been received properly.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used, indicated by nil value
TEXT2	UNABLE TO SEND REVIVE REPLY	Results of process REVIVE attempt could not be shown at the MAP.
PARM2	0 to 2	PARM2= number indicating result of REVIVE attempt, as follows: • 0 Indicates the process was already running when the REVIVE was attempted • 1 Indicates the REVIVE was successful • 2 Indicates the REVIVE was not successful

Action for Reason 991: Contact the next level of maintenance. Support personnel should refer to PARM1 return codes in order to trace the possible source of the problem.

If these log messages recur, the XFERCALL and XFERCLR processes may be in danger of stopping and should be monitored. While a REVIVE can be

DIRP101 (continued)

attempted in such cases, the nature of the difficulty may prevent a successful REVIVE.

If the channel number is specified in the log message, the channel should be disconnected manually.

If a SEND TO MAILBOX FAILED or WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED message is generated, DIRP files may be left in the DTLOCK or TOXMIT states even after a poller has issued a "close conversation" command. A warm restart may be necessary to restore such files to the unprocessed (UNPROC), or available, state.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	992	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 IS TO BE DEMOUNTED	Indicates TAPE-type file transmitted and requires attention
PARM1	0000 to 0099	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	TAPE DRIVE NUMBER IS IN PARM2	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= tape drive number

Action for Reason 992: Demount tape from tape drive.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	993	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	AUTO FILE HAS BEEN MARKED PROCESSED BY HOST	Indicates data center received data and file space available again
PARM1	0000 to 0099	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	(blank) or filenm	filenm= file name. TEXT2 appears only if file is originated by DIRP.
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 993: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	994	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 IS TO BE KEPT	Indicates manually originated file transmitted successfully
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 994: Use office procedures for file disposition.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	995	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 IS TO BE SENT OUT	Indicates data center requires file for verification purposes
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 995: Use office procedures for file disposition.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	996	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 NEEDS TO BE TRANSMITTED	Indicates request received for data transferal of file
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 996: Check that file is available, then transmit it using XMIT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	997	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	UNDEFINED DATA TRANSFERAL SUBSYSTEM	Indicates data request from data center for subsystem not yet identified by means of DEFINE command
PARM1	0000 to 9999	
TEXT2	HOST DATATYPE/ PROTOCOL ID IN PARM1	PARM1= protocol identification for subsystem in transferal
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 997: Define subsystem by means of DEFINE command at MAP XFER level.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	998	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DATA TRANSFERAL CALL ABORTED	Indicates protocol violation caused call to abort. Host (data center) is responsible for reestablishing contact.
PARM1	00 to 15	PARM1= abort code
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 998: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	999	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DATA TRANSFERAL CALL SET UP SUCCESSFULLY	Indicates packet switching network call established for transferal. chnlnm= channel name for call on packet switching network.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= protocol identification for subsystem in transferal
TEXT2	chnlnm	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 999: No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following table lists TEXT2 field values for Reason 0 along with associated meaning and action for each TEXT2 message.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
BAD AUDIT_TO_RUN VALUE FOR DISK	Indicates that the DIRP disk audit procedure got a request to do an audit of DIRP disk volumes, but the request contained an unrecognized value for the type of audit to be performed (bad value given as “val” in PARM2). No audit is performed. Recording to disk volumes could be lost. PARM1= -1 PARM2= val	At the DIRP level of the MAP (MAPCI;MTC;IOD;DIRP), audit any subsystem that records on disk (AUDIT <ssysname>). This will cause another audit of DIRP disk volumes to be requested. If the log recurs following completion of this command, contact next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
BAD AUDIT_TO_RUN VALUE FOR TAPE	Indicates that the DIRP tape audit procedure got a request to do an audit of DIRP tape volumes but the request contained an unrecognized value for the type of audit to be performed (bad value given as “val” in PARM2). No audit is performed. Recording to tape volumes could be lost. PARM1= -1 PARM2= val	At the DIRP level of the MAP (MAPCI;MTC;IOD;DIRP), audit any subsystem that records on tape (AUDIT <ssysname>). This will cause another audit of DIRP tape volumes to be requested. If the log recurs following completion of this command, contact next level of maintenance.
BAD DEVICE DRIVER FAILED	Indicates device driver failure reported, but identity of driver cannot be determined. PARM1= device number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD MSGTYPE IN DIRP PROCESS	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= hex code of message sent to DIRP (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD SSYS ID	Indicates audit check failed because subsystem reported invalid sequence number PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= sequence number reported to audit (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD SSYS NAME ssysnm	Indicates subsystem tried to bind in, but presented name longer than maximum allowed. ssysnm= subsystem trying to bind in	Contact the next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM1= max allowable number of characters in subsystem name (0000 to 9999) PARM2= number of characters in ssysnm (0000 to FFFF)	
CLOSED PARALLEL DISK FILE WITH INVALID NAME-SSNO=	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	No action is required.
COULD NOT CHANGE CLOSE FILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= active/standby file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT CHANGE EMER FILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= active/standby file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT CHANGE FILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= active/standby file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT CHANGE PFILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
COULD NOT DELETE FILE FROM HOLDER	Indicates attempt to remove expired file from customer data table DIRPHOLD failed PARM1= DIRPHOLD index number of file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from table control system (0000 to FFFF)	Attempt manual deletion of file from customer data table DIRPHOLD. Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT GET VOL INFO TO SEE IF RENAME IS REQUIRED	Indicates system unable to change indication of file state to show file was processed PARM1= DIRPHOLD index number for file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Delete file manually from customer data table DIRPHOLD to prevent reprocessing. Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT INFORM SCHEDULER OF CHANGES	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT SCHEDULE DAILY AUDIT	Indicates daily audit process was not scheduled and will not be performed. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from mail system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT SCHEDULE WAKEUP	Indicates next rotate could not be triggered and was not made PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance. After problem is identified, perform subsystem audit.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
COULD NOT RENAME FILE	Indicates software bug. PARM1= DIRPHOLD index number for file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from file system (0 to 17)	Delete file from customer data table DIRPHOLD to prevent reprocessing. Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT	Indicates specified audit(s) could not be scheduled after restart PARM1= -1, 5, or 60 (-1= restart audit, 5= device audit, 60= subsystem audit) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULDN'T SEND TO DIRP FOR ALARMS	Indicates alarm audit, required to update display, was not performed PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
DEV DRIVER TABLE	Indicates more than maximum number of device drivers allowed tried to bind in PARM1= maximum size of driver table (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
DIRPDSON CLEANUP MB GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE	Indicates a software bug. The “msgtype” in PARM2 is the msgtype that was received. PARM1= -1 PARM2= msgtype	Monitor occurrences of this report. Contact next level of maintenance if problem occurs frequently.
DIRPDSON CLEANUP MB WAIT FAILED	Indicates a software bug. The “mbrc” in PARM2 is a message system return code.	Contact next level of maintenance if problem occurs more than once.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM1= -1 PARM2= mbrc	
DIRPDISK NOT RECREATED AGAIN	Indicates system abandoned attempts to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPDSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
DIRPDISK RECREATE FAILED: PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPDSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
DIRPDISK SON WAIT ON MESSAGE FAILED	Indicates disk process failed to wait for message PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance if message appears more than once.
DIRPDSON DESTROYPROGINST FAILED, RC:	Indicates one of the following: DIRPDDAD did not recreate DIRPDSON due to software problems, or (2) DIRPDSON died too often in the past 30 seconds and DIRPDDAD was unable to complete a cleanup of the dead DIRPDSON process. Subsequent attempts to use the REVIVE command for DIRPDSON may fail. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
DIRPDSON NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process No alarm produced; however, the DEVB alarm generated by a previous DIRP101 log with REASON code 24 remains in effect. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRP_FLUSH CALLED ON NON-VB SSYS	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPGI DESTROYPROGINST FAILED, RC:	Indicates: (1) DIRPDADY did not recreate DIRPGI due to software problems, or (2) DIRPGI died too often in the past 30 seconds and DIRPDADY was unable to complete a cleanup of the dead DIRPGI process. Subsequent attempts to use the REVIVE command for DIRPGI may fail. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPTAPE NOT RECREATED AGAIN	Indicates system abandoned attempts to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPTSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
DIRPTSON NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process No alarm produced; however, the DEVB alarm generated by a previous DIRP101 log with REASON code 24 remains in effect. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DISK DAD GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= message type received (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPTSON NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process No alarm produced; however, the DEVB alarm generated by a previous DIRP101 log with REASON code 24 remains in effect. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DISK DAD GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= message type received (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
DIRPTSON DESTROYPROGINST FAILED, RC:	Indicates: (1) DIRPTDAD did not recreate DIRPTSON due to software problems, or (2) DIRPTSON died too often in the past 30 seconds and DIRPTDAD was unable to complete a cleanup of the dead DIRPTSON process. Subsequent attempts to use the REVIVE command for DIRPTSON may fail. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPTAPE RECREATE FAILED: PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPTSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
DISK DAD INIT FAILED- P1=PROC#, P2=RTNCD	Indicates disk device driver not set up for recording PARM1= procedure number (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
DISK PROC RECEIVED UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= message type received (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance if message appears frequently.
ERROR DOING SCHEDULED ROTATE	Indicates error occurred during scheduled rotation of recording duties for subsystem; system could not communicate with subsystem	Contact the next level of maintenance. If rotate was not done and is required, it can be performed manually by means of ROTATE command.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from DIRP control (0000 to FFFF)	
INVALID DIRP FILENAME: NOT TRUNCATED ON CLOSE	Indicates file closed, but not truncated to remove blank records PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
INVALID ID IN DIRP PROCESS	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= index for subsystem assigned in audit (0000 to (9999) PARM2= value for subsystem audit (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
INVALID MB RC IS:	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
NO PERM BUFFER STORE FOR VB SUBSYSTEM	Indicates storage unavailable for data from subsystem; subsystem cannot record. PARM1= number of bytes required to be allocated (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Get more permanent store and allocate to subsystem. Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
NO STORE TO VALIDATE RECNO	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM2= FFFF (not used)	
NON-FIXED RECORD IN DIRP_PUT	Indicates block size of record is not 2048 bytes, but comes from subsystem where format is specified as F (fixed). PARM1= size of record, in bytes (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
OPEN CHANGE PFILE REF FAIL	Indicates software bug PARM1= index for subsystem assigned in bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= value for subsystem audit (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
RESET MB FAILED	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	No action is required.
SEND FOR TAPE AUDIT FAILED,MBRC=	Indicates data change made, but system could not communicate change to tape audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
SEND TO REVIVE FAILED, RC:	Indicates that DIRPDADY, DIRPDDAD, or DIRPTDAD could not send a reply back to REVIVE to let the process know the results of a revive attempt. Failure is due to a software problem. PARM1= -1 (not used)	Consult DIRP101 log reports to determine success or failure of the REVIVE command. Contact the next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	
SSYS TABLE TOO SMALL	Indicates customer data table DIRPSSYS full, and another subsystem tried to enter PARM1= maximum size of customer data table DIRPSSYS (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.
START DIRP DISK PROC FAILED- PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to create audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
START DIRP TAPE FAILED- PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to create audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
TAPE DAD INIT FAILED- P1=PROC#, P2=RTNCD	Indicates TAPE and TAPEX device drivers not set up for recording PARM1= procedure number (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
TAPEDAD GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= numerical message received from procedure (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
TAPEPROC GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= numerical message received from procedure (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance if message appears frequently.
TIME_ADD FAILED	Indicates system unable to determine expiration date of file PARM1= retention period, in days, specified for subsystem (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
TIME/DATE CHANGE NOTICE FAIL	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	No action is required.
TRUNCATE NOT DONE CLOSING FILE FOR SSNO	Indicates mismatch between subsystem requesting action on file and indicated ownership of file PARM1= number of subsystem requesting action (0000 to 9999) PARM2= number of subsystem as indicated in file (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE PROTHOLD STORE	Indicates that store for internal table PROTHOLD that supports external table DIRPHOLD could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (end)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE PROTPOOL STORE	Indicates that store for internal table PROTPOOL that supports external table DIRPPOOL could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE SHARPOOL STORE	Indicates that store for internal table SHARPOOL that supports external table DIRPPOOL could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE SHARPOOL STORE	Indicates that store for internal table SHARPOOL that supports external table DIRPPOOL could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.
VB RECORD TOO LARGE - TRUNCATED	Indicates block larger than 2040 bytes was received from subsystem that has recording format defined as VB PARM1= size of block in file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.

Log history

SN07 (DMS)

Reason 277 added to log DIRP101 for CR Q00790173. Log history section added to document.

DISK100

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK100 when the subsystem reinitializes a volume on a system load module (SLM) disk. If the subsystem reinitializes the volume, all files and data on the volume are erased.

Format

The log report format for DISK100 is as follows:

DISK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VOLUME REINITIALIZED
Volume xxxxxx on SLM Disk x was reinitialized.

Example

An example of log report DISK100 follows:

```
DISK100 JUN03 14:20:15 2112 INFO  VOLUME REINITIALIZED
   Volume NEWLOAD on SLM     Disk 0       was reinitialized.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VOLUME REINITIALIZED	Constant	Indicates a report of disk volume reinitialization
Volume	Character string	Identifies the volume that the system reinitialized
SLM	Constant	Indicates an SLM disk
Disk	0 or 1	Identifies the unit number of the SLM disk

Action

This report provides an audit trail in the event of reinitialization that is not intentional.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK101

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK101 when the deletion of a volume on a system load module (SLM) disk occurs. Deletion erases all files and data on the volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK101 is as follows:

DISK101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VOLUME DELETED
Volume voltxt on disktyp Disk disknum was deleted.

Example

An example of log report DISK101 follows:

```
DISK101 JUN03 14:43:28 2112 INFO  VOLUME DELETED
   Volume NEWLOAD on SLM    Disk 0       was deleted.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description Heading
INFO VOLUME DELETED	Constant	Indicates a report of deletion of an SLM disk volume
Volume	Character string	Identifies the deleted volume of the disk
SLM	Constant	Identifies the disk as type SLM
Disk	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number of the SLM disk

Action

This report provides a audit trail in event of not planned deletions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK102

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK102 when the subsystem formats a system load module (SLM) disk. Formatting erases all files and data on a disk.

Format

The log report format for DISK102 is as follows:

DISK102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DISK FORMATTED
disktyp SLM disknum x was formatted.

Example

An example of log report DISK102 follows:

```
DISK102 JUN02 15:20:05 2112 INFO  DISK FORMATTED
   SLM     Disk 0       was formatted.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DISK FORMATTED	Constant	Constant
SLM	Constant	Identifies the disk as type SLM
Disk	0 or 1	Identifies the unit number of the SLM disk

Action

This report provides an audit trail in the event of formatting that is not intentional.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK301

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK301 when the given disk is not available and the file system cannot use the disk.

Format

The log report format for DISK301 is as follows:

*DISK301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
UNIT : n
Error : errtxt

Example

An example of log report DISK301 follows:

```
*DISK301 JUL15 10:07:22 2112 INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
   UNIT : 1
   Error : DISK IS NOT FORMATTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK	Constant	Indicates a report of an error when a disk access operation occurs
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit number
Error	DISK IS NOT FORMATTED	Indicates the disk is not formatted or disk initialization is not complete
	DSK1 DISK ERROR READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the disk label
	DSK1 DISK LABEL IS CORRUPT	Indicates a checksum error in disk label information
	VOLUME DIRECTORY READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the volume directory
	VOLUME DIRECTORY IS CORRUPT	Indicates a checksum error in volume directory information

DISK301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	DISK DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY VOLUMES	Indicates the disk does not contain any volumes
	SLM UNIT IS IN WRONG SLOT	Indicates SLM disk is formatted as unit 0 (or 1) and being accessed as unit 1 (or 0)

Action

Operating company personnel can take action for errors indicated ,or refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK302

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK302 when a disk volume is not available and the file system cannot use the volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK302 is as follows:

*DISK302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK VOLUME
Unit : n Volume : volnum
Error : errtxt

Example

An example of log report DISK302 follows:

```
*DISK302 MAY31 08:22:31 2112 INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
   VOLUME
   Unit : 1   Volume : 22
   Error : VOL1 VOLUME LABEL READ ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK VOLUME	Constant	Indicates a report of disk volume that the system cannot open
Unit	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
Volume	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of error. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report.

Action

The necessary action depends on the error. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK302 (end)

Additional information

The following table describes each field in the error report:

Error	Description	Action
VOL1 VOLUME LABEL READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the volume label	Delete the volume and create the volume again
VOL1 VOLUME LABEL IS CORRUPT	Indicates a checksum error in the volume label	Delete the volume and create the volume again
UNABLE TO OPEN VOLUME FREE SPACE MAP	Indicates the system cannot open the volume free space map	Reinitialize the volume
VOLUME IS IN AN UNPREDICTABLE STATE	Indicates the volume changed and is not stable	Reinitialize the volume
UNABLE TO OPEN FILE	Indicates the system cannot open the file directory	Reinitialize the volume
FTFS - VOLUME LABEL READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the volume label of the high performance Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS)	
FTFS - VOLUME LABEL IS READ.	Indicates the system read the volume label of the high performance FTFS	
FTFS - UNABLE TO OPEN VOLUME SPACE MAP	Indicates the system cannot open the volume space map	Reinitialize the volume
FTFS - VOLUME IS IN AN UNPREDICTABLE STATE	Indicates the FTFS volume has changed and is not stable	Reinitialize the volume
FTFS - UNABLE TO OPEN FILE	Indicates the system cannot open the FTFS file directory	Reinitialize the volume

DISK303

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK303 when the file system cannot process the volume free space map (VFSM) on the given volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK303 is as follows:

*DISK303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VFSM error
UNIT = n VOL = volnum
Error : n Voltype: typtxt
Msg: msgtxt

Example

An example of log report DISK303 follows:

```
*DISK303 JAN02 11:08:22 2112 INFO VFSM error
   UNIT = 0 VOL = 0
   Error : 15   Voltype: FTFS
   Msg: GENERATED BY FTFS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VFSM error	Constant	Indicates a report that the file system cannot process a VFSM
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
VOL	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	0-65	Provides the file system error code
Voltype	Character string	Indicates the volume type code
Msg	GENERATED BY SLM GENERATED BY FTFS	Indicates the system load module (SLM) or the Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS) generates the report.

DISK303 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance for information on the reinitialization of the volume.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK304

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK304 when the file system cannot process the file directory (FD) on the given volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK304 is as follows:

*DISK304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FD error
UNIT = n VOL = volnum
Error : n Voltype: typtxt
Msg: msgtxt

Example

An example of log report DISK304 follows:

```
*DISK304 JAN02 11:08:22 2112 INFO FD error
   UNIT = 0 VOL = 0
   Error : 15  Voltype: FTFS
   Msg: GENERATED BY FTFS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FD error	Constant	Indicates the file system cannot process an FD
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
VOL	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	0-65	Provides the file system error code
Voltype	Character string	Indicates the volume type code
Msg	GENERATED BY SLM GENERATED BY FTFS	Indicates the system load module (SLM) or the Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS) generates this report.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance for information on beginning the volume again.

DISK304 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK305

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK305 when the file system cannot process the VOL1 volume label on the given volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK305 is as follows:

*DISK305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VOL1 error
UNIT = n VOL = volnum
Error : n Voltype: typtxt
Msg: msgtxt

Example

An example of log report DISK305 follows:

```
*DISK305 JAN02 11:08:22 2112 INFO VOL1 error
   UNIT = 0 VOL = 0
   Error : 15   Voltype: FTFS
   Msg: GENERATED BY FTFS.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VOL1 error	Constant	Indicates that a report from the file system cannot process a volume label.
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
VOL	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	0-65	Provides the file system error code
Voltype	Character string	Indicates the volume type code
Msg	GENERATED BY SLM GENERATED BY FTFS	Indicates the system load module (SLM) or the Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS) generates the report.

DISK305 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance. Delete the volume and create the volume again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK600

Explanation

The disk file subsystem audit for the system load module (SLM) generates DISK600 when an SLM disk fragmentation check starts.

Format

The log report format for DISK600 is as follows:

DISK600 <date/time> ssdd INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION START REPORT

Device id:<dev_no> Device name: <dev_name>
Audit status: <audit_status_text>

Example

An example of log report DISK600 follows:

```
CM DISK600 OCT24 06:57:07 1500 INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION START REPORT

Device id: 0  Device name: S00D
Audit status: Audit all volumes started
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the the system generated the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds.
INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION START REPORT	constant	Indicates that a disk fragmentation check started.
Device id	constant	
dev_no	0 to 15	Indicates the device logical unit number.
Device name	constant	
dev_name	4 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the device name. For example, S00D.

DISK600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Audit_status	constant	
Audit_status_text	Audit all volumes started, <failure_text>	Refer to Additional information below.

Action

This log is for information only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the various audit state messages.

Message	Explanation
Audit all volumes started	Indicates that a fragmentation check of all volumes on the SLM disk started.
<failure_text>	Indicates that the fragmentation check failed and gives the reason for the failure.

Only ETAS personnel normally generate DISK600.

DISK601

Explanation

The disk file subsystem audit for the system load module (SLM) generates DISK601 when an SLM disk fragmentation check is complete.

Format

The log report format for DISK601 is as follows:

DISK601 <date/time> ssdd INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION CHECK REPORT

Device id:<dev_no> Device name: <dev_name> Volume name: <vol_name>
Audit duration: <audit_time>

Volume fragmentation results: <Volume_fragmentation_report_text>

File fragmentation results: <File_fragmentation_report_text>

Extent fragmentation results: <Extent_fragmentation_report_text>

Example

An example of log report DISK601 follows:

```
CM DISK601 OCT24 06:57:07 1500 INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION CHECK REPORT

Device id: 0  Device name: S00D  Volume name: V000
Audit duration: 0 hrs 10 mins 5 secs 100 msecs
------------------------------------------------------------
Volume fragmentation results: PASS
Disk fragmentation ratio                    = 25%
Number of free space segments           = 3
Largest contiguous block size (blks)        = 400000 blk
Smallest contiguous block size (blks)       = 5 blk
Total free space (blks)                     = 600000 blk
------------------------------------------------------------
File fragmentation results: PASS
Disk file fragmentation weighted index      = 2.1
Number of files with > 10 extents           = 0
Number of image files with > 32 extents     = 0
------------------------------------------------------------
Extent fragmentation results: PASS
Disk extent fragmentation ratio             =.03
Total of disconnects                        = 7
Number of files with 5 disconnects or more  = 0
------------------------------------------------------------
```

DISK601 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generated the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds.
INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION CHECK REPORT	constant	
Device id	constant	
dev_no	0 to 15	Indicates the device logical unit number.
Device name	constant	
dev_name	4 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the device name. For example, S00D.
Volume name	constant	
vol_name	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the name of the disk volume.
Audit duration	constant	
audit_time	hh (0 to 99) mm (0 to 59) ss (0 to 59) nn (0 to 999)	Audit duration in hours, minutes, seconds and milliseconds

Action

This log is for information only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Only ETAS personnel normally generate the DISK601 log.

SDM550

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM550 when a change in the SDM node status occurs. A change in the SDM node status results from state changes to one or more of the following:

- SDM node
- SDM hardware device (fault-tolerant platform only)
- software component
- application

Generation of this log with a critical alarm code (***) occurs for the following conditions:

- all C-side links are out of service
- the SDM is declared a major or critical babbler
- SDM local node maintenance is not responding to polls from central node maintenance
- SDM local node maintenance is reporting a SysB condition

Generation of this log with a minor alarm code (*) occurs when the state of the SDM node is set to ISTb or ManB.

The ISTb state occurs when:

- the SDM is declared a minor babbling node
- SDM local node maintenance reports an ISTb condition

Format

The log report format for SDM550 is as follows:

```
<log_off_id> <alarm code> SDM550 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Node
Status Change
    Node: SDM 0
    Status: <new state> <sq> from <old state> <sq>
    Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

Examples of log report SDM550 follow:

Example 1

SDM550 (continued)

```
BFCC108AJ SDM550 MAY06 16:04:17 6600 INFO Node Status Change
   Node: SDM 0
   Status: InSv   from ManB
```

Example 2

```
BFCC108AJ * SDM550 MAY06 16:02:28 6500 INFO Node Status
Change
   Node: SDM 0
   Status: ManB   from OffL
```

Example 3

```
BFCC108AJ * SDM550 MAY06 16:04:21 6800 INFO Node Status
Change
   Node: SDM 0
   Status: ISTb   from ISTb
   Reason: DCE unavailable alarm
```

Example 4

```
BFCC108AJ *** SDM550 MAY06 10:35:21 6900 INFO Node Status
Change
   Node: SDM 0
   Status: SysB   from ISTb
   Reason: not responding
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
alarm code	*	* indicates a minor alarm.
	**	** indicates a major alarm
	***	*** indicates a critical alarm
node	SDM, followed by a number	The SDM number. The SDM number follows the value SDM.

SDM550 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
new state	character string (maximum four characters)	Indicates the current state of the SDM node. The system can generate an alarm. The node state determines the generation of an alarm. The following section lists the SDM node state values, and indicates if the system generates an alarm. • Uneq (unequipped) indicates an alarm does not occur. • OffL (offline) indicates an alarm does not occur. • ManB (manual busy) indicates a minor alarm. • InSv (in service) indicates an alarm does not occur alarm. • ISTb (in-service trouble) indicates a minor alarm. • SysB (system busy) indicates a critical alarm.
old state	character string (maximum four characters)	Indicates the previous state of the SDM node. The SDM node state values are identical to the values for “newstate".
sq	NA	Indicates communication to the SDM node does not occur.
reason text	optional character string	Indicates the reason for the SDM state change. (Optional field.)

Action

To isolate and correct the problem, refer to the *SuperNode Data Manager Fault-tolerant User Guide*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DOM100

Explanation

The call-processor generates this log when communication is initiated with the central collector.

Format

The format for log report DOM100 follows:

DOM100 date time seqnbr INFO Communication Started
Central Collector : node_name

Example

An example of log report DOM100 follows:

```
DOM100 JAN09 13:16:02 5678 INFO Communication Started
   Central Collector : EIOC_MP 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
node_name	alphanumeric	This field indicates the name of the central collector node.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DOM101

Explanation

The central collector generates this log when a register transfer message is received with a version number mismatch.

Version numbers are used to coordinate the transfer of ACTIVE registers to HOLDING registers. If the version number does not equal the value maintained on the central collector, this log generates and the message is thrown away. Only the first mismatch message received generates the log. Subsequent mismatch messages from the same reporting node within a transfer period are thrown away.

Format

The format for log report DOM101 follows:

DOM101 date time seqnbr INFO Version Number Mismatch
Reporting Node : node_name
Faulty Version Number : nn
Actual Version Number : nn

Example

An example of log report DOM101 follows:

```
DOM101 May30 13:32:02 1234 INFO Version Number Mismatch
   Reporting Node       : CC 0
   Faulty Version Number: 26
   Actual Version Number: 25
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
node_name	alphanumeric	This field indicates the reporting node name with the version number mismatch error.
nn	alphanumeric	This field indicates the version number.

DOM101 (end)

Action

No action is required. When the mismatch is noted, the central collector sends a message to the reporting node with the correct version number. The reporting node then updates itself.

Associated OM registers

None

DOM102

Explanation

The auditor for the central collector checks the system profile database when time has expired for LOCAL_HOLDING value collection from reporting nodes. If it encounters a node that has not completed a particular group, it generates this log. This log also identifies the last OM group and tuple received.

Format

The format for log report DOM102 follows:

DOM102 date time seqnbr INFO Lost/Incomplete Transfer
Reporting Node : node_name
Last Register ID : ggg fff ttt

Example

An example of log report DOM102 follows:

```
DOM102 APR23 14:59:55 1234 INFO Lost/Incomplete Transfer
   Reporting Node   : CP Core
   Last Register ID : 14 2 201
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node_name	alphanumeric	This field indicates the name of the reporting node with an incomplete transfer of data.
ggg	alphanumeric	This field indicates the last group received from the reporting node.

DOM102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
fff	alphanumeric	The value in this field indicates the last field of the register received from the reporting node.
ttt	alphanumeric	The value in this field indicates the last tuple number of the register received of that group.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DOM200

Explanation

Any OM reporting node can generate this log when communication is lost or cannot be made with the central collector.

Format

The format for log report DOM200 follows:

DOM200 date time seqnbr INFO Lost Communication
Central Collector : node_name

Example

An example of log report DOM200 follows:

```
DOM200 APR23 14:16:02 5678 INFO Lost Communication
   Central Collector : EIOC 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
node_name	alphanumeric	This field indicates the name of the central collector node.

Action

Analyze this log to determine

- why communication was lost with the central collector
- if recovery is possible
- if reconfiguration of the central collector is necessary

Associated OM registers

None

DOM201

Explanation

This log is generated by any OM reporting node when registration with the central collector is taking place. This log identifies mismatches in the transfer periods.

Format

The format for log report DOM201 follows:

DOM201 date time seqnbr INFO Transfer Period Mismatch
OMXFR on Central Collector: nnn

Example

An example of log report DOM201 follows:

```
DOM201 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO Transfer Period Mismatch
   OMXFR on Central Collector: 15
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
nnn	alphanumeric	This field indicates the transfer period on the central collector.

Action

Determine which node has the incorrect transfer period. A COLD restart is required to change the OMXFR value. A WARM restart is required for OMHISTORYON.

Associated OM registers

None

DPAC100

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPAC) subsystem generates this report. This report documents monitored messaging between the DMS and data circuit terminating equipment (DCE). The DMS operates as data terminal equipment (DTE). The Data Packet network nodes, DTE and DCE, use X.25 protocol to send and receive commands and responses.

Note: All command and response control fields are one octet in length.

The information DPAC100 displays depends on the following:

- Type of Link Access Procedure (LAP or LAPB)
- Type of frame design:
  - I Information
  - S Supervisory
  - U Unnumbered

Refer to 297-1001-525 for more information on Data Packet.

DPAC100 uses a variable format to display the messaging information. The first and second line of the log report displays the standard fields. The fields are described in the order in which they appear:

- event identification
- equipment identification
- address field
- message type

The last line of the log report contains hexadecimal digits for analyzing protocol. The system describes the last line of the log report after the standard fields.

The system describes the remaining fields with the remaining fields a variable identifier. Prefixes in alphabetical order in the additional information section.

Format

The log report format for DPAC100 is as follows:

DPAC100 (continued)

DPAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Flow_Record DPC=nn
ADDR=hh msgtxt opttxt
hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh

Example

An example of log report DPAC100 follows:

```
DPAC100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Flow_Record DPC=1
ADDR=1   info    N(R)=2   PF=OFF   N(S)=3
LCHAN=15  call request
01  46  10  0F  0B  88  14  70  44  00  14  70
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Flow_Record	Constant	Indicates DPAC100 is a record of data flow between the DTE and DCE.
DPC=nn	0-15	Identifies Data Packet Controller defined as a DTE.
ADDR=hh	1, 3	Identifies response or command address field for messages between the DTE and DCE.
msgtxt	cmdr	Indicates Command Reject (CMDR) response was sent. The CMDR response without a number, reports an error condition retransmission of the identical frame cannot recover. Displayed for LAP only.
	disc	Indicates Disconnect (DISC) command was sent. The DISC command without a number terminates the mode set first. The command suspends operation. Appears for LAP and LAPB only.
msgtxt	dm	Indicates Disconnect Mode (DM) response was sent. The DM response without a number reports the status when the DTE and the DCE are logically disconnected. Appears for LAPB only.

DPAC100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	frmr	Indicates Frame Reject (FRMR) response was sent. The FRMR response without a number reports an error condition by retransmission of the identical frame cannot recover. Appears for LAPB only.
	info	Indicates Information (I) command was sent. The I command transfers a sequentially numbered frame that contains an information field across a data link. Appears for LAP and LAPB.
msgtxt	rej	Indicates Reject (REJ) command or response was sent. The REJ supervisor response acknowledges the I frames received, before the given N(R) value and requests retransmission. Retransmission must start with the N(R). The REJ command with the poll bit set is a request for the DCE status. See Additional Information section for a description of N(R). Appears for LAP and LAPB.
	rnr	Indicates Receive Not Ready (RNR) command or response was sent. The RNR supervisor response acknowledges the I frames received, before the given N(R) value. The RNR indicates a busy condition. A busy condition is a temporary not able to receive additional I frames. The RNR command with the poll bit set is a request for the DCE status. See Additional Information section for a description of N(R). Appears for LAP and LAPB.
msgtxt	rr	Indicates Receive Ready (RR) command or response was sent. The RR supervisor response acknowledges the I frames received, before the given N(R) value. The RR supervisor indicates the ability to receive more I frames. See Additional Information section for a description of N(R). Appears for LAP and LAPB.

DPAC100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	sabm	Indicates Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode (SABM) command was sent. The SABM command without a number places the addressed DTE/DCE in an Asynchronous Balanced Mode (ABM) information transfer phase. Appears for LAPB only.
	sarm	Indicates Set Asynchronous Response Mode (SARM) command is sent. The SARM command without a number places the addressed DTE/DCE in an Asynchronous Response Mode (ARM) information transfer phase. Appears for LAP only.
	ua	Indicates Unnumbered Acknowledgement (UA) response was sent. The UA response without a number acknowledges the mode setting commands that were received and accepted. Appears for LAP and LAPB.
opttxt	Additional Information Section	Provides additional information for protocol analysis. See Additional Information Section.
hh	00-FF	Provides additional information for protocol analysis specialists.
CR=txt	OFF	Indicates reject frame was a command.
	ON	Indicates reject frame was a response.
LCHAN=hh txt	0-15	Indicates logical channel for the transfer of data information, and includes one of the following text messages:
	call accept	Indicates the DTE of the call accepted packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the “data transfer" state.
	call connect	Indicates the DTE received the call connected packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the “data transfer" state.
LCHAN=hh txt	call request	Indicates the DTE sent the call request packet was sent by the DTE across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the DTE waiting state.

DPAC100 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	clear confirm	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the clear confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the ready state.
	clear indicat	Indicates the DTE received clear indication packet across the interface. LCHAN is in the clearing state.
	data pkt	Indicates either the DTE or DCE sent the data packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	incoming call	Indicates DTE receives the incoming call packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the DCE waiting state.
	interrupt	Indicates either the DTE or DCE sent the interrupt packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
LCHAN=hh txt	interrupt confirm	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the interrupt confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	rn_ready pkt	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the receive not ready packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	r_ready pkt	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the receive ready packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	reject pkt	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the reject packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	reset confirm	Indicates The DTE or DCE sent the reset confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN returns to the “data transfer" state from the resetting state.
	reset indicat	Indicates DCE sent the reset request packet was across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the resetting state.

DPAC100 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
LCHAN=hh txt	reset request	Indicates DTE sent the reset request packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the resetting state.
	restart confirm	Indicates the DTE sent the restart confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN for switched virtual circuits, is in the ready state.
	restart indicat	Indicates the DCE sent the restart request packet across the interface.
N(R)=n	0-7	Provides the sequence number expected to have been received for the next incoming frame. Value N(R) is equal to the N(S) value of the sender.
N(S)=n	0-7	Provides send sequence number for the current outgoing frame. Value N(S) is equal to the N(R) value of the receiver.
PF=txt	OFF	Indicates Poll/Final bit was not present in the frame. Poll bit is for commands, and Final bit is for responses.
	ON	Indicates Poll/Final bit was present in the frame. Poll bit is for commands, and Final bit is for responses.
REJECTED=hh	00-FF	Identifies control octet of the rejected frame.
W=txt	OFF	Indicates control field received was correct.
	ON	Indicates control field received was not correct.
X=txt	OFF	Indicates control field received was correct.
	ON	Indicates control field received was not correct, because the frame contained an information field not permitted with the command. Bit W is equal to Bit X.
Y=txt	OFF	Indicates information field received did not exceed the maximum established capacity of the secondary station.

DPAC100 (end)

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	ON	Indicates information field received exceeded the maximum capacity of the secondary station. Bit Y is mutually exclusive with Bit W.
Z=txt	OFF	Indicates control field received contained a correct N(R) count.
	ON	Indicates control field received contained an N(R) count that was not correct. Bit Z is mutually exclusive with Bit W. Appears for LAPB only.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system may display one or more of the following fields to provide additional information for protocol analysis specialists. The fields appear in alphabetical order.

DPAC101

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates DPAC101 when the firmware detects an internal problem. Normally, DPAC101 indicates a bad board, link, modem, or checksum from the network Data Circuit Terminating Equipment (DCE).

Format

The log report format for DPAC101 follows:

DPAC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Controller_Error
DPC_INPUT_HANDLER hhhhhh DPC=nn
Status=00hh Command=00nn

Example

An example of log report DPAC101 follows:

```
DPAC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Controller_Error
   DPC_INPUT_HANDLER 0B0001  DPC=1
   Status=0001  Command=0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Controller_Error	Constant	Indicates error was present in the DPC
DPC_INPUT_HANDLE R	0000-FFFF	Provides agent identifier for receiver of firmware message
DPC	0-15	Identifies suspect DPC
Status	00-FF	Identifies DPC status in hexadecimal
Command	00	Indicates input message command was in progress when the failure occurred
	01	Indicates input message command was in progress when the failure occurred
	02	Indicates profile command was in progress when the failure occurred

DPAC101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	16	Indicates output message command was in progress when the failure occurred
	22	Indicates loopback command was in progress when the failure occurred
	24	Indicates memory test command was in progress when the failure occurred
	28	Indicates output message command was in progress when the failure occurred

Action

Monitor frequency of report generation and check a MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for busy state. If board does not correct state, check the following and perform routine maintenance:

- DPAC card
- Modem
- Cabling
- Line

If the system continues to generate DPAC101, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit	Value	Description
0	CRC Error	The system detects a noise on line during a cyclic redundancy check.
1	Abort	The system detects a noise on line and aborts a message.

DPAC101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit	Value	Description
2	Buffer Overflow	Incoming data overflows the buffer.
3	DCD Error	Detect did not detect a carrier.
4	Frame Error	The system receives an invalid frame flag.
5	Clear to Send Error	The system detects a modem or link fault.
6	Checksum Error	The system detects a firmware problem.
7	Task not permitted	The system detects a firmware problem.

DPAC102-Canada only

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates log report DPAC102 when central control (CC) discovers a problem.

Format

The log report format for DPAC102 is as follows:

DPAC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Software_Error DPC=nn
msg

Example

An example of log report DPAC102 follows:

```
DPAC102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Software_Error DPC=1
   DPC_OUTPUT – board does not respond
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Software_Error	Constant	Indicates CC found a software exception.
DPC	0-15	Identifies the suspect DPC.
msg	Character string	Provides additional information for protocol analysis specialists.

Action

The possible messages on the second line of DPAC102 appear in the table below. The table indicates the type of message indicated and the possible software or hardware fault. The system does not often generate messages flagged with an asterisk (*). These messages indicate a software exception. The messages not flagged by an asterisk are common and indicate a software or hardware fault. The action depends on the message. Refer to the Action section for additional information.

Check the message on the second line of DPAC102 in table A. If an asterisk (*) follows the message contact the next level of maintenance

DPAC102-Canada only (continued)

- DPAC102-Canada in Table A. If the message is not followed by an asterisk (*), check the following and perform routine maintenance:
- DPAC card
- Modem
- Cabling
- Line

If the system continues to generate DPAC102, contact the next level of maintenance.

DPAC102-Canada only (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPAC102 messages (Sheet 1 of 2)

Type of message	Possible Fault
I/O ERROR MESSAGES.....	CC_TO_DPC - cannot get msg route
	DPC_OUT - release flag failed
	DPC_OUTPUT - board does not respond
	DPC_OUTPUT - maximum board timeouts
	IHPROC - babbling board detected
	IHPROC - bad board command
	IHPROC - invalid echo
	IHPROC - invalid length
	IHPROC - invalid second part
	MIHPROC - bad board command
	MIHPROC - invalid echo
	VALID_DPC_OUT - claim failed on board access
	*GET_BUFF failed - q_type
	*IHPROC - release flag failed
	*MIHPROC - release flag failed
	*VALID_DPC_OUT - already active
	*PUT_BUFF failed - q_type
	*PUT_BUFF failed - no free
	*PUT_BUFF_IMMEDIATE failed - q_type
	*PUT_BUFF_IMMEDIATE failed - no free
	*PUT_BUFF_IMMEDIATE - HENQ1 failed; 1 from
	*PUT_LC_BUFF failed - no L3_ifree
	*PUT_LC_BUFF_IMMED failed - no l3_ifree
	*QUEUEING EXCEPTIONS

DPAC102-Canada only (end)

DPAC102 messages (Sheet 2 of 2)

Type of message	Possible Fault
LOG EXCEPTIONS	CERTIFY_FRAME - bad packet
	CERTIFY_FRAME - invalid
	CERTIFY_FRAME - invalid address
	*LOG_DPC_OUT - bad frame
	*LOG_DPC_OUTPUT - bad packet
PROTOCOL EXCEPTIONS	*DPC_LOGMSG - send failed
	*FIND_DNA_WAITER - release flag failed
	*Serious - Missing L2 procid in board_table
	*Serious - Missing L3 procid in board_table
	*STABILIZE_L2_FLID - could not locate flag
PROCESS EXCEPTIONS	DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - aaaa (aaaa = process name)
	DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - child died twice in 30 secs
	DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - unknown procid
	*DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - could not recreate child
	*DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - invalid time read
	*DPC_HANDLE_REVIVE - SEND failure code was
	*DPC_DAD_ENTRY - unknown msgtype was
	*DPC_DAD_ENTRY - WAITX failure code was

DPAC103

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates report DPAC103. This event occurs when the Central Control Input/Output subsystem detects a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition of a link.

Format

The log report format for DPAC103 is as follows:

*DPAC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DPC=n
Incoming Message Overload

Example

An example of log report DPAC103 follows:

```
*DPAC103 JUN21 08:35:23 2112 FLT DPC=0
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DPC	Integer	Identifies the DPC unit that the ICMO condition affects.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates that an ICMO condition exists.

Action

If the minor ICMO condition persists, take the indicated DPC out of service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPAC104

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates report DPAC104. This event occurs when a link is made system busy (SysB) because of a major incoming message overload (ICMO) condition.

Format

The log report format for DPAC104 is as follows:

**DPAC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SysB DPC=n
Incoming Message Overload

Example

An example of log report DPAC104 follows:

```
**DPAC104 MAY31 13:12:32 2112 SysB DPC=0
Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB DPC	Integer	Identifies the DPC affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates that an ICMO condition exists.

Action

Monitor activities on this link from the maintenance and administration position (MAP) display. An automatic return to service of the link does not follow this log report. Manual maintenance action is necessary.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPAC105

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPAC) subsystem generates report DPAC105 when an Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) condition no longer affects a DPC link.

Format

The log report format for DPAC105 is as follows:

DPAC105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared DPC=n
ICMO Cleared

Example

An example of log report DPAC105 follows:

```
DPAC105 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 INFO Fault Cleared DPC=0
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates that a fault has cleared.
DPC=n	Integer	Identifies the DPC affected.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates that an ICMO condition has cleared.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DRM300

Explanation

The switch generates this log whenever alarm conditions occur or cease.

Format

The format for log report DRM300 follows:

***DRM300 date time seqnbr TBL Low Resource Warning
Location: location
Status: status
Trouble: trouble
Action: action
DRM Appl Name: apnm DRM Appl ID: nn
Space alarm status: space_alarm
Free Space (in KBytes): longword

Example

An example of log report DRM300 follows:

```
***DRM300 SEP28 00:38:04 9533 TBL Low Resource Warning
   Location: FP 0
   Status: Alarm raised
   Trouble: Storage alert
   Action: Increase recording storage
   DRM Appl Name: OCC   DRM Appl ID: 0
   Space alarm status: CRITICAL RAISED
   Free Space (in KBytes): 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the variable fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
location	Alphanumeric	The SOS node location of the alarm occurrence.
status	Alarm raised	An alarm condition has been raised.
	Alarm closed	The alarm condition has been closed.
trouble	Storage alert	The storage level is low.

DRM300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
action	Increase recording storage	The amount of free space on the volume is below the datafilled MINOR, MAJOR, and CRITICAL alarm thresholds. Volumes may be filling up because the downstream processor is not processing data fast enough or because too many files have been placed on the disks and cannot be deleted by the DRM. *Action:* When the MINOR, MAJOR, or CRITICAL alarm logs are generated, take steps to allocate or free up more space for the application. More volumes can be mounted to this application from the mapci;mtc;appl;oamap;drm level at a MAP terminal. Reduce the retention period to free space. The DRM system audit attempts to free space by deleting processed files with back-ups.
	No action required	*Action:* The alarm is cleared. No action is required.
apnm	Alphanumeric; four characters	DRM application name.
nn	0-23	The DRM application ID.
space_alarm	CRITICAL, MAJOR, or MINOR	The severity level of the alarm raised.
longword	Numeric	The total free space (in kbytes) available for recording for this application.

Action

Take the action recommended in the previous table.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DRM600

Explanation

This log identifies the initiation and completion of a ROTATE by DRM for an application.

Format

The format for log report DRM600 follows:

DRM600 date time seqnbr INFO System Action
Location: location
DRM Appl Name: apnm DRM Appl ID: nn Pool Name: pl_nm POOL
Volume Name: nd_dk_vol_nm Volume Number: vol_num
File name: file_name FTFS File ID: ftfs_file_id
Records: records Blocks: blocks Number of Rotates: num_of_rotates
rotate_cause Rotate rotate

Example

An example of log report DRM600 follows:

```
DRM600 SEP28 00:48:17 0842 INFO System Action
   Location: FP 0E IS FULL
   DRM Appl Name: XAMA  DRM Appl ID: 0  Pool Name: XAMAPOOL
   Volume Name: FP00DK00VOLUME0001  Volume Number 1
   File Name: AN910927225900XAMA FTFS
   File ID: FFFF FFFF FFF 0FFF
   Records: 20 Blocks: 10 Number of Rotates: 25
   Scheduled Rotate initiated
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the variable fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
location	Alphanumeric	The location where the alarm occurred.
apnm	Alphanumeric; four characters	The DRM application name affected.
nn	0-23	The DRM application number.
pl_nm	8 alphanumeric characters	The DRM pool (group of volumes) that has the volume of the active file.

DRM600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
nd_dk_vol_nm	20 alphanumeric characters	The volume name where the current active file exists.
vol_num	0-18	The volume number within the DRM volume pool where the active file exists.
file_name	18 alphanumeric characters	The current active file name for the application after a rotate by the DRM system.
ftfs_file_id	FTFS FID (four words)	The FTFS file within the FTFS file system.
records	Longword	The number of records currently on file.
blocks	Longword	The number of blocks currently on file.
num_of_rotates	Numeric	The number of rotates performed for the application.
rotate_cause	Alphabetic, as follows:	The reason for the rotation.
	Scheduled	The DRM has initiated or completed a scheduled rotation. This rotation time is datafilled in table DRMAPPL for this application.
	Manual	The DRM has initiated or completed a manual rotation. This rotate is initiated from the MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;DRM level of the MAP terminal.
	Max File Size (MAXFSIZE)	The DRM has initiated or completed a MAXFSIZE rotation. This rotation is initiated when the size of the file has gone beyond the maximum file size specified in table DRMAPPL.
	Space	The DRM has initiated or completed a space rotation. This rotation is initiated when the application tries to write beyond the free space available on the volume.
	Emergency	The DRM has initiated or completed an emergency rotation. This rotation is initiated when an error occurs in the volume while trying to write a volume.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Application	The DRM has initiated or completed an application rotation. The rotation is initiated when the application registered with DRM requests a rotation.
rotate	Initiated	The rotation as initiated.
	Completed	The rotation as completed.

Action

Take the actions described in the previous table for the rotate_cause field.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DRM602

Explanation

Tape out of space. This log report is generated when a DAT tape runs out of space while trying to write a file to tape. This is a prompt for the operating company personnel to mount a new tape on the FP DAT drive.

Format

The format for log report DRM602 follows.

```
DRM602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ss INFO Application Protocol
    A DAT tape ran out of room while attempting to write a file
     Node Name:  <node name>
     DAT Tape Drive:  <device name>
    File Name:  <file name>
```

Example

An example of log report DRM602 follows.

```
DRM602 AUG11 10 : 03 : 00 INFO Device State Change
A DAT tape ran out of room while attempting to write a file.
Node Name: FP0
DAT Tape Drive: CT02
File Name: UN0002181400140CC
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
mmmdd hh mm:ss	Constant	Month, Date, hour, minutes, seconds
INFO Application Protocol	Constant	Text String
Log Text	“A DAT tape ran out of room while attempting to write a file”	Information regarding tape space error
node name	Symbolic Text	The name of the node on which the event occured (for example FP0)

DRM602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
device name	Symbolic Text	The name of the device on which the event occured (for example CT02
file name	Symbolic Text	The name of the file causing the event (for example UN0002181400140CC)

Action

When a DRM602 log report occurs, the operating company personnel should eject the currently mounted tape for the node and device causing the report, mount a new tape, and copy the filename to the new tape. No immediate action is required, but the operating company personnel should note that the file causing this log report has not been backed up to tape.

Related OM registers

NONE

Additional information

NONE

DRM603

Explanation

Dump is idle on non-current date. This log report is generated when a DAT DUMP process runs out of files to write to tape on a non-current date. This is a prompt for the operating company personnel to decide whether or not to deactivate the dump process via a DAT DUMP STOP.

Format

The format for log report DRM603 follows.

```
DRM603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ss INFO Operation
    A DAT DUMP process is now waiting for additional files to close for
    a date other than the current date.
    DAT Tape Drive:  <device name>
```

Example

An example of log report DRM603 follows.

```
DRM603  AUG11 10 : 03 : 00 INFO Device State Change
A DAT DUMP process is now waiting for additional files to close for a date
other than the current date.
DAT Tape Drive: CT02
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
mmddhh mm:ss	Constant	Month, Date, hour, minutes, seconds
INFO Operation	Constant	Text String
Log Text	“A DAT DUMP process is now waiting for additional files to close for a date other than the current date.”	Information regarding tape space error
device name	Symbolic Text	The name of the device on which the event occured (for example CT02)

DRM603 (end)

Action

When a DRM603 log report occurs, the operating company personnel should determine if the dump process should be stopped. This will depend on whether multiple applications belong to the group identification specified for the dump.For example, if there are multiple billing streams registered for DRM, it is possible that one stream will be finished and produce the DRM603 log before the other stream has closed its last file. No immediate action is required.

Related OM registers

NONE

Additional information

NONE

DTSR100

Explanation

The Dial-Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem generates log report DTSR100 when the DTSR deactivates. A system overload causes the DTSR to deactivate. The subsystem generates DTSR100 to notify of DTSR deactivation.

Format

The log report format for DTSR100 is as follows:

DTSR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DTSR
status DTSR deactivated due to system resource constraints

Example

An example of log report DTSR100 follows:

```
DTSR100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DTSR
   status DTSR deactivated due to system resource
   constraints
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DTSR	Constant	Indicates information that the log report for DTSR supplies.
status DTSR deactivation system resource controls cause	Constant	Identifies current status of DTSR, and reason for status.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DTSR101

Explanation

The Dial Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem generates log report DTSR101 when the DTSR Returns-To-Service (RTS). The subsystem generates DTSR101 to notify of an RTS.

Format

The log report format for DTSR101 is as follows:

DTSR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS DTSR status DTSR reactivated

Example

An example of log report DTSR101 follows:

```
DTSR101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS DTSR status DTSR
reactivated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DTSR	Constant	Indicates information the log report supplies belongs to DTSR.
status DTSR reactivated	Constant	Identifies current status of DTSR.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

DTSR102

Explanation

The Dial Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem generates DTSR102. The DTSR generates DTSR102 when the CC DTSR count does not match the DTSR count for a peripheral module. Report DTSR102 indicates lost DTSR counts in route from the peripheral module to the CC. The CC detects lost messages after the CC receives an additional message from the XPM. For DTSR counts, lost messages cause the log report to refer to a message the log report received 15 min earlier.

The log message outputs the XPM, the expected and the current message numbers. The expected message number minus the current message number is the number of lost messages.

Format

The log report format for DTSR102 is as follows:

DTSR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOST DTSR COUNTS
node_id EXPECTED MSG = expected_msg ACTUAL MSG = actual message

Example

An example of log report DTSR102 follows:

```
DTSR102 APR01 12:20:30 2112 INFO LOST DTSR COUNTS
   node = LGC 2  EXPECTED MSG = 22   ACTUAL MSG = 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOST DTSR COUNTS	Constant	Indicates lost DTSR counts.
node_id (pmid)	Table I.	The XPM that delivers the messages.
expected_msg	nn	Message number that the CC expects.
actual _msg	nn	Message number from the XPM.

DTSR102 (end)

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DUTL100

Explanation

The DMS universal transport layer (DUTL) subsystem generates this log (on both sides of the DUTL connection) when a system event occurs.

Format

The format for log report DUTL100 follows:

DUTL100 date time seqnbr - SYSTEM EVENT
TEXT: message

Example

An example of log report DUTL100 follows:

```
DUTL100 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - SYSTEM EVENT
   TEXT:   Network Up:  CP02TOBS01
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in this log report.

Field	Value	Description
message	alphanumeric	This field indicates the reason for the log.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DUTL101

Explanation

The DUTL subsystem generates this log on both sides of a DUTL connection. It generates this log when a DUTL link either:

- sends a T-connect request and a T-connect confirmation
- receives a T-connect request and T-connect confirmation

Format

The format for log report DUTL101 follows:

```
DUTL101 date time seqnbr - CONNECT EVENT
   TEXT:     Transport Connect message - nn
   LOCAL:  #llll
   REMOTE:#llll
```

Example

An example of log report DUTL101 follows:

```
DUTL101 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - CONNECT EVENT
   TEXT:   Transport Connect Sent
   LOCAL: #0002
   REMOTE:#0003
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the variable fields in this log report:

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
nn	numeric	This field indicates the identification number.
llll	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote reference number.

DUTL101 (end)

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DUTL102

Explanation

The DUTL subsystem generates this report on both sides of the DUTL connection when a DUTL link does any of the following:

- sends a T-connect request and receives a T-disconnect request
- sends a T-disconnect confirmation
- receives a T-connect request
- sends a T-disconnect request and receives a T-disconnect confirmation

Format

The format for log report DUTL102 follows:

DUTL102 date time seqnbr - REFUSE EVENT
TEXT: Transport Refuse message
LOCAL: #llll
REMOTE:#llll
REASON: ss reason

Example

An example of log report DUTL102 follows:

```
DUTL102 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - REFUSE EVENT
   TEXT:  Transport Refuse Sent
   LOCAL: #0002
   REMOTE: #0003
   REASON: #01 - TSAP Invalid
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the variable fields in this log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent, Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote reference number.

DUTL102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ss	hexadecimal	This field indicates the reason code.
reason	alphanumeric	This field indicates the reason.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DUTL103

Explanation

The DUTL subsystem generates this log on both sides of the DUTL connection when a DUTL link does one of the following:

- sends a T-disconnect request and receives a T-disconnect confirmation
- receives a T-disconnect request and sends a T-disconnect confirmation

Format

The format for log report DUTL103 follows:

DUTL103 date time seqnbr - DISCONNECT EVENT
TEXT: Transport Disconnect message
LOCAL: #llll
REMOTE:#llll
REASON: ss reason

Example

An example of log report DUTL103 follows:

```
DUTL103 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - DISCONNECT EVENT
   TEXT:  Transport Disconnect Sent
   LOCAL: #0002
   REMOTE: #0003
   REASON: #01 - Normal Event
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the variable fields in this log report.

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent, Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote reference number.
ss	hexadecimal	This field indicates the reason code.
reason	alphanumeric	This field indicates the reason.

DUTL103 (end)

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DUTL199

Explanation

The DUTL subsystem generates this log when a system error occurs.

Format

The format for log report DUTL199 follows:

```
DUTL199 date time seqnbr - SYSTEM ERROR
   TEXT     :  message
   REASON  : ss
   traceback
   traceback
   traceback
```

Example

An example of log report DUTL199 follows:

```
DUTL199 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - SYSTEM ERROR
   TEXT:   Allocation Failed
   REASON: #03
   DUTLIM ....
   DADDY  ....
   : : :  ....
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the variable fields in this log report.

Field	Value	Description
message	alphanumeric	This field indicates the kind of system error.
ss	hexadecimal	This field indicates the reason code.
traceback	alphanumeric	This field indicates the traceback data.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

DUTL199 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

EAD100-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a transceiver receives the EADAS PLANNED DOWN message from EAD Acquisition system (EADAS). Log EAD100 indicates EADAS is removed from service according to schedule. After of EADAS PLANNED DOWN is received, the transceiver does not receive messages from EADAS through the logical channels. These channels are the logical channels used for communication with EADAS. The system generates other EAD or multiprotocol controller (MPC) logs according to the type and degree of the EADAS power failure. After EADAS PLANNED DOWN is received, the system can often generate EAD101 logs on each logical channel the EADAS uses.

Format

An example of log report EAD100-U.S. only follows:

EAD100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n

Example

An example of log reportEAD 100-U.S. onlyEAD 100-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN
   LOGICAL CHANNEL 1 MPC 241 LINK 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS_ PLANNED_DOWN	Constant	Indicates EADAS plans to stop communication with the DMS6100 through EADAS PLANNED DOWN.
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1 to 3	Identifies transceiver logical channel that received EADAS PLANNED DOWN.
MPC	0 to 255	Identifies the MPC that received EADAS PLANNED DOWN
LINK	0 to 3	Identifies the MPC link that received EADAS PLANNED DOWN

EAD100-U.S. only (end)

Action

There is no action required. The EADAS can be down for a long time. If this event occurs, the operator must disable EADAS. This action prevents the generation of too many EAD and MPC log reports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EAD101-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when a transceiver fails to establish a link with the EAD Acquisition system (EADAS), transmit data to EADAS, or receive polls from EADAS.

Format

The format for log report EAD101-U.S. only follows:

EAD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
EADAS_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
OPERATION opertxt RETURN CODE nnn

Example

An example of log report EAD101-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
   LOGICAL CHANNEL 2 MPC 001 LINK 3
   OPERATION MPCWAITONPVC RETURN CODE  1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL	Constant	Indicates transceiver failed to establish link with EADAS, transmit data to EADAS, or receive polls from EADAS
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1 to 3	Identifies transceiver logical channel not communicating properly with EADAS
MPC	0 to 255	Identifies multiprotocol controller (MPC) not communicating properly with EADAS
LINK	0 to 3	Identifies MPC link not communicating properly with EADAS
OPERATION	MPCWAITONPVC	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to establish EADAS link

EAD101-U.S. only (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MPC OPEN	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to establish EADAS reception capability
	MPC NEWFILE	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to establish EADAS transmission capability
	MPC GET	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to receive EADAS transmissions
	MPC PUT	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to transmit data and messages to EADAS
RETURN CODE	0 TO 255	Provides additional information for trouble isolation by operating company or NT software support personnel

Action

Do not set the EADAS_ENABLED office parameter to Y if no MPC has been enabled, or EA0101 may be generated very frequently.

Since EADAS communicates through the network, the occasional occurrence of this log does not always indicate a problem. However, if EAD101 is generated frequently (as often as 3 times in 15 minutes), perform diagnostics on the following until the fault is isolated and corrective maintenance is performed:

- data link
- modem
- MPC

Check MPC log buffers for log reports that may be generated with EAD101 OPERATION text values. If other reports are found, follow ``Action'' for those reports. If the fault is not isolated after performing diagnostics, replace the MPC (see *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents*, 297-1001-500, for replacement procedure) and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

EAD102-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administration Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when the EAD Acquisition system (EADAS) polls for data from a class that is not enabled in Table OMACC.

Format

The format for log report EAD102 follows:

EAD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n

Example

An example of log report EAD102 follows:

```
EAD102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED
   LOGICAL CHANNEL 3 MPC 1  LINK 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS_CLASS_ DISABLED	Constant	Indicates class polled is not enabled in Table OMACC
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1 to 3	Identifies logical channel that received request for data from a disabled class
MPC	0 to 255	Identifies multiprotocol controller (MPC) that received request for data from a disabled class
LINK	0 to 3	Identifies MPC link that received request for data from a disabled class

Action

If the operational measurement (OM) class is enabled, correct datafill in OMACC (see *Customer Data Schema*, 297-1001-451, for datafill information). If the OM class is enabled, no action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

EAD103-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when more than 64 trunk groups have been added or deleted from the DMS trunk group Table TRKGRP since the last trunk group list change audit or trunk group list demand audit.

Format

The format for log report EAD103-U.S. only follows:

EAD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP CHANGE
AUDIT
OVERFLOW
UNABLE TO ADD CLLI clli

Example

An example of log report EAD103-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP CHANGE AUDIT
   OVERFLOW. UNABLE TO ADD CLLI OTDP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP CHANGE AUDIT OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates that the audit list has been exceeded
UNABLE TO ADD CLLI	Character string	Identifies the trunk group that cannot be added. Refer to Table CLLI for valid entries. List CLLI from the CI MAP level for office CLLI.

Action

The craftsperson should contact the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System/Network Management (EADAS/NM) center and suggest a trunk group list `demand' audit because only the first 64 trunk groups show up at the EADAS/NM center, resulting in a loss of any additional trunk groups.

EAD103-U.S. only (end)

Associated OM registers

None

EAD104-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when more than 250 trunk groups are contained in the trunk group reference data audit change list. A trunk group is put on this list in the following situations:

- if it has been added to or deleted from the Network Management trunk group schedule since the last trunk group reference data change audit
- if it is on the network management trunk group schedule and one of its attributes changes

Format

The format for log report EAD104-U.S. only follows:

EAD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP REF AUDIT
OVERFLOW. UNABLE TO ADD CLLI clli

Example

An example of log report EAD104-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP REF AUDIT
   OVERFLOW. UNABLE TO ADD CLLI OTDP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Heading	Heading	Heading
INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP REF AUDIT OVERFLOW.	Constant	Indicates that the trunk group reference data audit change list has been exceeded
UNABLE TO ADD CLLI	Character string	Identifies the trunk group that cannot be added. Refer to Table CLLI for valid entries. List CLLI from the CI MAP level for office CLLI.

Action

The craftsperson should contact the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System/Network Management (EADAS/NM) center and suggest that a trunk group reference data `demand' audit be requested because only the

EAD104-U.S. only (end)

first 250 trunk groups show up at the EADAS/NM center, resulting in a loss of any additional trunk groups.

Associated OM registers

None

EAD107

Explanation

The Engineering and Administration Data (EAD) subsystem NetMinder Communication Interface generates log report EAD107. The subsystem generates EAD107 when a transceiver receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message from the NetMinder system.The NetMinder system can disable the communication with the DMS-100/200 EADAS system after the NetMinder sends the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message. The subsystem can generate the EAD108 log after the transceiver receives this message.

Format

The log report format for EAD107 is as follows:

```
EAD107<date><time><log number> INFO NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
REASON:
FROM:                        DRIVE STATE:
TO:                          DRIVE STATE:
```

Example

An example of log report EAD107 follows:

```
EAD107  MAY05 12:00:00 2112 INFO NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN
LOGICAL CHANNEL 2 MPC 2 LINK 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN	Constant	Indicates that the NetMinder system plans to stop communication with DMS-100/200 EADAS system
LOGICAL CHANNEL n	1 - 3	Identifies the transceiver logical channel number that receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message.
MPC	1 - 255	Identifies the MPC that receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message
LINK	0 - 3	Identifies the MPC link that receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message

EAD107 (end)

Action

There are no required actions. If the NETMINDER communication interface is down for an extended interval, the administrator can disable the NETMINDER interface. The administrator disables the NETMINDER interface to prevent repeated EAD and MPC log report generation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EAD108

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem log report EAD108. The subsystem generates EAD108 when the DMS-100/200 EADAS system fails to

- establish a link with the Lucent Technology NetMinder equipment.
- receive polls from NetMinder equipment.
- send a response to NetMinder equipment.

Format

The log report format for EAD108 is as follows:

```
EAD108<date><time><log number> INFO
NETMINDER_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
OPERATION opertxt    RETURN CODE nn
```

Example

An example of log report EAD108 follows:

```
EAD108 MAY05 12:00:00 2112 INFO
NETMINDER_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
LOGICAL CHANNEL 2  MPC 2 LINK 1
OPERATION MPCWAITONPVC     RETURN CODE  01
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETMINDER_MPC_ COMMUNICATION_TR BL	Constant	Indicates transceiver failure to establish link with NetMinder, transmit a response to NetMinder, or receive polls from NetMinder.
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1-3	Identifies transceiver logical channel does not communicate with NetMinder.
MPC	0-255	Identifies multiprotocol controller (MPC) that does not communicate with NetMinder.
LINK	0-3	Identifies MPC link that does not communicate with NetMinder.

EAD108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPERATION	MPCWAITONPVC	Indicates a problem with the operation to establish NetMinder link.
	MPC OPEN	Indicates a problem with the operation to establish NetMinder reception capability.
	MPC NEWFILE	Indicates a problem with the operation to establish NetMinder transmission capability.
	MPC GET	Indicates a problem with the operation to receive NetMinder transmissions.
	MPC PUT	Indicates a problem with the operation to transmit data and messages to NetMinder.
RETURN CODE	0-255	Provides additional information for operating company or Nortel software support personnel to isolate problems.

Action

The generation of this log does not always indicate a problem because EADAS communicates through the network. If the subsystem generates EAD108 a minimum of three times in 15 min, perform diagnostics on the following items to isolate and correct the fault:

- data link
- modem
- MPC

Check MPC log buffers for log reports that the system can generate with EAD101 OPERATION text values. For other reports, follow ``Action'' for those reports. If you cannot isolate the fault after you perform diagnostics, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EAD109

Explanation

This log generates when the collected data exceed the allowable limit, given the current SOC state and/or OFCENG buffer size parameters (EADAS30M_BUFFER_SIZE, EADAS60M_BUFFER_SIZE, and EADAS24H_BUFFER_SIZE). In such a case, the outgoing EADAS message truncates to the nearest whole section as reported in the log.

Format

The format for log report EAD109 follows:

EAD109 <date><time><seq number> INFO EADAS/DC BUFFER OVERFLOW TRUNCATED AT CLASS <ead_classes> SECTION <sect_number>

Example

An example of log report EAD109 follows:

```
EAD109 MAY05 12:00:00 1534 INFO EADAS/DC BUFFER OVERFLOW
TRUNCATED AT CLASS EADAS30M SECTION 98
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EAD_CLASSES	EADAS30M, EADAS60M, EADAS24H	This field indicates the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS) class experiencing buffer overflow.
SECT_NUMBER	0 to 254	This field indicates the EADAS section number.

Action

The operating company must increase the corresponding buffer parameter. To increase a parameter beyond 32000, SOC option UOAM0005 must first be turned to ON.

EAD109 (end)

Alternately, the office may choose to reduce the amount of data it collects. Reduction can be achieved by removing datafill: either by table EADAS, or by the EADSECTS and EADASKEY CI commands. Reduction requires coordination of all downstream OSS machines.

Associated OM registers

none

Additional information

EAD109 can be generated on demand by setting the OFCENG parameters to a small value, such as 22.

EAD110

Explanation

EADAS OM class disabled. The CM generates log EAD110 when it receives a poll request from the OSS in the following situations:

- 5 minute data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 5 minute class when it receives a poll request for 5 minute data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the office parameter fivemin_snapshot_enabled, in table OFCOPTS, is set to N.
- 30 minute data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 30 minute class when it receives a poll request for 30 minute data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the 30 minute class is disabled in table OMACC.
- 60 minute data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 60 minute class when it receives a poll request for 60 minute data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the 60 minute class is disabled in table OMACC.
- 24 hour data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 24 hour class when it receives a poll request for 24 hour data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the 24 hour class is disabled in table OMACC.

Format

The format for log report EAD110 follows.

```
REPNAME   TYPE  EVENT                          WORDS ALARM          SUP   RTD   LAB  OWNER
==================================================================================
EAD 111      INFO   EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED        3          NO ALARM    NO    YES    NO    EADMTSUI
FORMAT IS:
TYPE OF CLASS
```

Example

An example of log report EAD110 (30 minute data) follows.

```
COMD1CDN12BB      EAD110  OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED
TYPE OF CLASS 30 min
```

EAD110 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TYPE_OF_CLASS	5 min, 30 min, 60 min, 24 hours	EADAS OM Class which has been disabled in OMACC

Action

The operating company personnel must enable the request class in table OMACC. The following steps must be followed, at the CI level of the MAP display, to enable the EADAS 30 minute class:

Procedure to enable an EADAS OM class (EADAS30M)

```
1999/10/15 09:17 rcnatops13am comd1cdn
CI:
>table OMACC; format pack; lis all
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
TABLE: OMACC
<line length>:   76 columns can be output per line.
<pack mode>:     Pack mode is ON.
<indent column>: Indented lines will begin in column 1.
<first column>:  The first column of output is column 1.
TOP
CLASS ENABLED PRECSN WHEN
-------------------------
EADAS30M N SPRECISION HALFHOURLY C00
EADAS60M Y SPRECISION HOURLY C00
EADAS24H Y SPRECISION DAILY 0 C00 0 C00
PREV5M N SPRECISION AUTO
CURR5M N SPRECISION AUTO
BOTTOM
>rep EADAS30M Y SPRECISION HALFHOURLY C00
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT
>y
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED:
EADAS30M Y SPRECISION HALFHOURLY C00
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE REPLACED
JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE
>
```

EAD110 (end)

Related OM registers

Log EAD110 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD111

Explanation

EADAS planned down. The CM generates this log when it receives a planned down message from the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS) Operatoin Support System (OSS) on any of the three channels of the EADAS interface. The log displays the number of the channel on which the planned down message was received.

Format

The format for log report EAD111 follows.

```
REPNAME   TYPE  EVENT                          WORDS ALARM        SUP   RTD   LAB  OWNER
================================================================================
EAD 111      INFO   EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN        1          NO ALARM   NO    YES    NO    EADMTSUI
MTS CHANNEL
```

Example

An example of log report EAD111 follows.

```
COMD1CDN12BB      EAD111 OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN
MTS CHANNEL 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channels

Action

Log EAD111 requires no immediate action.

Related OM registers

Log EAD111 has no associated OM registers.

EAD111 (end)

Additional information

None.

EAD112

Explanation

Netminder planned down. The CM generates log EAD112 when it receives a planned down message from the Netminder, on any of the three channels on the Netminder interface. Log EAD112 displays the channel number where the planned down message was received.

Format

The format for log report EAD112 follows.

```
REPNAME   TYPE  EVENT                                WORDS ALARM        SUP   RTD   LAB  OWNER
==================================================================================
EAD 112       INFO   NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN          1       NO ALARM    NO    YES    NO    EADMTSUI
MTS CHANNEL
```

Example

An example of log report EAD112 follows.

```
COMD1CDN12BB      EAD112 OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN
MTS CHANNEL 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channels

Action

Log EAD112 requires no immediate action.

Related OM registers

Log EAD112 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD113

Explanation

EADAS session status. The CM generates log EAD113 when it receives a notification message from the SDM on one of the three channels of the EADAS interface. The SDM sends a notification message for the event types listed in the following table. The IP address and login name of the logging entity are also included as part of the reason text listed in the table.

Event Types and Text Reasons

SL Number	Event Types	Reason Text
1	OSS login successful	Default (login name + IP address)
2	OSS login failed	1. Authentification failure 2. Wrong message size 3. Unsupported message version 4. Software error
3	OSS logged out	Default (login name + IP address)
4	OSS connection dropped	1. TCP connection dropped by OS 2. Send of reply failed, connection reset 3. Core not responding 4. Response from core too small 5. DCE not available

Format

The format for log report EAD113 (OSS Login Successful) follows.

EAD113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS_SESSION_STATUS
MTS CHANNEL NUMBER: <number of channel>
EVENT TYPE: <reason>
LOGIN ADDRESS: <IP address>
LOGIN NAME: <User logname>

Example

An example of log report EAD113 follows.

```
EAD113 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO EADAS_SESSION_STATUS
   MTS CHANNEL NUMBER: 2
   EVENT TYPE: OSS LOGIN SUCCESFUL
   LOGIN ADDRESS: 47.208.0.88
   LOGIN NAME: /.../SDMDEV.BNR.CA/GEOFF
```

EAD113 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channel which received the notification.
Event type	OSS Login succesful, OSS login failed, OSS logged out, TCP connection dropped	This field gives the event which resulted in the SDM sending a notification to the CM.
Login Address	IP Address	IP Address sent by the SDM in notification message.
Login Name	User Logname	User Logname sent by the SDM notification message.
Reason Text	text	Reason for the occurence of event sent by the SDM in the notification message.

Action

The following table gives the action required for each of the event types:

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login successful	No immediate action required
OSS Login failed/Authentification failure	Check for the following : - The password used by the OSS user is the same as that registered with the DCE Server - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell
OSS Login failed/Wrong message size	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution
OSS Login failed/ Unsupported version	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login failed/ Software error	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel Networks for resolution
TCP connection dropped/ Dropped by the OSS	Check for the following : - whether the OSS has gone down or is not responding for other reaons. - the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Send failed	Check the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Core not responding	Check for the following : - status of the DS512 link to the CM - Check the IP address of the SDM as updated in table SDMINV on the CM. - Check the logs on the CM to see if it is in overloaded condition
TCP connection dropped/ Response from core small	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel for resolution.
TCP connection dropped/ DCE not available	Check for the following : - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell

Related OM registers

Log EAD113 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD114

Explanation

Netminder session status. The CM generates log EAD114 when it receives a notification message from the SDM on any one of the three channels of the Netminder interface. The SDM sends a notification message on a chennel for the event types mentioned in the table below. The IP address and login name of the logging entity are included in the reason text.

Event Types and Text Reasons

SL Number	Event Types	Reason Text
1	OSS login successful	Default (login name + IP address)
2	OSS login failed	1. Authentification failure 2. Wrong message size 3. Unsupported message version 4. Software error
3	OSS logged out	Default (login name + IP address)
4	OSS connection dropped	1. TCP connection dropped by OS 2. Send of reply failed, connection reset 3. Core not responding 4. Response from core too small 5. DCE not available

Format

The format for log report EAD114 follows.

EAD114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETMINDER_SESSION_STATUS
MTS CHANNEL NUMBER: <number of channel>
EVENT TYPE: <reason>
LOGIN ADDRESS: <IP address>
REASON: <reason text>

Example

An example of log report EAD114 follows.

```
COMD1CDN13AL      EAD114  OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO NETMINDER_SESSION_STATUS
    MTS CHANNEL NUMBER:  2
    EVENT TYPE: OSS login failed
    LOGIN ADDRESS: 47.208.0.88
    REASON: Authentification failure
```

EAD114 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channel which received the notification.
Event type	OSS Login succesful, OSS login failed, OSS logged out, TCP connection dropped	This field gives the event which resulted in the SDM sending a notification to the CM.
Login Address	IP Address	IP Address sent by the SDM in notification message.
Login Name	User Logname	User Logname sent by the SDM notification message.
Reason Text	text	Reason for the occurence of event sent by the SDM in the notification message.

Action

The following table gives the action required for each of the event types:

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login successful	No immediate action required
OSS Login failed/Authentification failure	Check for the following : - The password used by the OSS user is the same as that registered with the DCE Server - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell
OSS Login failed/Wrong message size	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution
OSS Login failed/ Unsupported version	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login failed/ Software error	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel Networks for resolution
TCP connection dropped/ Dropped by the OSS	Check for the following : - whether the OSS has gone down or is not responding for other reaons. - the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Send failed	Check the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Core not responding	Check for the following : - status of the DS512 link to the CM - Check the IP address of the SDM as updated in table SDMINV on the CM. - Check the logs on the CM to see if it is in overloaded condition
TCP connection dropped/ Response from core small	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel for resolution.
TCP connection dropped/ DCE not available	Check for the following : - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell

Related OM registers

Log EAD114 has no associated OM registers

Additional information

None.

EATS100

Explanation

The Equal Access Traffic Separation (EATS) subsystem log report EATS100. The subsystem generates EATS100 when EA traffic data go to the default operational measurement (OM) register. Log report EATS100 indicates:

- a traffic separation request, but no assignment of numbers.
- a assignment of traffic separation request and numbers, but is no correct assignment of intersection.

If the corresponding event type field in table OFCVAR PARM OCCTS_DEFAULT_REG_LOG is set to Yes (Y) for each event type, the subsystem generates EATS100.

Format

The log report format for EATS100 is as follows:

```
EATS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OCCTSINT DEFAULT REG
    EVENT_TYPE= evntnm    CALLTYPE= callnm
    CARR= carrnm           SEP_NO= nnn
    TRK= CKT trkid         SEP_NO= nnn
```

Example

An example of log report EATS100 follows:

```
EATS100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO OCCTSINT DEFAULT REG
   EVENT_TYPE=TSPEG      CALLTYPE=LDI-ER
   CARR= ABC             SEP_NO=12
   TRK= CKT OGEAABC      1         SEP_NO=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OCCTSINT DEFAULT REG	Constant	Indicates traffic data go to the default register of the other common carrier traffic separation intersection.
EVENT_TYPE	TSCONNECT	Indicates data in use to connect go to the default register.

EATS100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	TSOVFL	Indicates overflow count data go to the default register.
	TSPEG	Indicates peg count data go to the default register.
	TSSETUP	Indicates setup use data go to the default register.
CALLTYPE	DD	Indicates call data go to the default register is for a direct dial call.
	LDIER	
	LDIRA	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an intra-LATA interstate call.
	LDSER	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an inter-LATA intrastate call.
	LDSRA	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an intra-LATA intrastate call.
	NP	Indicates call data go to the default register is for a no prefix call.
	OA	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an operator help call.
CARR	Character string	Identifies inter-LATA or international carrier at far end office of the trunk group specified. List OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names or refer to customer data table OCCNAME for values.
SEP_NO	0 to 127	Provides carrier separation number entered in table OCCINFO.
TRK CKT	Character string	Identifies outgoing trunk to carrier. Refer to Table I.
SEP_NO	0 to 127	Provides outgoing trunk group separation number entered in table TRKGRP.

Action

Keep the report for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS100

Explanation

The system generates Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS) 100 logs. The system generates ECTS100 every time an EICTS connection has too many integrity faults between audit cycles. The connection clears and the system generates the log. Note that the BSIDE endpoint of the path is the endpoint that exceeds the number of integrity faults that the EICTS connection allows. The path is the ASIDE to BSIDE connection.

Format

The log report format for ECTS100 is as follows:

ECTS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC EICTS INTEG THRESHOLD
aside PM name/number bside PM name/number
ENETA n, CARD n, LINK n, CH n
ENETB n, CARD n, LINK n, CH n
EICTS connection cleared – too many integrity faults

Example

An example of log report ECTS100 follows:

```
1.ECTS100 JAN02 07:00:00 8859 EXEC EICTS INTEG THRESHOLD
   DCM  0     DTC  0
   ENETA 1, CARD 9, LINK 3 , CH 8
   ENETB 2, CARD 12, LINK 20, CH 55
   EICTS connection cleared – too many integrity faults
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC EICTS INTEG THRESHOLD	Constant	Indicates that an EICTS connection has more than the acceptable number of integrity faults between audit cycles.
ASIDE PM name/number	Alphanumeric	Indicates an ASIDE PM name and number.
BSIDE PM name/number	Alphanumeric	Indicates a BSIDE PM name and number.

ECTS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ENETA	Numeric	Indicates the aside ENET shelf number.
CARD	Numeric	Indicates the aside ENET card number.
LINK	Numeric	Indicates the aside network link number.
CH	Numeric	Indicates the aside channel number.
ENETB	Numeric	Indicates the bside PM shelf number.
CARD	Numeric	Indicates the bside ENET card number.
LINK	Numeric	Indicates the bside network link number.
CH	Numeric	Indicates the bside channel number.
EICTS connection cleared - too many integrity faults	Constant	Message text displays that indicates an EICTS connection is clear. because of the number of integrity faults.

Action

Enter the ENET level of the map and test the hardware. The number of acceptable integrities between audit cycles is variable through the IOPTION command. The default value is 15 integrity faults between cycles for each connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS101

Explanation

The system generates an Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS101) log every half hour. The ECTS101 log report indicates the number of audit cycles the system executes in that period. The log contains information about the steps of the audit process. The operating company personnel can turn this log on or off with the IOPTION AUDIT command. To determine the number of connections refreshed since the last log, multiply the number of EICTS connections multiplied by the number of audit cycles. Use the number of audit cycles to determine your result, unless some of the connections are clear. The number of connections refreshed in the last cycle is the current number of EICTS connections established.

Format

The log report format for ECTS101 is as follows:

```
ECTS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT              : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD: nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC               : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH   : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG         : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE          : nnn
```

Example

An example of log report ECTS101 follows:

```
1.ECTS101 JAN02 07:00:05 8769 INFO EICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
   NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT       :   6
   NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD :   1
   NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC         :   1
   NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH   :   0
   NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG     : 598
   NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE      :  98
```

ECTS101 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EICTS AUDIT STATUS REP	Constant	Indicates the number of cycles the system executes.
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT	Integer	Number of complete audit cycles after the last audit status log report.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD	Integer	Number of connections that exceed the integer threshold in the audit cycle. Refer to ECTS100.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC	Integer	Number of connections that cleared during the refresh because they did not pass the traffic checks on the link.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH	Integer	Number of connections that have faults during the refresh. For example, a failure to trace the path or a failure to send integrity to the PM. In all occurrences, the connection clears.
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG	Integer	The total number of attempts that refresh after the last log report (current number of EICTS connections).
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE	Integer	The number of connections that refresh in the last audit cycle (current number of EICTS connections).

Action

Log ECTS is an information log. If the number of connections that clear because of traffic starts to increase, turn off EICTS. This action does not allow the EICTS to compete with call processing for network resources.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS103

Explanation

The system produces the Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS103) log when the audit reaches the audit remake time. The audit remake option default is OFF. When the audit remake activates, the audit frees all connections. The audit attempts to make the same number of connections on the configured links. The audit informs the user of the number of connections that clear and the number of connections that the audit remakes.

Format

The log report format for ECTS103 is as follows:

ECTS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED: nnn
EICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE : nnn

Example

An example of log report ECTS103 follows:

```
ECTS103 JAN02 07:00:02  9261 INFO EICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
    EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED:   100
    EICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE :   100
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EICTS REMAKE STATUS REP	Integer	Indicates that the ECTS subsystem produces the EICTS state report log. This log informs the user of the number of connections that clear and the number of connections that the audit makes.
EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED	Integer	Indicates the number of EICTS connections the audit frees.
EICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE	Integer	Indicates the number of connections that the audit establishes again.

ECTS103 (end)

Action

Log ECTS is an information log. This log to indicates that EICTS attempts to establish the number of EICTS connections again. The remake attempts to use different hardware when the audit established the connections again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS105

Explanation

The system produces the Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS) 105 log report. This log report describes the results of the network fabric tests that occur the previous night.

Format

The log report format for ECTS105 is as follows:

```
ECTS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Network Fabric Report

Test Period Results:
____________________

    Schedule Status:  sched status  suspend
    Scheduled Test Period:  test period

    Interval Duration: dur
    Test Status: test status      action
    Test Started: start time
    Test Stopped: stop time

    Coverage
    ________

    Channels Tested: chnl test
    Not Tested – Competition: chnl traffic
    Not Tested – Not Supported: chnl notsup
    Not Tested – Out of Service: chnl notinsv
```

ECTS105 (continued)

Results

Total Number of Connections Tested: path tested
Number of Connections with Errors: path error

Errored Paths

Hits for Plane 0: hits Hits for Plane 1: hits
FROM: Plane pl Shelf sh Slot sl Link lk Chnl ch
TO : Plane pl Shelf sh Slot sl Link lk Chnl ch

.
(Up to 10 paths)
.
.
.

Example

An example of log report ECTS105 follows:

ECTS105 (continued)

```
ECTS105 APR19 08:00:00 3221 INFO Network Fabric Report

   Test Period Results
   -------------------
   Schedule Status:       Enabled
   Scheduled Test Period:  2:00 –  6:00

   Interval Duration: 10 mins
   Test Status:  Not Running
   Test Started: 1988/04/19 02:04:34
   Test Stopped: 1988/04/19 06:09:17

   Coverage
   --------
   Channels Tested:              6 %
   Not Tested – Competition:     6 %
   Not Tested – Out of Service: 22 %
   Not Tested – Not Supported:   0 %

   Results
   -------
   Total Number of Connections Tested: 762
   Number of Connections with  Errors: 13

   Errored Paths
   -------------

   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 10 Link 07 Chnl 013
   TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 00 Chnl 123

   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1: 10
   FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  1 Slot 12 Link 03 Chnl 007
   TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot sl Link 00 Chnl 055

   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 01 Chnl 345
   TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 02 Chnl 310
```

ECTS105 (continued)

```
Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
FROM: Plane  1 Shelf  0 Slot 29 Link 06 Chnl 028
TO  : Plane  1 Shelf  2 Slot 11 Link 15 Chnl 003

Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
FROM: Plane  1 Shelf  1 Slot 10 Link 03 Chnl 011
TO  : Plane  1 Shelf  3 Slot 10 Link 11 Chnl 023

Hits for Plane 0:  1   Hits for Plane 1:  0
FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  3 Slot 32 Link 02 Chnl 003
TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  3 Slot 32 Link 02 Chnl 003

Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
FROM: Plane  1 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 02 Chnl 212
TO  : Plane  1 Shelf  3 Slot 32 Link 10 Chnl 016

Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  2
FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  2 Slot 26 Link 08 Chnl 025
TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 28 Link 00 Chnl 013
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Network Fabric Report	Constant	Indicates the results of the network fabric tests that the previous night. The system generates the log each day at 8:00 a.m. (if the user has this feature.)
Schedule Status	Text	Indicates if scheduled tests are enabled or disabled. Can list a maximum of 10 paths in plane 1. Indicates if scheduled tests are not permanently suspended.
TEST RESULTS FIELDS		
Scheduled Test Period	Numeric, time	Indicates the time period that scheduled tests can occur.
Interval Duration		

ECTS105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Test Status	Text	Indicates the current state of the test process: Not Running, Scheduled Test Running, Manual Test Running. action: If the test runs, the test indicates the test action performed. Initialize: Establishing Connections, Supervision - Plane 0, Supervision - Plane 1, Monitoring - Plane 0, Monitoring - Plane 1, Stop Supervision,Free Connections, Update Results
Test Started	yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	The last time the test started or resumed.
Test Stopped	yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	The time that tests were suspended or stopped (if the test_status is suspended or stopped).
COVERAGE FIELDS		The fields grouped under coverage contain data about the percentage of channels tested.
Channels Tested	numeric, percentage	Indicates the percent of all the channels in the office tested in the time interval. The time interval is from the start time to the stop time or the present time if the test runs.
Not Tested - Competition	numeric, percentage	The percent of the channels on which tests are to occur but do not because of competition with call processing for the resources.
RESULTS FIELDS		
Total Number of Connections Tested	numeric	Indicates the number of connection tests.
Not Tested -Out of Service	numeric, percentage	The percent of the channels on which tests are to occur but do not because the required equipment is not in service.

ECTS105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Not Tested -Not Supported	numeric, percentage	The percent of the channels on which tests are to occur but do not. The peripherals that connect to the network do not support the test.
Number of Connections with Errors	numeric	Indicates the number of connections tested with errors.
ERRORED PATHS FIELDS		Lists the tested network paths on which errors are detected. Each listing includes: - plane on which test is run - ENET shelf number - ENET slot number - ENET link number - ENET channel number.
Hits for Plane 0 Hits for Plane 1	Alphanumeric	Lists a maximum of 10 paths.

Action

Log ECTS is an information log. Use the ENET path test to diagnose the error paths. An integrity fault buffer stores error paths. Error paths appear on the ENET INTEG level of the MAP display.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP100

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP100. The subsystem generates ENCP100 when an integrity fault occurs and the connection does not go out-of-service. Both pathends of the connection are known, and the system checks the ENET hardware to make sure a connection is established.There are two formats for the ENCP100 log. One format is for a log that originates from the enhanced integrity check traffic simulator (EICTS). The second is for a non-EICTS path. The following field descriptions apply to both formats.

Note: The system generates this log by request only. It defaults to OFF and is not placed in the system logs.

Format

The log report format for ENCP100 is as follows:

ENCP100 (continued)

Format 1. Non-EICTS paths
ENCP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET INTEGRITY FAULT
Call State: statxt Fault: rsntxt
EICTS Connection: bbb
Conn Verified: ffff Remade: rrrr
Fault Found: yyyy Slot at Fault: nnnn
Mtce Enabled: bbb Slot at fault: nnnn
Diagnostics submitted: bbb
FROM Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
TO Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
FROM PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_id
TO PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_id

Format 2. EICTS paths
ENCP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET INTEGRITY FAULT
Call State: statxt Fault: rsntxt
EICTS Connection: bbb
Diagnostics submitted: bbb
FROM Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
TO Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
FROM PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_id
TO PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_idFROM PM: DTC 11 Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 1 Terminal:
HALIFAXTO PM: LGC 9 Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2 Terminal: OTTAWA

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP100.

```
Example 1. Non-EICTS paths
ENCP100  MAY03 10:12:31 6000 ENET INTEGRITY FAULTCall State:
   CALLSETUP Fault: INTEGRITY
   EICTS Connection: NO
   Conn Verified: PASS   Remade: No Attempt
   Fault Found: NONE      Slot at Fault: NONE
   Mtce Enabled: NO       Slot at fault: NONE
   Diagnostics Submitted: YES
   FROM Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 16 Link: 04 Channel:014
   TO   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 25 Link: 12 Channel:014
   FROM PM: DTC 11  Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 1
   Terminal: HALIFAX
   TO   PM: LGC  9  Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2
   Terminal: OTTAWA

Example 2. EICTS paths
ENCP100 MAY03 10:12:31 6000 ENET INTEGRITY FAULTCall State:
   CALLSETUP Fault: INTEGRITYEICTS Connection:
YESDiagnostics  Submitted: YESFROM Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot:
16 Link: 04
   Channel:014TO   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 25 Link: 12
   Channel:014
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Refer to Table I.	Constant	Indicates an integrity failure causes the system to generate log report.
statxt	CALLSETUP CALLNOTUP	Indicates state of the call during integrity fault detection.
rsntxt	PARITY INTEGRITY	Indicates type of fault the Peripheral Module (PM) reports.
EICTS Connection	YES NO	NO indicates that EITCS action does not generate the report, and that the log appears in Format 1. YES indicates that EITCS action generates the log and appears in Format 2.
Conn Verified: ffff (Format 1 only)	PASS FAIL	Indicates if system verified the connection.

ENCP100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Remade: rrrr (Format 1 only)	PASS FAIL NO ATTEMPT	Indicates if an attempt to remake a connection is complete.
Fault Found: yyyy (Format 1 only)	YES NONE	Indicates if a fault is present.
Slot at Fault: nnnn (Format 1 only)	NONE sh/sl	Identifies the shelf (sh) and slot (sl) of the suspected ENET and card. If a fault does not occur, the value is NONE.
Mtce Enabled: bbb (Format 1 only)	YES NO	Indicates if maintenance is disabled.
Diagnostics Submitted: bbb	YES NO	Indicates if diagnostics are submitted.
pl	0-1	Identifies ENET plane with faults.
sh	0-3	Identifies ENET shelf with faults.
sl	9-32	Identifies card with accuracy faults.
lk	0-15	Identifies link with faults.
chnl	0-511	Identifies channel with faults.
trmnl_id	17 characters	Defines the terminal that connects to the given ENET endpoint.
x	1 digit	Identifies the unit of the PM that is active (0 or 1), and the number of units on the PM (1 or 2).
pm_name	Refer to Table I.	Identifies the PM that connects to the given ENET endpoint.

Action

Log ENCP is an information log. There is no action required. The OM register ENSPCHER increases.

ENCP101

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP101. The subsystem generates ENCP101 when a peripheral module (PM) reports an integrity mismatch. This mismatch is on a connection that terminates when the Integrity Fault Handler performs an analysis of the report. NOTE: The subsystem only generates this log on request.

Format

The format for log report ENCP101 is as follows:

ENCP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET SINGLE ENDED INTEGRITY
FROM: PL: pl ENET: en CARD: cc LINK: linkid CHNL: chnl PM: pmid

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP101.

```
ENCP101  MAY03 10:12:31  6000  ENET SINGLE ENDED INTEGRITY
   FROM: PL: 1 ENET: 2 CARD:14 LINK:12  CHNL:22   PM:LCM 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ENET SINGLE ENDED INTEGRITY	Constant	Indicates integrity fault handler cannot determine the second pathend of data path.
pl	0 - 1	Identifies ENET plane with the fault.
en	0 - 3	Identifies ENET shelf with the fault.
cc	9 - 32	Identifies crosspoint card with the integrity fault.
linkid	0 - 15	Identifies link with the fault.
chnl	0 - 511	Identifies channel with the fault.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Identifies PM that connects directly to given endpoint.

ENCP101 (end)

Action

LOG ENCP is an information log. There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no additional OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP102

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP102. The subsystem generates ENCP102 when a peripheral module (PM) reports an integrity fault. The system generates this report when the subsystem does not take the connection out of service. Both path ends of the connection are known, and the Enhanced Network (ENET) hardware is checked for a connection. Diagnostics are run on the path.

Format

The log report format for ENCP102 is as follows:

```
ENCP102  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET Integrity Diagnostics
    Call State: statxt              Fault:  intg–par
    ICTS Connection:  yes/no
    From Plane:  nn  Shelf:  nn  Slot: nn Link: nn Channel:  nnn
    To Plane:  nn  Shelf:  nn  Slot: nn Link: nn Channel:  nnn
    From PM:  pmid  Active Unit: n Number of Units: n Terminal: id
    To PM:  pmid  Active Unit: n Number of Units: n Terminal: id
    Diagnostic Results:  path test result
            PM loop around text
    Number of Suspect Cards: nn
    Suspect Cards:
            card list
```

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP102.

ENCP102 (continued)

```
1.ENCP102  MAY03 12:00:00  6000  ENET Integrity Diagnostics
   Call State:  CALLSETUP   Fault:  INTEGRITY
   ICTS Connection:  NO
   From Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 16 Link: 04 Channel: 014
   To Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 25 Link: 12 Channel: 014
   From PM: DTC 11 Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 1
   Terminal: HALIFAX
   To PM: LGC 9 Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2 Terminal:
   OTTAWA
   Diagnostic Results:  Path Test Failed
   PM loop around run by PM
   Number of Suspect Cards: 2

   Suspect Cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 23  D31   ENC0 0 00  ENET:0:03   10  NT9X35CA Frnt
   HOST 23  D31   ENC0 0 00  ENET:0:03   10  NT9X40BA Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ENET Integrity Diagnostics	Constant	Indicates that a PM reports an integrity fault and both pathends are known
Call State	CALLNOTUP	Indicates that the system did not find integrity while the PM was in “look-for-integrity" mode
	CALLSETUP	Indicates the system establishes integrity and switches the PM from “look-for-integrity" to “checking-integrity" mode before failure occurs
Fault	INTEGRITY PARITY	Indicates the type of fault the PM reports
ICTS Connection	YES, NO	Indicates if connection is an Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) connection

ENCP102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
From/To	Constant	Indicates if the information applies to the originating or terminating plane or PM
Plane	0, 1	Indicates the plane where the system detects the fault
Shelf	0 to 7	Identifies the ENET shelf where the end point resides
Slot	Integers	Identifies ENET slot where the originating and terminating path ends reside. ENET slots: 9-32. ENET 128K slots: 12-19. ENET 16K slots: 22-29.
Link	0 to 18	Indicates the defective link
Channel	0 to 511	Indicates the defective channel
PM	Alphanumeric, refer to Table I.	Identifies the PM that directly connects to the given ENET endpoint
Active Unit	0, 1	Indicates the active unit of the PM
Number of Units	1, 2	Indicates the number of units on the PM
Terminal	Character string	Identifies the terminal that connects to the given ENET endpoint
path-test-result	Path Test Passed, Path Test Failed, Path Test Aborted	Indicates the results of the path test. Includes an abort reason if the system stops the path test.
PM loop around text	PM loop around run by PM, PM loop around rejected by PM, PM loop around not supported by PM	Indicates the status of the PM loop around
Number of Suspect Cards	Integers	Indicates the number of suspect cards

ENCP102 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Suspect Cards	Alphanumeric	Lists the suspect cards that indicate the Site, Flr, Rpos, Bay_id, Shf, Description, Slot and EqPec
card list	0 to 7	Identifies the suspect cards that cause the test failure. The standard list format presents this list.

Action

Replace the cards in the defective card list. Run the ENET path test again to check for a correct replacement.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP103

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP103. The subsystem generates ENCP103 every hour when an integrity fault audit runs. The report contains a summary the number of integrity faults that the audit reports for:

- the DMS switch
- each enhanced network (ENET) plane
- each ENET network

The report also gives a list of all cards set to in service trouble (ISTB) because of excess integrity faults.

Format

The log report formats for ENCP103 are as follows:

Format 1

```
1.ENCP103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Hourly Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults from time to time: nnnnn
   Plane 0:  nnnnn          Plane 1:  nnnnn
   Shelf 00: nnnn           Shelf 00: nnnn
   Shelf 01: nnnn           Shelf 01: nnnn
   Shelf 02: nnnn           Shelf 02: nnnn
   Shelf 03: nnnn           Shelf 03: nnnn
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  nnnn
   Slot threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default: 1 fault in ccc calls
   Link threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default:     1 fault in ccc calls
```

Format 2

ENCP103 (continued)

```
1.ENCP103  MAY03 12:00:00  6000  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Hourly Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults from 11:00 TO 12:00 : 154
   Plane 0:  102           Plane 1:  52
   Shelf 00:  30           Shelf 00:  0
   Shelf 01:  22           Shelf 01:  0
   Shelf 02:  10           Shelf 02:  4
   Shelf 03:  40           Shelf 03: 48
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: 00 Slot: 16   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 15   Shelf: 03 Slot: 13
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  21
   Slot threshold: 1 fault in 150 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
   Link threshold: 1 fault in 200 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
```

Example

The following are examples of log report ENCP103.

Example 1

```
1.ENCP103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Daily Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults for mm/dd: nnnnn
   Plane 0:  nnnnn          Plane 1:  nnnnn
   Shelf 00: nnnn           Shelf 00: nnnn
   Shelf 01: nnnn           Shelf 01: nnnn
   Shelf 02: nnnn           Shelf 02: nnnn
   Shelf 03: nnnn           Shelf 03: nnnn
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  nnnn
   Slot threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default:     1 fault in ccc calls
   Link threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default: 1 fault in ccc calls
```

Example 2

ENCP103 (continued)

```
1.ENCP103  MAY03 12:00:00  6000  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Daily Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults for 05/16: 154
   Plane 0:  102           Plane 1:  52
   Shelf 00:  30           Shelf 00:  0
   Shelf 01:  22           Shelf 01:  0
   Shelf 02:  10           Shelf 02:  4
   Shelf 03:  40           Shelf 03: 48
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: 00 Slot: 16   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 15   Shelf: 03 Slot: 13
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  21
   Slot threshold: 1 fault in 150 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
   Link threshold: 1 fault in 200 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ENET Integrity Audit	Constant	Indicates the system ran an integrity audit
typtxt	HourlyDaily	Identifies the type of report
Plane	Integers	Identifies ENET plane and number of faults for each plane
Number of Integrity Faults	Integers	Indicates the number of faults on the DMS switch, ENET planes, and ENET shelves
from time	Integers	Indicates start of time span for hourly audits
To time	Integers	Indicates end of time span for hourly audits
for	Integers	Indicates the day of a daily audit
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf

ENCP103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISTB Slots	Character string	Provides a list of cards set to in service trouble (ISTB) because of excess integrity faults
Slot	Integers	Identifies ENET slot
Number of Integrity Lost Reports	Integers	Indicates the number of integrity lost reports
ccc	Integers	Indicates the number of calls that will cause the XPT or link to go ISTB

Action

Remove the ISTB cards from service (OOS) and run diagnostics.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP104

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP104. The subsystem generates ENCP104 when a request is made to clear the Integrity counters. The log prints the value of the counters for the DMS switch, each ENET plane and each ENET pair.

Format

The log report format for ENCP104 is as follows:

```
ENCP104  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET INTEGRITY COUNTS
   CLEARED
   Number of Integrity Faults Since Last Cleared: nnnn
   PL 0:  nnnnn        PL 1:  nnnnn
   ENET 0: nnnn        ENET 0: nnnn
   ENET 1: nnnn        ENET 1: nnnn
   ENET 2: nnnn        ENET 2: nnnn
   ENET 3: nnnn        ENET 3: nnnn
```

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP104.

```
ENCP104  MAY03  08:00:00  6000  ENET INTEGRITY COUNTS
   CLEARED
   Number of Integrity Faults Since Last Cleared: 303
   PL 0:     51         PL 1:    252
   ENET 0:    0         ENET 0:  109
   ENET 1:   12         ENET 1:   56
   ENET 2:   19         ENET 2:   45
   ENET 3:   20         ENET 3:   42
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INTEGRITY COUNTS CLEARED	Constant	Indicates that the log generates this report when the Integrity counters clear.
Number of Integrity Faults Since Last Cleared	nnnnn	Indicates number of faults on the DMS switch since the counters last cleared.

ENCP104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PL	0 - 1	Identifies ENET plane and number of faults for each plane.
ENET	0 - 3	Identifies ENET pair and number of faults per pair.

Action

Log ENCP104 is an information log. There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP105

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP105 when values are changed for the following:

- Integrity thresholds
- PM thresholds
- ENET Integrity logs

Format

The log report format for ENCP105 is as follows:

.ENCP105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET INTEGRITY INFO
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report ENCP105 follows:

```
ENCP105  MAY03  08:00:00  6000  ENET INTEGRITY INFO
   ENET Integrity Audits DISABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INTEGRITY INFO	Constant	Indicates a change in the threshold values, and that the logs or the audits are either turned on or off.
rsntxt		Identifies the condition that changed, with the old and new values.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP131

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP131 when a new ENET connection overwrites an existing connection. Report ENCP131 can indicate that connections are not freed correctly after use.

Format

The log report format for ENCP131 is as follows:

ENCP131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC Connection Overwritten
Is from Shelf: sh Slot: sl Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM:pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
To Shelf: sh Slot: sl Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM:pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
Was from Shelf: sh Slot: sl Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM:pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id

Example

An example of log report ENCP131 follows:

```
ENCP131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC Connection Overwritten
   Is from Shelf:sh Slot:sl Link:lnk Channel:chnl
   PM:pm_name,Terminal:trmnl_id
   To Shelf:sh Slot:sl Link:lnk Channel:chnl
   PM:pm_name,Terminal:trmnl_id
   Was from Shelf:sh Slot:sl Link:lnk Channel:chnl
   PM:pm_name,Terminal:trmnl_id
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC Connection Overwritten	Constant	Indicates that the ENET connection has been overwritten
lnk	2 digits0-15	Identifies the link number on the given card
chnl	3 digits0-511	Identifies the ENET crosspoint channel used for path ends

ENCP131 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trmnl_id	up to 12 characters for terminal name, up to 4 digits define the number of the terminal	Identifies the character string that defines the terminal for the given ENET endpoint
pm_name	up to 4 characters for peripheral name, up to 2 digits define the number of the peripheral	Identifies the character string that defines the peripheral connected to the given ENET endpoint

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP132

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP132 when a new ENET connection tries to overwrite an existing connection. Report ENCP132 can indicate that connections are not freed correctly after use.

Format

The log report format for ENCP132 is as follows:

ENCP132 date time seqnbr EXC Attempt To Overwrite Connection
Is from Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: Lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
To Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
Tried from Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id

Example

An example of log report ENCP132 follows:

```
ENCP132 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC Attempt To Overwrite Connect
   Is from    Shelf: 02 Slot: 16 Link: 00 Channel: 039
       PM: DTC 11, Terminal: HALIFAXXX 201
   To      Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 01 Channel: 038
       PM: LCM 9, Terminal: OTTAWAXXX
   Tried from Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 00 Channel: 037
       PM: DTC 11: Terminal: HALIFAXXX 202
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP133

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP133 when an ENET connection log audit runs. Report ENCP133 shows the number of logs that are unprinted for each connection log with a non-zero unprinted log count. When the subsystem generates ENCP133, all the counters are cleared.

Format

The log report format for ENCP133 is as follows:

ENCP133 date time seqnbr EXC ENET Connection Log Audit
Number of unprinted connection logs from hh:mm to hh:mm : tu
ENCPXXX Full_log_name : uuuuu unprinted : status

Example

An example of log report ENCP133 follows:

```
ENCP133 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC ENET Connection Log Audit
   Number of unprinted connection logs from 15:30 to 16:30:tu
   ENCP131 Connection Overwritten : 4 unprinted : disabled
   ENCP 136 No In-Service Plane Between Pathends : 64
   unprinted: enabled
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP143

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP143. The subsystem generates ENCP143 when the system finds a discrepancy between the NUC map and the connection map. A discrepancy between the NUC map and the connection map indicates a problem with NUC software. The problem can exist with the connection control or user software.

Format

The log report format for ENCP143 is as follows:

ENCP143 date time seqnbr EXC NUC Table Discrepancy
From Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
To Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id

Example

An example of log report ENCP143 follows:

```
ENCP143 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC NUC Table Discrepancy
   From      Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 00 Channel: 037
         PM: DTC 11, Terminal: HALIFAXXX 201
   To        Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 01 Channel: 038
         PM: LCM 9, Terminal: OTTAWAXXX 101
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP150

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP150 when a connection is freed. The given from end and the from end that connection has stored are not equal. This log can be turned on or off when a connection is freed.

Format

The log report for ENCP150 is as follows:

ENCP150 date time sdqnbr EXC Free Path With Wrong From End
Is from Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
To Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
Error from Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id

Example

An example of log report ENCP150 follows:

```
ENCP150 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC Free Path With Wrong From End
   Is from     Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 00 Channel: 037
           PM: DTC 11, Terminal: HALIFAXXX 201
   To          Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 01 Channel: 038
           PM: LCM 9, Terminal: OTTAWAXXX 101
   Error from  Shelf: 02 Slot: 16 Link: 00Channel:  039
           PM: DTC 11: Terminal: HALIFAXXX 202
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions..

Action

There is no action required This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET102

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET102 when an ENET node goes from:

- central-side busy (CBSY) to a manual busy (ManB) state
- system busy (SysB) to a ManB state
- offline (OFFL) to a ManB state

Format

The log report format for ENET102 is as follows:

Format 1
ENET102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd Port: mspt

Format 2
ENET102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

An example of log report ENET102 follows:

```
Example 1
ENET102 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 MANB  ENET Plane: 0  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM CBSY; By manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15  Port: 2

Example 2
ENET102 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 MANB  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; By manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET102 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ManB ENET	Constant	Specifies the current state of the ENET node as ManB.
Plane: pl	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf: sh	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK	Constant	Indicates the ENET node change from a CBSY, SysB, or OFFL to a ManB state.
mscd	6-32	Identifies the message switch (MS) card.
mspt	0-128	Identifies the message switch (MS) port
mslk	0-3	Indicates the link number.
text_reason	manual action	Indicates the ENET node was removed from service by manual action.
state	CBSY, SysB, OFFL	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node

Action

- There is no action required. The operational measurement (OM) registers incremented are as follows:
- ENMBU. ManB use.
- ENMPARP. Pegged if a partitioning potential is present.
- ENMISOP. Pegged if at least one PM is isolated because of ManB state.

ENET103

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET103 when an ENET node changes state from:

- an in service to a system busy (SysB) state.
- an in service state to a manual busy (ManB) state.

Format

The log report format 1 for ENET103 is as follows:

1.ENET103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET state change Set from OK; reason_text
Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn Link: nn Port: nn

The log report format 2 for ENET103 is as follows:

1.**ENET103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ENET Plane: pl Shelf:sh
ENET state change Set from OK; reason_text
Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn Link: nn Port: nn

Example

An example of log report format 1 ENET103 follows:

```
1.**ENET103 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET state change. Set from OK; ENET H/W mismatches field
   ENCLASS in table ENINV
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 01  Port: 02
```

An example of log report format 2 ENET103 follows:

```
1.**ENET103 SEP24 11:23:54 2112 MANB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET state change. Set from OK; Local test not started
   Translated CSLink: MS Card: 15 Link: 01 Port: 02
```

ENET103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ManB ENET	Constant	Indicates the node changed state from OK to ManB
SysB ENET	Constant	Indicates the node state change from OK to SysB
Plane	0 or 1	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	0 to 3	Identifies the ENET shelf number
ENET state change. Set from OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the node to be OK
reason_text	Text	Indicates the reason for the generation of the report. Refer to the Additional information section at the end of this report for a list of reasons.
MSCard	6-23	Identifies the associated message switch (MS) card
MS Link	0-3	Identifies the associated MS link number
Port	0-128	Identifies the associated MS port number

Action

Follow standard office procedures for maintenance of a SysB ENET.

Determine if the subsystem generated ENET111 because the ENET hardware does not match the entry in field ENCLASS in table ENINV. If the ENET hardware does not match the entry field ENCLASS in table ENINV, correct the problem.

To correct the problem, determine the type of ENET provisioned (16k, 64k or 128k). Enter the ENET class in field ENCLASS. Delete the provisionable data in table ENCDINV and the subtending node information. Delete all tuples in table ENINV. Use the correct value in field ENCLASS to enter the tuples again in table ENINV. Enter the provisionable data in table ENCDINV

again. For additional information, refer to the descriptions of tables ENINV and ENCDINV.

The recommended actions are as follows:

- Initial office - If Nortel entered the load, request that Nortel supply a new load that contains the correct data. If Nortel did not enter the load, follow the above instructions.
- Retrofit - To correct field ENCLASS, go back in the retrofit process. Back up the retrofit process to field ENCLASS in table ENINV. For more information on retrofit, refer to feature description AL1618 in *Feature Description Manual Reference Manual* .
- ONP - The subsystem does not always generate ENET111 during the one-night process (ONP). The subsystem will generate ENET111 during the ONP if a user:

  — logs into the inactive side of the switch

  — does not enter fields ENCLASS in table ENINV correctly

  When a user causes the subsystem to generate ENET111, the subsystem generates ENET111 during the activity switch section of the ONP. To correct the problem, abort the activity switch and repeat the ONP. For more information, refer to *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures* , 297-1001-303.

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers increase:

- ENSBU SysB use
- ENSPARP partitioning potential is present
- ENSISOP a minimum of one peripheral module (PM) is isolated because the of the SysB component.

Additional information

The ENET subsystem generates ENET103 for the following reasons:

- ENET H/W mismatches field ENCLASS in table ENINV
- ENET NODE REX Test
- Cannot communicate with local
- Computing Module (CM) reload restart
- CM cold restart
- CM warm Swact

ENET103 (continued)

- CM warm restart
- State mismatch
- Local test not started
- Local test not finished
- Local cold restart occurred
- Local cold restart finished
- Local reload restart occurred
- Local reload restart finished
- Local Initial Program Load (IPL) occurred
- Local IPL finished
- To trap above threshold
- Access to memory that does not exist above threshold
- Single bit program Store (PS) protected Store (PROT) errors above threshold
- Single bit PS TEMP errors above threshold
- Single bit data store (DS) PROT errors above threshold
- Single bit DS permanent store (PERM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS random access memory (RAM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Single bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit PS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit PS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PERM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS RAM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Double bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Mem PROT access errors above threshold
- Mem parity errors above threshold
- 9X13 Memory Access Unit (MAU) device faults above threshold
- 9X13 memory control device faults above threshold

ENET103 (end)

- 9X13 Maintenance (MTC) device faults above threshold
- 9X36 BAC device faults above threshold
- 9X36 CMCX device faults above threshold
- 9X36 CPU device faults above threshold
- 9X36 LH device faults above threshold
- 9X26 device faults above threshold
- 9X13 FIR test failed
- 9X13 interrupt handler test failed
- 9X13 interrupt mask test failed
- 9X13 MAU test failed
- CSIDE BUSY dropped
- CSLink verify failed to reach local
- CSLink verify again, failed to reach local
- Data manager lost data sync with local
- SysB caused by system RTS
- SysB caused by INS TST failed

ENET104

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET104 when an ENET node changes state from central-side busy (CBSY) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report formats for ENET104 are as follows:

Format 1

**ENET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf:sh
ENET state change. Set from CBSY; rsntxt
Translated CSLink: MS Card: mscd Port: mspt

Format 2

**ENET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf:sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM CBSY; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

Examples of log report ENET104 follow:

Format 1

```
1.**ENET104 SEP24 13:23:54 2112 SYSB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET state change. Set from CBSY; CSIDE BUSY dropped
   Translated CSLink: MS Card: 15 Port: 002
```

Format 2

```
1.**ENET104 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf:
03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM CBSY; CSIDE BUSY dropped
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET104 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET node changed state to SysB
Plane	Integer	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	Integer	Identifies the ENET shelf
ENET state change	Constant	Indicates the ENET node changed state
Set from CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the node to be CBSY
rsntxt	Character string	Indicates the reason for the generation of this log. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this report for a list of reasons.
mscd	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card
mspt	0-128	Identifies the MS port
mslk	0-3	Identifies the MS link

Action

Follow the standard procedures for maintenance of a SysB ENET.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ENSBU (SysB use) increases.

Additional information

The ENET subsytem generates ENET104 for the following reasons:

- Cannot communicate with local
- Computing module (CM) reload restart
- CM cold restart
- CM warm SWACT
- CM warm restart

ENET104 (continued)

- State mismatch
- Local test not started
- Local test not finished
- Local cold restart occurred
- Local cold restart finished
- Local reload restart occurred
- Local reload restart finished
- Local initial program load (IPL) occurred
- Local IPL finished
- Trap above threshold
- Access to memory that does not exist above threshold
- Single bit program store (PS) protected store (PROT) errors above threshold
- Single bit PS temporary store (TEMP) errors above threshold
- Single bit data store (DS) PROT errors above threshold
- Single bit DS permanent (PERM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS random access memory (RAM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Single bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit PS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit PS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PERM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS RAM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Double bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Mem PROT access errors above threshold
- Mem parity errors above threshold
- 9X13 MAU device faults above threshold
- 9X13 memory control device faults above threshold
- 9X13 mtc device faults above threshold

ENET104 (end)

- 9X36 BAC device faults above threshold
- 9X36 CMCX device faults above threshold
- 9X36 central processing unit (CPU) device faults above threshold
- 9X36 LH device faults above threshold
- 9X26 device faults above threshold
- 9X13 FIR test failed
- 9X13 interrupt handler test failed
- 9X13 interrupt mask test failed
- 9X13 MAU test failed
- C-side BUSY dropped
- CSLink verify failed to reach local
- CSLink verify again, failed to reach local
- Data manager lost data sync with local
- SysB caused by system RTS
- SysB caused by INS TST failed
- Failed restart RTS with boot
- ENET NODE REX Test
- Failed ENET NODE REX test
- 9X36 spurious receive interrupts above threshold

ENET105

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET105 when the ENET node changes from:

- an OK state to a central-side busy (CBSY) state
- a manual busy (ManB) state to a CBSY state
- a system busy (SysB) state to a CBSY state

Format

The log report formats for ENET105 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    ENET state change.  Set from statxt; rsntxt
    Translated CSLink: MS Card: mscd Port: mspt
```

Format 2

```
**ENET105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM; text_reason
    Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET105 follow:

Format 1

```
1.**ENET105 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE. SET FROM OK; C-side busy by system RTS
   Translated CSLink: MS Card: 15  Port: 002
```

Format 2

```
1.**ENET105 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf:
03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; C-side busy by system RTS
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET105 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates the state of the ENET node changed to CBSY
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf
ENET state change.	Constant	Indicates a change in the ENET state
Set from	OK,ManB, SysB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node
text_reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the generation of this log. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report.
Translated CSlink	Constant	Indicates the changed CSlink
MSCard	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card
MSLink	0-3	Identifies the MS link
Port	0-128	Identifies the MS port

Action

If the ENET recovery fails, follow the ENET return to service procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET106

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET106 when an ENET node changes from:

- a manual busy (ManB) state to an offline (OFFL) state
- an unequipped (UNEQ) state to an OFFL state

Format

The log report formats for ENET106 are as follows:

Format 1
ENET106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM statxt ENET: pl–pr;
MSCARD: mscd MSPORT: mspt; rsntxt

Format 2
ENET106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

Examples of log report ENET106 follow:

```
Example 1
ENET106 SEP24 03:22:13 2112 OFFL ENET
   STATE CHANGE SET FROM MANB  ENET: 1–4;
   MSCARD: 5,MSPORT: 2; By manual action

Example 2
ENET106 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM MANB; By manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET106 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM	Constant	Indicates the ENET node changed state to offline.
statxt	ManB, UNEQ	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node.
pl	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
pr	0-63	Identifies the ENET pair.
mscd	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card.
mspt	0-128	Identifies the MS port.
mslk	0-3	Indicates the MS link number.
rsntxt	By manual action	Indicates manual action removed the ENET node from service.

Action

There is no action required.

ENET107

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report EBET107 when an ENET node goes from an offline (OFFL) state to an unequipped (UNEQ) state.

Format

The log report formats for ENET107 are as follows:

Format 1
ENET107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL ENET: pl–pr;
MSCARD: mscd MSPORT: mspt; rsntxt

Format 2
ENET107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

Examples of log report ENET107 follow:

```
Example 1
ENET107 SEP24 08:22:43 2112 UNEQ
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL  ENET: 1–4;
   MSCARD: 5,MSPORT: 2; Deleted from table ENINV by manual
   action

Example 2
ENET107 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 UNEQ  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL;Deleted from table ENINV
   by manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET107 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node was offline.
pl	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
pr	0-63	Identifies the ENET pair.
mscd	0-31	Identifies the message switch (MS) card.
mspt	0-128ENET107 SEP24 08:22:43 2112 UNEQENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL ENET: 1-4; MSCARD: 5,MSPORT: 2; Deleted from Table ENINV by manual action	Identifies the MS port.
mslk	0-3	Indicates the MS link number.
rsntxt	Deleted from Table ENINV by manual action	Indicates that manual action deleted the ENET node from customer data Table ENINV.

Action

There is no action required.

ENET108

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET108 when an ENET node sets or clears an in-service trouble (ISTb).

Format

The log report formats for ENET108 are as follows:

Format 1

ENET108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Node ISTB Plane: n Shelf: nn
Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn Port: nn; Action text

Format 2

ENET108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Plane: n Shelf:nn
STB Reason: reason text
Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn MSLink: nn Port:nn

Example

Examples of log report ENET108 follow:

Format 1

```
1.ENET108 SEP24 08:43:33 2112 INFO ENET Node ISTB Plane: 1
Shelf: 03
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15, Port: 002; 9X13 AHR test
   failure set
```

Format 2

```
1.ENET108 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ISTB Reason: Single bit protected data store error
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET108 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Node ISTB	Constant	Indicates the ENET node has set or cleared ISTb
Plane	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf
MSCard	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card
Port	0-128	Identifies the MS port
MSlink	0-3	Indicates the MS link number
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the generation of the report. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this report.
Action	set,cleared	Indicates if the ISTb reason was set or cleared

Action

Follow standard office procedures for handling an ISTb.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) ENERR increases when the ENET system card error occurs.

Additional information

The ENET subsystem generates ENET108 for the following reasons:

- Access to memory that does not exist
- Single bit temporary program store
- Single bit protected data store
- Single bit permanent data store
- Single bit RAM data store
- Single bit save data store

- Single bit temporary data store
- Double bit protected program store
- Double bit temporary program store
- Double bit protected data store
- Double bit permanent data store
- Double bit RAM data store
- Double bit save data store
- Double bit temporary data store
- Memory protection access error
- Memory parity error
- 9X13 memory access unit device fault
- 9X13 memory controller device fault
- 9X13 maintenance timing control chip device fault
- 9X36 bus access control device fault
- 9X36 connection memory chip device fault
- 9X36 central processing unit (CPU) device fault
- 9X36 Link handler device fault
- 9X26 device fault. System card ID PROM test failure
- 9X13 mem prot acc test failure
- 9X13 read only memory (ROM) checksum test failure
- 9X13 data cache test failure
- 9X13 address hold register (AHR) test failure
- 9X13 low memory test failure
- 9X13 memory control test failure
- 9X36 sanity test failure
- 9X36 clock test failure
- 9X36 sync test failure
- 9X26 read status test failure
- 9X26 card in status test failure
- 9X26 self test failure
- jambit test failure

ENET111

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates the ENET111 log report when ENET node tests fail. An audit or failure of a manually initiated ENET node test generates this log report.

Format

The log report formats for ENET111 are as follows:

Format 1

ENET111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Node Test
Plane: pl Shelf: pr; test_name By: originator
test_results

Format 2

ENET111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Node Test
Plane: pl Shelf: sh Overall result: overall_result
Type: enet_test_name By: originator
test_results

Example

Examples of log report ENET111 follow:

Format 1

```
1.*ENET111  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET Node Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03;  INSV TEST  By: Manual test
   Data Cache Test
   FIR Test            FIR Could not be reset
                     Fault did not generate interrupt
```

ENET111 (continued)

Format 2

```
1.*ENET111  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET Node Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Overall result: Severe failure
   Type: In–Service  By: Manual Test
   H/W vs Datafill Test    Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   There are no suspect cards.

2.*ENET111  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET Node Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Overall result: Severe failure
   Type: In–Service  By: Manual Test
   Interrupt handler
   H/W vs Datafill Test    Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01  A00  ENC00  00   ENET:0:00    07  9X13FA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET NodeTest	Constant	Indicates the test on the ENET node failed
Plane	0 or 1	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	0 to 3	Identifies the ENET shelf number
result	Nonsevere failureNon-severe Node test failureSevere failureSevere Node test failure	Indicates the result of the node test
test_name	In-Service test	Indicates the in-service node test ran
	OOSN Test	Indicates the out-of-service safe node test ran
	OOSD Test	Indicates the out-of-service destructive node test ran
	Fiber Link Test	Indicates the C-side fiber test ran
	Reload Restart	Indicates the node reload restart test ran

ENET111 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Reset Test	Indicates the node reset test ran
	Loop Test	Indicates the node loop test ran
	Cold Restart	Indicates the node cold restart test ran
	Port MSG test	Indicates the port message test ran
By	Inservice Audit	Indicates an in-service audit originated the tests
	C-Side Link Mtc	Indicates central side (C-side) link maintenance originated tests.
	Manual Test	Indicates manual TST command originated tests.
	Boot Load	Indicates boot load loaded the node.
	Destructive Boot Load	Indicates the loaded node contains the destructive option.
	Node REX Test	Indicates the system performed a node routine exercise test (REX).
test_results	subtst and addinfo	Indicates the event that caused the report to print.

ENET111 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
subtst	Text	Provides the name of the test that failed. This field consists of one entry for each failed test. Each entry has a minimum of one line. The first line of each entry contains the failed test name and any adTLLOGENET111.AA04ditional information. For more information, refer to the Subtest table at the end of this log report description.
addinfo	Text	Provides additional information for some test failures. This table lists additional information that can appear for a specified test. If no additional information is available, the table contains none in this field. For more information, refer to the Subtest table at the end of this log report description.

Action

Replace the cards listed and test the replacement cards, if the system generates a card list.

If the system generates the ENET111 because the H/W vs Datafill test fails, correct datafill problems from table ENINV. To correct the problem, determine the type of ENET and enter the correct ENET class in field ENCLASS. The type of ENET can be 16k, 64k, or 128k. Delete the data in table ENCDINV and the subtending node information. Delete all tuples in table ENINV and enter the tuples again. Use the correct value in field ENCLASS. Enter the provisioned data in table ENCDINV again. For additional information, refer to the descriptions of tables ENINV and ENCDINV.

The following are the recommended actions:

- First office - If Northern Telecom personnel entered the load, request the Northern Telecom personnel to supply a new load with the correct data. Under other conditions, follow the instructions from above.
- Retrofit - To correct field ENCLASS, entries in field ENCLASS of table ENINV must support the retrofit process. For more information on retrofit, refer to feature description AL1618 in *Feature Description Manual Reference Manual* .
- ONP Process - Incorrect entries in table ENINV normally do not cause the system to generate a report during the one night process (ONP). The system only generates a report if a user logs into the inactive side of the switch and the entry for field ENCLASS in table ENINV is not correct. The system generates the report during the activity switch allocation of the ONP. To correct the problem, the system must abort the activity switch and repeat the ONP. Refer to *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures* , 297-1001-303 for more information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides additional information on Subtest names.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Subtest name	Additional information
H/W vs Datafill test	Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
Read ID PROM test	There is no additional information.
Mem Protn Access	There is no additional information.
ROM Checksum	There is no additional information.
MAU Test	There is no additional information.
Data Cache	There is no additional information.
FIR Test	The system cannot reset FIR. Fault did not generate interrupt. FIR did not latch fault. MAU did not latch fault. MAU not reset. FIR not reset after MAU cleared.

ENET111 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Subtest name	Additional information
AHR Test	Bus timeout or protection problem. AHR not cleared. MCHs (G62) AHR not latched. MTCs (H04) AHR not latched.
Interrupt Mask Test	Peripheral interrupt mask not cleared. Peripheral interrupt mask not set. Misc interrupt mask not cleared. Misc interrupt mask not set. MCR interrupt mask not cleared. MCR interrupt mask not set. Mismatch interrupt mask not cleared. Mismatch interrupt mask not set.
Interrupt Handler	Clock interrupt defective. FIR interrupt defective. NMI interrupt defective. Sanity interrupt defective.
Low Memory	DS = hhhhh, PS = hhhhh <DS Low>
	<PS Low> Provides the number of kilowords of free data store and free protected store. Indicates if data store or protected store is low.
Memory Controller	There is no additional information.
9X36 Sanity	There is no additional information.
9X36 Clk Track Test	Link 0 failedLink 1 failed
9X36 Clk Sync Test	There is no additional information.
RTIF Status	A 9X26 communication faultcentral processing unit (CPU) clock fault detectedSubsystem clock fault detectedreset terminal interface (RTIF) not ENET TypeRTIF match bus not negativeRTIF RAM failureRTIF hardware failureRTIF PROM checksum failedRTIF 24 s reset failure
RTIF Card In Status	There is no additional information.
RTIF Self Test	There is no additional information.
RTIF Jambit Test	There is no additional information.
Node State Mismatch	There is no additional information.

ENET111 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Subtest name	Additional information
C-Side Link failure	C-side Link # not maintenance opened Link action abortedCannot post FLTFailed FLTCannot send resetFailed reset - (alarm code received) OK - (alarm code received) Cannot post port MSG testFailed port MSG test
Restart Not Started	There is no additional information.
Restart Not Finished	There is no additional information.
F/W CPU Test Failed	Maze testROM checksumUSART loopback testFIR testMAU testData cache testBus access testAccess protection testStatic RAM test
F/W Mem Test Failed	There is no additional information.
Status Msg Failed	There is no additional information.
Local Test Timeout	There is no additional information.
Local Communication	There is no additional information.
Read ID PROM	There is no additional information.
Mem Protectn Access	There is no additional information.
There is no CPU test reply	There is no additional information.
No MEM test reply	There is no additional information.

ENET112

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates the ENET112 log report when an ENET return to service (RTS) attempt fails.

Format

Format 1 for log report ENET112 is as follows:

ENET112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
System Recovery Failure. Action: rts_type ENET: pl–pr
failure_reason

Format 2 for log report ENET112 is as follows:

ENET112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET System Recovery
Plane: pl Shelf: sh Action: rts_type
Actions taken: text_reason
Failure: rts_results

Example

An example of log report ENET112 follows:

```
1.*ENET112  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  INFO
   System Recovery Failure.  Action: Manual RTS  ENET: 0–3
```

Examples of format 2 log reports ENET112 follow:

```
1.*ENET112  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET System Recovery
   Plane: 1  Shelf: 03  Action: Manual RTS
   Action taken: OOSN test
   Failure: OOSN test fail.  H/W vs Datafill Test
   Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   There are no suspect cards

2.*ENET112  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET System Recovery
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Action: Manual RTS
   Failure: OOSN test fail.  Interrupt handler
   H/W vs Datafill Test    Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01  A00  ENC00  00   ENET:0:00    07  9X13FA FRNT
```

ENET112 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	System Recovery Failure	Indicates an ENET system or manual RTS failure
Action	Manual RTS or System RTS	Indicates the type of action performed
ENET: pl-PR	(0-1) to (0-3)	Identifies the ENET plane and pair affected
FAIL ENET System recovery	Constant	Indicates an ENET system or manual RTS failure
Plane	0 to 1	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	0 to 3	Identifies the ENET shelf number
Actions taken	Loop Test	Indicates the node loop test ran
	Reset Test	Indicates the node reset test ran
	OOSN Test	Indicates the out-of-service safe node test ran
	OOSD Test	Indicates the the out-of-service destructive node test ran
	Fiber link Test	Indicates the C-side fiber test ran
	Double FLT Test	Indicates the double C-side fiber test ran
	Cold Restart	Indicates the node cold restart test ran
	Reload Restart	Indicates the node reload restart test ran
Failure	subtst and addinfo	Provides a description of what caused the report to be printed. Certain reasons cause the add_info field to appear.

ENET112 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
subtest	text	Provides the name of the exact test that failed. This field contains one entry for each failed test. Each entry contains one or more lines. The first line of each entry contains the failed test name and any additional information. For more information, refer to the Sub-test table at the end of this log report description.
add_info	text	Provides additional information for sure test failures. This table lists additional information that can appear with a specified subtest. If additional information is not available, the table contains “none" in this field. For more information, refer to the Sub-test table at the end of this log report description.

Action

If the system generates ENET111 log report because the H/W vs Datafill test fails, correct the datafill problem in table ENINV. To correct the datafill problem, determine the type of ENET provisioned (16k, 64k or 128k) and datafill the correct ENET class in field ENCLASS. To do this, delete the provisionable data in table ENCDINV and the subtending node information. Delete and enter all tuples in table ENINV with the correct value in field ENCLASS used. Enter provisionable data in table ENCDINV. For additional information, refer to the descriptions of tables ENINV and ENCDINV.

The following are the recommended actions:

- First office - If the load is datafilled at Nortel, then request that Nortel supply a new datafilled load that contains the correct data. If the load is not datafilled at Nortel, follow the previous instructions.
- Retrofit - the retrofit process must be backed up to the point of datafilling field ENCLASS in table ENINV. This step allows field ENCLASS to be

ENET112 (end)

corrected. For more information on retrofit, refer to feature description AL1618 in *Feature Description Manual Reference Manual* .

- ONP Process - The report that incorrect datafill in table ENINV generates does not occur during the one night process (ONP). Operating company personnel must log in to the inactive side of the switch and datafill field ENCLASS in table ENINV incorrectly for the system to generate the report. The system generates the log report during the activity switch allocation of the ONP. To correct the problem, the activity switch is aborted and the ONP repeated. For more information refer to *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures* , 297-1001-303.

Associated OM registers

OM Register ENFLT can be increased. depending on the severity of the test failure.

Additional information

The following table provides additional information on Sub-test names.

Sub-test name	Additional information
Interrupt Handler	
H/W vs Datafill test	Wrong ENCLASS in table ENINV

ENET114

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET114 when an ENET parallel system recovery action occurs. The subsystem generates a major alarm with the report if any ENET fails. An alarm does not occur with the log if recoveries occur correctly.

Format

Log report ENET114 has two acceptable formats.

The first log report format for ENET114 is as follows:

ENET114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Parallel Recovery Summary
    Overall result: rsultxt
    addinfo
    Plane: pl Shelf: pr; failtxt

The second log report format for ENET114 is as follows:

ENET114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Parallel Recovery Summary
    Overall result: rsultxt
    <additional overall information>
    <Plane: pl Shelf: pr; failtxt>

Example

An example of log report ENET114 follows:

```
1.ENET114 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO ENET Parallel Recovery
   Summary
   Overall result: Successful recovery
```

ENET114 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Parallel Recovery Summary	Constant	Indicates an ENET parallel recovery system action occurred
rsultxt	Text	Provides the results of the event that occurred. Some results cause the addinfo line to appear. Refer to table Results at the end of this log report.
addinfo	Text	Provides additional information for some results. Refer to table Results at the end of this log report.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane. This field is optional.
Pair	Integers	Identifies the pair of shelves. This field is optional.
failtxt	Refer to the Results table at the end of this log report.	Provides the reason that derives from the rsultxt field. This field is optional.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures for ENET node recovery failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides detailed information for results of ENET node recovery attempts.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Results	Information	Explanation
Successful loading and recovery		

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Called NIL proc		
Aborted by MTCBASE system		
Requested action aborted		
Post mtc open failed		
NACK from mtc open request		
Timeout waiting for mtc open	Timeout was: h hours and m minutes	
Mtc open links failed		
Instigate the OOSD test failed		
NACK from the OOSD test		
Timeout waiting for OOSD test	Timeout was: nn seconds	
All OSD tests failed (all NACKs)		
Getting the FID failed		
The FID is not different		
Initiate boot failed	Boot return code: codetxt	Refer to table Boot return codes for values in boot rc field.
NACK from load request	Boot load results: progress mark: x kwords	The field x kwords indicates the number of kilo words reached before the failure occurred.
	Total failure: failuretxt	Refer to the Failures list at the end of this log report.

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

	Result: boot result at boot rc	Boot result provides the same information as field Total failure field. Refer to the Failures list at the end of this log report. Refer to table Boot return codes for values in boot rc field.
Timeout waiting for load	Timeout was: nn seconds	
Timeout on restarts	Timeout was: nn seconds	
Restart messages out of sequence		
No restart message received		
Instigate loop test failed		
NACK from loop test request		
Timeout waiting for loop test	Timeout was: nn seconds	
All looptests failed (all NACKs)		
Instigate RTS failed		
NACK from RTS request		
Timeout waiting for RTS	Timeout was: nn seconds	
All RTSs failed (all NACKs)		
Post double close failed		
NACK from double close		

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Timeout waiting for close	Timeout was: nn hours and nn minutes
NIL reason	

The following table provides additional information on boot return codes.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Boot return codes	Additional information
no control blocks	
no subtable	
all resources in use	
process contention	
number of addresses	
address did not match	
not booting address	
bad send rc	
not booting that ref num	
bad ref num	
Loading aborted - internal bootloader error	
Loading aborted - bad Brecord length = n	
Loading aborted - bad Brecord address = n	
Loading aborted - bad Brecord checksum = n	
Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.	

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Loading aborted - bad Brecord id = n	
Loading aborted - Brecord id out of sequence = n	
Loading aborted - First record not header record, id = n	
Loading aborted - bad PS/DS range in header Brecord	
Loading aborted - not enough memory for this load	
Loading aborted - wrong boot file type - expected ENET, found-dev-	One of the following devices appears: BUSH CM MS NT40 LIU LIM
Loading aborted - header Brecord lacks CM/MS identification	
Loading aborted - device error - errortxt	Refer to the list of Device errors at the end of this log report.
Loading aborted - header Brecord lacks CM/MS identification	
Loading aborted - device error - errortxt	Refer to the list of Device errors at the end of this log report.
Loading aborted - boot device faulty or unequipped	
Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.	

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Loading aborted - port failed init/test in slot

Loading aborted - port failure - cannot receive msgs from slot

Loading aborted - port failure - unable to send message via slot

Loading aborted - link error - bad message received, Ds512 received, Ds512 length = n

Loading aborted - link error - bad message received, Ds30 length = n

Loading aborted - Ds30 error byte = n

Loading aborted - link error - bad reply data length = n

Loading aborted - link error - bad reply from boot device = n

Loading aborted - link error - bad reply message from MS n

Loading aborted - link error - bad reply message from IOC

Loading aborted - both links failed to MS n

Loading aborted - could not load either MS

Loading aborted - no reply from boot device

Loading aborted - no reply from MS n

Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Loading aborted - no reply from IOC
Loading aborted - could not reset IOC through MS n
Loading aborted - could not reset IOC via slot
Loading aborted - memory readback error at n
Loading aborted - disk boot file not found for ENET
Loading aborted - could not set disk boot file pointer
Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.

A list of examples of total failures follows:

- failed
- failed with result words
- send failed (boot data)
- send failed (boot yourself)
- no reply from hardware
- boot data timeout
- BMS rc-get buff
- BMS rc-data add
- BMS rc-data reserve
- FTS send rc (BD)
- FTS send rc (BY)
- FTS envelope rc
- get buff rc
- BMS rc-get header

- BMS rc-read data
- invalid image
- file system rc
- could not open file
- not planned signal
- trapped
- user aborted
- early end of file met
- not a boot file
- file device unavailable

The following is a list of examples of device errors:

- buffer fault in controller
- drive not online
- busy rewinding
- passed end of tape
- drive will not accept command
- unexpected/missing tape mark
- undecodeable tape mark
- 25 feet of blank tape
- buffer fault in controller
- passed end of file
- disk seek failed
- disk read failed
- wrong block sequence number
- block address conversion failed
- drive not ready

ENET120

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET120 when an ENET Routine Exercise (REx) test on a shelf fails. An error with the sanity or availability of the ENET boot file caused the failure of the REx test.

Format

The log report format for ENET120 is as follows:

ENET120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Boot File Test
Plane: pl; Shelf: sh; reasontxt

Example

An example of log report ENET120 follows:

```
1.ENET120  SEP24  00:00:00  6000 FAIL ENET Boot File Test
   Plane: 0; Shelf: 00; ENET load file does not match BCS.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Boot File Test	Constant	Indicates the ENET boot file test failed.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane on which the ENET REX test performed.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the shelf on which the ENET REX test performed.
rsntxt	Text	Provides the reason for the failure of the ENET REX test: Datafill error. ENET load file does not match BCS. Cannot allocate buffer. Not a boot file. Cannot open file.

ENET120 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		B$ record corrupted.
		Processor type that is not matched.
		Bad file system return code.
		File device not available.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures for the ENET boot file failure.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET200

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET200 when the ENET card changes state from manual busy or system busy to correct.

Format

The log report format for ENET200 is as follows:

Format 1
ENET200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS
ENET CARD STATE CHANGE SET FROM: statxt ENET: pl–pr
CARD: nn SIDE: txt; ACTION TAKEN: actxt

Format 2
ENET200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot
ENET card state change. Set from state: action taken
side

Example

An example of log report ENET200 follows:

```
Example 1
ENET200  APR04   22:52:18  8226      RTS
   ENET CARD STATE CHANGE SET FROM:  MBSY    ENET: 0–0
   CARD: 11  SIDE: FRNT;  By Manual Action

Example 2
ENET200 APR04 22:52:18 8226 RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:03
   Slot:10
   ENET card state change. Set from MANB: RTS by manual
   action
   Front and Back
```

ENET200 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS	Constant	Indicates the ENET card is returned-to-service (RTS).
ENET CARD STATE CHANGE SET FROM: statxt	ManB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card as manual busy.
	SysB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card as system busy.
ENET: pl-pr	n-n	Identifies the ENET plane and ENET pair.
CARD	11-26	Identifies the ENET card.
SIDE	FRNT	Identifies the front of the card.
	BACK	Identifies the back of the card.
ACTION TAKEN	actxt	Indicates the action taken.

Action

This log report is for information only. There is no action required.

ENET203

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET203 when the ENET card changes state from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for ENET203 is as follows:

```
**ENET203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot:
    slot
    ENET card state change.  Set from OK;  actxt
    sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET203 follows:

```
1.**ENET203  APR04 22:52:18 8226 SYSB ENET Plane: 0 Shelf:
03              Slot:
   10
   ENET card state change.  Set from OK; System Busy due to
   INS
   TST failed.
   Front and Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state from OK to SysB.
Plane	Integer	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integer	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integer	Identifies the ENET slot.
ENET state change	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes states.
Set from OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the card.

ENET203 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
actxt	Text	Indicates the action taken.
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the card is affected.
	Back	Indicates that the back of the card is affected.
	Front and Back	Indicates that the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddle board, or both were affected.

Action

To handle SysB ENET cards, follow standard office procedures.

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers increase:

- ENCDSBU and/or ENPBSBU (SysB use).
- ENSCDPAR and/or ENSPBPAR (increases if a partitioning potential exists).
- ENSCDISO and/or ENSPBISO (increases this manual busy (ManB) component isolates one PM).

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET204

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET204. The subsystem generates ENET204 when the ENET card changes state from control-side busy (CBSY) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for ENET204 is as follows:

```
**ENET204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: sl
    ENET card state change.  Set from CBSY; acttxt
    sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET204 follows:

```
1.**ENET204  APR04 22:52:18 8226 SYSB ENET Plane: 0 Shelf:
03
   Slot: 10
   ENET card state change.  Set from CBSY; System Busy due
   to
   System RTS
   Front and Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state from CSBY to SysB.
Plane	Integers	Indicates the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET slot.
ENET card state change	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state.
Set from CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the card.

ENET204 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
actxt	System busy due to system RTS	Indicates action taken.
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the card is affected.
	Back	Indicates that the back of the card is affected.
	Front and Back	Indicates that both the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddle board, or both are affected.

Action

Follow standard office procedures for SysB ENET cards.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) registers ENCDSBU and ENPBSBU, or both, increase.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET205

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET205 when the ENET card changes state from:

- OK to control-side busy (CBSY)
- manual busy (MANB) to CBSY
- system busy (SysB) to CBSY

Format

The log report format for ENET205 is as follows:

```
**ENET205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot
    ENET card state change.  Set from statxt; acttxt
    sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET205 follows:

```
1.*ENET205  APR04 22:52:18  8226 CBSY ENET Plane: 0 Shelf:
03              Slot:
   10
   ENET card state change.  Set from OK; C–side busy by node
   mtc
   Front and Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state to CBSY.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET card shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET slot.
ENET card state change.	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state.

ENET205 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
statxt	OK	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card was OK.
	SysB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card was SysB.
	ManB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card was MANB.
actxt	C-side busy by node mtc.	Indicates the action taken.
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the card is affected.
	Back	Indicates that only the back of the card was affected.
	Front and back	Indicates that the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddleboard, or both are affected.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to handle CBSY ENET cards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET208

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET208 when the ENET card is set or cleared in in-service trouble (ISTB).

Format

The log report format for ENET208 is as follows:

ENET208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Card ISTB Plane: pl
Shelf: sh Slot:slot
State: xxxx, sidetxt, action

Example

Example 1 of log report ENET208 follows:

```
1.ENET208 SEP24 00:00:00 600 INFO ENET Card ISTB Plane: 0
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 10
   State: OK; Front; CP ID PROM test failure Set
```

Example 2 of log report ENET208 follows:

```
1.ENET208 SEP24 00:00:00 600 INFO ENET Card ISTB Plane: 0
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 10
   State: OK; Front; CP ID PROM test failure Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Card ISTB	Constant	Indicates the ENET card is set or cleared in in-service trouble
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET card slot
State	OK, ManB, or SysB	Indicates the state that the ENET card was in before ISTB. The states are: OK, manual busy (ManB), or system busy (SysB)

ENET208 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the ENET card is affected
	Back	Indicates that the back of the ENET card is affected
	Front and Back	Indicates that the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddle board, or both are affected.
Action	Text	Indicates the action that caused the state change. Refer to the Actions table at the end of this log report.

Action

Use the logs to determine the reason for the problem. Test the node when in-service and replace the cards that the cardlist produces. The ENCDERR and/or ENPBERR operational measurement (OM) registers increase.

The following actions cause an ENET card state change:

- Slot test failure
- CP ID PROM test failure
- CMC parity test failure
- CMC write read test failure
- Internal DP test failure
- Data memory test failure
- BIF clock monitor test failure
- PB ID PROM test failure
- DTRC interrupt test failure
- Qflic clock test failure
- Internal loop around test failure
- DTRC BIST test failure
- Qflic loop around test failure
- XPT excessive integrity faults.

ENET208 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET211

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET211 when tests run on the ENET card are not successful. The tests can be in-service or out-of-service and the card may be the crosspoint, paddleboard, or both (slot). If the card is in service when the test fails, it is taken out of service and put in a system busy state. The generation of the log depends on the software that performs the test.

Format

The log report format for ENET211 is as follows:

```
**ENET211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Card Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot; typtxt
    Originator: orig
    card_text_results
    hbus_test_results
    vbus_test_results
    cardlist
```

Only fields <card_test_results> and <cardlist> are applicable to Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

The format for the <card_test_results> field follows:

```
<slot_elements_tested>
<xpt_not_inserted>
<pb_not_inserted>
Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
<failed_tests>          <additional_info>
Card test aborted. <abort_reason>
```

The format for the <cardlist> field follows:

```
Site    Flr    RPos    Bay_id   Shf    Description    Slot    EqPEC
<st>    <fl>   <row>   <bay>   <sh>    <desc>         <sl>
```

ENET211 (continued)

Example

Example 1 for log report ENET211 follows:

```
 1.**ENET211 SEP24 00:00:00 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
    Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Slot: 10; In–Service
    Originator: Manual Action
    Card Test run with NT9X40BA Paddle Board
    Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
    ID PROM Test           Contents: NT9X35AA
    PEC Did Not Match Database
    CMC Parity Test
    DTRC Self Test         DTRC Status: F34C
    HBUS Test: Not Run
    VBUS Test: Not Run
    Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:03   10   NT9X35CA Front
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:03   10   NT9X40BA Back
```

Example 2 for log report ENET211 follows:

```
 1.**ENET211 SEP24 00:00:00 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
    Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Slot: 10; In–Service
    Originator: Manual Action
    Card Test run with NT9X40BA Paddle Board
    Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
    DTRC Self Test      DTRC Status: F34C
    VBUS INSV TEST Plane: 0 Cards: 9–10 Failed
    Cards Used: 0:00:10
    Reason: Preliminary Tests Failed
    Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 10 Failed preliminary tests.
    ID Prom          Pass
    Card Slot            Pass
                 Uppr Lowr Main Mate
    Operation Control        Pass Pass Fail Pass
    Mode Control     Pass Pass Pass Pass
    Clock Monitor        Pass Pass Pass Pass
    HBus Insv Test Failed ENET 0:00 Cards Used: 10,12,14,16
     Preliminary Test Failed
         Tests Run  Slot: 10 12 14 16
             HBus BIF 0
                 Clock Recovery: X . .
    Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   10   NT9X35BA Front
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   10   NT9X40BA Back
```

Example 3 is an example of crosspoint card 9X35F (ENET16K) for log report ENET211:

ENET211 (continued)

```
1.**ENET211 SEP24 00:00:00 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 00  Slot: 12 Test Type:In–Service
   Originator: Manual Action
   Card Test run with NT9X40BA Paddle Board
   Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
    DTRC Self Test         DTRC Status: F34C
   VBUS INSV TEST Plane: 0 Cards: 12–13 Failed
   Cards Used: 0:00:12
   Reason: Preliminary Tests Failed
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 12 Failed preliminary tests.
   ID Prom          Pass
   Card Slot            Pass
                Uppr Main Mate
   Operation Control        Pass Fail Pass
   Mode Control     Pass Pass Pass
   Clock Monitor        Pass Pass Pass
   HBus Insv Test Failed ENET 0:00 Cards Used:12,14,16
    Preliminary Test Failed
        Tests Run  Slot: 12 14 16
            HBus BIF 0
                Clock Recovery: X . .
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   12   NT9X35FA Front
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   12   NT9X40BA Back
```

Example 4 for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) log report ENET211 follows:

```
1.**ENET211 SEP24 10:00:41 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 01  Slot: 16 Test Type:In–Service
   Originator: System Action
   Both front and back cards tested.  Back Card type:
   NT9X40DA
   Failed Tests:            Additional Information:
   Internal Loop Around     QLC Hits Detected
                            Hit Count:  12
.  Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:01   16   NT9X35CA Front
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:01   16   NT9X40DA Back
```

ENET211 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Card Test	Constant	Indicates ENET card tests fail
Plane	0-1	Indicates ENET plane number
Shelf	Integers	Indicates ENET shelf
Slot	Integers	Indicates ENET slot number
typtxt	In-Service : In-service Card Test	Indicates in-service card test was run
	Out-Of-Service : Out-of-Service Card Test	Indicates out-of-service card test was run
Originator	Manual Action System Action Manual REX Action system action	Indicates if manual action, system REX action, or routine exercise (REX) action originated the test.
card_test_results	Variable length	Provides accurate test descriptions of a failed test. This field includes paddle board (pb-type) information, crosspoint information, overall test results (overall results), name of failed tests, and additional information.
pb_type	NT9X40B Paddle Board NT9X40D Paddle Board NT9X41B Paddle BoardNo Paddle Board	Indicates type of paddleboard in the slot that was tested. NT9X40DA is added for SPM.
overall result	Passed Failed In-Service Trouble Aborted Not Run	Indicates overall result of the card test
FAILED TESTS	Text	Identifies failed test. Refer to Tests and Additional Information table in the “Action" section.

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Text	Indicates additional information about the failed tests. Refer to Tests and Additional Information table in the “Action" section.
abort_reason	NFC software error	If the test aborts, this field gives the reason for the abort.
	NC software error	
	INSV NT9X35 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X40 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X40DA results timeout	
	INSV NT9X41 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X45 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X35 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X40 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X40DA results timeout	
	OOS NT9X41 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X45 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X35 started timeout	
	INSV NT9X40 started timeout	

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	INSV NT9X40DA started timeout	
	INSV NT9X41 started timeout	
	INSV NT9X45 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X35 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X40 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X40DA started timeout	
	OOS NT9X41 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X45 started timeout	
	Cannot initialize scratchpad	
	Abort from maintenance system	
	ENET busy	
xpt_not_inserted	Constant	This field is output when crosspoint card is not present.
pb_not_inserted	Constant	This field is output when the paddleboard or its idprom is not present.
hbus_test_results	Passed Failed In-Service Aborted Not Run	Indicates result of HBUS test

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
vbus_test_results	Passed Failed In-Service Trouble Aborted Not Run	Indicates result of VBUS test
cardlist	alphanumeric	Identifies cards suspected of test failure

Field descriptions for the Spectrum Peripheral Module

Only fields <card_test_results> and <cardlist> are applicable to the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

<card_test_results>

The following table describes the <card_test_results> field for the SPM:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<slot_elements_tested>	Front card only tested. Both front and slot 8 paddleboard tested. Back Card type: <pb_type> Both front and back cards tested. Back Card Type: <pb_type> Front Card only tested. Front Card only tested. Back Card only tested. Back Card type: <pb_type>	The slot elements (paddleboard, crosspoint) included in the test.
<pb_type>	No Paddle Board NT9X40BA NT9X41BA NT9X45BA NT9X40DA	The type of paddleboard in the slot.

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<xpt_not_inserted>	Front Card (XPT) may not be inserted.	This field is output when the crosspoint card is not present.
<pb_not_inserted>	Back Card or its idprom may not be inserted.	This field is output when the paddleboard is not present.
<failed_tests> <additional_info>	Refer to the following values.	The tests that failed and additional information about those failed tests.
	QLC RDAT Interface Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		Data Transmit onto RDAT Stuck
		Global Interrupt Reg Contents: nn
	QLC Clock and Frame Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		QLC Clock Not Present
		QLC Frame Not Present
		QLC Clock and Frame Not Present
		QLC Clock Reg Contents: nn

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	PB ICM Parity Test	Cannot Access ICM Control Reg
		ICM Parity Error Occurred
		Control Reg Contents: nn
		Address of Parity Error: nn
		Data Read Register: nn
	PB Processor Message Test	Cannot Access Register
		Message Send to Processor Failed
		Message Receive from Processor Failed
		Injected Checksum Error Not Detected
	PB Processor Sanity Test	Cannot Access Register
		Processor Sanity Failure
	Internal Loop Around Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		Cannot Access Connection Memory
		Cannot Access HBUS BIF
		QLC Hits Present
		CL61 Clock May be Absent
		Hit Count: nn

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	PB ICM Parity Checker Test	Cannot Access ICM
		ICM Parity Checker Failed
	PB Processor Self Test	Cannot Access Register
		Processor Self Test Did Not Complete
		Processor Self Test Failed
	QLC Loop Around Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		Cannot Access Connection Memory
		Cannot Access HBUS BIF
		QLC Hits Present
		CK61 Clock May be Absent
		Hit Count: nn

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<abort_reason>	NFC Software Error NC Software Error INSV NT9X35 Results Timeout INSV NT9X40 Results Timeout INSV NT9X40DA Results Timeout INSV NT9X41 Results Timeout INSV NT9X45 Results Timeout OOS NT9X35 Results Timeout OOS NT9X40 Results Timeout OOS NT9X40DA Results Timeout OOS NT9X41 Results Timeout OOS NT9X45 Results Timeout INSV NT9X35 Started Timeout INSV NT9X40 Started Timeout INSV NT9X40DA Started Timeout INSV NT9X41 Started Timeout INSV NT9X45 Started Timeout OOS NT9X35 Started Timeout OOS NT9X40 Started Timeout OOS NT9X40DA Started Timeout OOS NT9X41 Started Timeout OOS NT9X45 Started Timeout Cannot Initialize Scratchpad Abort from Maintenance System ENET Busy	If the test is aborted, this field gives the reason for the abort.

ENET211 (continued)

<card_list>

The format for the <cardlist> field is standard for all ENET logs. However, the value NT9X40DA is added to field <pec> for SPM.

Action

Test the failed card manually. If the failure occurs again, replace the card. The following table provides information about the card tests:

Test information (Sheet 1 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
Card Slot Test	Cannot access card slot register
	Card slot does not match database
	Card slot contents: nn
CP ID PROM Test	Cannot read ID PROM
	Bad ID PROM product engineering code (PEC)
	ID PROM contents: nnnnnnnn nn
CMC Parity Test	Central message controller (CMC) n: cannot access CMC control reg
	CMC n: CMC parity error occurred
	Control reg contents: nn
	Address of parity error: nn
	Data read register: nn
CMC Write/Read Test	CMC n: cannot access CMC register
	Data read register: nn
Data Path Test	Upper VBUS failed
	Lower VBUS failed
	Cannot access upper VBUS BIF
	Cannot access lower VBUS BIF
	Cannot access main VBUS BIF
	Upper VBUS hit count: nn

Test information (Sheet 2 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
	Lower VBUS hit count: nn
Data Memory Test	Cannot access main VBUS BIF
	Cannot access mate VBUS BIF
	Cannot access HBUS BIF 0
	Cannot access HBUS BIF 1
	Cannot access connection memory
	Bad data path detected
	Failure map: nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
BIF Clock Test	VBUS main BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS main BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS mate BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS upper BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS lower BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS lower BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	HBUS BIF 0: cannot access BIF clock register
	HBUS BIF 1: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS main BIF: clock not present
	VBUS mate BIF: clock not present
	VBUS upper BIF: clock not present
	VBUS lower BIF: clock not present

ENET211 (continued)

Test information (Sheet 3 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
	HBUS BIF 0: clock not present
	HBUS BIF 1: clock not present
	VBUS main BIF: register contents: nn
	VBUS mate BIF: register contents: nn
	VBUS upper BIF: register contents: nn
	VBUS lower BIF: register contents: nn
	HBUS BIF 0: register contents: nn
	HBUS BIF 1: register contents: nn
PB ID PROM Test	Cannot read ID PROM
	Bad ID PROM PEC code
	Bad ID PROM version code
	ID PROM contents: nnnnnnnn nn
DTRC Interrupt Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC interrupt register
	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC mask register
	DTRC n: DTRC interrupt test failed
	Flag reg contents: nnnn
QFLIC Activity Test	Cannot access QFLIC clock register
	QFLIC clock not present
	QFLIC clock reg contents: nn
Internal Loop Around Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC register
	DTRC n: cannot access connection memory
	DTRC n: DTRC hits present
	Cannot access QLC register

Test information (Sheet 4 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
	Cannot access HBUS BIF
	QLC hits present
	CL61 clock may be absent
	Hit count: nn
CMC Parity Checker Test	CMC n: cannot access CMC
	CMC n: CMC parity checker failed
CMC Self Test	Cannot access CMC
	CMC self test setup failed
	CMC self test failed
DTRC Self Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC
	DTRC n: DTRC BIST did not complete
	DTRC n: DTRC memory failure
	BIST status contents: nnnn
QFLIC Self Test	Cannot access DTRC
	Cannot access QFLIC
	QFLIC BIST setup failure
	QFLIC BIST failure
	QFLIC ETM1 contents: nnnn
QFLIC Loop Around Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC register
	DTRC n: QFLIC hits detected
	Hit count: nn
R41 Loop Around Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC register
	DTRC n: R41 hits detected
	Hit count: nn

ENET211 (continued)

Test information (Sheet 5 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
QLC RDAT Interface Test	Cannot access QLC register
	Data transmit onto RDAT stuck
	Global interrupt reg contents: nn
QLC Clock and Frame Test	Cannot access QLC register
	QLC clock not present
	QLC frame not present
	QLC clock and frame not present
	QLC clock reg contents: nn
PB ICM Parity Test	Cannot access ICM control reg
	ICM parity error occurred
	Control reg contents: nn
	Address of parity error: nn
	Data read register: nn
PB Processor Message Test	Cannot access register
	Message send to processor failed
	Message receive from processor failed
	Injected checksum error not detected
PB Processor Sanity Test	Cannot access register
	Processor sanity failure
PB ICM Parity Checker Test	Cannot access ICM
	ICM parity checker failed
PB Processor Self Test	Cannot access register
	Processor self test did not complete
	Processor self test failed

Test information (Sheet 6 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
QLC Loop Around Test	Cannot access QLC register
	Cannot access connection memory
	Cannot access HBUS BIF
	QLC hits present
	CK61 clock may be absent
	Hit count: nn

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET220

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET220 when a Matrix Test of the ENET switching matrix passes. The log indicates the type of test run (manual, system, or routine exercise [REX] test action). The log indicates the network plane that the test runs on. The ENET220 also indicates the configuration of the switching matrix when the test ran. The configuration of the switching matrix is in terms of the card status (off-line or otherwise). The configuration is for each crosspoint card equipped in table ENCDINV at the test time.

Format

The log report format for ENET220 is as follows:

```
ENET220 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd PASS ENET MATRIX TEST
PLANE: pl TEST TYPE: request test <with istb>
                        VBUS
        0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
                        HBUS
   0    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   1    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   2    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   3    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   4    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   5    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   6    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
   7    <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
```

Example

An example of log report ENET220 follows:

```
1.ENET220 SEPT10 08:45:30 4913 PASS ENET MATRIX TEST
PLANE: 1 TEST TYPE: Manual INSV
                        VBUS
        0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
   0    .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   1    .   O   .   .   .   S   .   .
   2    .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   3    .   .   .   M   .   .   .   O
   4    .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   5    .   O   .   .   .   .   .   .
   6    .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   7    .   .   .   -   -   .   .   .
```

ENET220 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PASS ENET MATRIX TEST	Constant	Indicates that the matrix test of the switching matrix passes.
PLANE	n	Identifies the plane of the enhanced network on which the test is run.
request	MANUAL	Indicates that a user invokes the request from the (MAP) maintenance and administration position.
	SYSTEM	Indicates that the request is invoked by the system.
	REX	Indicates that the REX test invoked the request.
test	INSV	Indicates that an in-service test is run on all in-service cards, manual busy (MANB) and system-busy cards (SysB).
	OOS	Indicates that an out-of-service test is run on all MANB and SysB cards.
	RTSALL	Indicates that a combination of in-service and out-of-service tests is run in an attempt to return-to-service (RTS) all out-of-service crosspoints.
	<with istb>	An additional optional value. Indicates if in-service trouble (ISTB) also existed.
x	`.'	Indicates the in-service crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`-'	Indicates an unequipped crosspoint not used in a test.
	`O'	Indicates an equipped, off-line crosspoint not used in a test.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	`M'	Indicates a manual busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`S'	Indicates a system-busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`C'	Indicates a C-side busy crosspoint not used in a test.

Action

This log is for information only. Compare the previous or following matrix test fail logs to isolate faults in the switching matrix.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET221

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET221 when a matrix test of the ENET switching matrix fails.

Report ENET221 provides the following information:

- the type of matrix test that failed
- the plane on which the test ran
- the test results
- the set of cards suspected of having faults

A matrix test consists of tests run on all of the cards in the switching matrix. The system runs three sets of tests:

- The card test runs on each crosspoint and paddleboard.
- The VBus test runs on each VBus (a set of up to eight crosspoints).
- The HBus test runs on each HBus (a set of up to eight crosspoints).

A description of the results of each test are in four areas. The first area indicates the results. The other three areas indicate the results of the crosspoint (XPT), VBus, and HBus tests.

The result of the matrix test is an ordered card list that identifies up to nine cards. The card at the top of the card list is probably defective. The card list contains additional information about each card. The ENET card inventory Table ENCDINV defines the additional information.

Format

The log report format for ENET221 is as follows:

Format 1

ENET221 (continued)

```
**ENET221 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  FAIL ENET Matrix Test
PLANE: pl Test type: request test
            Summary                                  XPT Test Results
    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7          0    1    2    3    4
5    6    7
0   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
1   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
2   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
3   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
4   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
5   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
6   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
7   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c         x    x    x    x    x    x
x    x
          VBus Test Results                          HBus Test Results
    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7          0    1    2    3    4
5    6    7
0   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
1   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
2   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
3   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
4   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
5   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
6   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
7   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v         h    h    h    h    h
h    h    h
cardlist
```

Format 2 is a report format for ENET16K:

```
**ENET221 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  FAIL ENET Matrix Test
PLANE: pl Test type: request test
          Summary                          XPT Test Results
   0     1    2    3                   0  2    3        0    c    c
c  c                   x    x    x
1  cc    c    c                   x  x    x
        VBus Test Results                  HBus Test Results
   0     1    2    3                        0    1    2    3        0
v  v     v    v                     hh     h    h
1  v     v    v    v                     hh     h    h
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET221 follow:

Example 1

```
**ENET221 SEPT10 12:23:45 6023 FAIL ENET Matrix Test
Plane: 0  Test Type: Manual INSV
        Summary                    XPT Test Results
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7     0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
0  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
1  x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x     .  .  F  .  .  .  .  .
2  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
3  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
4  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
5  x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x     .  .  F  .  .  .  .  .
6  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
7  S  .  x  .  .  O  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
     VBus Test Results          HBus Test Results
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7     0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
0  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
1  .  .  F  .  .  .  .  x     x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x
2  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
3  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
4  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
5  .  .  F  .  .  .  .  x     x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x
6  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
7  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
SITE FLR RPOS BAY–ID  SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:00   14   NT9X35BA  Frnt
HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 03  ENET:0:00   14   NT9X35BA  Frnt
```

Example 2

ENET221 (continued)

```
**ENET221 SEPT10 12:23:45 6023 FAIL ENET Matrix Test
Plane: 0  Test Type: Manual INSV
        Summary                     XPT Test Results
   0  1  2  3              0  1  2  3
0  .  .  F  .              .  .  .  .
1  .  .  .  .              .  .  .  .
     VBus Test Results          HBus Test Results
   0  1  2  3              0  1  2  3
0  .  F  .  .              .  .  .  .
1  .  .  .  .              .  .  .  .

SITE FLR RPOS BAY-ID  SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:00   14   NT9X35BA  Frnt
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Matrix Test	Constant	Indicates the matrix test of the ENET switching matrix fails.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane of the enhanced network on which the test runs.
Test Type	Manual	Indicates a user invokes this type of test from the MAP (maintenance and administration position).
	System	Indicates the system invokes this type of test.
	REX	Indicates this type of test the routine exercise (REX) test invokes.
Request test	INSV	Indicates that an in-service test runs on all in-service manual-busy and system-busy cards.
	OOS	Indicates that an out-of-service test runs on all manual-busy and system-busy cards.
	RTSALL	Indicates that both in-service and out-of-service tests are run in an attempt to RTS all out-of-service crosspoints.

ENET221 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Summary	Constant	Indicates the configuration and a summary of the test results in field `c'.
XPT Test Results	Constant	Indicates the results of the crosspoint test in field `x'.
VBus Test Results	Constant	Indicates the results of the VBus test in field `v'.
HBus Test Results	Constant	Indicates the results of the HBus test in field `h'.
c	`.'	Indicates an in-service crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`O'	Indicates an equipped, off-line crosspoint not used in a test.
	`M'	Indicates a manual-busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`S'	Indicates a system-busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`C'	Indicates a C-side busy crosspoint not used in a test.
	`-'	Indicates an unequipped crosspoint not used in a test.
	`x'	Indicates an equipped crosspoint that failed the test.
	`F'	Indicates a crosspoint has faults.
x	` '	Indicates that the tests were not run.
	`.'	Indicates that the tests pass.
	`F'	Indicates that a fault was found.
	` '	Indicates that the tests are not run.
	`.'	Indicates that the tests pass.
	`x'	Indicates the other VBus cards involved in a failed test.

ENET221 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	`F'	Indicates the VBus cards that are probably defective.
	` '	Indicates that the tests are not run.
	`.'	Indicates that the tests pass.
	`x'	Indicates the other HBus cards involved in a failed test.
	`F'	Indicates the HBus cards that are probably defective.
cardlist	Standard cardlist format	Indicates the location and product engineering code of suspect equipment.

Action

Replace defective cards and run the matrix test again. If the test fails and continues to indicate the same cards as defective, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET222

Explanation

- The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET222 when the following occurs:
- a node is returned to service (RTS)
- the system finds at one or more defective cards during the RTS of the cards.

Report ENET222 indicates the following:

- the ENET plane involved in the ripple open
- the ENET pair involved in the ripple open
- the test results
- a list of cards that may be faulty

Format

The log report format for ENET222 is as follows:

ENET222 (continued)

```
**ENET222 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Ripple Open
Plane: pl  Shelf:pr
09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
CP Rslt State  s s s s s s s s s s s s s
     s s s s s s s s s s s
Access         r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State Check    r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State fixed
Preliminary    r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
Con Mem Cpyb b b b b b b b b b b b b
     b b b b b b b b b b b
PB Rslt State  s s s s s s s s s s s s s
     s s s s s s s s s s s
Access         r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State Check    r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State Fixed    r r r r r r r r r r r r
Pad Val Cpy    b b b b b b b b b b b b b
     b b b b b b b b b b b
SITE FLR RPOS    BAY-ID  SHF DESCRIPTION     SLOT     EQPEC
```

Example

An example of log report ENET222 follows:

```
1.**ENET222 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Ripple Open
Plane:  1  Shelf: 00
09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
CP Rslt State     .  .  –  –  –  –  –  S  –  –  –  –  –
–  –  –  –  –  –  –  .  .  .  .
Access            .  .                 X              .
.  .  .  .
State Check       .  .  .  .  .  .  .     .  .  .  .  .
.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
State Fixed
Preliminary       .  .
 .  .  .  .
Con Mem Cpy       .  .
 .  .  .  .
PB Rslt State     –  .  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –
 –  –  –  –  –  –  –  .  .  .  .
Access                      .

State Check       .  .  .  .  .  .  .     .  .  .  .  .
.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
State Fixed
Pad Val Cpy             .
 .  .  .  .
SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID  SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
HOST  23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:1:00   14   NT9X35BA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Ripple Open	Constant	Indicates a ripple open is being run.
Plane	Integers	Indicates the ENET plane tested.
Shelf	Integers	Indicates the ENET pair tested.
s		Indicates the configuration and a summary of the test results.
	s=`.'	Indicates the card was tested and put in-service.

ENET222 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	s=`S'	Indicates the card failed ripple open and is placed as system-busy.
	s=`M'	Indicates the card is manual busy and is not tested.
	s=`C'	Indicates that the paddle board was not tested because the crosspoint failed.
	s=`O'	Indicates the card is off-line and was not tested.
	s=`-'	Indicates the card is unequipped and was not tested.
r		Indicates the sub-tests that ripple runs are open in an attempt to RTS the cards.
	r=` '	A blank indicates the card is not tested.
	r=`.'	Indicates the card was tested and is not defective.
	r=X	Indicates the card was tested and is defective.
b		Indicates if a connection memory copy was performed on the card.
	b=` '	A blank indicates that a connection memory copy was not performed.
	b=`.'	Indicates that a connection memory copy was performed.
cardlist element	Standard cardlist format	Indicates the location and product engineering code of suspect equipment.

Action

Replace the defective cards and RTS them. If the RTS fails and indicates the same cards as defective, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET223

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET223 when a mismatch exists between the local and central database during a ripple open. The local database is then updated.

Format

The log report format for ENET223 is as follows:

ENET223 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET Ripple Open
Plane: <pl> Shelf: <pr>
A central/local database mismatch has been detected.
The local database has been updated.

Example

An example of log report ENET223 follows:

```
1.ENET223 SEPT10 08:45:30 9265 INFO ENET Ripple Open
   PLANE: 1 Shelf: 00
   A central/local database mismatch has been detected.
   The local database has been updated.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
mmmmdd	6 alphanumeric	Indicates the month and year the ENET generates the log report.
hh:mm:ss	6 numeric	Indicates the time in hours, minutes and seconds the ENET generates the log report.
seqnbr	4 numeric	Indicates the sequence number of the log report.

ENET223 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pl		Identifies the plane of the enhanced network on which the system finds the mismatch.
pr	2 numeric	Identifies the shelf of the enhanced network on which the system detects the mismatch.

Action

This log is for information only. A mismatch between the local and central database is common. The system updates the local database to correct the mismatch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET230

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET230. This occurs when the crosspoint or ripple open test finds a crosspoint or interface card. The crosspoint or interface cards are not in the correct hardware state.

Format

The log report format for ENET230 is as follows:

ENET230 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Card State Checker Results
Plane: pl Shelf: sh Found by: test
08 09 10 11 12 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31 32
CP r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r
r r r r r r r

Example

An example of log report ENET230 follows:

```
1.ENET230 SEP01 13:34:21 9265 INFO ENET Card State Checker
   Results
   Plane: 1  Shelf: 00 Found by: Ripple Open
   08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
   26 27 28 29 30 31 32
   CP                    .
   S
   PB                    F
   S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Card State Checker Results	Constant	Indicates what is done to the card, and the success or failure of the action.
Plane	0, 1	Indicates the ENET plane on which the test was run.

ENET230 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Shelf	0-3	Indicates the ENET shelf on which the test was run.
Found by	Crosspoint, Ripple Open	Indicates the type of test that calls the card state checker.
r	` ' (blank)	Blank indicates the card was not tested. The values of `r' appear opposite `CP' (crosspoint) and `PB' (paddleboard). This indicates the type of card to which the values apply.
	`.'	Period indicates the card was tested and no faults were found.
	`F'	Indicates the card was tested, found defective and fixed.
	`*'	Indicates the card was tested, found defective and not fixed.
	`S'	Indicates the card was tested, found defective and was not put in-service.
	`X'	Indicates the card was tested and found unequipped.
	`:'	Indicates the card was tested and an error occurred during correction.

Action

Test the defective cards again. To replace a defective card, use normal card replacement procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET300

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET300. The subsystem generates ENET300 when a peripheral side link (pslink) changes from a manual busy or a system busy state to OK. The word fiber appears in the log if the link reported on is a fiber link.

Format

The log report formats for ENET300 are as follows:

Format 1

1.ENET300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS
PSLINK STATE CHANGE SET FROM statxt; ENET: pl–pr;
XPT: cd, LINK: link; PM: pmid, PORT: port, CAP: captxt;
rsntxt

Format 2

1.ENET300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
Slot: slot Link: link
PSLink (Fiber) state change. Set from from_state: text_reason
PM: pmid PORT: port Capability: captxt

Example

Examples of log report ENET300 follow:

Example 1

```
1.ENET300 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS
   PSLINK STATE CHANGE SET FROM MANB; ENET: 1–3;
   XPT: 16, LINK:  3; PM: DCM  3, PORT:  3, CAP:  S;
   Returned to service by manual action
```

Example 2

```
1.ENET300 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   Slot: 16 Link: 03
   PSLink Fiber state change. Set from SYSB: System RTS
   PM: LTC 3 Port: 3 Capability: Fiber
```

ENET300 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS PSLINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a pslink state change.
SET FROM statxt	ManB or SysB	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
ENET: pl-pr	(0-1) - (0-3)	Identifies the ENET plane and pair numbers.
XPT: cd	11-26	Identifies the crosspoints slot number.
LINK: link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Identifies the peripheral module that is connected to the link.
PORT: port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port connected to the network link that changed state.
CAP: captxt	MS	Identifies the link as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.
rsntxt	Returned-to-service by manual action. Returned-to- service by system action.	Describes what caused the ENET subsytem to generate this report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET303

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET303 when a peripheral side link (pslink) changes state from an OK to a system busy (SysB). The word “fiber" appears if the link is a fiber link. Formats 2 and 3 and examples 2 and 3 are for fiber only.

The ENET logs have changed to include DS30 equivalent information for logs that are for fiber links. A manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link. The log that the ENET generates as a direct result of the action can include the DS30 equivalent affected.

A manual action on a fiber can be on the whole fiber or a set of DS30 equivalents within the fiber. When a manual action is on a subset of the DS30 equivalents, the log includes a list of the affected equivalents. A list does not appear if the manual action affects all DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

Format

The log report formats for ENET303 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot Link: link
    ENET PSLink state change.  Set from OK; text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port  Capability: captxt
```

Format 2

```
**ENET303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot Link: link
    ENET PSLink Fiber state change.  Set from OK; text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port  Capability: captxt
```

Format 3

ENET303 (continued)

**ENET303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
Slot: slot Link: link DS30: ds30
ENET PSLink Fiber state change. Set from OK; text_reason
PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt

Example

Examples of log report ENET303 follow:

Example 1

```
**ENET303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot: 16 Link:03
    ENET PSLink state change. Set from OK; Link test failed
    PM: LTC 2 Port: 07  Capability: M,S
```

Example 2

```
**ENET303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot: 16 Link:03
    ENET PSLink Fiber state change. Set from OK; Link test
    failed
    PM: LTC 3 Port: 00  Capability: Fiber
```

Example 3

```
**ENET303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot: 16 Link:03 DS30: 02
    ENET PSLink Fiber state change. Set from OK; Link test
    failed
    PM: LTC 3 Port: 05  Capability: Fiber
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink state change.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	9-32	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-15	Identifies the link.
PSLink	Fiber	Appears only if pslink is a fiber link.
Set from OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
rsntxt	Text	Provides the reason that the ENET generated the log report. Additional reasons can be generate to provide detailed information.
		PM detected link error
		Link test failed
		Nailed up connection corrupted
		Invalid WAI reported
		Link status not matched
		Card available recovery
		Reswitching failed to RTS link

ENET303 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		MS failed to open
		PM failed to open
		ENET failed to make connection
		Open link failed
		MS failed to open
		PM failed to open
		ENET failed to make connection
		Open link aborted
		MS failed to open
		PM failed to open
		ENET failed to make connection
PM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) that connects to the link. These characters define the name of the peripheral and digits that define the number of the peripheral.
Port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port connected to the network link that changed state.
Capability	M	Identifies the capacity of the link (messaging and speech, speech, or fiber link) as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Indicates the link as a fiber link.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to deal with SysB peripheral side links.

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers increase when the ENET subystem generates this log:

- ENLKSBU- SysB usage register
- ENSLKPAR-increases if a partitioning potential exists
- ENSLKISO- increases if the SysB component isolates a minimum of one PM.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET304

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET304. This event occurs when a peripheral side link (pslink) state changes from a control-side busy (CBSY) or peripheral-side busy (PBSY) to system-busy (SysB). The word ``Fiber'' appears if the log subject is on a fiber link.

Format

The log report format for ENET304 is as follows:

**ENET304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
Slot:
slot Link: link
PSLink fibertxt state change. Set from from_state; rsntxt
PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt

Example

An example of log report ENET304 follows:

```
1.**ENET304 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
                Slot:
   16 Link: 03
   PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from CBSY; MS failed to
   open link
   PM: LTG 3 Port: 3  Capability: Fiber
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink changed state.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the crosspoint slot number.
Link	0-5	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
fibertxt	``Fiber''	Indicates link is a fiber link.

ENET304 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Set from	SysB, OK, MANB, PBSY	Indicates the previous state of the link.
rsntxt	Text	Provides a description of what caused the ENET subsystem to generate the report. • ENET failed to make connection • Link status not matched • Card available recovery • Nailed-up connection available recovery • ENET failed to make connection • MS failed to open link • Link test failed • MS close CML recovery • MS open CML recovery • Open link failed • Open link aborted • Reswitching failed to RTS link • PM failed to open
PM	Character string	Identifies the peripheral module connected to the link.
Port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changes state.
Capability	M	Identifies the link as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to deal with a system-busy peripheral side link.

ENET304 (end)

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) register ENLKSBU (SysB usage) increase.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET305

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET305 when a peripheral side link (PSLINK) changes from :

- OK state to control-side busy (CBSY) state
- manual busy (ManB) state to CBSY state
- system busy (SysB) state to CBSY state
- peripheral side busy (PBSY) state to CBSY state

Format

The log report format for ENET305 is as follows:

*ENET305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot slot Link: link
PSLink (Fiber) state change. Set from statxt; rsntxt
PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt

Example

An example of log report ENET305 follows:

```
1.*ENET305 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot:
   16  Link: 03
   PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from OK; Nailed–up
   connection unavailable
   PM: LTG 3  Port: 3  Capability: Fiber
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink changed state.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-15	Identifies the ENET link.

ENET305 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SET FROM	SYSB, OK, MANB, PBSY	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
rsntxt	Text	Provides a description of what caused the ENET subsystem to generate this report. • Control side message links not available • Nailed up connection not available • Card not available • Open link failed • Open link aborted • PM failed to open link • MS failed to open link • ENET failed to connect
PM	Character string	Identifies the peripheral module connected to the link.
Port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port connects to the network link that changes state.
Capability	M	Identifies the link as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures to handle a CBSY PSLINK.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET308

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET308 when an in-service trouble (ISTb) on a peripheral side link (PSLINK) is set or cleared. Formats and examples 2 and 3 are for fiber only.

The ENET logs are modified to include DS30 equivalent information for logs that pertain to fiber links. A manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link. The log that the ENET subsystem generates as a result of this action includes the affected DS30 equivalent.

A manual action on a fiber can be on the whole fiber or a set of DS30 equivalents in the fiber. When a manual action is on a subset of the DS30 equivalents in the fiber, the log includes a list of the affected equivalents. A list does not appear if the manual action affects all DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

Note: An ISTB Reason is required for integrated link maintenance (ILM) maintained links for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

Format

The log report formats for ENET308 are as follows:

Report format 1

```
*ENET308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET PSLink ISTB action
Plane:
    pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    ISTB Reason: text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port, Capability: captxt
```

Report format 2

```
*ENET308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET PSLink ISTB action
Plane:
    pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    ISTB Reason: text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port, Capability: captxt
```

Report format 3

ENET308 (continued)

*ENET308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET PSLink ISTB action Plane:
pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link DS30: ds30
ISTB Reason: text_reason
PM: pmid Port: port, Capability: captxt

Example

Examples of log report ENET308 follow:

Example 1

```
1.*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 03  Slot: 10  Link: 03
   ISTB Reason: Message test failed on path through MS 1
   PM: LGC 2 Port: 07 Capability: M,S
```

Example 2

```
1.*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 03  Slot: 10  Link: 03
   ISTB Reason: Message test failed on path through MS 1
   PM: LGC 1 Port: 00 Capability: Fiber
```

Example 3

```
1.*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 03  Slot: 10  Link: 03 DS30: 02
   ISTB Reason: Message test failed on path through MS 1
   PM: LGC 1 Port: 05 Capability: Fiber
```

Example 4 for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM)

```
*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
  Plane: 1 Shelf: 03 Slot:10 LINK: 03
  ISTB Reason: Fiber is ISTB
  PM: SPM 1 Port: 02 Capability: M,S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET PSLink ISTB	Constant	Indicates a pslink is set in-service trouble (ISTb).
action	Set/Cleared	Indicates if the ISTb reason for card is set or cleared.
Plane	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	9-32	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-18	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
DS30	0-15	Identifies the DS30 equivalent on the link. Appears only when the link is fiber.

ENET308 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISTB reason	Text	Provides a description of what caused the ENET subsystem to generate this report. • ENET PSLink nil reason. • DS30 equivalent link on fiber is SysB. • DS30 equivalent link on fiber is ISTB. • Fault detected on speech channel of message link. • Backup message path through MS 0 had a fault. • Backup message path through MS 1 had a fault. • Message test failed on path through MS 0. • Message test failed on path through MS 1. • DS30 equivalent link on fiber is CBSY. • Fiber is ISTB.
PM	Symbolic text	Identifies the character string that defines the peripheral module (PM) connected to the link. The PM consists of characters that define the peripheral name and digits that define the peripheral number.
Port	0-31	Indicates the peripheral port connected to the network link that changes state.
Capability	MS, S, Fiber	Indicates the capability of the link: messaging and speech, speech, or fiber link.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to deal with SysB PSLINK.

For the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM), log ENET308 indicates whether the in-service trouble reason for the link has been set or cleared. The log is for information only. Query specific reasons for the ISTB by using QUERYEN on the MAP workstation CARD level.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement register ENLKERR (ENET pslink error) increases.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET309

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET309. The subsystem generates ENET309 when a peripheral side link (pslink) changes state. The pslink changes from a previous state to a peripheral-side busy state (PBSY). These previous states include OK, manual busy (MANB), system busy (SysB) and control-side busy (CBSY).)

Format

The log report format for ENET309 is as follows:

*ENET mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot slot Link: link
PSLink (Fiber) state change. Set from statxt; rsntxt
PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt

Example

An example of log report ENET309 follows:

```
1.*ENET309 SEP24 00:0:00 6000 PBSY ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   Slot:
   16  Link 033
   PSLink Fiber state change.  Set from OK; PM out of
   service
   PM: LTG 3 Port: 3  Capability: MS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink changed state.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the slot number of the crosspoint.
Link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.

ENET309 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Set from statxt	OK, MANB, SysB, CBSY	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
rsntxt	PM out-of-service PM out-of-service, card not available	Provides a description of what caused the system to generate this report.
PM	Character string	Identifies the peripheral module that connects to the link.
Port	Integers	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changed state.
Capability	M	Identifies the link capability as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link capability as a speech link.
	Optical Fiber	Identifies the link capability as an optical fiber link.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures that describe how handle peripheral-side busy links.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET311

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET311. The subsystem generates ENET311 when a peripheral side link (pslink) test runs and fails. A log format is required for integrated link maintenance (ILM) maintained links for Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

The subsystem generates format 1 when the pslink on a speech link fails.

The subsystem generates format 2 is when the pslink on a message link fails.

The subsystem generates format 3 when the pslink on a fiber link fails.

Formats 3 and 4, and examples 3 and 4, are for fiber only.

Format 5 and example 5 are for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

The ENET logs now include DS30 equivalent information for logs for fiber links.

When a manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link, the subsystem generates a log. This log includes the DS30 equivalent affected.

A test of a fiber can be on the whole fiber or a set of DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

When a manual test is on DS30 equivalents within the fiber, the subsystem generates ENET311. This log includes a list of the equivalents affected. A list does not appear if the manual action affects all DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

Format

The log report formats for ENET311 are as follows:

Format 1

ENET311 (continued)

```
**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    Test Type: typtxt
    PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
    Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
    Speech Test: speech_test_result
    <speech subtests results>
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site   Flr   RPos      Bay_id    Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
```

Format 2

```
**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    Test Type: typtxt
    PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
    Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
    message_test_result
    Speech Test: speech_test_result
    <speech subtests results>
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site   Flr   RPos      Bay_id    Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
```

Format 3

```
**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    Test Type: typtxt
    PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
    Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
    fiber_test_fail_information
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site   Flr   RPos      Bay_id    Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
```

Format 4

**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link DS30: ds30
Test Type: typtxt
PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
fiber_fail_information

Format 5 (Spectrum Peripheral Module)

**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
Plane:pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link Test Type: type_txt
PM: pmid
Test initiated by ORIGINATOR
Fail reason: fault
Problem severity: severity
Problem Type: problem_type
Suspect card list: card_list

Examples

Examples of log report ENET311 follow:

Example 1

```
1.** ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Test Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 Slot 10 Link: 04
   Test Type: DS30 Link Test
   PM: DTC 0, Port: 11 Capability: S
   Test is initiated by Inservice Audit
   Speech Test: Failed
   ENET Looparound          : Aborted, not run by PM
   ENET311  PM Looparound           : Failed, exceeded
   threshold
   DURATION: 1 secs,    THRESHOLD: 1,   HITS: 15
   Suspected faulty card list:
   Site Fir RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X41BA
   BACK
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X35BA
   FRNT
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X36BA
   FRNT
   And PM link interface hardware.
```

ENET311 (continued)

Example 2

```
1.** ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 Slot 10 Link: 04
   Test Type: DS30 Link Test
   PM: DTC 0, Port: 11 Capability: MS
   Test is initiated by Inservice Audit
   MS: 1, Card: 6, Port: 10, Primary: Message Test Failed
   ENET internal path test: exceeded threshold,
   DURATION: 1secs, THRESHOLD: 1,   HITS: 15
   Speech Test: Failed
   ENET Looparound          : Aborted, not run by PM
   PM Looparound            : Channel not available
   Suspected faulty card list:
   Site Fir RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X41BA
   BACK
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X35BA
   FRNT
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X36BA
   FRNT
   And appropriate MS port cards.
```

Example 3

```
1.** ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Test Plane: 1 Shelf: 0 Slot 10 Link: 04
   Test Type: DS30 Link Test
   PM: DTC 0, Port: 11 Capability: MS
   Test is initiated by Inservice Audit
   Fail reason: Local DS512 errors
   Looparound hit count: 12 THRESHOLD: 1
   co 0
   Suspect card list:
   Site Fir RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X41BA
   BACK
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X35BA
   FRNT
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X36BA
```

Example 4

```
1.**ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Plane: 1 Shelf: 0 Slot: 10 Link: 02 DS30: 02 Test Type:
   DS30 Test on Fiber
   PM: DTC 0, Port: 05, Capability: Fiber
   Test is initiated by Manual Test
   Fail reason: local ds512 errors
   Looparound hit count: 12  THRESHOLD: 1
   Suspect card list
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01   F05   ENC000  13   ENET:1:00  30  9X45BA
   BACK
   HOST  01   F05   ENC000  13   ENET:1:00  30  9X35BA
   FRNT
   HOST  01   F05   ENC000  13   ENET:1:00  30  9X36BA
   FRNT
```

Example 5 (Spectrum Peripheral Module)

```
1.**ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Test Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 Slot 10 Link: 04 Test Type: fiber
   PM: SPM 0
   Test initiated by ENET
   Fail reason: Far end frame error
   Suspect card list: no cardlist available
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Link Test	Constant	Indicates that the system ran a pslink test and the test failed.
Plane	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
pl	n	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
sh	nn	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	9-32	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-18	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
DS30	0-15	Identifies the DS30 equivalent on the link. This field value only appears when the link is fiber.
Test Type	DS30 Link Test, DS30 Test on Fiber Test	Identifies the type of pslink test.
typtxt	DS30 Link Test, DS30 Test on Fiber Test	Identifies the type of pslink test.
PM	Alphanumeric	Indicates the character string that defines the peripheral module (PM) that connects to the link. This string consists of characters that define the name of the peripheral, and digits that define the number of the peripheral. Refer to table I.
pmid	Alphanumeric	Indicates the character string that defines the peripheral module (PM) that connects to the link. This string consists of characters that define the name of the peripheral, and digits that define the number of the peripheral. Refer to table I.
Port	0-31	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that the system tested.
port	0-31	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changed state.
Capability	constant	Indicates the capability of the link: messaging and speech, speech, extended message and speech, or fiber link.
captxt	M	Identifies the link as a messaging link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.
	E	Identifies the link as an extended message link.
Originator	Manual RTS, System RTS, In-service audit, Manual in service, Test, Manual, Out-Of-Service Test, MS In-Service Request, MS Out-Of-Service Request	Provides a description of the agent that invoked the link test.
Speech Test	Failed; Passed; Not run, PM isolated; Aborted; Timed out	Indicates result of the speech test.
speech_test_result	Failed; Passed; Not run, PM isolated; Aborted; Timed out	Indicates result of the speech test.
<speech subtests results>	ENET looparound, PM looparound	Appears only if the PM was not isolated and the system did not run the speech test. Displays the subfields <enet_looparound_result>, or <pm_looparound_result>, with <test_fail_abort_reason>, <duration>, <threshold>, and <hits>.
fiber_fail_information	Fail reason: fiber_fail_reason, THRESHOLD: threshold DURATION: duration, failure that is not shown, Card resources not available, Hardware access failed, Aborted by higher priority request, Local DS512 errors, Remote DS512 errors, Fxpm alarm looparound failed, Fxpm data looparound failed, Fiber receiver mode is not correct, Bad frame pulse on fiber, Alarm code that is not expected, Test parameters that are not correct, Fxpm failed to detect DS512 error	Lists reasons for test failure of fiber link. Displays for fiber tests only

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
fiber_fail_card_list	Designates cards	Indicates the list of cards that can cause the test failure. This list is in the standard card list format, and appears as the list appears on the MAP terminal.
message_test_result	ms (0, 1)	Identifies the message switch (MS) that connects to the network link.
	ms_card (two digits)	Identifies the MS card that connects to the link that the system tested.
	ms_port (two digits)	Identifies the MS port that connects to the network link that the system tested.
	prim_sec (primary or secondary)	Indicates if the message switch port that connects to the network link that the system tested is primary or secondary. This value only applies to message links.
message_test_overall_results	PM failed to maintenance open, ENET failed to make connection, MS failed to maintenance open, Maintenance open failed, Maintenance open aborted, Maintenance timed out, Message test not run, Message test passed, Message test aborted, Message test timed out	Indicates the results of the message tests.
ENET Looparound	Not run; Passed; Failed; Aborted, PM did not run test; Timed out	Indicates the ENET looparound test result.
enet_looparound_result	Not run; Passed; Failed; Aborted, PM did not run test; Timed out	Indicates the ENET looparound test result.

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
pm_looparound_result	PM looparound cannot turn off, Channel not available, PM does not support, Not run, Passed, Failed, Aborted, Timed out	Indicates the PM looparound test result.
test_fail_abort_reason	Exceeded threshold, Card access error, Conn verify failed, Local messaging error, Conn verify timeout, Conn not set up, Resources in use, ENET out-of-service card not equipped on path OSS card on path, Offline card on path connection exists, Bad data value, Bad pathend, Bad input PARM, Internal error, Bad PARM group aborted by other mtce channel in use	Lists reasons for failure of the PM and ENET looparound tests.
DURATION	Time_value_(0-255)_Time_unit (ms, 10ms, secs, mins, hours, aeons, 100ms)	Indicates the duration of the test.
THRESHOLD	Two digits	Indicates the maximum number of allowed hits.
HITS	0-32767	Displays the number of hits that occurred. A hit is one detection of data that is not compatible along the path.
Suspected faulty card list	Standard card list format, PM link interface hardware, Correct MS port cards	Indicates the list of cards that the system suspects caused the test failure. This list is in the format of standard card list, and appears as the list appears on the MAP terminal.
<card list>	Standard card list format, PM link interface hardware, Correct MS port cards	Indicates the list of cards that can cause the test to fail. This list is in the standard card list format, and appears as the list appears on the MAP terminal.

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
path_test_result	Not run, Passed, Failed, Aborted, Timed out	Indicates the results of the path test.
fault	link reset received from far end	Contains fault description
	CRC error detected	
	local loopback exists	
	receive loss of frame detected	
	transmit led driver fault	
	10b12b error	
	12blb loopback exists	
	10blb loopback exists	
	remote loopback exists	
	local frame error	
	far end frame error	
	far end receive error	
	far end remote loopback exists	
	hardware access error	
	fiber link receive hit counter is broken	
	fiber link receive hits is over threshold	
severity	critical problem	Contains the severity of the fault
	non-critical problem	
	no problem	
problem-type	endpoint problem	Contains the problem type
	end-to-end problem	

Action

Follow the standard office procedures that describe how to deal with peripheral side link tests that fail.

For this type of report, multiple logs are generated for each piece of information. That is, one log is generated for the fault reason, another log is generated for the card list.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET312

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET312. The subsystem generates ENET312 when the PM message path through the ENET plane switches links. The path switches from one C-side fiber link to another C-side fiber link.

Format

The log report formats for ENET312 are as follows:

Format 1

1.ENET312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
MESSAGE PATH RESWITCHING PM: pmid;
ENET: pl–pr; XPT: cd, LINK: link;
Old route: MS n CARD c PORT p New Route: MS n CARD c PORT p

Format 2

1.ENET312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Pside Link Reswitching Message Path
Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link PM: pmid Port: port
Old route: MS n Card ms_card Port ms_port New route: MS n Card ms_card Port ms_port
text_reason

Example

An example of log report ENET312 follows:

Example 1

```
1.ENET312 MAY31 08:22:31 2112 INFO
   MESSAGE PATH RESWITCHING      PM: DCM 3;
   ENET: 0–1; XPT: 16, LINK: 3;
   Old route: MS 0 CARD 02 PORT 1; New Route: MS 1 CARD 03
   PORT 3
```

Example 2

ENET312 (continued)

```
1.ENET312 APR01 00:00:001 6001 INFO ENET Pside Link
    Reswitching Message Path
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 16 Link: 03 PM: DCM3 Port: 0
   Old route: MS 0 Card 08 Port 1 New route: MS 1
   Card 08 Port 1
   MS Port went out of service
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MESSAGE PATH RESWITCHING	Constant	Indicates a message path has switched.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Identifies the peripheral module affected.
ENET: pl-pr	(0-1) - (0-3)	Identifies the ENET plane and pair numbers.
XPT: cd	11-26	Identifies the slot number of the crosspoints.
LINK: link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
Old route	Constant	Indicates that the following MS, card, and port values pertain to the old message path.
New Route	Constant	Indicates that the following MS, card, and port values pertain to the new message path.
MS n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
CARD c	6-23	Identifies the card number of the message switch that the system uses for the message path.
PORT: p	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port that the system uses for the message path.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET313

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET313. The subsystem generates ENET113 when a specified path with too many recent faults prevents message path reswitching. The path uses a primary link. Messaging continues to use the route through the other message switch (MS).

This log now includes DS30 equivalent information for fiber links. When a manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link, the subsystem generates a log. This log includes the DS30 equivalent affected.

Format

The log report format for ENET313 is as follows:

Format 1

```
*ENET313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
    Not Reswitched
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link PM: pmid
    Port: port
    Route over MS n CARD c PORT p has had too many recent faults
    Messaging remains on MS n Card c Port p.
```

Format 2

```
*ENET313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
    Not Reswitched
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link (DS30: ds30) PM: pmid
    Port: port
    Route over MS n CARD ms_card PORT ms_port has had too many
    recent faults
    Messaging remains on MS n Card ms_card Port ms_port.
```

Example

An example of log report ENET313 follows:

Example 1

ENET313 (continued)

```
1.*ENET313 MAY31 08:22:31 2112 INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
   Not Reswitched
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 01  Slot: 16 Link: 03  PM: DCM 3
   Port: 2
   Route over MS 0 CARD 08 PORT 1 has had too many recent
   faults
   Messaging remains on MS 1 Card 08 Port 1.
```

Example 2

```
1.*ENET313 APR01 00:00:00 6002 INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
                Not Reswitched
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 16 Link: 03 DS30: 00 PM: DCM 3
   Port: 0
   Route over MS 0 Card 08 Port 1 has had too many recent
   faults.
   Messaging remains on MS 1 Card 08 Port 1.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET PSLink Message Path Not Reswitched	Constant	Indicates a message path reswitch failed.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the slot on the specified shelf.
Link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint. This value includes DS30 equivalent information on a fiber link.
PM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) affected.
Port	Integers	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changed state.

ENET313 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Route over MS n CARD c PORT p has had too many recent faults	Integers	Indicates the MS, card, and port that has had too many faults.
Messaging remains on MS n Card c Port p	Integers	Indicates the MS, card, and port on which messaging remains.

Action

This log indicates that the specified MS card and port are defective. Normally, different log identifies the fault and the defective component is placed out of service. If the fault is not continuous, the ENET313 log appears repeatedly. At this point, the technician should follow standard office procedures for how to handle MS, card, and port failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET314

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET314 each hour. This log report provides a summary of audit corrections of ENET pslink link during this period. The subsystem only generates ENET314 when the system makes audit corrections.

Format

The log report format for ENET314 is as follows:

FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSIDE link audit summary
Since last summary:
Number of attempts to RTS SysB links: rts_num
Number of link status mismatches corrected: mis_num
Number of MS port status mismatches corrected: cml_num
Number of messaging nailed-up connection mismatches corrected: nuc_num

Example

An example of log report ENET314 follows:

```
ENET314 MAR23 20:40:12 4689 INFO ENET PSIDE link audit
   summary
   Number of attempts to RTS SysB links: 5
   Number of link status mismatches corrected: 1
   Number of MS port status mismatches corrected: 1
   Number of messaging nailed-up connection mismatches
   corrected: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rts_num	variable length	Indicates the number of attempts to return system-busy (SysB) links to service between the last summary and now.
mis_num	variable length	Indicates the number of times that the audit corrected a mismatch between the last summary and now. This mismatch is a mismatch of the pside link state.

ENET314 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cml_num	variable length	Indicates the number of times the audit corrected some mismatches between the last summary and now. These mismatches are the active and inactive mismatches of the CML PBIT.
nuc_num	variable length	Indicates the number of nailed-up connection (NUC) mismatches that the audit corrected between the last summary and now.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET315

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET315. The subsystem generates ENET315 when a user uses the ALTTEST command to change a P-side maintenance default parameter. This command is on the card level of the MAP.

Format

The log report format for ENET315 is as follows:

ENET315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSide MTCE Parameter Changed
ENET PSIDE mtce_default_parameter alt_text

Example

An example of log report ENET315 follows:

```
1.ENET315 MAR23 20:41:46 5992 INFO ENET PSide MTCE Parameter
                 Changed
   ENET PSide fiber loop around test default DURATION
   changed From 5 seconds To 10 seconds
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET PSide MTCE Parameter Changed	Constant	Indicates that ENET PSide maintenance state changed.
mtce_default_parameter	1-15	Link PM loop around test default DURATION.
	1-15	Link PM loop around test default THRESHOLD.
	0-15	Fiber test default local DS512 error THRESHOLD.
	0-15	Fiber loop around test default THRESHOLD.
	1-60	Fiber loop around test default DURATION.
	1-51	Link low priority audit period.
	1-255	Link high priority audit period.

ENET315 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ON or OFF	Link audit
alt_text	changed From init_value To new_value	Identifies the number of times that the audit corrected the mismatch of the Pside link state between the last summary and now.
cml_num	variable length	The number of times that the audit corrected the active and inactive cmlpbit mismatch between the last summary and now.
nuc_num	variable length	The number of mismatches of messaging nailed-up connections that the audit corrected between the last summary and now.

Action

There is no action required. This log indicates the actions of the ENET Pside link audit between the last printed summary and now.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET400

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET400. The subsystem generates this report when the system finds a fault on one of the ENET control side (C-side) links. The log text contains the exact fault reason.

Format

The log report format for ENET400 is as follows:

*ENET400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ENET Control-Side Link Fault
CSLink fault detected. Plane: pl Shelf: sh CSLink: link
Translated CSLink: MS: ms Card: mscd Port: mspt
fault_reason

Example

An example of log report ENET400 follows:

```
1.*ENET400 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FLT ENET Control-Side Link
   Fault
   CSLink fault detected. Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 CSLink: 0
   Translated CSLink: MS: 0 Card: 10 Port: 0
   LH Link code error.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ENET Control-Side Link Fault, CSLink fault detected	Constant	Indicates the system detected a fault on a C-side link.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
CSlink	0, 1	Identifies the link with faults.
MS	Integers	Identifies the message switch (MS).
Card	Integers	Identifies the card.

ENET400 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port	Integers	Identifies the port.
Fault_reason	Text	Provides a description of the detected fault. Refer to Reasons table at the end of this log report.

Action

Follow standard office procedures that describes how to deal with failed tests of C-side link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following is a list of reasons that cause the subsystem to generate this log report:

- LH WAM time-out
- LH WAN time-out
- LH WACK time-out
- LH WAS time-out
- LH CRC not correct
- LH Double NACK
- LH Link code error
- BAC Port timer error
- BAC Port msg overflow
- BAC Port msg error
- BAC FIFO purge
- BAC FIFO to LH time-out
- BAC Bus to FIFO time-out
- BAC FIFO full
- BAC RCX parity error
- Messaging on a closed link
- Message and Bus Error

ENET400 (end)

- Loss of Sync
- Fiber slip error
- 10B12B code word error
- Open request failed caused by fiber fault
- Open request failed caused by of port fault
- Messaging hardware failed to configure
- End-to-End message test failed.

ENET401

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET401. The subsystem generates ENET401 when the system finds a fault with the control side (C-side) links. The system runs a link test when the port is tested or returned to service (RTS). This port is the message switch (MS) port that attaches to an ENET.

Format

The log report format for ENET401 is as follows:

*ENET401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Control Side Link Test
Plane: pl Shelf: sh CSLink: link
Reason: rsntxt
cardlist

Example

An example of log report ENET401 follows:

```
1.*ENET401 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL ENET Control Side Link
   Test
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 CSLink: 0
   Reason: Messaging hardware failed to configure.
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id   Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00   ENET:0:00    08    NT9X40
   BA  Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Control Side Link Test	Constant	Indicates the system ran a C-side link test on an MS port that connected to an ENET.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.

ENET401 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLink	0, 1	Identifies the defective link
Reason	Text	Provides a description of the detected fault. Refer to Reasons table at the end of this log report.

Action

Follow standard office procedures that describes how to deal with failed tests of C-side link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following is a list of reasons that cause the subsystem to generate this log report:

- LH WAM time-out
- LH WAN time-out
- LH WACK time-out
- LH WAS time-out
- LH CRC not correct CRC
- LH Double NACK
- LH Link code error
- BAC Port timer error
- BAC Port msg overflow
- BAC Port msg error
- BAC FIFO purge
- BAC FIFO to LH time-out
- BAC Bus to FIFO time-out
- BAC FIFO full
- BAC RCX parity error
- Messaging on a closed link
- Message and Bus Error

ENET401 (end)

- Loss of Sync
- Fiber slip error
- 10B12B code word error
- Open request failed caused by fiber fault
- Open request failed caused by port fault
- Messaging hardware failed to configure
- End-to-End message test failed.

ENET402

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates this report if any C-side link faults have occurred on an in-service ENET port during the last audit cycle. This log is generated in order to display the nature of the faults. Only non-zero error types (faults) are displayed.

Format

The format for log report ENET402 follows:

*ENET402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Control-Side Link Fault Audit Report
Plane: pl Shelf: sh CSLink: link
Translated CSLink: MS: ms Card: mscd Port: mspt
fault_reason :errcnt

Example

An example of log report ENET402 follows:

```
*ENET402 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET Control-Side Link
 Fault Audit Report
 Report Plane: 0 Shelf: 02 CSLink: 0
   Translated CSLink: MS: 0 Card: 10 Port: 0
   LH Invalid CHKSUM.  :0001
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Control-Side Link Fault Audit Report	Constant	Indicates at least one fault was incurred during the last C-side link audit cycle.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0 -3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
CSLink	0, 1	Identifies the faulty link.
MS	Integers	Identifies the message switch (MS).
Card	Integers	Identifies the card.

ENET402 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port	Integers	Identifies the port.
fault_reason	Text	Provides a description of the fault that was detected. Refer to the list of reasons in the Additional information section.
errcnt	4 digits	Provides the number of faults for each C-side error type that was incurred during the last C-side link audit cycle.

Action

For information only. No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following is a list of reasons for generating this log report:

- Spurious fault interrupt
- LH WAM time-out
- LH WAN time-out
- LH WACK time-out
- LH WAS time-out
- LH Invalid CRC
- LH Double NACK
- LH Invalid CHKSUM
- LH Link code error
- BAC Port timer error
- BAC Port msg overflow
- BAC Port msg error
- BAC FIFO purge
- BAC FIFO to LH time-out
- BAC Bus to FIFO time-out
- BAC FIFO full

ENET402 (end)

- BAC RCX parity error
- Messaging on a closed link
- Message Card Bus Error
- Loss of Sync
- Fiber slip error
- 10B12B code word error

ENET403

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET403. The subsystem generates ENET403 when a manual switch of reference links or a switch by the system sync audit occurs.

Format

The log report format for ENET403 is as follows:

*ENET403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Reference Link Switched
Plane: pl Shelf: sh SYNC To MS: By <reason> Action

Example

An example of log report ENET403 follows:

```
*ENET403 JUL10 OO:41:41 0700 INFO ENET Reference Link
   Switched
   Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 SYNC To MS:1 By Manual Action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Reference Link Switched	Constant	Indicates that a reference link has switched.
pl	0,1	Identifies the ENET plane.
sh	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
link	0,1	Identifies the defective link.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET404

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem log report ENET404. The clock-switching subsystem in the Central transmits requests to the Local. This subsystem transmits a request two or three times if the system loses or rejects the first request. The system loses a request if the system does not receive a response from the Local in 5 s. When this condition occurs the subsystem generates this report.

Format

The log report format for ENET404 is as follows:

ENET404 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO Switch Reference Link Failed
Plane: <pl> Shelf: <sh> Attempt: <att> To MS:<ms> By <originator>
Reason: <failure_reason>

Example

An example of log report ENET404 follows:

```
ENET404 JUL10 00:41:41 0700 INFO Switch Reference Link
Failed
   Plane: 0 Shelf:00 Attempt: 1 To MS:1 By Manual Action
   Reason: Target Link is Closed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time of day the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report that the subsystem generated.
Plane	0 to 1	Indicates the plane of the ENET for which the subsystem generated the report.

ENET404 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Shelf	00 to 03	Indicates the shelf of the ENET for which the subsystem generated the report.
Attempts	1 to 3	Indicates the number of attempts to switch the clock reference.
MS	Integers	Indicates the target MS unit that provides the reference clock source.
Originator	Text	Indicates the source of the clock-switching request. A manual switch of reference or the system initiates the request.
Failure_reason	Text	Indicates the reason the clock-switching operation failed.
Maintenance name	Text	Indicates the maintenance request that blocked the clock-switching operation.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET500

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET500. The subsystem generates this report when the scheduled invocation of the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test is modified. The ENET level MAP REXTst command schedules the ENET REX Test again.

Format

The log report format for ENET500 is as follows:

ENET500 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX SCHEDULED TEST
text_information

Example

An example of log report ENET500 follows:

```
ENET500 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX SCHEDULED TEST
   MON     TUE     WED     THU     FRI     SAT     SUN
   ON      ON      ON      ON      ON      ON      ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX SCHEDULED TEST	Constant	Indicates the re-schedule of REX Test.
text_information	MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI,SAT,SUN	Displays the days of the week that the REX Test runs or does not run.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET501

Explanation

The enhanced network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET501 when data in table REXSCHED disables REX testing on the ENET. The ENET501 log results each day when the data disables REX testing.

Format

The log report format for ENET501 is as follows:

ENET501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX Scheduling by SREX controller
ENET REX IS DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExSch alarm raised

Example

An example of log report ENET501 follows:

```
ENET501 APR18 14:04:01 5888 INFO ENET REx Scheduling by SREX Controller
    ENET REX IS DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExSch alarm raised.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX Scheduling by SREX Controller	constant	Indicates information about the state of the ENET SREX controller follows.
ENET REX IS DISABLED INDEFINITELY.	constant	Indicates interruption of REX testing on the ENET.
RExSch alarm raised.	constant	Indicates the raise of the RExSch alarm .

Action

Determine if it is necessary to disable the ENET REX test. If required, a change of data in table REXSCHED allows ENET REX testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET502

Explanation

The enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET502. The subsystem generates ENET502 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test cannot run manually or through system action.

Format

The log report format for ENET502 is as follows:

ENET502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX TEST UNABLE TO RUN
PLANE: pl; text_information_1; text_information_2

Example

An example of log report ENET502 follows:

```
ENET502 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX TEST UNABLE TO RUN
   PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOLVED ; C-SIDE LINK BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST UNABLE TO RUN	Constant	Indicates the REX Test cannot run.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the REX Test was to occur.

ENET502 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
text_information_1	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the REX Test request.
text_information_2	text string, one of:- C-SIDE LINK IS BUSYPM WOULD BE ISOLATEDANOTHER REX TEST IS IN PROGRESSTEST IS DISABLEDHIGHER PRIORITY MAINTENANCE IS IN PROGRESSNOT APPROPRIATE SHELF STATUSNOT SUFFICIENT RESOURCESNOT PERMITTED CARD STATE	Indicates the reason why performance of the REX Test did not occur.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET503

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET503 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test has begun.

Format

The log report format for ENET503 is as follows:

ENET503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX TEST STARTED
PLANE: pl; Invoker_information;

Example

An example of log report ENET503 follows:

```
ENET503 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX TEST STARTED
   PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOKED;
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST STARTED	Constant	Indicates the REX Test begun.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which performance of the REX Test occurs.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the REX Test.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET505

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET505 when the ENET routine exercise (REX) test fails.

Format

The log report format for ENET505 is as follows:

ENET505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET REX Test Failed
Plane: pl; Invoker_information
Cardlist

Example

An example of log report ENET505 follows:

```
.ENET505 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL  ENET REX Test Failed
   Plane: 0 ; System Invoked ;
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id    Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00  ENET:0:00    08   NT9X40BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET REX Test Failed	Constant	An ENET REX test failed
Plane	0, 1	The ENET plane
Invoker_information	Manually or system Invoked	Invokes the ENET REX test
Cardlist	Representative text	Identifies ENET cards that failed ENET REX test. Defined in table ENCDINV in network card inventory.

Action

Replace the cards in the cardlist.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET505 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET506

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET506 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test aborts.

Format

The log report format for ENET506 is as follows:

ENET506 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX TEST ABORTED
PLANE: pl; Invoker_information;

Example

An example of log report ENET506 follows:

```
ENET506 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET REX TEST ABORTED
   PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOKED ;
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST ABORTED	Constant	Indicates the REX Test aborted.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the performance of the REX Test occurred.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the REX Test.

Action

There is no action required. This log report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET507

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET507. The subsystem generates ENET507 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test has not completed because of an internal error.

Format

The log report format for ENET507 is as follows:

ENET507 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX TEST
INCOMPLETE
PLANE: pl; Invoker_information;

Example

An example of log report ENET507 follows:

```
ENET507 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET REX TEST INCOMPLETE
PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOKED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST INCOMPLETE	Constant	Indicates the REX Test is not complete.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which performance of the ENET REX Test occurred.
nvoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the ENET REX Test .

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET507 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET508

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET508 when the ENET routine exercise (REX) test passes with non-severe failures.

Format

The log report format for ENET508 is as follows:

ENET508 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET REX Passed With In Service
Trouble
Plane: pl; invoker_information
Cardlist

Example

An example of log report ENET508 follows:

```
ENET508 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL ENET REX Passed With In
    Service
   Trouble
   Plane: 0 ; System Invoked ;
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id    Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00   ENET:0:00   08
   NT9X40BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET REX Passed With Inservice Trouble	Constant	Prompt of the ENET REX test occurred.
Plane	0, 1	The ENET plane where performance of the ENET REX test occurred.
Invoker_information	Manually/System invoked	Agent that invokes of the ENET REX test.
Cardlist	Symbolic text	ENET cards, defined in table ENCDINV of network card inventory, that failed the test.

ENET508 (end)

Action

If necessary, replace the cards in the card list.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET509

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET509. This report occurs when a system REX test abandons because of the instability of the components of the mate plane. The log text contains the fault reason. An ENET plane does not have stability if one or more nodes, cards, paddleboards or p-side links become SBsy in 12 to 24 hours.

Format

The log report format for ENET509 is as follows:

ENET509 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO ENET REX Test Unable to Run
Plane: <pl> ; System Invoked ; Opposite plane is unstable

Component type	Shelf	Slot	Link	DS30	SBsy count
<comp>	<shelf>	<slot>	<link>	<no>	<cnt>
<comp>	<shelf>	<slot>	<link>	<no>	<cnt>
<comp>	<shelf>	<slot>	<link>	<no>	<cnt>

One to three information lines are in this log. The number of information lines depends on the amount of invalid components detected in the last evaluation cycle. An evaluation cycle spans 12 to 24 hours. The log shown above contains the maximum (3) number of information lines.

Example

An example of log report ENET509 follows:

```
ENET509 MAY16 00:00:00 7854 INFO ENET REX Test Unable to Run
   Plane: 0 ; System Invoked ; Opposite plane is unstable

   Component  Shelf  Slot  Link  DS30  SBsy
   type                               count
   ------------------------------------------
    Link        0     26     2     1     2
    Card        0     10                 1
    Pb          0     23                 1
```

ENET509 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date of report generation.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time of day report generation occurred.
Sequence	ssdd	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Plane	0-1	Indicates the plane number the REX test attempt occurred on.
Component	Text	A component can be node, shelf, card, paddleboard or link.
Shelf	0-3	Indicates the shelf number to which the component that does not have stability belongs.
Slot	00-31	Indicates the slot number for the card that does not have stability, or paddleboard or link component.
Link	0-18	If the link that does not have stability is optical fiber, the field identifies the DS30 equivalent link on the crosspoint. The link can be 0 or 1 or 2. If the link that does not have stability is a group of copper/fiber, the field identifies the copper link on the crosspoint. The link can be between 0 and 15. The field also identifies the DS30 equivalent link on the crosspoint. The DS30 equivalent link can be 16 or 17 or 18.

ENET509 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
No	0-15	If the link that does not stability is optical fiber, the field identifies DS30 equivalent on the link (the group or "bundle" of channels). If the link that does not stability is not optical fiber, this entry will be empty.
Cnt	1-30	Indicates the number of times the component registered as SBsy in the last 12 to 24 hours.

Action

There is no special action required. The high offender component list in the log report may help investigate any persistent stability problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no directly associated OM registers. Some of the ENET OM registers peg component state changes, but the range of the counts differs.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET510

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET510 when an ENET NODE Routine Exercise (REX) Test:

- starts
- cannot run
- aborts
- has an inappropriate PSLINK status
- is not complete

Format

The log report format for ENET510 is as follows:

ENET510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET NODE REX TEST
PLANE: pl ; SHELF: pr ; Information_type; Invoker_Information; Not_run_reasons

Example

An example of log report ENET510 follows:

```
ENET510 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET NODE REX TEST
   PLANE: 0 ; SHELF: 0 ; UNABLE TO RUN; SYSTEM INVOKED;
   C–SIDE LINK IS BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET NODE REX TEST	Constant	Indicates REX Test started.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the subsystem performs or performed the ENET REX Test.
SHELF	0, 1	The ENET shelf on which the subsystem performs or performed the ENET REX Test.

ENET510 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Information_type	text string, one of: STARTED UNABLE TO RUN ABORTED INCOMPLETE	Provides information on the development of the NODE REX Test.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the ENET REX Test.
Not_run_reasons	text string, one of the following: C-SIDE LINK IS BUSY PM WOULD BE ISOLATED ANOTHER REX TEST IS IN PROGRESS TEST IS DISABLED HIGHER PRIORITY MAINTENANCE IS IN PROGRESS APPROPRIATE SHELF STATUS RESOURCES NOT SUFFICIENT NOT LEGAL CARD STATE INAPPROPRIATE PSLINK STATUS	Indicates the reason why the ENET REX Test was not able to run on the shelf.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET512

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET512. The subsystem generates ENET512 when ENET NODE routine exercise (REX) tests pass or fail with in-service trouble.

Format

The log report format for ENET512 is as follows:

ENET512 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET NODE REX Test
Plane: pl; Shelf: sh; Fail_type; Invoker;
Cardlist

Example

An example of log report ENET512 follows:

```
ENET512 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL  ENET NODE REX Test
   Plane: 0; Shelf: 0; Failed; System Invoked;
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id   Shf  Description  Slot EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098  00   ENET:0:00    08   NT9X36BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET NODE REX Test	Constant	Indicates the ENET NODE REX test ran.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane on which the ENET NODE REX test performance occurred.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf on which the ENET NODE REX test performance occurred.
Fail_type	Failed Passed with in-service trouble	Indicates the type of failure that occurred.
Invoker	Manually Invoked / System Invoked	Indicates the source of the ENET REX test.
Cardlist	Symbolic text	Provides the location of the card that failed the ENET REX test. Defined in Table ENCDINV network card inventory.

ENET512 (end)

Action

If necessary, replace the cards in the cardlist.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET520

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET520. The subsystem generates ENET520 when the ENET MATRIX Routine Exercise (REX) Test starts, cannot run, aborts, or is not complete.

Format

The log report format for ENET520 is as follows:

ENET520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET MATRIX REX TEST
PLANE: pl ; Information_type; Invoker_information; Not_run_reasons

Example

An example of log report ENET520 follows:

```
ENET520 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET MATRIX REX TEST
   PLANE: 0; UNABLE TO RUN; SYSTEM INVOKED; TEST IS DISABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET MATRIX REX TEST	Constant	Indicates a matrix REX Test that the subsystem performs or performed.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the subsystem performs or performed the MATRIX REX Test.
Information_type	text string, one of: STARTED UNABLE TO RUN ABORTED INCOMPLETE	Provides information on the development of the MATRIX REX Test.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the MATRIX REX Test.

ENET520 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Not_run_reasons could not be run.	text string, one of: ANOTHER REX TEST IS IN PROGRESS TEST IS DISABLED HIGHER PRIORITY MAINTENANCE IS IN PROGRESS NAPPROPRIATE SHELF STATUS NSUFFICIENT RESOURCES ILLEGAL CARD STATE	Indicates the reason why the MATRIX REX Test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET522

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET522. The subsystem generates ENET522 when the ENET MATRIX routine exercise (REX) test fails or passes with in-service trouble.

Format

The log report format for ENET522 is as follows:

ENET522 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET MATRIX REX Test
Plane: pl; Fail_type; Invoker
Cardlist

Example

An example of log report ENET522 follows:

```
ENET522 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL  ENET MATRIX REX test
   Plane: 0; Failed; System Invoked ;
   Site  Flr  Rpos  Bay_id    Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00  ENET:0:00    08
   NT9X36BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET MATRIX REX Test	Constant	Indicates the subsystem ran an ENET MATRIX REX test.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane on which the subsystem performed the ENET MATRIX REX test.
Fail_type	Failed. Passed with in-service trouble.	Identifies the type of failure that occurred.
Invoker	Manually Invoked System Invoked	Indicates the source of the ENET REX test.
Cardlist	Symbolic text	Identifies the position of the card involved in the ENET REX test. Defined in Table ENCDINV network card inventory.

ENET522 (end)

Action

If necessary, replace the cards in the cardlist.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET600

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET6000 when the user starts a bit-error-rate test (BERT).

Format

The log report format for ENET600 is as follows:

ENET600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT STARTED
BERT NUMBER: num ;PLANE: pl ;TOTAL TEST TIME: mm:ss
ERR RATE TO VERIFY: err rate

Example

An example of log report ENET600 follows:

```
ENET600 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET BERT STARTED
   BERT NUMBER: 0   ;PLANE: 1  ;TOTAL TEST TIME: 17:00
   ERR RATE TO VERIFY: 10E–12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT STARTED	Constant	Indicates an ENET BERT test that the system started.
BERT NUMBER	num, single digit	Gives the number of the BERT that started.
PLANE	0, 1	The plane on which the system runs the BERT.
TOTAL TEST TIME	mm:ss	The length of time for that the system ran the BERT.
ERR RATE TO VERIFY	hex. digits	Indicates the best error rate that can be verified given the length of the test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET600 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET601

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET601 when the ENET bit-error-rate-test (BERT) is completed.

Format

The log report format for ENET601 is as follows:

ENET601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Complete
Bert Number: n Plane: pl Total test time: mm:ss
Error Rate: err Number of Hits: n Number of Suspect Paths: n

Example

An example of log report ENET601 follows:

```
ENET601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Complete
   Bert Number: 3  Plane: 0  Total test time: 17:00
   Error Rate:10E–12 Number of Hits:0 Number of Suspect
   Paths:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT Complete	Constant	Indicates a completed ENET BERT test.
Bert Number	Integer	Indicates the number of the test that the system started.
Plane	Integer	Identifies the ENET plane on which the system runs the ENET BERT.
Total test time	Integers	Indicates the time the test takes to complete.
Error Rate	0000-FFFF	Indicates the current error rate the test calculated.
Number of Hits	Integers	Indicates the total number of hits the test detected.
Number of Suspect Paths	Integers	Indicates the number of paths that the test found to contain hits.

ENET601 (end)

Action

Test suspected paths to determine the cause of errors.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET602

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET602. The subsystem generates ENET602 when the ENET bit-error-rate-test (BERT) is manually stopped.

Format

The log report format for ENET602 is as follows:

ENET602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Stopped
Bert Number: n Plane: pl Total test time: mm:ss
Error Rate: err Number of Hits: n Number of Suspect Paths: n

Example

An example of log report ENET602 follows:

```
ENET602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Stopped
   Bert Number: 3  Plane: 0  Total test time: 17:00
   Error Rate:10E–12 Number of Hits:0 Number of Suspect
   Paths:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT Stopped	Constant	Indicates an ENET BERT test was manually stopped.
Bert Number	Integers	Indicates the number of the test that started.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane on which the ENET BERT runs.
Total test time	Integers	Indicates the time in minutes and seconds that the test takes to complete.
Error Rate	Alphanumeric	Indicates the current error rate the test calculated.

ENET602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Number of Hits	Integers	Indicates the total number of hits the test detected.
Number of Suspect Paths	Integers	Indicates the number of paths found to contain hits.

Action

Test suspected paths to determine the cause of errors.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET603

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem issues ENET603 when higher priority maintenance aborts an ENET bit-error-rate-test (BERT).

Format

The log report format for ENET603 is as follows:

ENET603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Aborted
Bert Number: n Plane: pl Total test time: mm:ss
Error Rate: err Number of Hits: n Number of Suspect Paths: n

Example

An example of log report ENET603 follows:

```
ENET603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Aborted
   Bert Number: 3  Plane: 0  Total test time: 17:00
   Error Rate:10E–12 Number of Hits:0 Number of Suspect
   Paths:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT Aborted	Constant	Indicates an ENET BERT test aborted.
Bert Number	Integers	Number of the test that started.
Plane	Integers	Plane where ENET BERT runs.
Total test time	Integers	Minutes and seconds to complete the test.
Error Rate	Alphanumeric	Test calculates current error rate.
Number of Hits	Integers	Total hits that the test detected.
Number of Suspect Paths	Integers	Number of paths that contain hits.

Action

Test suspected paths to check the cause of errors.

ENET603 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EQAC100

Explanation

The system sends an equal access (EA) feature group D (FGD) multifrequency (MF) to signaling system 7 (SS7) call to treatment. This action occurs because not enough EA MF to SS7 extension blocks are present. The Equal Access (EQAC) subsystem generates EQAC100 to indicate that treatment receives this call. Office parameter EA_FGD_MFTOSS7_CIP in table OFCVAR is set to Y. The EA FGD MF to SS7 CIP calls require EA MF to SS7 extension blocks.

Increase the value of office parameter EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT in table OFCENG so that treatment does not receive calls.

Format

The log report format for EQAC100 is as follows:

```
* EQAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL EA Datafill Error
    CKT        <outgoing trunk CLLI>
    Comment 1
    INCOMING CKT = <incoming trunk CLLI>
    Comment 2
    digits received =          <digit stream>
    Comment 3
```

Example

An example of log report EQAC100 follows:

```
* EQAC100 MAR16 00:11:34 9100 FAIL EA Datafill Error
   CKT      ISUP2WITT   0
   EA MF to SS7 call dropped
   INCOMING CKT = EATANDEMIC    1
   increase EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT in table OFCENG
   digits received =        5198880050
   Call sent to treatment: no MF to SS7 extension block.
```

EQAC100 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	Alarm	One asterisk indicates that the system generates this log report to represent a minor alarm condition.
FAIL EA Datafill error	Constant	Describes the type of error the log report contains.
CKT	1- to 12-character string	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the outgoing trunk, as entered in table CLLI
Comment 1	Character string	Indicates that the system dropped an EA FGD MF to SS7 call.
INCOMING CKT	1- to 12-character string	Indicates the CLLI of the incoming trunk, as entered in table CLLI
Comment 2	Character string	Describes the action required that prevents the generation of this log report
Digit stream	Numeric (0-30 digits)	Contains the first digit stream the system received in the failed EA FGD MF to SS7 call
Comment 3	Character string	Indicates that the system routed a call to treatment because of lack of EA MF to SS7 extension blocks

Action

Increase the value of office parameter EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EQAC600

Explanation

The Equal Access (EQAC) subsystem generates this log to indicate that an Automatic Number Identification (ANI) failure on an incoming Feature Group D (FGD) Intertoll (IT)/Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS)/ Super Centralized Automatic Messaging Accounting (SCAMA) or cellular trunk (MF signaling) to ATC trunk (ISUP signaling) exists. This action occurs when an incoming MF trunk does not have the correct ANI.

Format

The log report format for EQAC600 is as follows:

```
EQAC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ANI FAILURE REPORT
    THE ORIGINATING TRUNK      : CKT    <trkid>
    THE TERMINATING TRUNK      : CKT    <trkid>
    THE ANI INFORMATION DIGITS:         <digits>
    THE CALLED NUMBER          :        <dn>
    THE ANI DIGITS             :        <digits>
```

Example

An example of log report EQAC600 follows:

```
RTPT EQAC600 DEC09 10:14:33 4000 INFO ANI FAILURE REPORT
   THE ORIGINATING TRUNK    :       CKT     MF2WIT      1
   THE TERMINATING TRUNK    :       CKT     ISUP2WATC   0
   THE CALLED NUMBER        :       4078881174
   THE ANI INFORMATION DIGITS:              02
   ANI DIGITS               :   6136215000
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANI failure report	Constant	Indicates the type of error the log report contains.
originating trunk	CLLI nnnn	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the originating trunk group, as entered in table CLLI.

EQAC600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
terminating trunk	CLLI nnnn	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the terminating trunk group, as entered in table CLLI.
called number	Numeric (0-9 digits)	Contains the called number received on the originating trunk.
ANI information digits	Numeric (0-9 digits)	Contains the ANI information digits. This field can display a '$' if no ANI information digits are received.
ANI digits	Numeric (0-9 digits)	Contains the Automatic Number Identification (ANI). This field can display a '$' if no ANI information digits are received.

Action

An ANI failure does not require immediate action. It is logged in LOGUTIL with an EQAC600 title to provide the operating company with the information needed to find and correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

None

ESV100

Explanation

Log ESV100 occurs when a caller makes a call to an emergency number. This log includes the following call information:

- the date and time of the call
- the calling number
- the calling party identification
- the outgoing trunk identification

Operating company personnel can use this log to trace the calling number.

Format

The format for log report ESV100 follows:

ESV100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE TRACECALLING PARTY NUMBER : <calling_party_number> CALLING PARTY : <calling_party> OUTGOING TRUNK : <CKT_CLLI_nnn>

Example

An example of log report ESV100 follows:

```
ESV100 APR22 18:53:03 9800 INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE
TRACECALLING PARTY NUMBER : 347701235      CALLING PARTY : HOST
03 1 00 03 DN 34770020      OUTGOING TRUNK : CKT FPTPLC1 3
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE TRACE	Constant	This field indicates that the call is for emergency service.
calling_party_number	Numeric	This field identifies the directory number of the originator (up to 23 digits).
calling_party	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the calling party as either a trunk or a line.
CKT_CLLI_nnn	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the CLLI and outgoing trunk member.

ESV100 (end)

Action

Operating company personnel use this log for emergency purposes.

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

Additional information

Does not apply

EXT100

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT100 when a No Alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates an EXT100 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Customer Data Schema* .) Scan points can be office assigned. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Format

The log report format for EXT100 is as follows:

EXT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm stattxt

Example

An example of log report EXT100 follows:

```
EXT100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TSTSCAN  ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Scan point that changed states. Refer to table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Scan point changed to off (open) state
stattxt	ON	Scan point changed to on (closed) state

Action

Scan point determines action. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT101

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT101 when a minor alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates EXT101 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Translations Guide* .) These scan points can be office assigned. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Format

The log report format for EXT101 is as follows:

```
*EXT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm  stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report EXT101 follows:

```
*EXT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MNSUCFLR  ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Scan point that changed state. Refer to customer data table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Scan point changed to off (open) state.
stattxt	ON	Scan point changed to on (closed) state.

Action

The scan point determines the action. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT102

Explanation

The external alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT102 when a major alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates EXT102 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Translations Guide.*) Scan points can be office assigned. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Format

The log report format for EXT102 is as follows:

```
**EXT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm  stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report EXT102 follows:

```
**EXT102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ABMTMFL  ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Scan point that changed state. Refer to customer data table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Scan point changed to off (open).
stattxt	ON	Scan point changed to on (closed).

Action

The scan point determines the action. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT103

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT103 when a Critical-Alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates EXT103 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Translations Guide* .) These scan points can be office assigned.

Format

The log report format for EXT103 is as follows:

```
***EXT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report EXT103 follows:

```
***EXT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DEADSYSM ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Identifies scan point that changed state. See customer data Table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Indicates scan point changed to off (open) state
	ON	Indicates scan point changed to on (closed) state

Action

The scan point determines the action. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT104

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log EXT104 when an expected change of state on a scan point (scannm) does not occur.

Format

The log report format for EXT104 is as follows:

```
*EXT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm FAIL
```

Example

An example of log report EXT104 follows:

```
*EXT104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO REMOTEAR FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Identifies the scan point for which change does not occur. Refer to customer data table ALMSC.
FAIL	Constant	Indicates that the expected change of state on a scan point did not occur

Action

Test the office alarm unit or the maintenance trunk module (MTM), or replace the scan point card for the scan point that fails.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT105

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT105. The subsystem generates the report in format 1 when an alarm occurs on the SCP OAM location on the DVS. This alarm translates into no alarm on the DMS.

The EXT subsystem generates the report in format 2 when a software alarm turns on or off in the DMS switch. The EXT105 log report depends on two conditions. The first is that the condition raised must be NA (a No Alarm condition) in table SFWALARM. The second condition is that the REPORT field in table SFWALARM must be Y (Yes).

In the example for format 2, the user manually turned off the alarm SCC_PM_ALM. The command used to turn off the SCC_PM_ALM software alarm is “SETSC SCC_PM_ALM REL".

The EXT subsystem generates the report in format 3 under two conditions. The first condition is when a software alarm in Table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF. The second condition is when field REPORT of the tuple for the software alarm is set to Y. The log depends on the severity of the alarm. The severity of the alarm is set in the field ALM of the tuple of the software alarm. Log report EXT105 indicates a No Alarm condition.

When the PARS feature is present, the subsystem generates the EXT alarm in format 3 only in standalone and host TOPS offices.

Format

The log report format for EXT105 is as follows:

Format 1

```
EXT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCP_OAM_loctxt_almtxt
    ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Format 2

```
EXT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalmtxt  acttxt
    rsntxt vsnnum
```

Format 3

```
EXT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <alarm> <On/Off>
```

EXT105 (continued)

Example

An example of log report EXT105 follows:

Format 1

```
EXT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SCP_OAM_LOC_MIN
   ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Format 2

```
EXT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SCC_PM_ALM OFF
BY MANUAL ACTION
```

Format 3

```
EXT105 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_LINK ON
```

Format 3b

```
EXT105 AUG01 15:30:43 231 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
   CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCP_OAM	Constant	Indicates an information report about service control point (SCP) operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM).
loctxt	LOC	Indicates the alarm is present on the local SCP OAM.
	REM	Indicates the alarm is present on the remote SCP OAM.
almtxt	MIN	Indicates a minor alarm.
	CRIT	Indicates a critical alarm.
	MAJ	Indicates a major alarm.

EXT105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	X25	Indicates the the X.25 link is down on the SCP OAM.
	SAN	Indicates a system sanity alarm.
sfwalmtxt	SCC_CC_ALM	Indicates one of the following conditions: • The DMS switch CPUs are out of sync. • A fault is present in program store, data store, one of the links to the CMC. • A CPU or a link to the CMC is out of service.
	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
	SCC_CMC_ALM	Indicates that a CMC unit, CMC clock, or network clock is out of service or defective.
	SCC_IO_ALM	Indicates that a fault is present in the I/O controller. (The I/O controller includes the tape drive, disk drive, DATAPAC, MAP or logging channel, or any other I/O device in the DMS switch). In addition, this software alarm includes faults in external links or the AMA system.

EXT105 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	SCC_NMC_ALM	Indicates the Network Module Controller is out of service or is defective.
	SCC_CKT_ALM	Indicates the number of trunks of service circuits in a circuit group that are out of service reached the automatic maintenance limit. The trunks can be out of service.
	SCC_PM_ALM	Indicates that a peripheral module is out of service or defective.
	VSN_NO_ALM	Indicates that the DMS received a maintenance notice message sent from the voice service node (VSN). The maintenance notice message contains the error code. This code informs the DMS of maintenance conditions or conditions that are not normal that occur at the VSN. Each error code in the maintenance notice message has a software alarm. If REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y for software alarm, the subsystem generates the EXT105 log with the VSN_NO_ALM indication. In addition, the rsntxt field contains an explanation. The vsnnum field identifies the VSN that sends the error code. In table VSNALARM, the operating company defines the explanation contained in the rsntxt field.
	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm turns on when all of the logical data links to a given VSN are out of service. The subsystem generates EXT105 log for this software alarm under two conditions. The REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is NA.

EXT105 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This alarm turns on when one data link to a given VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The subsystem generates EXT105 log for this software alarm under two conditions. The REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is NA.
Alarm	TOPS_PARS_LINK	The system activates this alarm when a MPC data link for the TOPSARS application is taken out of service. The alarm stops when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are in table MPCFASTA are in service. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links to any PARS node are out of service. The alarm stops when one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node. (The alarm also stops when operating company personnel manually stops the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are out of service. The alarm stops when one datalink is in service for the TOPSPARS application. (The alarm also stops when operating company personnel manually stops the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
On/Off	ON	Indicates the system activated the alarm.
	OFF	Indicates the alarm was deactivated.

EXT105 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
acttxt	ON	Indicates the system turned on the software alarm.
	OFF	Indicates the system turned off the software alarm.
rsntxt	BY MANUAL ACTION	Indicates that the user turned the software alarm on or off manually. The command string “SETSC <software alarm> OP" causes the system to turn on a software alarm. If you replace the string “OP" with “REL" the software alarm turns off.
	CC_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a CC software alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS	This value Indicates that a CCS7 software alarm occurred in the DMS-SSP or INode office.
	CKT_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a circuit limit software alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	CMC_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a CMC alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	IO_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that an I/O alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	NMC_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates an NMC alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	PM_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a PM alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	0 - 99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.

Action

Format 1 log reports do not require action.

Format 2 log reports indicate the area of the switch where the problem occurs. To solve the problem, enter the MAP display and proceed to the level that applies.

With a PM fault, for example:

1. Enter the PM level of the MAP
2. Display the PMs as a group to find which one is faulty
3. Post the faulty PM
4. Issue the command string “QUERYPM FLT."

The MAP displays the cause for the faulty PM.

With a CCS fault, for example;

1. Enter the CCS7 level of the MAP display
2. Use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The MAP also displays the cause of the alarm.
3. Refer to the correct clearing procedure to clear the CCS alarm.

Format 2 log reports for VSN software alarms do not require action at the DMS. Maintenance will be done at the VSN.

If Format 3 log reports are generated, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101 to determine which failed MPC datalinks need to be returned to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT106

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates the EXT106 log when one of the following is turned on or off:

- VSN_MN_ALM.
- VSN_NO_LINKS.
- VSN_ONE_LINK.
- SCC_CCS_ALM.
- DASM software alarm.
- TOPS_QMS_MINOR on the MIS IP interface

The reason text (rsntxt) field of the report provides an explanation. The explanation indicates the condition. The voice service node number (vsnnum) field identifies the voice service node (VSN). The operating company defines in table VSNALARM the text output in the rsntxt field.

The subsystem generates EXT106 log under the following conditions:

- if the REPORT field associated with the VSN_MN_ALARM alarm in Table SFWALARM is set to Y (Yes)
- if the ALM field associated with the SCC_CCS_ALM in table SFWALARM is datafilled as a minor alarm condition (MN)
- if the REPORT field associated with the SCC_CCS_ALM in table SFWALARM is set to Y (Yes)

The subsystem generates log EXT106 in one of the following three formats.

The subsystem generates log format 1 when a command from the data voice system (DVS) turns an alarm on or off.

The subsystem generates log format 2 when the DMS receives a maintenance notice message from the VSN. The maintenance notice message contains the error code. The error code informs the DMS of conditions that are not normal or maintenance conditions that occur at the VSN.

The subsystem generates log format 3 (examples 3, 4c, 4d, and 5) whenever a software alarm defined in table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF. The second condition is when the field REPORT of the tuple for the software alarm is set to Y. The log depends on the severity of the alarm. The severity is set in the field ALM of the tuple for the software alarm. Log report EXT106 indicates a minor alarm.

EXT106 (continued)

When the PARS feature is present, the subsystem only generates The EXT alarm in Example 3 in standalone and host TOPS offices .

Example 4a also uses log format 3. Example 4a shows an additional field <Text> to indicate the condition of the TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 links.

> ***Note 1:*** As of NA006, the “Text" field shows the condition of the links for each TOPSVR database instance; (TOPSVR1 [0-15], TOPSVR2 [0-15]). This change allows the support of multiple database access. Refer to example 4b.
>
> ***Note 2:*** For information about multiple database access, refer to the “Multiple DA System I" section of the Operator Service Directory Services (OSDA) section of the *North American DMS-100 Translation Guide*, 297-XXXX-350.

The subsystem generates Example 5 when a call has a complete CT4Q refinement. The call must have refinement with a CT4Q that is not in Table TQMSFCQA or TQCQINFO. This feature provides two software alarms: TQMSFCQ_ALM and TQCQINFO_ALM. These alarms are both minor alarms.

> ***Note:*** In NA006, alarm information for the operator centralization data link (OCDL) of the Enhanced Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch (ETMS) no longer occurs in this log. Log PM128 has the current ETMS OCDL alarm information.

Format 4 (refer to Example 6) generates an EXT106 log with a text reason of SP_MINOR. The SP_MINOR is the reason when the DMS receives a minor alarm request from a session pool.

Format 5 (refer to Example 7) generates an EXT106 log with a text reason of SN_MINOR. The SN_MINOR is the reason when the DMS receives a major alarm request from a service node.

Format 6 (example 8) generates a text reason of TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN when a TOPS_QMS_MINOR alarm goes on or off on the MIS IP interface. Refer to the TOPS IP User’s Guide.

Format

The log report format for EXT106 is as follows:

Format 1

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO etxt_almtxt_statxt
ON COMMAND FROM DVS

Format 2

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalarm almstate rsntxt vsnnum

Format 3

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Alarm> <On/Off> <Text>

Format 4

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SP_MINOR <ON/OFF>
<SP number>

Format 5

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SN_MINOR <ON/OFF>
<SN identifier>

Format 6

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TQMS_MIS_MINOR <ON/OFF>
<info>

Example

An example of log report EXT106 follows:

Example 1

```
EXT106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DVS_SIDE2_MIN OFF
ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Example 2

```
EXT106 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO VSN_MN_ALM  ON
CNTRLNK_INTERFACE 1
```

Example 3

EXT106 (continued)

```
EXT106 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_LINK OFF
```

Example 4a

```
EXT106 FEB12 03:34:44 298 INFO VR1_MINOR ON DA TOPSVR1 LINK
TRBL
```

Note: The above example occurs in offices that have software loads that precede NA006.

Example 4b

```
EXT106 FEB12 03:34:44 298 INFO VR1_MINOR ON DA TOPSVR1 0
LINK TRBL
```

Note: The above example occurs in offices that have software loads at release NA006 and higher.

Example 4c

```
EXT106 JUL11 14:09:07 2121 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Note: This example occurs in DMS-SSP or INode.

Example 5

```
EXT106 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO TQMSFCQA_ALM ON
DA_411_SPANISH
```

Example 6

```
EXT106 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SP_MINOR ON
SPID: 42
```

Example 7

```
EXT106 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SN_MINOR ON
SNID: OSNM 6
```

Example 8a

```
EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MINOR OFF
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Example 8b

```
EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MINOR ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
etxt (Format 1)	DVS_SIDE2	Indicates that the alarm is present on side 2 of the dynamic network controller (DNC) 1000.
	DVS	Indicates that the alarm is present on the DVS.
	SCP_OAM	Indicates that the alarm is present on the service control point operation, administration, and maintenance.
almtxt (Format 1)	MIN	Indicates a minor alarm.
statxt (Format 1)	MAJ	Indicates an major alarm.
	ON or OFF	Indicates if the alarm is on or off.
sfwalarm (Format 2)	VSN_MN_ALM	Identifies the software alarm for the error code in the maintenance notice message the VSN sends. The software alarm is a minor alarm and is an entry in tables SFWALARM and VSNALARM.

EXT106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm turns on when all of the logical data links to a VSN are out of service. The subsystem generates the EXT105 log for this software alarm if the report field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM must be MN.
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This software alarm turns on when one data link to a VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The subsystem generates EXT105 log for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM must be MN.
	DASM	This software alarm turns on when one of the two data links between the DMS and the Directory Assistance database is lost. The software alarm also turns on when one of the data links was down and is restored.
almstate (Format 2)	ON or OFF	Indicates if the alarm is on or off.
rsntxt (Format 2)	0000-FFFF	Provides an explanation for text about the alarm condition at the VSN. The text is a data entry in table VSNALARM against each possible error code that the VSN sends.
vsnnum (Format 2)	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.

EXT106 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm (Format 3)	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
Alarm (Format 3)	TOPS_PARS_LINK	The system activates this alarm activates when a multiprotocol controller (MPC) data link for the TOPSPARS application is taken out of service. The alarm stops when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are data entries in table MPCFASTA are in service. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links to any PARS node are taken out of service. The alarm stops when one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are taken out of service. The alarm stops when one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application. (The operating company personnel can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)

EXT106 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VR1_MINOR	Indicates that a minor alarm occurred on a TOPSVR1 link.
	VR2_MINOR	Indicates that a minor alarm occurred on a TOPSVR2 link.
Alarm (Format 6)	TQMS_MIS_MINOR	This software alarm turns on when there are only QMS_MIS_MINOR_ALARM_THRESH (table TQMISOPT) connections up to the MIS vendor. The alarm turns off when the number of MIS IP connections increases above this threshold.
On/Off (Format 3)	ON	Indicates an activated alarm.
	OFF	Indicates a deactivated alarm.
<Text> (Format 3)	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_ SCCS	Indicates that a CCS7 alarm is generated in a DMS-SSP or INode office.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK TRBL	Example 4a only. Identifies the TOPSVR links and indicates the state of the links.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK TRBL	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINKS OK	
<Text> (Format 3)	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK TRBL	Example 4b only. As of NA006, this field indicates the state of the links for each TOPSVR database instance.
	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK TRBL	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINKS OK	

EXT106 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN	An alarm has gone on or off on the MIS IP interface.
<SN identifier>	SNID: (OSN, OSNM, OSN) (0 to 255)	Identifies the service node that made the major alarm request.
<SP number>	SPID: (0-4094)	Identifies the session pool that made the major alarm request.

Action

If the alarm activates, monitor the DVS by the SAS administration logs service to determine what caused the alarm. Take action to correct the problem.

There is no action required if the alarm is turned off.

Format 2 log reports for VSN software alarms do not require action at the DMS. Maintenance will be done at the VSN.

If the system generates log format 3 (example 3) reports, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101. You must determine which failed MPC data links require return to service.

If the system generates log format 3 (example 4c), enter the CCS7 MAP level and use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The MAP displays the cause of the CCS alarm. Refer to the correct CCS alarm clearing procedure to clear the alarm.

If the system generates log format 3 (example 5) report, check the entries in Table TQMSFCQA or Table TQCQINFO. Make sure that the entries include representation of all potential final CT4Qs from Table CT4Qs from Table CT4QNAMS.

If the system generates a log format 6 (example 8) report, reason TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN, check the value of parameter QMS_MIS_MINOR_ALARM_THRESH in table TQMISOPT. Check the state of the TCP/IP connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EXT106 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT107

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates Format 1 of this report when an alarm exists on the DVS, Dynamic Network Controller (DNC100), or service control point (SCP) operation administration and maintenance (OAM).

Format 2 log report is generated when a maintenance notice message sent by the voice service node (VSN) is received by the DMS. The maintenance notice message contains the error code informing the DMS of any abnormal or maintenance conditions occurring at the VSN. The EXT107 log is generated when the VSN_MAJ_ALM, the VSN_NO_LINKS, or the VSN_ONE_LINK software alarm is turned on or off. Explanatory text is provided in the reason text (rsntxt) field of the report indicating the particular condition occurring and the voice service node number (vsnnum) field identifies the particular VSN. The text output in the rsntxt field is defined by the operating company in Table VSNALARM.

Note: In addition, the EXT107 log is generated only if the report field in Table SFWALARM is set to Y (Yes) for the VSN_MAJ_ALARM alarm. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for details of table VSNALARM and table SFWALARM.

The EXT subsystem generates the report in Format 3 whenever a software alarm defined in Table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF, and the REPORT field, of the tuple associated with the software alarm, is set to Y (yes). The log is based on the severity of the alarm, which is set in the field ALM of the tuple associated with the software alarm. EXT107 indicates a major alarm.

The EXT alarm in Format 3 is generated in standalone and host TOPS offices when the PARS feature is present or in DMS-SSP or INode offices.

Format 3 is also used in Example 3b, where an additional field <Text> is used to indicate the condition of the TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 links.

Note 1: As of NA006, the “Text" field is changed to display the condition of the links associated with each TOPSVR database instance (TOPSVR1 [0-15], TOPSVR2 [0-15]). This change allows the support of multiple database access. Reference example 3c.

Note 2: For additional information about multiple database access, please refer to the “Multiple DA System I" section of the Operator Service Directory Services (OSDA) " section of the *North American DMS-100 Translation Guide*, 297-8001-350.

EXT107 (continued)

Format 4 (Example 4 or 5) is generated each time the TQMS_MIS_MINOR alarm goes up or down.

Format 5 (Example 6 and 7) is generated each time the TQMS_MIS_MAJOR alarm goes up or down. The alarm itself is turned on when the number of TOPS QMS links up to the MIS vendor drops to the QMS_MIS_MINOR_ALARM_THRESH, or QMS_MIS_MAJOR_ALARM_THRESH (See customer data Table TQMISOPT). The alarm is turned off when the number of links up increases above the threshold. The alarm may also be generated when Table TQMISOPT changes.

Format 6 (see Example 8) generates an EXT107 log with a text reason of SN_MAJOR. SN_MAJOR is the reason when the DMS receives a major alarm request from a service node.

Format 7 (see Example 9) generates an EXT107 log with a text reason of SP_MAJOR. SP_MAJOR is the reason when the DMS receives a major alarm request from a session pool.

Format 8 (example 10) generates an EXT107 log with a text reason of poolid_MAJ statxt. (Specify the threshold by the CRS_ALARM_MAJOR_THRESHOLD office parameter.) This log indicates that call recording stream (CRS) memory pool use exceeds the specified threshold. Billing recording resources are low. If a CRS outage has not occurred, the memory pool for the specified CRS pool is too low.

Format 9 (Example 11) is generated when a TOPS_QMS_MAJOR alarm goes on or off in the MIS IP interface. Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.

Format

Formats for log report EXT107 follow:

Format 1

```
EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO etxt_loctxt_almtxt statxt
    ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Format 2

```
EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalarm almstate rsntxt vsnnum
```

Format 3

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Alarm> <On/Off><text>

Format 4

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_MINOR <on/off> TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS

Format 5

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_MAJOR <on/off> TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS

Format 6

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SN_MAJOR <ON/OFF> <SN identifier>

Format 7

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SP_MAJOR <ON/OFF> <SP number>

Format 8

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO poolid_MAJ statxt

Format 9

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR <ON/OFF> <info>

Example

Example of log report EXT107 follow:

Example 1

```
EXT107 MAY31 08:22:56 2112 INFO DVS_SIDE1_MAJ OFF
   ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Example 2

EXT107 (continued)

```
EXT107 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO VSN_MAJ_ALM ON   CNTRLNK_INTE
R           FACE 1
```

Example 3a

```
EXT107 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_NODE ON
```

Example 3b

```
EXT107 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO VR1_MAJOR ON DA TOPSVR1 LINK
TRBL
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have pre-NA006 software loads.

Example 3c

```
EXT107 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO VR1_MAJOR ON DA TOPSVR1 0
LINK TRBL
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have software loads at release NA006 and higher.

Example 3d

Note: This example occurs in DMS-SSP or INode offices.

```
EXT107 JUL12 14:09:07 2121 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Example 3e

```
EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR ON
TQMS_MIS IP CONN

EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR OFF
TQMS_MIS IP CONN
```

Example 4

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:24 9500 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MINOR OFF
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 5

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:22 8700 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MINOR ON
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 6

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:24 9600 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MAJOR OFF
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 7

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:22 8800 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MAJOR ON
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 8

```
EXT107 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SN_MAJOR ON
   SNID: OSNM 6
```

Example 9

```
EXT107 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SP_MAJOR ON
   SPID: 27
```

Example 10a

```
EXT107 SEP03 11:45:12 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ON
PRUPOOL1 70%
```

Example 10b

```
EXT107 SEP03 11:45:12 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ON
PRUPOOL1 70% AUTO
```

Example 11a

```
EXT107 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR OFF
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Example 11b

```
EXT107 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

EXT107 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
etxt	DVS	Indicates the alarm exists on the DVS.
	SCP_OAM	Indicates the alarm exists on the service control point operation, administration, and maintenance.
	DVS_SIDE2	Indicates that the alarm exists on side 2 of the DNC 1000.
almtxt	MIN	Indicates a minor alarm exists.
	MAJ	Indicates a major alarm exists.
statxt	ON or OFF	Indicates whether the alarm has been turned on or off.
sfwalarm	VSN_MAJ_ALM	Identifies the software alarm associated with the error code in the maintenance notice message sent by the VSN. The software alarm is a major alarm and is datafilled in tables SFWALARM and VSNALARM.
	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm is turned on when all of the logical data links to a particular VSN are out of service. The EXT105 log is generated for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is set to Y and the SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is set to MJ.
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This software alarm is turned on when only one data link to a particular VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The EXT105 log is generated for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is set to Y and the SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is set to MJ.

EXT107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
	TOPS_PARS_LINK	This alarm is activated when any multiprotocol controller (MPC) data link for the TOPSPARS application is taken out of service. It is deactivated when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are datafilled in table MPCFASTA are in service (or when deactivated by the craftsperson, which is not recommended).
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	This alarm is activated when all MPC data links to any PARS node are taken out of service. It is deactivated when at least one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node (or when deactivated manually by the craftsperson, which is not recommended).
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	This alarm is activated when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are taken out of service. It is deactivated when at least one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application (or when deactivated manually by the craftsperson, which is not recommended).
	CLFALARM	This alarm is activated when the user activates Malicious Call Trace. It is deactivated when the call is cleared.

EXT107 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	VR1_MAJOR	Indicates that a major alarm has occurred on a TOPSVR1 link.
	VR2_MAJOR	Indicates that a major alarm has occurred on a TOPSVR2 link.
	TQMS_MIS_MAJOR	This software alarm turns on when there are only QMS_MIS_MAJOR_ALARM_THRESH (table TQMISOPT) connections up to the MIS vendor. The alarm turns off when the number of MIS IP connections increases above this threshold.
On/Off	ON	Indicates the alarm was activated.
	OFF	Indicates the alarm was deactivated.
almstate	ON or OFF	Indicates whether the alarm has been turned on or off.
<text>	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_ SCCS	Indicates that a CCS7 alarm has been generated in the DMS-SSP or INode office.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK TRBL	Format 3 (Example 4b only). Identifies the TOPSVR links and indicates their state.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK TRBL	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINKS OK	
<text>	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK TRBL	Format 3 (Example 3c only). As of NA006, this field is used to indicate the state of the links associated with each TOPSVR database instance.
	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK TRBL	

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINKS OK	
	TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN	An alarm has gone on or off on the MIS IP interface.
poolid	CRSPRUPOOL1, CRSPRUPOOL2, CRSPRUPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL1, CRSSUBRUPOOL2, CRSSUBRUPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL4, CRSSUBRUPOOL5	Format 8 (example 10a) specifies the RU pools used for billing. Format 8 [example 10b) AUTO indicates the pool is managed by autoprovisioning. If AUTO is not displayed the pool is manually provisioned.
rsntxt	0000-FFFF	Provides explanatory text regarding the alarm condition at the VSN. The text is datafilled in table VSNALARM against each possible error code that could be sent by the VSN.
vsnnum	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.
<SN identifier>	SNID: (OSAC, OSN, OSNM) (0-255)	The service node that made the major alarm request
<SP number>	SPID: (0-4094)	The session pool that made the major alarm request

Action

If the alarm has been turned on, monitor the DVS by the SAS administration logs service to find out why the alarm has been raised. Take appropriate corrective action.

If the alarm has been turned off, no action is required.

Format 2 log reports for VSN software alarms require no action at the DMS. maintenance will be done at the VSN.

If Format 3 log reports are generated, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101 to determine which failed MPC data links need to be returned to service.

If Format 3 (Example 3d) log reports are generated, enter the CCS7 MAP level and use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The cause of the CCS

EXT107 (continued)

alarm is displayed on the MAP. Refer to the appropriate CCS alarm clearing procedure to clear the alarm.

If Format 4 log reports are generated, check customer data table TQMISOPT for on/off state and consult next level of maintenance.

If a Format 8 log occurs, the following actions clear the alarm:

- increase the allocated store for the CRS pool associated with the log
- reprovision the threshold level

Note: If the pool level drops on its own, the alarm extinguishes without intervention. However, do not depend on system action alone. This alarm must be investigated.

The reason message text identifies whether the alarm is turned off to raise or lower the alarm status of the pool. The reason text replaces the provisioned threshold level in the message line. The text message ALARM LEVEL RAISED indicates an escalated status. The escalated status typically is CRITICAL although FAILURE status is possible for rare circumstances. The text message ALARM LEVEL LOWERED indicates a lowered status of OFF. A message illustration follows.

Format 8 alarm generates:

EXT107 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ONPRUPOOL1 70%

Format 8 autoprovisioned pool alarm generates:

EXT107 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ONPRUPOOL1 70% AUTO

Format 8 alarm clears:

EXT107 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ OFFALARM LEVEL LOWERED

If the system generates log format 9 (example 11) report, reason TQMS_MIS IP CONN, check the value of parameter QMS_MIS_MAJOR_ALARM_THRESH in table TQMISOPT. Check the state of the TCP/IP connection

EXT107 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Report format 8 logs to Nortel personnel. Nortel personnel need to examine memory provisioning guidelines for the current release.

EXT108

Explanation

Format 1

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when an operational measurements critical alarm (OMCRITICAL) index reaches the threshold in the scan period.

Format 2

This report indicates the status of the directory-assistance system (DAS) data links and the critical alarm for these links.

Format 3

The subsystem generates this report when the DMS receives a maintenance notice message sent by the Voice Service Node (VSN). The maintenance notice message contains an error code. The error code informs the DMS of any conditions that are not normal or maintenance conditions that occur at the VSN.

The subsystem generates the EXT108 log when one of the following is turned on or off:

- VSN_CRIT_ALM.
- VSN_NO_LINKS.
- VSN_ONE_LINK.
- DASC software alarm.

The reason text (rsntxt) field of the report provides an explanation. The explanation describes the condition that occurred. The voice service node number (vsnnum) field identifies the VSN. In table VSNALARM the operating company defines the text output in the rsntxt field. The subsystem only generates the EXT108 log for the VSN_CRIT_ALM alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y (Yes). Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for details of table VSNALARM and table SFWALARM.

When the PARS feature is present, the subsystem generates the EXT alarm in format 3 only in standalone and host TOPS offices.

Format 4

EXT108 (continued)

The subsystem generates the EXT108 log when a software alarm defined in table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF and the REPORT field of the tuple for the software alarm is set to Y (yes). The log depends on the severity of the alarm. The severity is set in the field ALM of the tuple for the software alarm. Log report EXT108 indicates a critical alarm.

Example 5a also uses log format 4. Example 5a has an additional field <Text> to indicate the condition of the TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 links.

Note 1: As of NA006, the “Text" field shows the condition of the links for each TOPSVR database instance (TOPSVR1 [0-15]), TOPSVR2 [0-15]). This change allows the support of multiple database access. Refer to example 5b.

Note 2: For information about multiple database access, refer to the “Multiple DA System I" section of the “Operator Services Directory Assistance (OSDA)" section of the *North American DMS-100 Translation Guide* , 297-8001-350.

Format 5

The subsystem generates this report when the TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL alarm goes up or down. The alarm is turned on when the number of TOPS QMS links up to the MIS vendor drops to the QMS_MIS_CRITICAL_ALARM_THRESH. (Refer to customer data table TQMISOPT.) The alarm is turned off when the number of links established increases above the threshold. The system can generate the alarm when table TQMISOPT changes.

Format 6

The subsystem generates this report when the TQMS_MIS_PROCESS critical alarm goes up or down. The alarm is turned on when the QMSMIS process dies and the MPC system cannot create the QMSMIS process again. The alarm is turned off when the REVIVE command creates the child process again. The alarm also is turned off after a switch restart. This child process controls the QMS MIS MPC links. If the child process dies, the system cannot send QMS messages across the link. This condition brings the MIS system down.

Format 7

The subsystem generates this report when the TQMS_MIS_BUFFS critical alarm goes up or down. The alarm is turned on when event messages are ready to be buffered and buffers are not available. The buffers are not available to

store the messages for transmission. The alarm is turned off when the number of EMPC buffers allocated increases, or a switch reload or cold restart occurs.

Formats 8 and 9

The subsystem generates this report when an Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) failure occurs. When logged as AMAFAIL ON, the AMA subsystem has problems.

When logged as AMAFAIL OFF, the AMA subsystem is normal.

A number of faults can cause AMAFAIL ON. These faults include:

- an AMA software problem.
- a Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) problem.
- an AMA subsystem overload.

Examples 9 and 10 correspond to formats 8 and 9 in this order.

> ***Note:*** In NA006, Enhanced Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch (ETMS) operator centralization data link (OCDL) alarm information no longer occurs in this log. Log PM128 has the current ETMS OCDL alarm information.

Format 10

Format 10 (see Example 11) generates an EXT108 log with a text reason of SP_CRITICAL. The reason is SN_CRITICAL when the DMS receives a critical alarm request from a session pool.

Format 11

Format 11 (see Example 12) generates an EXT108 log with a text reason of SN_CRITICAL. The reason is SN_CRITICAL when the DMS receives a critical alarm request from a service node.

Format 12

Format 12 (see Example 13) generates an EXT108 log with a text reason of poolid_level statxt. (Specify the threshold by the CRS_ALARM_CRITICAL_THRESHOLD office parameter.) This log indicates that call recording stream (CRS) memory pool use exceeds the specified threshold. Billing recording resources are low. If a CRS outage has not occurred, the memory pool is critically low or exhausted.

EXT108 (continued)

Format 13

Format 13 (Example 14) is generated when a TOPS_QMS_CRITICAL alarm goes on or off in the MIS IP interface. Also, this example is generated when the TOPS_QMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm is turned on or off. Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.

Format

The log report formats for EXT108 are as follows:

Format 1

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OMCRITICAL ON
    omnm  tuplnm THRES=nnnnn DELTA=nnnnn
```

Format 2

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DAS trbltext
```

Format 3

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalarm almstate rsntxt vsnnum
```

Format 4

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Alarm> <On/Off> <Text>
```

Format 5

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL
<on/off>
    TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Format 6

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_PROCESS <on/off>
    TQMS_MIS CHILD <dead|alive>
```

Format 7

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_BUFFS <on/off>
TQMS_MIS BUFFS <low|added>

Format 8

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMAFAIL ON DEVICE
FAILURE FOR STREAM: AMA

Format 9

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMAFAIL OFF DEVICE
STOPPED FAILING FOR STREAM: AMA

Format 10

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SP_CRITICAL <ON/OFF>
<SP number>

Format 11

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SN_CRITICAL <ON/OFF>
<SN identifie>

Format 12

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO poolid_level statxt

Format 13

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <name> <state>
<info>

Example

Examples of log reports EXT108 follow:

Example 1

```
EXT108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO OMCRITICAL ON
   RCVSBU–RCVRDGT THRES=15    DELTA=18
```

EXT108 (continued)

Example 2

```
EXT108 JAN01 16:22:11 5568 INFO DAS LINK DOWN ON
```

Example 3

```
EXT108 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO VSN_CRIT_ALARM ON
   LANLINK_FAILURE 1
```

Example 4a

```
EXT108 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_APPL ON
```

Example 4b

```
EXT108 JUL15 14:09:07 2121 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Note: The above example occurs in DMS SSP or INode offices.

Example 5a

```
EXT108 MAR23 00:01:23 118 INFO VR1_CRITICAL OFF DA TOPSVR1
   LINK UP
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have software loads that precede NA006.

Example 5b

```
EXT108 MAR23 00:01:23 118 INFO VR1_CRITICAL OFF DA TOPSVR1 0
   LINK UP
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have software loads at release NA006 and higher.

Example 6

```
EXT108 AUG24 10:05:45 231 RBSY TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL ON
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 7

```
EXT108 AUG24 10:05:45 321 RBSY TQMS_MIS_PROCESS OFF
   TQMS_MIS CHILD ALIVE
```

EXT108 (continued)

Example 8

```
EXT108 AUG24 10:05:45 231 RBSY TQMS_MIS_BUFFS <on/off>
   TQMS_MIS BUFFS LOW
```

Example 9

```
EXT108 AUG24 09:35:37 3600 INFO AMAFAIL ON DEVICE FAILURE
   FOR STREAM:  AMA
```

Example 10

```
EXT108 AUG24 09:35:37 3600 INFO AMAFAIL OFF DEVICE STOPPED
FAILING FOR STREAM:  AMA
```

Example 11

```
EXT108 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SP_CRITICAL ON
   SPID: 27
```

Example 12

```
EXT108 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SN_CRITICAL ON
   SNID: OSNM 6
```

Example 13a

```
EXT108 SEP19 15:05:27 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ON
PRUPOOL1 90%
```

Example 13b

```
EXT108 SEP19 15:05:27 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ON
PRUPOOL1 90% AUTO
```

Example 14a

```
EXT108 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_CRITICA ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Example 14b

EXT108 (continued)

```
EXT108 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_PROCESS OFF
TQMS_MIS_IP_CHILD_ALIVE
```

Example 14c

```
EXT108 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_PROCESS ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CHILD_DEAD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OMCRITICAL ON (Format 1)	Constant	Indicates an OM index in customer data table ALARMTAB or OMTHRESH reaches the threshold in scan period.
INFO AMAFAIL ON DEVICE FAILURE FOR STREAM: AMA (Format 8)	Constant	Indicates an AMA failure.
INFO AMAFAIL OFF DEVICE STOPPED FAILING FOR STREAM: AMA (Format 9)	Constant	Indicates the AMA subsystem is normal.
omnm (Format 1)	Symbolic text	Provides OM name. Refer to customer data tables ALARMTAB and OMTHRESH.
tuplnm	Symbolic text	Provides OM tuple. Refer to customer data tables ALARMTAB and OMTHRESH.
THRES=nnnnn (Format 1)	1 -32767	Provides the number of pegs in scan period (entered value) that causes alarm, and causes the subsystem to generate EXT108.
DELTA=nnnnn (Format 1)	1 -32767	Provides exact number of pegs in same scan period.
trbltext (Format 2)	DAS LINK DOWN ON	Indicates that the last link to the DAS is out of service. Initiates a critical alarm.

EXT108 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	DAS LINK UP OFF	Indicates that a DAS that was not linked has a link brought back up. Cancels the critical alarm.
	VSN_CRIT_ALM	Identifies the software alarm for the error code in the maintenance notice message the VSN sent. The software alarm is a minor alarm entered in tables SFWALARM and VSNALARM.
sfwalarm (Format 3)	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm is turned on when all of the logical data links to a VSN are out of service. The subsystem generates the EXT105 log for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in Table VSNALARM must be CR.
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This alarm is turned on when one data link to a VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The subsystem generates the EXT105 log for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in Table VSNALARM must be CR.
	DASC	This software alarm activates when the system loses both data links between the DMS and the Directory Assistance database. The software alarm also is turned on when both data links were down and one data link is returned to service.
almstate (Format 3)	ON or OFF	Indicates if the alarm is turned on or off.
rsntxt (Format 3)	alphanumeric	Provides an explanation for the alarm condition at the VSN. The text is an entry in Table VSNALARM against all error codes that the VSN can send.
vsnnum (Format 3)	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.

EXT108 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<Alarm> (Format 4)	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
<Alarm> (Format 4)	TOPS_PARS_LINK	The system activates this alarm when any MPC data link for the TOPSPARS application is out of service. The system deactivates when all data links for the TOPSPARS application entered in Table MPCFASTA are in service. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	The system activates the alarm when all MPC data links to any PARS node are taken out of service. The system deactivates the alarm when one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	The system activates the alarm when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are out of service. The system deactivates the alarm when one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	CLFALARM	The system activates the alarm when the user activates Malicious Call Trace. The system deactivates the alarm when the call clears.

EXT108 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VR1_CRITICAL	Indicates that a critical alarm occurred on a TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 link.
	VR2_CRITICAL	
<Alarm> (Format 13)	TQMS_MIS_ CRITICA	This software alarm turns on when there are only QMS_MIS_CRITICAL_ALARM_THRESH (table TQMISOPT) connections up to the MIS vendor. The alarm turns off when the number of MIS IP connections increases above this threshold.
<Alarm> (Format 13)	TQMS_MIS_ PROCESS	This software alarm turns on when the child process dies.
<On/Off> (Format 4)	ON	Indicates the system activated the alarm.
	OFF	Indicates the system deactivated the alarm.
poolid	CRSPRUPOOL1, CRSPRUPOOL2, CRSPRUPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL1, CRSSUBRUPOOL2, CRSSUBPRPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL4, CRSSUBRUPOOL5	Format 12 (example 13a) specifies the RU pools used for billing. Format 12 (example 13b) AUTO indicates the pool is managed by autoprovisioning. If AUTO is not displayed the pool is manually provisioned.
level	CRIT, FAIL	Format 12 (example 13a). CRIT means that storage use exceeds the critical alarm threshold. FAIL means that allocated storate is completely in use.
<Text>	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_ SCCS	This value indicates that a CCS7 alarm has been generated in a DMS SSP or INode office.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK DOWN	Example 5a only. Identifies the TOPSVR links and indicates their state.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK UP	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK DOWN	

EXT108 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK UP	
<Text>	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK DOWN	Example 5b only. As of NA006, this field indicates the state of the links for each TOPSVR database instance.
	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK UP	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK DOWN	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK UP	
	TQMS_MIS_IP_ CONN	The TOPS_QMS_CRITICAL alarm has gone on or off on the MIS IP interface.
	TQMS_MIS_IP_ CHILD_ALIVE	The TOPS_QMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm is turned off.
	TQMS_MIS_IP_ CHILD_DEAD	The TOPS_QMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm is turned on.
<SP number>	SPID: (0-4094)	The session pool that made the critical alarm request.
<SN identifier>	SNID: (OSAC, OSN, OSNM) (0-255)	The service node that made the major alarm request.

Action

Keep the previous 5 min of log reports. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Format 3 log reports for VSN software alarms do not require action at the DMS. Maintenance occurs at the VSN.

If the system generates log format 4 (example 4a) reports, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101. You must determine which failed MPC data links require return to service and return the data links to service.

If the system generates log format 4 (example 4b), enter the CCS7 MAP level and use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The cause of the CCS

alarm is displayed on the MAP. Refer to the appropriate CCS alarm clearing procedure to clear the alarm.

After the TOPS_QMS_PROCESS (format 6) alarm is turned off, the process must be brought back up. Use the revive command at the MPC level of the MAP.

When format 7 occurs, increase the number of buffers (TQMS_MIS_MPC_BUFFS) available in customer data table OFCENG.

When format 8 occurs, the format indicates an AMA failure appears and that you must analyze. The AMA100, AMA114 and DIRP logs provide exact information on the AMA failure cause. Refer to the *Bellcore Format AMA Maintenance Guide* for more detail on AMA failure.

If a format 12 log occurs, the following actions clear the alarm:

- increase the allocated store for the CRS pool associated with the log
- reprovision the threshold level

Note: If you reprovision the threshold level, a CRITICAL alarm clears but not a FAILURE alarm.

There is no way to reduce CRS pool storage without a cold restart or a NORESTARTSWACT. If no CRS outage has occurred, the provisioning value is probably low for this CRS pool. Increase the number of elements for the pool or billing losses could occur shortly.

When Format 12 alarms clear, the alarm status level for this log can drop multiple levels.

The reason message text identifies whether the alarm is turned off to raise or lower the alarm status of the pool. The reason text replaces the provisioned threshold level in the message line. The text message ALARM LEVEL RAISED indicates an escalated status.

The escalated status typically is CRITICAL although FAILURE status is possible for rare circumstances. The text message ALARM LEVEL LOWERED indicates a lowered status or OFF. A message illustration follows.

Format 12 alarm generates:

EXT108 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ONPRUPOOL1 90%

EXT108 (end)

Format 12 autoprovisioned pool alarm generates:

EXT108 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ONPRUPOOL1 90% AUTO

Format 12 alarm clears:

EXT108 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT OFFALARM LEVEL LOWERED

If the system generates log format 13 (example 14) report, perform the applicable action as follows:

- For the TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL alarm, check the value of parameter QMS_MIS_CRITICAL_ALARM_THRESH in table TQMISOPT. Check the state of the TCP/IP connection
- For the TQMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm, try to manually re-create the child process using the MISCHILD command in the TQMIST CI tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Report format 12 logs to Nortel personnel. Nortel personnel need to examine memory provisioning guidelines for the current release.

EXT109

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report generates when an alarm scan point detects switch battery voltage that crosses a set threshold voltage.

Format

The log report format for EXT109 is as follows:

EXT109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reptype almtxt
PWR lev levtxt since yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss

Example

An example of log report EXT109 follows:

```
EXT109 MAR10 20:10:40  3456 INFO LVDMSPWR        ON
   PWR lev was OK since 1987/03/01 10:20:30
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	LVDMSPWR	Indicates a report of switch battery voltage that crosses a set threshold voltage.
	LVDT7	Indicates a report of switch battery voltage that crosses a set threshold voltage for the first time after an office reload.
altext	ON	Indicates the low voltage alarm is on.
	RMDR	Indicates the low voltage alarm is on. The subsystem generates this “reminder" log every 15 min while a low voltage condition is present.
	OFF	Indicates the low voltage alarm is off. Voltage level is normal.

EXT109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PWR	was OK	Indicates the voltage level was above the set threshold voltage since the date and time given.
	is low	Indicates the voltage level was below a set threshold voltage since the date and time given.
	was low	Indicates the voltage level was below the set threshold voltage since the date and time given.
yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	Integers	Provides the date and time since the last threshold voltage crossover.
	OFFICE RELOAD	Indicates the last threshold voltage crossover occurred before the latest office reload.

Action

If the subsystem generates a low voltage log, examine the battery to determine the cause for voltage drop. Contact the next level of support.

If the “contxt" field of the log contains “was low", there is no action required. This log indicates voltage returned to normal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT110

Explanation

The External Alarm (EXT) subsystem generates this alarm after a DMS system audit. The subsystem generates this log when the audit finds the alarm count does not match the number of alarms. The alarm count is for a specified alarm type: Critical, Major, Minor, and No Alarm. These alarms occur in the DMS switch. The subsystem normally generates this log report when operators set/reset Scan or Signal Distribution points. Operators set/reset these points at the EXT level of the MAP display.

Format

The log report format for EXT110 is as follows:

EXT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALARM_LEVEL ALARM COUNTS
RECALCULATED

Example

An example of log report EXT110 follows:

```
EXT110 JAN02 13:37:39 2180 INFO OAU_CRITICAL ALARM COUNTS
   RECALCULATED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ALARM LEVEL	OAU_NO_ALARM, OAU_CRITICAL, OAU_MAJOR, OAU_FSP, or OAU_MINOR	Resets the count for the ALARM LEVEL indicated in the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EXT110 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FCDR300

Explanation

An FCDR300 log is genereated by the switch when data is truncated from the Call Detail Record (CDR) in order to fit the provisioned CDR. The office parameter FCDR_CDR_SIZE (table OFCENG) sets the length of a CDR. A major switch alarm is activated.

Format

The format for log report FCDR300 follows:

```
FCDR300 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CDR Format
Truncated

FILE              : <string>

Tmplt ID          : <integer>

Act Indx          : <integer>

Seq Num           : <integer>

Data Lost         : <integer>

fields lost       : <string>

hex               : <digit_string>
```

Example

An example of log report FCDR300 follows:

```
FCDR300 AUG02 11:49:01 7369 INFO CDR Format Truncated
   File        :  AN9505141015010CC
   Tmplt ID    :  1
   Act Indx    :  1
   Seq Num     :  34
   Data Lost   :  42
   fields lost:  CRID SUBRNUM1 SUBRNUM2 DNIS NETOPNO
                 ORIGVPN TERMPVN ORIGLRN TERMLRN CAL
   hex:          0000000000000000000000000000000000000000
                 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

FCDR300 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

FCDR300 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
FILE	Alphanumeric characters	This field contains the name of the billing file the log appears in.
Tmplt ID	0 to 63	This field identifies the template used to format the CDR.
Act Indx	0 to 7	This field identifies the version of the CDR template defined in table CDRTMPLT used to format the CDR.
Seq Num	Up to 32 bit number	This field contains the sequence number assigned to the CDR. ***Note:*** This field only exists if the SEQNUM field is part of the customer defined template.
Data Lost	Integer	This field contains the total amount of data lost and is measured in word increments.
fields lost	Up to 105 alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the CDR fields that were truncated. ***Note:*** Only 120 characters are identified. When more than 120 characters are truncated from the CDR, the overflow data is lost.
hex	30 words	This field contains a hexidecimal dump of the lost data. ***Note:*** Only 30 words are identified. When more than 30 words are truncated from the CDR, the overflow data is lost.

Action

Review the log to determine how many words of data is being truncated and increase the size of the CDR in the FCDR_CDR_SIZE office parameter.

Associated OM registers

LOG_300

Additional information

None

FCDR600

Explanation

FCDR600 logs identify CDRs that are padded to fit the size of the CDR provisioned by office parameter FCDR_CDR_SIZE (table OFCENG).

Generation of the FCDR600 log affects real time performance. FCDR600 logs are only generated when office parameter FCDR_GEN_600_LOG (table OFCVAR) is set to Y.

Format

The format for log report FCDR600 follows:

```
FCDR600 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CDR Format
Truncated

FILE              : <string>

Tmplt ID          : <integer>

Act Indx          : <integer>

Seq Num           : <integer>

Words Padded      : <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report FCDR600 follows:

```
FCDR600 AUG02 11:49:01 7369 INFO CDR Format Truncated
   File       :  AN9505141015010CC
   Tmplt ID   :  1
   Act Indx   :  1
   Seq Num    :  35
Words Padded  :  8
```

FCDR600 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

FCDR600 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
FILE	Alphanumeric characters	This field contains the name of the billing file the log appears in.
Tmplt ID	0 to 63	This field identifies the template used to format the CDR.
Act Indx	0 to 7	This field identifies the version of the CDR template defined in table CDRTMPLT used to format the CDR.
Seq Num	Up to 32 bit number	This field contains the sequence number assigned to the CDR. ***Note:*** This field only exists if the SEQNUM field is part of the customer defined template.
Words Padded	Integer	This field contains the number of padded words.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

LOG_600

Additional information

None

FCDR601

Explanation

FCDR601 logs identify empty CDR fields and can be used to streamline your CDRs. The switch generates FCDR601 logs when the CDR template is set to variable (office parameter FCDR_CDR_TMPLT in talbe OFCENG).

Generation of the FCDR601 log affects real time performance. FCDR601 logs are only generated when office parameter FCDR_GEN_601_LOG (table OFCVAR) is set to Y.

Format

The format for log report FCDR601 follows:

```
FCDR601 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CDR Format
Truncated

FILE             : <string>

Tmplt ID         : <integer>

Act Indx         : <integer>

Seq Num          : <integer>

Fields Empty     : <string>
```

Example

An example of log report FCDR601 follows:

```
FCDR601 AUG02 11:49:01 7369 INFO CDR Format Truncated
   File          :  AN9505141015010CC
   Tmplt ID      :  1
   Act Indx      :  1
   Seq Num       :  36
   Fields Empty  :  SPCBILL WBCKTS QUEUED TIMECHNG UNIVACC
```

FCDR601 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

FCDR601 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
FILE	Alphanumeric characters	This field contains the name of the billing file the log appears in.
Tmplt ID	0 to 63	This field identifies the template used to format the CDR.
Act Indx	0 to 7	This field identifies the version of the CDR template defined in table CDRTMPLT used to format the CDR.
Seq Num	Up to 32 bit number	This field contains the sequence number assigned to the CDR. ***Note:*** This field only exists if the SEQNUM field is part of the customer defined template.
Fields Empty	Alphanumeric characters	This field lists the empty CDR fields. ***Note:*** Only 120 characters are identified. When more than 120 characters are truncated from the CDR, the overflow data is lost.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

LOG_601

Additional information

None

FCDR602

Explanation

FCDR602 logs indicate the switch was forced to use an unsuitable template for CDR population when performing a bestfit analysis. Some CDR fields that you have marked as required were not populated.

Note 1: Required fields are identified through the CTMPLT tool and the SET command. Using the SET command you can identify CDR fields as required (MUSTHAVE) or not (DONTCARE).

Note 2: The switch only generates this log when parameter FCDR_CDR_TMPLT (table OFCENG) is set to VAR_TMPLT.

Format

The format for log report FCDR602 follows:

```
FCDR602 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CDR Format
Truncated

FILE              : <string>

Seq Num           : <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report FCDR602 follows:

```
FCDR602 AUG02 11:49:01 7369 INFO CDR Format Truncated
   File          :  AN9505141015010CC
   Seq Num       :  36
```

FCDR602 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

FCDR602 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
FILE	Alphanumeric characters	This field contains the name of the billing file the log appears in.
Seq Num	Up to 32 bit number	This field contains the sequence number assigned to the CDR. ***Note:*** This field only exists if the SEQNUM field is part of the customer defined template.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

LOG_602

Additional information

None

FLCV300

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a failure occurs during the FLEXDIAL trunk conversion process. One log report is generated for each failure.

Format

The format for log report FLCV300 follows:

FLCV300 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd <log #>INFO FLEX TRKCONV TRBL
FROM <old clli> TO <new clli>
CKT <clli CKT #>
REASON = <string>
Where string: Cannot change state to MB
Cannot change state to INB
Cannot change state to IDL
Cannot change state to CPD

Example

An example of log report FLCV300 follows:

```
FLCV300 NOV25 02:30:15 8200 INFO FLEX TRKCONV TRBL
   FROM OLDCLLI TO NEWCLLI
   CKT PTSOGGA 1
   REASON = Cannot change state to MB
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FROM	Alphanumeric	This field contains the old CLLI that is changing.
TO	Alphanumeric	This field contains the new CLLI.

FLCV300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Alphanumeric	This field contains the failed trunk. The CLLI of the CKT is either the old CLLI or the new CLLI.
REASON	Text	This field contains the reason for failure. The possible reasons include: • Cannot change state to MB: Unable to change trunk state to Man Busy. • Cannot change state to INB: Unable to change trunk state to Installation Busy. • Cannot change state to IDL: Unable to change trunk state to Installation Idle. • Cannot change state to CPD: Unable to change trunk state to call process deload state.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the failure. The problem requires fixing it manually.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLCV301

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a failure occurs during the FLEXDIAL trunk conversion process, and the conversion is stopped.

Format

The format for log report FLCV301 follows:

FLCV301 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd <log #>INFO FLEX TRKCONV STOP
FROM <old clli> TO <new clli>
<move_trunks> TRUNK MEMBERS MOVED
TABLE = <table>
REASON = <string>
Where string: Dump is in progress-conversion aborted
Cannot change route reference in table
Cannot delete trunk from table
Cannot add trunk to table
Conversion process is manually halted
Trunk conversion process is cancelled by restart
Conversion process is dead

Example

An example of log report FLCV301 follows:

```
FLCV301 NOV25 02:30:15 8200 INFO FLEX TRKCONV STOP
   FROM OLDCLLI TO NEWCLLI
   80 TRUNK MEMBERS MOVED
   REASON = Conversion process is manually halted
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FROM	Alphanumeric	This field contains the old CLLI name of the trunk group from which the trunk members are being changed.
TO	Alphanumeric	This field contains the new CLLI name of the trunk group to which the trunk members are being changed.

FLCV301 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK MEMBERS MOVED	Numeric	This field contains the number of converted trunk members.
TABLE	Text	This field contains the name of the table which was not changed. The table name is displayed only for log reports with the following reasons: • Cannot change route reference in table • Cannot delete trunk from table • Cannot add trunk to table
REASON	Text	This field contains the reason for failure. The possible reasons include: • Image dump in progress and the conversion is aborted. The FLEXDIAL trunk conversion is not allowed to run while a system image is being taken. • The route reference cannot change in a table. The route reference could not be changed in the specified table. • Trunk cannot be added to a table. The failure occurred when adding the trunk to table TRKMEM OR C7TRKMEM. • A trunk cannot be deleted from a table. The failure occurred when deleting the trunk from TRKMEM OR C7TRKMEM. • The conversion process is manually halted. A halt request was made to abort a move trunk member process. • The trunk conversion process is canceled by a restart. A restart occurred during FLEXDIAL conversion process. • The conversion process is dead. The FLEXDIAL trunk conversion process has died.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the failures related to table control and fixes them manually.

FLCV301 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLCV302

Explanation

The switch generates this log when the conversion process is completed.

Format

The format for log report FLCV302 follows:

FLCV302 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd <log #>INFO FLEX TRKCONV PASS
FROM <old clli> TO <new clli>
REASOM = <string>
Where string: Move members is complete
Route reference change is complete
Old trunk group is deleted. New group is renamed.

Example

An example of log report FLCV302 follows:

```
FLCV302 NOV25 02:30:15 8200 INFO FLEX TRKCONV PASS
   FROM OLDCLLI TO NEWCLLI
   REASON = Move members is complete
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FROM	Alphanumeric	This field contains the old CLLI name that is being converted.

FLCV302 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TO	Alphanumeric	This field contains the new CLLI name of the trunk group to which the trunk members are being changed.
REASON	Text	This field contains the reason for the pass. The possible reasons include: • The move members request is completed successfully. • The change route reference request is completed successfully. • The delete and rename request is completed successfully.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLEX301

Explanation

The switch can generate this log for the following conditions:

- SUBR and SUBRPARM collectables generate this log when the FLEXLOG option is provisioned in table FLEXTYPE and the subscriber digits are not found in the FLEXVAL database.
- SUBR or SUBRPARM collectable that does not have a VALIDATE option datafilled in table FLEXDIAL and receives a VALIDATE Y message without also receiving either an INDEXES or MATCH message.
- SUBR or SUBRPARM collectable that does not have a RESET option datafilled in table FLEXDIAL and receives a FAILACT RESET message

Format

The format for log report FLEX301 follows:

FLEX 301 mmdd hh:mm:ss FLEXDIAL Trouble Log
AGENT : CKT < CLLI> <Member Number>
TROUBLE: < string >
FLEXTYPE: < string >
FLEXDIAL: < string >
DIGITS: < digit vector >

Example

An example of log report FLEX301 follows:

```
FLEX 301 APR15 20:09:23 4827 FLEXDIAL Trouble Log
   AGENT: CKT AXXESS-TRUNK 1
   TROUBLE: FLEXFEAT citycode not available for CITYVAL
   FLEXTYPE: AUTH
   FLEXDIAL:AUTH_CV
   DIGITS:6112211
```

FLEX301 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	CKT <CLLI> <<#><Cell,Top Ruling Visible =no, Left Ruling Visible =no><!Page,Left Margin = 0.0830216 Inches> This field contains the call processing identifier of the originating agent involved in the call.	
TROUBLE	<String>	This field contains a brief description of the abnormal condition that occurred.
FLEXTYPE	<String>	This field contains the FLEXTYPE subscriber number or call type definition associated with the event. If an associated FLEXTYPE is not available, then the identity of the collectable is output in the field.
FLEXDIAL	<String>	This field identifies the FlexDial table index that contains the executing collectable.
DIGITS	Digit vector	This field identifies by sequence the digit collectibles to output the digits being processed at the time the abnormal condition occurred.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the abnormal condition. The condition must be fixed manually through correcting FlexDial framework related datafill. For more information, refer to the *Flexdial Framework Application Guide* for your switch.

Associated OM registers

None

FLEX301 (end)

Additional information

None

FLEX302

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a subscriber number validation failure occurs for a SUBR or SUBRPARM collectible.

For UCS08, the switch generates this log when a call attempt is made with an authcode that is currently in use and the call attempt exceeds the maximum number of times allowed for the authcode on a particular node.

Format

The format for log report FLEX302 follows:

FLEX 302 mmdd hh:mm:ss INFO SUBSCRIBER VALIDATION FAILUR
AGENT: < CLLI> <Member Number>
REASON: <string>
FLEXDIAL: <string>
FLEXTYPE: <string>
FLEXVAL INDEX: < numeric >
VALIDATION COUNT: <numeric>
DIGITS: < digit vector >

Example

An example of log report FLEX302 follows:

```
FLEX 302 APR15 20:09:23 Subscriber Validation Failure
   AGENT: GLOG_TID_CPS 40800B
   REASON: Active CALLP Limit Enforced for Subscriber Number
   FLEXDIAL:ANIV
   FLEXTYPE: ANI
   FLEXVAL INDEX: 1
   VALIDATION COUNT: 10
   DIGITS:2146841001
```

FLEX302 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	CKT<CLLI><<#><Cell, Top Ruling Visible =no, Left Ruling Visible = no><!Page,Left Margin =0.0830216 Inches> This field contains the call processing identifier of the originating agent involved in the call.	
REASON	<string>	This field contains the specific reason for the validation failure or a description of the error.
FLEXDIAL	<string>	This field identifies the FlexDial table index which contains the executing collectible.
FLEXTYPE	<string>	This field contains the subscriber number FLEXTYPE value used in the SUBR or SUBRPARM collectible.
FLEXVAL INDEX	numeric	This field contains the numeric index used for the FLEXVAL table validation attempt.
VALIDATION COUNT	numeric	This field identifies the number of processed digits that were actually used in the validation attempt.
DIGITS	digit vector	This field contains the digits that were processed by the subscriber number collectible.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the failure and takes appropriate action. For more information, refer to the *FlexDial Framework Application Guide* for your switch.

For UCS08, verify the correct values for option CPACTVAL defined in table FLEXFEAT.

FLEX302 (end)

Associated OM registers

OM register, LVALFAIL for AXXESS agents, is pegged when an authcode with CPACTVAL functionality is used above the maximum number of calls allowed for each authcode.

OM register, LVALSUCC for AXXESS agents, is pegged when an authcode with CPACTVAL functionality is used successfully below or equal to the maximum number of calls allowed for each authcode.

An OM (LVALTOT for AXXESS agents, is pegged when a call processing active validation attempt is performed for a subscriber number being processed. This register has the following relationship with other FLEXTYPE registers: LVALTOT = LVALSUCC + LVALFAIL.

Additional information

None

FLEX303

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a collectible fails to execute for call processing.

Format

The format for log report FLEX303 follows:

FLEX 303 mmdd hh:mm:ss Collectible Execution Failure
AGENT: CKT < CLLI> <Member Number>
REASON: <String>
FLEXDIAL: <String>
COLLECTIBLE: <String>
FLEXTYPE: <String>

Example

An example of log report FLEX303 follows:

```
FLEX 303 APR15 20:09:23 Collectible Execution Failure
   AGENT: CKT AXXESS-TRUNK 1
   REASON: Need SIG to perform Inband Collection
   FLEXDIAL:AC_CPR
   COLLECTIBLE:SUBR
   FLEXTYPE:ACCT
```

FLEX303 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	CKT <CLLI> <<#><Cell,Top Ruling Visible =no, Left Ruling Visible =no><!Page,Left Margin = 0.0830216 Inches> This field contains the call processing identifier of the originating agent involved in the call.	
REASON	<String>	This field contains a brief description outlining the event which occurred, triggering the generation of this log.
FLEXDIAL	<String>	This field identifies the FLEXDIAL table index which contains the collectable which failed to execute.
COLLECTIBLE	<String>	This field contains the identity of the collectible which failed to execute.
FLEXTYPE	<String>	This field contains the FLEXTYPE value provisioned against the collectable when the collectible that failed to execute is a subscriber number or call type collectable.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the abnormal condition. The condition must be fixed manually through correcting FlexDial framework related datafill. For more information, refer to the *FlexDial Framework Applicaton Guide* for your switch.

Associated OM registers

None

FLEX303 (end)

Additional information

None

FLEX304

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a subscriber number is not captured correctly in the Call Detail Record (CDR) field identified by the BILLFLD option of the FLEXTYPE.

Format

The format for log report FLEX304 follows:

FLEX 304 mmdd hh:mm:ss CDR Capture Failure Log
AGENT: CKT < CLLI> <Member Number>
FLEXDIAL: < String >
FLEXTYPE: < String >
CDR FIELD: < String >
DIGITS: < Digit vector >

Example

An example of log report FLEX304 follows:

```
FLEX 304 APR15 20:09:23 CDR Capture Failure Log
   AGENT: CKT AXXESS-TRUNK 1
   FLEXDIAL: AC-CPR
   FLEXTYPE: ACCT
   CDR FIELD: ACCTCD
   DIGITS: 4*1234567890123456
```

FLEX304 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	CKT <CLLI><<#><Cell, Top Ruling Visible =no,Left Ruling Visible =no><!Page, Left Margin =0.0830216 Inches> This field contains the call processing identifier of the originating agent involved in the call.	
FLEXDIAL	<String>	This field contains the FLEXDIAL table index that contains the executing collectible.
FLEXTYPE	<String>	This field contains the FLEXTYPE defined subscriber number type associated with the event.
CDR FIELD	<String>	This field identifies the field in the CDR the subscriber number digits are to be placed.
DIGITS	Digit vector	This field contains the following information delimited by an asterisk: • The number of digits which were truncated is identified either by one or two digits. • All subscriber number digits processed by the SUBR or SUBRPARM collectible are output.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the abnormal condition. The condition must be fixed manually through correcting FlexDial Framework related datafill. For more information, refer to the *FlexDial Framework Applicaton Guide* for your switch.

Associated OM registers

None

FLEX304 (end)

Additional information

None

FLEX306

Explanation

The switch generates this log when either one of the following office parameters is exceeded while processing the collectable list:

- FLEXDIAL_MAX_LIST_BUILT
- FLEXDIAL_MAX_LIST_EXEC

Format

The format for log report FLEX306 follows:

FLEX 306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLEXDIAL Trouble in Collectable List
CLLI: <agent where trouble occurred>
Trouble: <reason>
Flexdial: <FLEXDIAL table index of executing collectable>
Digits: <known collected digits>
Last 5 Collectables: <last 5 collectables>

Example

An example of log report FLEX306 follows:

```
FLEX 306 SEP05 18:14:33 FLEXDIAL Trouble in Collectable List
   CLLI: AXXESS
   Trouble: Exceed max number of executed collectables.
   Flexdial: CURRENT_DPIDX
   Digit Buffer: 21468445511
   Last 5 Collectable: <IFCNT> <APTRMT> <ADDR> <SUBR> <SUBR>
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLLI	Vector up to 32 characters	This field contains the call processing identifier of the originating agent.
REASON	Vector up to 80 characters	This field contains a brief description of the abnormal condition that occurred.
FLEXDIAL	Vector up to 24 characters	This field identifies the FLEXDIAL table index containing the executing collectable.

FLEX306 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIGITS	Vector up to 32 digits	This field contains the digits collected thus far.
LAST 5 COLLECTABLES	Vector up to 32 digits	This field contains the last 5 collectables. The last collectable executed is shown first.

Action

Verify the logic of the dialplan as defined in table FLEXDIAL. The FLEXSIM utility can be used for this verification.

If the logic is incorrect, fix it in table FLEXDIAL.

If the logic is correct, increase the values associated with the respective office parameter.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLEX307

Explanation

The switch generates this log when referencing an uninitialized FLEXDIAL variable. This log is also generated when overflow occurs during an operation on a FLEXDIAL variable.

Format

The format for log report FLEX307 follows:

FLEX 307 mmdd hh:mm:ss FLEXDIAL Trouble in Variable Operation
CLLI: <agent where trouble occurred>
Trouble: <reason>
Flexdial: <current flexdial>
Variable: <variable enumeration>
Operation: <operator enumeration>
Digits: <known collected digits>

Example

An example of log report FLEX307 follows:

```
FLEX307 SEP05 18:14:33 Trouble in Variable Operation
   CLLI: AXXESS
   Trouble: Reference uninitialize variable
   Flexdial: CURRENT_DPIDX
   VARIABLE: AVAR
   Operation: MULT
   Digit Buffer: 2146845511
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLLI	Vector up to 32 characters	Contains the call processing identifier of the originating agent.
REASON	Vector up to 80 characters	Contains a brief description of the abnormal condition which occurred.
FLEXDIAL	Vector up to 24 characters	Identifies the FLEXDIAL table index containing the executing collectable.

FLEX307 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIGITS	Vector up to 32 characters	Contains the digits collected thus far.
VARIABLE	AVAR, BVAR,CVAR, DVAR	The identifier that caused the error.
OPERATION	IF, ASG, MULT, INCR, DIV, MOD	The operation that caused the error.

Action

Verify the logic of the dialplan as defined in table FLEXDIAL (the FLEXSIM utility can be used for this verification).

If the logic is incorrect, fix it in table FLEXDIAL.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLEX308

Explanation

The switch generates this log to inform the service provider when the resource manager audit detects errors or when call processing clients allocate or deallocate resources.

Format

The format for log report FLEX308 follows:

FLEX308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
TROUBLE: <string>
RESOURCE ID: <integer>
ITEM COUNT: <integer>
ITEM LIMIT: <integer>
MANAGER COUNT: <integer>

Example

An example of log report FLEX308 follows:

```
FLEX308 FEB05 14:47:15 4827 INFO
   TROUBLE: Pool resource auto added by system
   RESOURCE ID: <always 0>
   ITEM COUNT: <always 0>
   ITEM LIMIT: <resource max items allowed>
   MANAGER COUNT: <always 0>
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE	<text string>	This field indicates the error or trouble condition that the resource manager audit detects.
RESOURCE ID	integer	This field indicates the resource ID, and the value for this field depends on the information in the TROUBLE field.

FLEX308 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ITEM COUNT	integer	This field indicates an item count, and value for this field depends on the information in the TROUBLE field.
ITEM LIMIT	integer	This field indicates an item limit, and the value for this field depends on the information in the TROUBLE field.
MANAGER COUNT	integer	This field indicates a manager count, and the value for this field depends on the information in the TROUBLE field.

Action

Contact NORTEL ETAS personnel immediately upon the generation of a FLEX308 log.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The FlexDial resource manager is capable of resolving most errors which may occur. A worst case scenario requires a system cold restart to resolve FlexDial resource issues.

Multiple scenarios exits where the switch generates a FLEX308 log. The following text provides a reason and the severity for data that may appear in the TROUBLE field of the FLEX308 log.

Pool resource auto added by system

This log appears as a result of patch that requests a new pool manager and is not a severe issue.

Could not add pool resource for new requestor

This log indicates that a new shared resource could not be created to met a new request. This is a severe issue and SWERR logs should be checked.

Dangling pool item found

This log indicates that a client process did not properly manage a pool element, and client process possibly lost the pool element due to abnormal process termination, client audit failure, or a general software memory leak. This is not a severe issue and is handled by the resource manager audit.

Pool item count mismatch detected

This log displays the resource involved and the item count mismatch between the total number of used items in the resource minus the total number of items in the resource's pool managers. This count should always be equal. Any mismatch results in a purge operation that recovers missing items and restores proper counts. This log is associated with the “Dangling pool item" log and is a severe issue. The trouble is handled by the resource manager audit.

Pool allocations are currently blocked

This log indicates that an internal flag is set to block memory allocations by a resource, and would only be observed if a patch were applied to block resource expansion. A conflict arises where the system requires additional resources to meet increasing call processing demands, but the applied patch is blocking the allocation request. This is a severe issue.

Max resource item count exceeded

This log indicates that a shared resource has reached its allocation limit and cannot expand to meet new requests. This is a critical issue.

Resource block-memory allocation attempt failed

This log indicates a resource could not allocate more memory due to memory exhaustion on the switch. This is a critical issue.

Pool resource is thrashing

This log indicates that a shared pool resource is approaching its capacity and is preparing for an expansion. This is not a severe issue.

Pool resource allocation pending too long

This log indicates that a resource memory expansion attempt has timed out which is likely due to a high volume of call processing occurring on the switch. Although the attempt to allocate memory continues to reoccur until the allocation is either successful or unsuccessful, this is a severe issue. The impact is that until the memory is allocated and the shared resource pool expanded, the switch may continue to generate additional FLEX308 thrashing logs.

Pool resource expansion due to thrashing

This log indicates that a shared pool resource has expanded itself due to an increasing demand for resource elements. This is not a severe issue.

Resource memory allocation attempt failure

This log indicates a resource could not allocate enough memory to expand as require due to call processing demands. This is a severe issue.

FLEX308 (end)

Item requested from empty pool

This log indicates that demand for elements of a resource have increased faster than the resource is able to respond. The result is single or multiple call failures until the quickly triggered FlexDial pool audit can execute and additional resources are allocated.

Item return state invalid

This log indicates that an item flagged as something other than “in use" was returned to the pool manager and is likely preceded by a “dangling pool item found" FLEX308 log or a “client audit failure for item" FLEX308 log. The most likely cause of this log is a dangled element, and is not a severe issue.

Client audit failure for item

This log is similar to the “Item return state invalid" FLEX308 log but is more severe. In this case, a recovered dangling item from one process was given to another process and then returned to the resource manager by both processes. This issue is severe for all circumstances except a typical memory leak situation.

FLEX309

Explanation

The FLEX subsystem generates this report during an One Night Process (ONP) when an attempt to modify a tuple in table TRKSIG or Table TRKFEAT occurs after it has already been modified once by the ONP of table TRK4CIC.

Format

The format for log report FLEX309 follows:

FLEX309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss TRK4CIC ONP Trouble Log
AGENT: CKT <clli>
TABLE: <string>
INDEX: <string>
OPTION(S): <string>

Example

An example of log report FLEX309 follows:

```
FLEX309 APR15 20:09:23 TRK4CIC ONP Trouble Log
   AGENT: CKT AXEAN626TWMFWK
   TABLE: TRKFEAT
   INDEX: TRKFEAT_0008
   OPTION(S): CICSIZE DEFCIC
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	alphanumeric	The AGENT field identifies which trunk group in table TRK4CIC made an attempt to write to a previously written-to TRKSIG/TRKFEAT tuple.
TABLE	TRKFEAT, TRKSIG	The TABLE field indicates which table could not be written to.

FLEX309 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INDEX	maximum of16 character <string>	The INDEX field indicates the TRKSIG/TRKFEAT index that could not be written to.
OPTION(S)	maximum of 22 alphanumeric <string>	The OPTION(S) field indicates the option(s)that could not be written to the TRKSIG/TRKFEAT tuple.

Action

This log informs the operating company personnel that there is conflicting datafill that would be created by the ONP of table TRK4CIC.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLEX401

Explanation

The switch generates this log when nonfatal application errors are encountered while accessing the Featbyte table. Specific error details are given in the log text. Call processing proceeds with normal in-switch routing when these errors occur.

Format

The format for log report FLEX401 follows:

```
FLEX401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Featbyte Key Not Found
```

AGENT:	=	CKT<CLLI><member#><integer><integer><integer><integer><integer><integer>
UNIQUE_NUM:	=	
FEATBYTE_NUM:	=	
FEATBYTE_VALUE:	=	
FEATBYTE_MASK:	=	
N00 DIGITS:	=	

Example

An example of log report FLEX401 follows:

```
FLEX401 APR03 18:14:33 0238 INFO Featbyte Key Not Found
               AGENT: = <CKT> <AXXESS_DAL> <1>
          UNIQUE_NUM: = 1234
        FEATBYTE_NUM: = 5
      FEATBYTE_VALUE: = 120
          FIRST_MASK: = 255
          N00 DIGITS: = 8885551213
```

FLEX401 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	<CKT> <CLLI> <TRKMEM#>	This field contains the trunk group, CLLI, and trunk subgroup number for the call.
UNIQUE_NUM	numeric	This field contains the unique number portion of the Featbyte Key, for the key that returned “no data found."
FEATBYTE_NUM	numeric	This field contains the Featb_Num portion of the Featbyte Key, for the key that returned “no data found."
FEATBYTE_VALUE	numeric	This field contains the Featb_Val portion of the Featbyte Key, prior to the mask being applied, for the key that returned “no data found."
FEATBYTE_MASK	numeric	This field contains the value stored in the office parameter, FEATBYTE_FIRST_MASK. This value is applied to the feature byte value returned from the TCAP response message to determine the “real" feature byte value used to query the table.
N00 DIGITS	numeric	This field contains the N00 number that was dialed in the TCAP query.

Action

The switch generates this log to indicate that the data provisioned for the Featbyte table and the Featbyte Office Parameter contradict the data within the Feature Bytes Parameter received from the SCP. To remedy this situation, update the datafill on one or both machines.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FLEX601

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a request is received from the service provider to output certain information about a call in progress.

Format

The format for log report FLEX601 follows:

FLEX 601 mmdd hh:mm:ss FLEXDIAL Information
AGENT: CKT <CLLI><member number>
REPORT: < String >
FLEXTYPE: < String >
DIGITS: < Digit victor >

Example

An example of log report FLEX601 follows:

```
FLEX 601 APR15 20:09:23 FLEXDIAL Information
   AGENT: CKT AXXESS-TRUNK 1
   REPORT: FLEXTYPE Processed
   FLEXTYPE: AUTH
   DIGITS: 6112211
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AGENT	CKT <CLLI> <<#><Cell, Top Ruling Visible =no,Left Ruling Visible =no><!Page, Left Margin =0.0830216 Inches> This field contains the call processing identifier of the originating	
REPORT	<String>	This field contains a brief description of the specific report being generated.

FLEX601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLEXTYPE	<String>	This field contains the FLEXTYPE subscriber number or call type definition associated with the event. If an associated FLEXTYPE is not available, then the identity of the collectible is output in the field.
DIGITS	Digit vector	This field contains received digits available for the information report.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the reason for the abnormal condition. For more information, refer to the *FlexDial Framework Applicaton Guide* for your switch.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

FM100

Explanation

The Focused Maintenance (FM) subsystem generates log report FM100 when the failure count for specified trunk troubles exceeds defined alarm thresholds. For more information, refer to Table TRKMTCE (trunk maintenance). An increase in completed call attempts on the line can cause the reduction of alarm severity. The subsystem also generates log FM100 when this condition occurs.

Selected details on trunks troubles caused by the system maintenance processes are available through the trunks trouble (TRKTRBL) level of the MAP display. Problems reported by call processing are also available at this level. You can access the TRKTRBL level through the trunks test position (TTP) level of the MAP display.

Trunk trouble reports have three sources:

- manual action by operating company personnel
- system initiated maintenance processes
- call processing

The subsystem does not generate alarms for trouble that results from user maintenance action. The user can define the alarm thresholds for both of the other trouble causes.

The TRKSTRBL alarms do not generate the audible alarms associated with system out-of-service alarms. The TRKSTRBL and the maintenance (MTC) levels of the MAP display indicate the alarms.

This feature is an optional package available to the telephone companies. When this feature is present the feature can suppress the trunk logs the feature replaces. These logs remain available to the telephone company. To produce the logs, unsuppress the required logs.

When this feature is active, the LOGUTIL command can suppress the following logs:

- TRK 110: SBSY LOCKOUT ON
- TRK 111: FLT ROUTING TRBL
- TRK 112: RTS LOCKOUT OFF
- TRK 113: FLT TRK TRBL
- TRK 114: FLT DP RECEP TRBL
- TRK 115: FLT DP PERM SIG

FM100 (continued)

- TRK 116: FLT MF RECEP TRBL
- TRK 117: FLT MF PERM SIG
- TRK 118: FLT ANI RECEP TRBL
- TRK 119: FLT ANI RECEP TRBL
- TRK 120: FLT ONI RECEP SIG
- TRK 121: FLT OUTPULSING TRBL
- TRK 122: FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL
- TRK 123: FAIL PP CC COMMUNICATION
- TRK 162: FAIL OUTPULSING TRBL
- TRK 182: FLT DGT RECEPTION TRBL
- TRK 183: FLT DGT_PERM_SIG

Format

The log report format FM100 is as follows:

FM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL FM TRK ALARM
TRK GROUP = trknm ALARM = alrmtxt
ALARM TYPE = scetxt

Example

An example of log report FM100 is as follows:

```
FM100 FEB10 01:01:54 0630 TBL FM TRK ALARM
   TRK GROUP = OTMF1 ALARM = CR
   ALARM TYPE = CP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL FM TRK ALARM	Constant	Indicates that one type of trunk alarm exceeds the threshold
TRK GROUP		Provides the name of the trunk group on which the alarms occur. Refer to table TRKMTCE.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ALARM	MN, MJ, CR, NA	Indicates if the alarm is minor, major, critical, or no alarm. (No alarm occurs if completed call attempts reduce the alarm condition to no alarm.)
ALARM TYPE	CP, MTCE	Identifies the source of the alarm as a call processing (CP) or maintenance (MTCE) type

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FM101

Explanation

The Focused Maintenance (FM) subsystem generates log report FM101 when one of the following conditions occur:

- The failure count for specified line troubles that relate to call processing, exceeds defined alarm thresholds. Refer to table LNSMTCE (line maintenance).
- An increase in completed call attempts on the line reduces in alarm severity.

Information on the precise lines at fault is available through the lines trouble (LNSTRBL) level of the MAP display.

The Nodetxt field can refer to the line module (LM) or the line concentrating module (LCM) from a local node. This feature provides the LEN (line equipment number). The Nodetxt field provides the module; for example, `LCM REM1 01 0'.

The LNSTRBL alarms do not generate the audible alarms associated with the LNSTRBL and the MTC (maintenance) levels of the MAP display.

When this feature is active, the LOGUTIL command can suppress the following logs:

ON (Line lockout on)

- LINE 103

  :

  RTS (line trouble)
- LINE 105

  :

  TBL
- LINE 108

  :

  TBL (nostart dial/integrity fail/reversed trk)
- LINE 110

  :

FM101 (continued)

FEM REMOVED (foreign EMF removed)

- LINE 120

  :

  THR (line trouble)

Format

The log report format for FM101 is as follows:

FM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL FM LNS ALARM
nodetxt
ALARM = alrmtxt

Example

An example of log report FM101 follows:

```
FM101 FEB12 02:23:12 7151 TBL FM LNS ALARM
   LM HOST 00 0
   ALARM = MN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL FM LNS ALARM	Constant	Indicates one type of the line alarm exceeds the alarm threshold
nodetxt	Alphanumeric	Provides information about the node on which the alarms occur
ALARM	MN, MJ, CR, NA	Indicates if the alarm type is minor, major, critical, or no alarm. (No alarm occurs if completed call attempts reduce the alarm condition to no alarm.)

Action

Refer to the *Line Maintenance Reference Manual* , 297-2101-516.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FP505_NT_CK

Explanation

The system generates log report FP505_NT_CK when the last active device in a set goes to SYSB. The table Synchronization aborts with an indication of 1/0 error. When full Synchronization aborts, the indication is I/O error I/O error. If the start shadow set operation aborts, the report is initialization failure of master. The system synchronized the device. If the start member operation aborts, the report is initialization of device or synchronization of device. The value I/O failure indicates device initialization or synchronization.

Format

The log report format for FP505_NT_CK is as follows:

Format 1
FP505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO State Change
Location: <location_description>
Reason: <command_source>
From: <res_state>
To: <res_state> The following is the format for log report FP505:

Example

Examples of log report FP505_NT_CK follow:

FP505_NT_CK (continued)

```
Example 1
   FP505 JUN18 10:35:27 7000 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 Shadow
   Reason:   Manual command
   From:     Insv
     To:     Sysb

Example 2
   FP505 JUN18 10:31:47 6500 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03DK13
   Operation: TableSync
   Result:  Aborted

Example 3
   FP505 JUN18 10:31:47 6500 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03Dk13
   Operation: FullSync
   Result: Aborted

Example 4
   FP505 JUN18 10:31:47 6500 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03DK13
   Operation: StartSet
   Result: Aborted

Example 5
   FP505 JUN1810:31:47 6500 INFO State ChHange
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03DK13
   Operation: StartMember
   Result: Aborted
```

Action

Example 1 uses an associated device log to identify and correct the disk problem before the user can start the set again. Examples 2, 3, 4, and 5 use other logs to correct the problem and restart the operation. These other logs are normally device logs. Use the STARTSHADOW command to restart the set.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FP601

Explanation

The system generates log report FP601 when a fault indication register (FIR) exception occurs on the file processor (FP) node. The Integrated Event Management (IEM) defines this log as internal and debug only.

FP601 (continued)

Format

The log report format for FP601 is as follows:

```
FP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Software Alarm
Location :  locid
Status :    statext
Trouble :   tbltext
Action :    acttext
Info :      inftext
                        CTRL 0          CTRL1
                   Data is valid    Data is valid.
DABM Element Space
Memory Page :           xxxx           xxxx
Interrupt Pending :     xxxx           xxxx
Interrupt Mask          xxxx           xxxx
Lower Addr fault :      xxxx           xxxx
Upper Addr fault :      xxxx           xxxx
Arb/Cbus/SIP Ctrl :     xxxx           xxxx
Parity/Misc. :          xxxx           xxxx

SIP Element Space
SIP 0 Status Scan       xxxxxxxx      xxxxxxx
SIP 1 Status Scan :     xxxxxxxx      xxxxxxx

SIP RAM Backdoor      SIP0 SIIP1       SIP0 SIP1
SIP Reset Count :       xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
SIPLockFlag :           xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Unsol Msg :        xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last SIP Reset :        xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx

Last Exception :        xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Status Req :       xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Except Addr :      xxxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxxx xxxxxxx
Last Berr Address :     xxxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxxx xxxxxxx
SIP Identity :          xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last SIP Log :          xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Faults Found :     xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx

FIR Analysis Data
DABM FAR Value :        xxxxxxxxxxx    xxxxxxxxxx
DABM FAR Data :         xxxxxxxxxxx    xxxxxxxxxx
DABM fault found :      xxxxxxxxxxxx   xxxxxxxxxxxx
SIP0 fault found :      xxxxxxxxxxxx   xxxxxxxxxxxxx
SIP1 fault found :      xxxxxxxxxxxx   xxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report FP601 follows:

```
FP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Software Alarm
Location : FP 2 DABM
Status : Trouble alert
Trouble : Common Hardware failure
Action : Information for analysis, no immediate action
require
Info : Fir occurred
                        CTRL 0          CTRL1
                    Data is valid.   Data is valid.
DABM Element Space
Memory Page :           083E            083E
Interrupt Pending :     CC00            CC00
Interrupt Mask          0255            0255
Lower Addr fault :      0091            0090
Upper Addr fault :      4000            C000
Arb/Cbus/SIP Ctrl :     FF00            FF00
Parity/Misc. :          A2FC            A2FC

SIP Element Space
SIP 0 Status Scan :   07033CAF       07833CCF
SIP 1 Status Scan :   07833C2F       FFFFFFFF

SIP RAM Backdoor    SIP0 SIIP1       SIP0 SIP1
SIP Reset Coun      0034 002E        0027 00FD
SIPLockFlag :       00B0 00B0        00B1 00FD
Last Unsol Msg :    0000 0000        0000 0000
Last SIP Reset :    0000 0000        0000 0000

Last Exception :    107C 107C         B008 FDFD
Last Status Req :   3709 3709         3000 FDFD
Last Except Addr  00086A28 00080774 0008F342 FDFDFDFD
Last Berr Address: 0000000 00000000 080002A4 FDFDFDFD
SIP Identity :      0004 0006         0005 00FD
Last SIP Log :      0000 0000        0000 00FD
Last Faults Found :  0000 0000        0000 FDFD

FIR Analysis Data
DABM FAR Value :     08000090            08000090
DABM FAR Data :      FFFFFFFF            20000000
DABM fault found : Non Cachability Subtest   No fault
SIP0 fault found :  No fault                 No fault
SIP1 fault found :  No fault      Status Scan Bus Error
```

FP601 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Software Alarm	Constant	Indicates the occurrence of a software trouble alarm.
Location	00-99	Identifies the FP that reports the alarm.
Status	Trouble alert	Identifies the general reason for the log.
Trouble	mismatch occurred	Identifies additional reason for the log.
Action	symbolic text	Provides an action for the FP maintenance group.
Info	symbolic text	Provides information for analysis.

Action

Direct this report and all associated data to the FP maintenance group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FPRT102

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this log after the completion of an out of sync restart. During this restart, the transfer of the Footprint data of the inactive CPU to the active CPU was not successful.

The FP data remains after all types of restarts, except when a reboot follows a power failure.

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT102 is the same as the FP102 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT102 is as follows:

```
FPRT102 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd
    Restart number : N,        Active CPU : N
    Restart out of SYNC
    Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
    A second attempt will be made on the next manual sync.
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT102 follows:

```
FPRT102 MAR29 03:14:09 7581
   Restart number : 1,      Active CPU : 1
   Restart out of SYNC
   Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
   A second attempt will be made on the next manual sync.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Restart number : N	0-32767	Indicates the restart number.
Active CPU : N	0-1	Indicates the CPU that remains active.

FPRT102 (end)

Action

When correct, initiate a manual sync. The manual sync attempts to transfer the Footprint data of the inactive CPU. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT103

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this report when the transfer of the Footprint data of the inactive central processing unit (CPU) fails. This transfer fails after the completion of a manual transfer.

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT103 is same as the FP103 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT103 is as follows:

FPRT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
Restart number : N, Active CPU : N
Restart out of SYNC
Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
No further attempts will be made to collect it.

Example

An example of log report FPRT103 follows:

```
FPRT103 MAR29 03:14:09 7581
   Restart number : 1,      Active CPU : 1
   Restart out of SYNC
   Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
   No further attempts will be made to collect it.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Restart number : N	0-32767	Indicates the restart number.
Active CPU : N	0-1	Indicates the CPU that remains active.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

FPRT103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT104

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this report after the completion of an out of sync restart. During the restart, the transfer of Footprint data from the inactive central processing unit (CPU) to the active CPU was not complete.

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT104 is the same as the FP104 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT104 is as follows:

2.FPRT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
Restart number : N, Active CPU : N
Restart synctxt
The Footprint data has been corrupted by a possible hardware fault or power loss. No data can be collected.

Example

An example of log report FPRT104 follows:

```
2.FPRT104 MAR29 03:14:09 7581
Restart number : 1,     Active CPU : 1
Restart synctxt
The Footprint data has been corrupted by a possible hardware
fault or power loss.  No data can be collected.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Restart number : N	0-32767	Indicates the restart number.
Active CPU : N	0-1	Indicates the active CPU.
synctxt	in SYNC	Indicates a restart occurred with two CPUs in SYNC.
	out of SYNC	Indicates a restart occurred with two CPUs out of SYNC.

FPRT104 (end)

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information

FPRT105

Explanation

The Footprint (FPRT) subsystem generates this log report when a restart or reboot occurs. The log is like the FPRT100 log. Log FPRT105 contains less information than FPRT100. Log FPRT105 is less complete because the FOOTPRINT snapshot event records all the information from the FPRT100.

Format

The log report format for FPRT105 is as follows:

FPRT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Successful Footprint
Object: <object_description>
RESTART NUMBER:<restart_num>CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: <cpu_
<Reinit code>

Example

An example of log report FPRT105 follows:

```
*FPRT105 NOV16 14:02:10 9700 INFO Successful Footprint
   Object:  AP 7
   RESTART NUMBER: 2   CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: 0
   RELOAD from Command
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Successful Foot print	Constant	Indicates a restart or reboot of the system.
Object	Alphanumeric	Identifies the object description
RESTART NUMBER	Numeric	Identifies the restart number
CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE	Numeric	Identifies the active CPU
Reinit code	Text	Identifies the reinitialization code
		llegal SWINT
		Activity Switch

FPRT105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Manual Restart
		System Image Reload
		Uncontrolled CM CPU Clock Switch
		Controlled Clock Switch
		Hardware Restart
		System Image Reload through LDMATE
		WARM Restart from Command
		Trap at interrupt level
		Too many traps when locked
		Death of initialization timer
		TRAP during initialization
		SENDINITDONE called twice
		BASE restarted - Module replaced
		Failed to create initial process
		Death of initial process
		Failed to create permprocs
		Permproc data corrupt
		SENDINITDONE timeout
		Inactive warm restart on DPSYNC
		Overdue sanity report
		Death of idler
		Death of ADAM
		Death of System Monitor
		Too many Sanity Timeouts

FPRT105 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Module replaced
		Cannot create ABEL
		CDB queue corrupt
		CDB states inconsistent
		CCB queue corrupt
		CCB states inconsistent
		Both Message Switches are Busy
		Base restarted from RTIF
		WARM Restart from RTIF
		Base restarted from firmware
		WARM Restart from firmware
		All ready queues empty
		Peripheral interrupt mismatch
		Not known trap condition
		Bus error
		Address error
		TRAP in trap handler
		Unknown exception vector number
		Trap in firmware caused restart
		User filter reinitialized
		There are no links from MS to CM
		COLD Restart from Command
		Too many WARM restarts
		Module Replaced

FPRT105 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Warm SWACT critical failure
		Inactive cold restart on DPSYNC
		COLD Restart from RTIF
		COLD Restart from firmware
		CCS7 MTP Corrupted
		SCB scheduling queue corrupted
		TRAP handling mismatch
		Multiple Mismatches Overlap
		Mismatch, handler not ready
		Inactive CPU entered Split Mode
		ENET COLD Restart from CM request
		MS COLD Restart from CM request
		Cold Restart from Communication Audit
		CCB Queue badly corrupted
		Both Message Switches offline
		Asynchronous activity switch
		RELOAD from Command
		ENET RELOAD Restart from CM request
		Nucleus process not created
		Module Replaced
		ENET RELOAD Restart by high trap rate
		Uncorrectable memory error.
		RELOAD Restart from RTIF

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		RELOAD Restart from firmware
		Mismatch: this CPU Insane
		IPL from Command
		Initial entry to SOS

Action

The system generates this log for the information of operating company personnel. If you do not know the cause of the restart, notify the Technical Assistance Service (TAS). Keep the log for additional analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT106

Explanation

The Footprint (FPRT) subsystem generates this log report when the FOOTPRINT buffers transfer from the inactive plane to the active plane.

Format

The log report format for FPRT106 is as follows:

FPRT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Update Traffic Exception
Object: object description
RESTART NUMBER: nn CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: nn
Description

Example

An example of log report FPRT106 follows:

```
*FPRT106 NOV16 14:02:10 8300 INFO Update Traffic Exception
   Object:  AP 7
   RESTART NUMBER:  2               CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: 0
   First attempt at footprint data transfer failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Update Traffic Exception	Constant	Indicates the restart or reboot of the system.
Object	alphanumeric	Identifies the object description
RESTART NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the restart number

FPRT106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE	numeric	Identifies the active CPU
Description	first attempt at footprint data transfer failed second attempt at footprint data transfer failed footprint buffers corrupted	Describes the reason for transfer to the active plane

Action

The subsystem generates this log for the information of the operating company personnel. If you do not know the cause of the restarts, notify Technical Assistance Service (TAS). Keep the log for analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTR138

Explanation

The system generates FTR138 for features that route calls to treatment, even if the call does not connect to treatment. The FTR138 log tells the operating company why a call receives the treatment. The log does not affect call processing.

The DMS-300 switch generates this log when the following conditions occur:

- the switch fails to establish a three-way conference call because no three-way port is available
- or the switch translation fails to produce an outgoing route for the FOT extended leg when it receives the FOT signal/ message

Format

The log report format for FTR138 follows:

```
reportid  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO TRMT
    LEN len                                  DN dn
    TREATMENT SET = treatment                FEATURE =  feature
    CALLID = callid
```

For the DMS-300, the log report format for FTR138 follows:

```
reportid  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO TRMT
    CKT  clli nn
    TREATMENT SET = treatment            FEATURE = feature
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report FTR138 follows:

```
FTR138 MAY13 12:00:00 5200 INFO TRMT
   LEN HOST 00 0 15 10          DN 4811210
   TREATMENT SET = BUSY         FEATURE = ILR
   CALLID = 214
```

For the DMS-300 switch, an example of log report FTR138 follows:

FTR138 (continued)

```
FTR138 JUN21  12:00:00 5200 INFO TRMT
CKT Q767W2LOOPEB 1
TREATMENT SET = NOSC FEATURE = FTRFOT
CALLID = 65856
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reportid	constant, up to 7 characters	This field identifies the log name.
mmmdd	5 alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the month (alphabetic) and day (numeric) the system generates the log.
hh:mm:ss	8 digits	This field identifies the time the log was generated.
ssdd	4 digits	This field identifies the sequence number of the log. It increases each time the system generates a log.
INFO TRMT	constant	This field identifies the type of log the system generates.
LEN	symbolic text	This field is a seven-digit number that identifies location data on equipment. Location data includes site, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack.
DN	symbolic text	This field is the full complement of digits required to designate a station of a subscriber in one numbering plan area.
TREATMENT SET	symbolic text	This field provides treatment assigned to the line.
FEATURE	symbolic text	This field indicates the feature that routes the call to treatment. For the DMS-300 switch, this field indicates that the FOT feature produced the log.

FTR138 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	symbolic text	This field indicates the unique number that identifies the call.
CKT	symbolic text	For the DMS-300 switch, this field indicates which incoming agent has had treatment applied.

Action

There are no actions required.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU101

Explanation

The File Transfer subsystem (FTS) generates FTI101 when an I/O fault causes a message to discard. The message may be an entering message that cannot pass to the operator. The message also can be an outgoing message that cannot pass to the link level.

Report format

The log report format for FTU101 is as follows:

FTU101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO I/O FAULT
dirtxt FAULT= rsntxt
DST FTA= hhhh hhhh, SRC FTA= hhhh hhhh
APS= nn, CLASS= classtxt, USER= usertxt
DATA FOLLOWS:
hhhh hhhh ....

Example

An example of log report FTU101 follows:

```
FTU101  MAR17  23:59:04  0604  INFO  I/O FAULT
INCOMING FAULT= BAD BUFFER
DST FTA= #1000 4202, SRC FTA= #1000 4242
APS= 13, CLASS= USER, USER= ILLP
DATA FOLLOWS:
0234 4351 44AE 48D2 5555 0038 98A2 3343
3278 AB43 6190 6010 3444 217F FFFF FFFF
0000 0001 0095 33A8 0202 1033 A3A2 DD43
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each of the field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO I/O FAULT	Constant	Indicates a report of an input/output problem.
dirtxt	OUTGOING	Indicates an outgoing message.
	INCOMING	Indicates an entering message.
rsntxt	Refer to Table 1—TEXT FAILURE REASONS at the end of this log report.	Provides the reasons for failure.

FTU101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DST FTA	hhhh hhhh	Provides the destination address of the message.
SRC FTA	hhhh hhhh	Provides the source address of the message.
APS	nn	Indicates the value of anticipated path selector.
classtxt	USER	Indicates the FTS message is of class user.
	MTCE	Indicates the FTS message is of class maintenance.
usertxt	symbolic text	Identifies the user of the message.
DATA FOLLOWS	hexadecimal	Provides words of data in hexadecimal. There are eight words per line and maximum of three lines.

Action

There is no action required. This is for information only.

Text failure reasons

Reasons	Explanation
INV USER	Indicates the user is not registered to use I/O routines.
INV MSG FMT	Indicates the message format does not match prsent format in use.
INV NODE	Indicates the message is destined for a node that is not correct.
MSG TOO BIG	Indicates the message is too large to be handled by I/O system.
BAD BUFF	Indicates a buffering error occurred.
INV SUBNET	Indicates the message does not specify a correct subnet work identification.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU102

Explanation

The File Transfer Subsystem (FTS) generates FTU102 when the node receives an FTS routing message and discards the same message. This log indicates a failure in the delivery of updated routing information to the local node.

Format

The log report format for FTU102 is as follows:

FTU102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ROUTING FAULT
FAULT= rsntxt, RC= n
MSG=typetxt, NUM= nnnn, PKT= n/n
DATA FOLLOWS:
hhhh hhhh.....

Example

An example of log report FTU102 follows:

```
FTU102  MAR19  20:08:56  5100  INFO  ROUTING FAULT
FAULT= BAD BUFFER, RC= 3
MSG= ROUTE INIT, NUM= 0334, PKT= 1/2
DATA FOLLOWS:
0002 2002 8000 0060 8000 0064 FFFF FFFF
FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF 0202 0FFF
0FFF 0FFF 0003 4202 8005 0050 8005 0054
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ROUTING FAULT	Constant	Indicates a failure in delivery of updated routing information to the local node.
rsntxt	Refer to Table 1—TEXT FAILURE REASONS at the end of FTU101 log report.	Provides the causes for failure.
RC	integer	Provides the software cause with the failure.
MSG	typetxt	Indicates the type of routing message.

FTU102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NUM	nnnn	Indicates the reference message number.
PKT	n/n	Identifies each packet of the message and the total packets in the the message.
DATA FOLLOWS	hhhh hhhh hhhh.....	Provides a message in hexadecimal data format.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU103

Explanation

The File Transfer Subsystem (FTS) generates FTU106. The subsystem generates FTU106 when a change occurs in the state of the connections of a node to its higher node. These logs appear in two. The `NODE ISOLATED' message appears when the node loses accurate connections to its root in order. The `CONNECTIVITY REGAINED' message appears when an accurate connection to the root of the node establishes.

Format

The log report format for FTU103 is as follows:

FTU103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONNECTIVITY
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report FTU103 follows:

```
FTU103  MAY24  08:43:12  2010  INFO  CONNECTIVITY
CONECTIVITY REGAINED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONNECTIVITY	Constant	Indicates the change in state of the connections of a node to its higher nodes.
rsntxt	NODE ISOLATED	Indicates that the node lost accurate connections with its root in order.
	CONNECTIVITY REGAINED	Indicates that the node established an accurate connection with its root in order.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU103 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU104

Explanation

The File Transfer Subsystem (FTS) generates FTU104 when an audit process determines a mismatch. The mismatch is between the exact contents of the mapper and the view from the file transfer system of the correct mapper contents.

Format

The log report format for FTU104 is as follows:

FTU104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ROUTING MISMATCH
ADDR= hhhh typetxt, STATUS= statxt
CARD= nnn, PORT= nnn, MSGHWID=hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report FTU104 follows:

```
FTU104  JUN06  12:23:21  9732  FLT  ROUTING MISMATCH
ADDR= #2400 PRIMARY, STATUS= OPEN
CARD= 255, PORT= 255, MSGHWID= #8400 #2209
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ROUTING MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates that the audit process determines a mismatch between the exact contents of the mapper and the FTS view of those contents.
ADDR=hhhh	0000 - FFFF	Indicates the Mapper address where the problem occurred.
typetxt	PRIMARY	Indicates the problem was in the primary address.
	SECONDARY	Indicates the problem was in the secondary address.
statxt	OPEN	Indicates the status of the address as open.
	CLOSED	Indicates the status of the address as closed.

FTU104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD=nnn	Integer	Provides the number of the card in the address.
PORT=nnn	Integer	Indicates the number of the port in the address.
MSGHWID=hhhh hhhh	0000- 0000- FFFF FFFF	Provides the view of the File transfer system of the correct contents of the mapper.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU501

Explanation

When the FTS (Frame Transport System) is unable to allocate more space for a BMS buffer or an AR (adaptive routing) table the system does not generate an FTU501 log report.

Format

The log report formats for FTU501 are as follows:

FTU501 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS NO RESOURCE LOG
FAULT = BMS BUFFER, Subcode = <code number>

FTU501 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS NO RESOURCE LOG
FAULT = DATA STORE, Subcode = <code number>
Table = <table>

Example

An example of log report FTU501 follows:

```
FTU501 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO FTS NO RESOURCE LOG
FAULT = DATA STORE, Subcode = #1000
Table = RDB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAULT	BMS BUFFER or DATA STORE	Indicates type of fault found
Subcode	Hexidecimal	Indicates the subcode number in a procedure
Table	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the table for which store was not allocated

Action

There is no immediate action required. This is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU501 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU502

Explanation

The FTS (Frame Transport System) receives a time-out for either a query reply or a propagation timer. The FTU502 I/O fault log generates a report when the time-out occurs.

Format

The log report format for FTU502 is as follows:

FTU502 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS I/O FAULT LOG
FAULT = Time-Out, Subcode = <code number>
No reply from <point code> while processing <request>

Example

An example of log report FTU502 follows:

```
FTU502 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO INFO FTS I/O FAULT LOG
FAULT = Time-Out, Subcode = #1000
No reply from LIM30 while processing propagation
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAULT	Time-Out	Indicates time-out fault found
Subcode	Hexidicimal	Indicates the subcode number in a procedure
point code	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS point code of the node
request	Alphanumeric	Indicates the type of request that generated the log

Action

There is no immediate action required. This report is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU502 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU601

Explanation

When one of the following FTS adaptive routing performance pegs reaches the threshold, the subsystem generates the FTU601 FTS pegs log:

- failed to send message (send failures)
- failed to get BMS buffer (get buff failures)
- administration nacks received (nacks received)
- transmit timeouts (trans. timeouts)
- database errors
- late replies

Format

The log report format for FTU601 is as follows:

```
FTU601 <date> <time> <log number> INFO PEGS LOG
NODE = <device name>
Peg that reached threshold = <AR performance Peg>
 messages sent = <msg sent>              messages received = <msg rcvd>
 send failures =<send failures>          received failures = <rcvd failures>
 get buff failure = <get BMS fails>      nacks received = <nacks rcvd>
 trans. timeouts = <tx timeouts>         receive q timeouts = <rx timeouts>
 database errors = <dbs errors>          BMS errors = <BMS errors>
 # Of max bundles = <max bundle>         late replies = <late replies>
 bad msg type = <bad msg type>           pre-acks sent = <pre acks sent>
 pre-acks received = <pre acks rcvd>
```

Example

An example of log report FTU601 follows:

FTU601 (continued)

```
FTU601 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO PEGS LOG
NODE = LIM30
Peg that reached threshold = send_failures
 messages sent =        6055        messages received =    6028
 send failures =        10          received failures =    2
 get buff failure =     1           nacks received =       3
 trans. timeouts =      4           receive q timeouts =   11
 database errors =      2           BMS errors =           2
 # Of max bundles =     8           late replies =         6
 bad msg type =         0           pre-acks sent =        8
 pre-acks received =    12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NODE	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the node that sent the peg
Peg that reached threshold	Alphanumeric	Indicates the adaptive routing performance peg that reached threshold
messages sent	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS admin messages sent
messages received	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS admin messages received
send failures	Integer	Indicates the number of times FTS failed to send messages
received failures	Integer	Indicates the number of times FTS failed to receive messages
get buff failures	Integer	Indicates the number of times FTS failed to get a BMS buffer
nacks received	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS administration nacks received
trans. timeouts	Integer	Indicates the number of timeouts received while waiting for a reply from the node

FTU601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
receive q timeouts	Integer	Indicates the number of timeouts for the receive queue process
database errors	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS database errors
BMS errors	Integer	Indicates the number of BMS errors that FTS incurred
# Of max bundles	Integer	Indicates the number of maximum size bundles performed
late replies	Integer	Indicates the number of late replies from the node
bas msg type	Integer	Indicates the number of bad message types
pre-ack sent	Integer	Indicates the number of pre-acks sent
pre-acks received	Integer	Indicates the number of pre-acks received

Action

There is no immediate action required. This report is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU602

Explanation

The system generates an FTU602 FTS audit detected fault log when the FTS reachability audit database detects a mismatch with a nearest neighbour.

Format

The log report format for FTU602 is as follows:

FTU602 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS AUDIT DETECTED FAULT LOG
FAULT = Data Mismatch (Corrected), Subcode = <code number>
Data = Remote Reachability
Mismatch detected with nearest neighbour = <node device name>

Example

An example of log report FTU602 follows:

FTU602 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO FTS AUDIT DETECTED FAULT LOG
FAULT = Data Mismatch (Corrected), Subcode = #1000
Data = Remote Reachability
Mismatch detected with nearest neighbour = LIM30

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAULT	Data Mismatch (Corrected)	Indicates that a data mismatch fault was found and corrected.
Subcode	Hexidecimal	Indicates the subcode number in a procedure.
Data	Remote Reachability	Indicates the type of data found. This data has faults.
Mismatch detected with nearest neighbour	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS nearest neighbour node name.

Action

There is no immediate action required. FTU602 is an information log only.

FTU602 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

HEAP102

Explanation

The system generates HEAP102 when the HEAP audit discovers problems with the memory HEAP. The log locates the area of the problem and displays this information. The log also reports the action taken by the audit to correct the problem.

Format

The log report format for HEAP102 is as follows:

HEAP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HEAP_AUDIT_PROBLEM
HEAP PROBLEM = prbtxt OWNER = owntxt
INDEX = hhhh BLOCKSIZE = hhhh STORE_TYPE = stortxt
HEAP ACTION TAKEN = acntxt
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report HEAP102 follows:

```
HEAP102 MAY16 11:16:36 2839 INFO HEAP_AUDIT_PROBLEM
   HEAP PROBLEM = ELT_MAY_BE_ON_WRONG_USED_Q      OWNER =
   INDEX = 1234    BLOCKSIZE = 0006         STORE_TYPE =
   HDSPROT
   HEAP ACTION TAKEN = ELT_RECOVERED_FROM_LIMBO
   1234 1111 2222 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEAP_AUDIT_PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a problem with the HEAP audit
HEAP PROBLEM		Problem will be one of the following:
	OWNER_NOT_NIL_HEAP_USER	The owner of a HEAP block on the free queue is not the NIL_HEAP_USER.
	ELT_BELONGS_ON_FREE_Q	The system finds an element to place on the free queue.

HEAP102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	ELT_INVALID_FOR_FREE_Q	An element is on the free queue that must not be on the queue.
	TAB_ID_INVALID_FOR_FREE_Q	A used tab id is on the used free queue.
	ELEMENT_NOT_OWNED	The system found an element in suspension.
	ELT_MAY_BE_ON_WRONG_RES_Q	The system found an element in the wrong state for the reserved queue.
	ELT_USED_BUT_ON_RES_Q	A used element is on the reserved queue.
	ELT_MAY_BE_ON_WRONG_USED_Q	An element was in the wrong state for the used queue.
	ELT_MARKED_RES_BUT_USED	The system reserved a used element.
OWNER	Character string	Name given by the module that uses the HEAP as a representative. Can be blank to mark an owner that is not known.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	The index of the element in the HEAP.
BLOCKSIZE	0000-0200	The size in bytes of the element being corrected.
STORE TYPE	NIL_HSTYPE, HDSTEMP, HDSPERM, HDSPROT	Indicates the HEAP store type.
HEAP ACTION TAKEN		The audit takes one of the following actions:
	ELT_MOVED_FROM_FREE_Q	Element placed in suspension by the audit.
	ELT_RECOVERED_FROM_LIMBO	The audit recovers the element from suspension and places the element on the correct queue.
	ELT_PLACED_IN_LIMBO	Element placed in suspension by the audit.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	TAB_ID_PLACED_IN_LIMBO	Tab id placed in suspension.
	TAB_ID_RECOVERED	Tab id recovered from limbo.
	ELEMENT_DEALLOCATED	The system deallocated an unowned element.
	ELT_REMOVED_FROM_ RES_Q	An element placed in suspension when removed from the reserved queue.
	ELT_MOVED_RES_TO_ USED_Q	An element moved from a reserved queue to a used queue.
	ELT_REMOVED_FROM_ USED_Q	An element moved from the used queue to suspension.
	ELT_MARKED_USED	The system marked an element used.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Memory location of the heap store block being logged. This field is only valid for the number of bytes in the BLOCKSIZE field. This means that if the BLOCKSIZE is less than 10 words, then the words up to 10 that remain will be filled with zeros.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS100

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS100. The subsystem generates ICTS100 when an ICTS connection exceeds the number of integrity or parity faults between audit cycles.

Format

The log report format for ICTS100 is as follows:

ICTS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC ICTS INTEG/PARITY THRESHOLD
pmid_a an pmid_b bn
NETA na,PORT pa,CH ca,JCTR ja
NETB nb,PORT pb,CH cb
ICTS connection cleared – too many integrity/parity faults

Example

An example of log report ICTS100 follows:

```
ICTS100 JAN02 07:12:34 2112 EXC ICTS INTEG/PARITY
THRESHOLD
   DCM 0     DTC 0
   NETA 1 ,PORT 3 ,CH 8 ,JCTR 12
   NETB 2 ,PORT 20,CH 30
   ICTS connection cleared – too many integrity/parity
   faults
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC ICTS INTEG/PARITY THRESHOLD	Constant	Indicates an ICTS connection report with integrity or parity faults between audit cycles that exceed a threshold number.
pmid_a	Symbolic text	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) affected on the network side (A-side) that receives signals from the PM. See definitions for pmid_1, pmid_2, and pmid_3 in Table I.

ICTS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid_b	Symbolic text	Identifies the PM affected on the side (B-side) that transmits signals to the PM. See definitions for pmid_1, pmid_2, and pmid_3 in Table I.
NETA	Integer	Identifies A-side network pair.
PORT	Integer	Identifies A-side network port number.
CH	Integer	Identifies A-side channel.
JCTR	Integer	Identifies junctor in relation to the A-side.
NETB	Integer	Identifies B-side network pair.
PORT	Integer	Identifies B-side network port number.
CH	Integer	Identifies B-side channel.
ICTS connection cleared - too many integrity faults.	Constant	Indicates that the system clears the ICTS connection because of too many integrity faults between audit cycles.

Action

Enter the NET INTEG level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal. Analyze the integrity counts and look for defective hardware for the path. Perform additional tests on the network portion on the path with the network path test tool (NETP). The IOPTION command sets the number of integrity faults between audit cycles. The default threshold is 15 faults for each connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS101

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS101 every 30 min. Log ICTS101 indicates the number of audit cycles executed and provides information for the audit cycle. Use the IOPTION AUDIT command to activate this log.

Format

The log report format for ICTS101 is as follows:

ICTS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT : n1
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD: n2
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC : n3
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH : n4
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG : n5
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE : n6

Example

An example of log report ICTS101 follows:

```
ICTS101 JAN02 07:00:05 2112 INFO ICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT    :   6
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD  :   1
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC      :   1
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH    :   0
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG  :   598
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE   :   98
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICTS AUDIT STATUS REPORT	Constant	Indicates a report of ICTS status.
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT	Integers	Indicates the number of audit cycles completed since the last log report.

ICTS101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG TRHRESHOLD	Integers	Indicates the number of connections that the system clears because the number of integrity faults exceeds the integrity fault threshold.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC	Integers	Indicates the number of connections that the system clears during refresh because of traffic check failure on the port or junctor.
NO OFCONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH	Integers	Indicates the number of connections that the system clears because of problems during refresh.
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG	Integers	Indicates the number of connections refreshed since the last log report.
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE	Integers	Indicates the number of connections refreshed in the last audit cycle.

Action

The number of connections cleared increases because of traffic. Disable the ICTS to stop competition between ICTS and call processing for network resources.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS102

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator subsystem generates ICTS102 on ICTS audit clear time. At this time, all the system clears ICTS connections. The IOPTION command establishes the audit clear time. The default time is 07:00:00. The system can also disable the audit clear.

Format

The log report format for ICTS102 is as follows:

ICTS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICTS AUDIT CLEAR REP
ICTS DEACTIVATED BY AUDIT – ALL CONNECTIONS CLEARED

Example

An example of log report ICTS102 follows:

```
ICTS102 JAN02 07:00:02 2112 INFO ICTS AUDIT CLEAR REP
   ICTS DEACTIVATED  BY AUDIT – ALL CONNECTIONS CLEARED
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICTS AUDIT CLEAR REP	Constant	Indicates a report of ICTS audit clear time.
ICTS DEACTIVATED BY AUDIT - ALL CONNECTIONS CLEARED	Constant	Indicates the system deactivates the ICTS and clears all connections.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS103

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS103 on audit remake time. When the system activates (ON) the audit remake, the audit frees all connections. The audit attempts to establish again the same number of connections on the configured ports.

Format

The log report format for ICTS103 is as follows:

ICTS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
ICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED: n1
ICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE : n2

Example

An example of log report ICTS103 follows:

```
ICTS103 JAN02 07:00:02 9261 INFO ICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
   ICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED:   100
   ICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE :   100
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICTS REMAKE STATUS REP	Constant	Indicates a report of Audit Remake Time.
ICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED: n1	Integer	Indicates the number of ICTS connections that the system clears.
ICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE : n2	Integer	Indicates the number of connections that the system makes again.

Action

There are no required actions. Log ICTS103 is an information log that indicates the ICTS attempts to establish again a number of ICTS connections.

ICTS103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS105

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS105. The subsystem generates this report to provide results of the network fabric tests of the previous night. The system generates ICTS105 at 8:00 a.m. on switches that have the Network Fabric test (NetFab) feature. The NetFab feature tests the call paths through the network modules of the switch. The log report indicates a maximum of ten errored paths.

Format

The log report format for ICTS105 is as follows:

ICTS105 (continued)

```
ICTS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Network Fabric Report
    Test Period Results:
    ————————————————————
    Schedule Status:       schedtxt       susptxt
    Scheduled Test Period:  hh:mm – hh:mm
    Interval Duration: mm mins
    Test Status:   teststats  actxt
    Test Started:  yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
    Test Stopped:  yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
    Coverage
    ————————
    Percent of Networks Tested:    nnn%
    Not Tested – Competition:      nnn%
    Not Tested – Not Supported:    nnn%
    Not Tested – Out of Service:   nnn%
    Results
    ———————
    Total Number of Connections Tested:  nnnn
    Number of Connections with Errors:   nnnn
    Errored Paths
    ————————————————
    Hits for Plane 0:  nn   Hits for Plane 1:  nn
    ASide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    Hits for Plane 0:  nn   Hits for Plane 1:  nn
    ASide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
            .
            .
            .
            (Up to 10 paths)
            .
            .
      .
    Hits for Plane 0:  nn    Hits for Plane 1:  nn
    ASide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS105 follows:

ICTS105 (continued)

```
ICTS105 APR19 08:00:00 3221 INFO Network Fabric Report
   Test Period Results
   ---------------------
   Schedule Status:       Enabled
   Scheduled Test Period:  2:00 –  6:00
   Interval Duration: 10 mins
   Test Status:  Not Running
   Test Started: 1988/04/19 02:04:34
   Test Stopped: 1988/04/19 06:09:17
   Coverage
   --------
   Networks Tested:              6 %
   Not Tested – Competition:     6 %
   Not Tested – Out of Service: 22 %
   Not Tested – Not Supported:   0 %
   Results
   -------
   Total Number of Connections Tested: 762
   Number of Connections with  Errors: 13
   Errored Paths
   -------------
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   ASide: Net  0 Port 18– 2 Xpt 50– 0 Jctr 51– 1
   BSide: Net  3 Port  5– 2 Xpt 36–30 Jctr 43– 1
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   ASide: Net  3 Port 22– 4 Xpt 27– 3 Jctr 19–30
   BSide: Net  0 Port 21– 4 Xpt 10– 3 Jctr 11–30
   Hits for Plane 0:  1   Hits for Plane 1:  0
   ASide: Net  0 Port 21– 4 Xpt 10– 3 Jctr 11– 2
   BSide: Net  3 Port 22– 4 Xpt 27–28 Jctr 19– 2
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   ASide: Net  5 Port 21– 7 Xpt 48– 5 Jctr 61–29
   BSide: Net  4 Port 18– 7 Xpt 31– 4 Jctr 21–29
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  2
   ASide: Net  2 Port 59–11 Xpt 20–10 Jctr 24– 8
   BSide: Net  2 Port  0–12 Xpt 63–20 Jctr 56– 8
```

ICTS105 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Network Fabric Report	Constant	Indicates the network fabric test results.
Schedule Status	Enabled	Indicates scheduled tests are enabled.
	Disabled	Indicates scheduled tests are disabled.
susptxt	Suspend	Indicates temporarily suspended tests.
	Blank	Indicates tests not temporarily suspended.
Scheduled Test Period	Integers	Indicates the time period in which the scheduled tests can occur in.
Interval Duration	Integers	Indicates the interval between test in minutes.
Test Status	Scheduled Test Running	Indicates scheduled network fabric tests run.
	Not Running	Indicates network fabric tests do not run.
	Manual Test Running	Indicates manual tests run.
actxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the test action, if the test runs.
		Initializes
		Establishes connections
		Supervision - Plane 0
		Supervision - Plane 1
		Monitors - Plane 0
		Monitors - Plane 1

ICTS105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		Stops supervision Frees connections Updates results
Test Started	Integers	Indicates the last time test starts or resumes.
Test Stopped	Integers	Indicates time that tests suspend or stop (if the teststat suspends or stops).
Percent of networks tested	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks tested during the time interval. The Test Started time to the Test Stopped or the present time (if test is in run status) indicates the percentage.
Not Tested - Competition	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests do not occur because of competition with call processing for resources.
Not Tested - Not Supported	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests do not occur because the peripherals that connect to the network do not support the test.
Not Tested - Out of Service	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests did not occur because the required equipment for the test is not in service.
Total Number of Connections Tested	Integer	Provides the number of connections in the test period.
Number of Connections with Errors	Integer	Provides the number of connections tested that contain errors.
Hits for plane 0	Integer	Indicates the number of messages in error for plane 0 for a given path.

ICTS105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Hits for plane 1	Integer	Indicates the number of messages in error for plane 0 for a given path.
ASide	Constant	Contains the path information for the A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0 0)-(1 31)	Indicates the A-side network plane and pair numbers.
Port	(0 0)-(63 31)	Indicates the A-side network P-side link interface port and channel numbers.
Xpt	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the A-side network crosspoint port and channel numbers.
Jct	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the A-side network junctor port and channel numbers.
BSide	Constant	Contains the path information for the B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0 0)-(1 31)	Indicates the B-side network plane and pair numbers.
Port	(0 0)-(63 31)	Indicates the B-side network P-side link interface port and channel numbers.
Xpt	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the B-side network crosspoint port and channel numbers.
Jct	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the B-side network junctor port and channel numbers.

Action

Log ICTS105 is an information log. Analyze error paths with the NETPATH test tool to determine the defective hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS106

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS106. This report provides results of network fabric tests that occur for the previous complete test. The system generates ICTS106 when the testing software attempts to test all of the network hardware. This log indicates the time the system takes to test all of the networks. This log also indicates the number of defective connections.

Format

The log report format for ICTS106 is as follows:

```
ICTS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Network Fabric Report
    Complete Test Results
    ______________________
    Schedule Status:                schedtxt   susptxt
    Scheduled Test Period:          hh&gml.mm – hh&gml.mm

    Interval Duration:          nn mins
    Test Status:      teststats   actxt
    Test Started:     yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
    Test Stopped:     yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss

    Coverage
    ________
    Percent of Networks Tested:         nnn%
    Not Tested – Competition:           nnn%
    Not Tested – Not Supported:         nnn%
    Not Tested – Out of Service:        nnn%

    Results
    _______
    Total Number of Connections Tested:    nnnn
    Number of Connections with Errors:     nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS106 follows:

ICTS106 (continued)

```
ICTS106 APR19 03:13:42 4241 INFO Network Fabric Report

   Completed Test Results
----------------------
   Schedule Status:      Enabled
   Scheduled Test Period:  2:00 –  6:00

   Interval Duration: 10 mins
   Test Status:  Scheduled Test Running  (Monitoring – Plane
   0)
   Test Started: 1988/04/19 02:02:15
   Test Stopped: 1988/07/19 03:13:41

   Coverage
   --------
   Networks Tested:             64 %
   Not Tested – Competition:    14 %
   Not Tested – Out of Service: 22 %
   Not Tested – Not Supported:   0 %

   Results
   -------
   Total Number of Connections Tested: 6324
   Number of Connections with  Errors: 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Network Fabric Report Complete Test Results	Constant	Indicates the scheduled test results for Network Fabric Report test.
Schedule Status: schedtxt	Enabled	Indicates scheduled tests are enabled.
	Disabled	Indicates scheduled tests are disabled.
sustxt	Suspend	Indicates tests are temporarily suspended.
	Blank	Indicates tests are not temporarily suspended.

ICTS106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Scheduled Test Period: hh:mm - hh:mm	Symbolic text	Indicates the time period in which the scheduled tests occur.
Interval Duration: mm	Symbolic text	Indicates the time between tests in minutes.
Test Status: testats	Scheduled Test Running	Indicates scheduled network fabric tests run.
	Not Running	Indicates network fabric tests do not run.
	Manual Test Running	Indicates manual tests run.
actxt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Test actions. Indicates the test action, if the test runs.
Test Started: yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the last time that tests start or resume.
Test Stopped: yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the time that tests suspend or stop (if the test_status suspends or stops).
Percent of Networks Tested: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of all networks tested during the time interval. The Test Started time to the Test Stopped time (or the present time if the test is in run status) indicates the percentage.
Not Tested - Competition: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests did not occur because of competition with call processing for resources.
Not Tested - Not Supported: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of the networks on which tests are to occur. Tests did not occur because the peripherals connected to the network did not support the test.

ICTS106 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Not Tested - Out of Service: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of the networks on which tests are to occur. Tests did not occur because the equipment required for the test was not in service.
Total Number of Connections Tested: nnnn	Integer	Indicates the number of connections tested in the test period.
Number of Connections with Errors: nnnn	Integer	Indicates the number of connections tested that have errors.

Action

There are no required actions. Log ICTS106 is an information log.

Test actions

Action
Initializes
Establishes connections
Supervises - Plane 0
Supervises - Plane 1
Monitors- Plane 0
Monitors - Plane 1
Stops supervision
Frees connections
Updates results

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS107

Explanation

The system generates log report ICTS107 if a conflict occurs between the network fabric (NetFab) tests and the routine exercise (REX) tests.

The NetFab test is part of the package of the optional integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS). The package tests the integrity of the network call paths. The scheduled time for the NetFab test is between 2:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. and runs over ten h.

If NetFab and REX tests run at the same time, the service degrades. Schedule the ICTS/NetFab test and the REX test outside the REX test time.

When it is time for the scheduled NetFab test to run, the ICTS audit process checks the schedule with the REX tests.

The system generates ICTS107 if a conflict occurs. The NetFab test suspends the NetFab test until the next day.

Format

The log report format for ICTS107 is as follows:

ICTS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETFAB SUSPENSION REP NETFAB was suspended due to scheduling conflict with REX (Use NetFab_Schedule_Time and NetFab_Daily_Duration parms to change)

Example

An example of log report ICTS107 follows:

```
ICTS107 JUL29 02:03:59 1800 INFO NETFAB SUSPENSION REP
NETFAB was suspended due to scheduling conflict with REX
(Use NetFab_Schedule_Time and NetFab_Daily_Duration parms to
change)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NETFAB SUSPENSION REP	Constant	Indicates a suspended NetFab test.

ICTS107 (end)

Action

Set the NetFab_Schedule_Enabled parameter to Y. This parameter starts the NetFab test at the time specified by the NetFab_Scheduled_Time parameter in table OFCVAR.

The NetFab_Scheduled_Time parameter in table OFCVAR specifies the hour the scheduled NetFab test starts.

Adjust the NetFab_Scheduled_Time parameter and NetFab_Daily_Duration parameter in table OFCVAR. This adjustment prevents a conflict with the REX tests.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IDPL800

Explanation

Example 1

The system generates IDPL800 when approximately 75% of the maximum number of identifiers of any type are in use.

When an application registers to use identifier pools (IDPL), the application specifies the maximum number of identifiers to allocate. If 75% of the maximum number of identifiers for the application is currently allocated, the system generates the log.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The Identifier Pools (IDPL) subsystem generates IDPL800 when approximately 75% of the maximum number of TOPSLNP transaction identifiers are currently allocated.

This log only appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 and 4 - TOPS07

The system generates IDPL800 when the system allocates a group of transaction identifiers. This action brings the total number allocated to approximately 75% of the specified maximum number of transaction identifiers for the application. The transaction identifiers are TOPS RTRS or TOPS OLNS.

Format

The log report format for IDPL800 is as follows:

```
IDPL800  <DATE> <TIME> <SSDD>  High Identifier Usage
    Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
    Pool type:
```

IDPL800 (continued)

Example

An example of log report IDPL800 follows:

Example 1

```
IPDL SEP05 18:14:33 4827  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
IDPL800  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: topsain_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
IDPL800  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: rtrs_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 4 - TOPS07

```
IDPL800  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: olns_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
High Identifier Usage	Constant	Indicates approximately 75% of the maximum number of identifiers of the type specified in the Identifier type field are allocated.
Identifier type	idpl_identifier_class topsain_trid_class rtrs_trid_class olns_trid_class	The value is the name of the subclass of the idpl_identifier_class that is in heavy use. More Identifier types follow. The name of the subclass of the topsain_trid_class that is in use often.The name of the subclass of the rtrs_trid_class that is in use often.The name of the subclass of the olns_trid_class that is in use often.
Pool type	None	This blank field be used in the future.

Action

The operating company client notifies Northern Telecom. The client indicates that the application that uses the IDPL identifier class that the identified log reaches important levels.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The maximum number of identifiers for any IDPL identifier class is set to one hundred times the present use. The system does not generate this log often.

IDPL801

Explanation

Example 1

The system generates IDPL801 when the maximum number of identifiers of any type are in use. No additional identifiers of this type are available, which may affect call processing.

When an application registers to use identifier pools (IDPL), the application specifies the maximum number of identifiers allocated. When the system allocates the maximum number of identifiers for the application, the system generates IDPL801.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The Identifier Pools (IDPL) system generates IDPL801 when the system allocates all of the maximum number of TOPSLNP transaction identifiers.

This log only appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 and 4 - TOPS07

The system generates IDPL801 when the system allocates the maximum number of transaction identifiers for the application (TOPS RTRS or TOPS OLNS). No additional identifiers of this type are available. If all identifiers are in use at the same time, it can affect call processing.

Format

The log report format for IDPL801 is as follows:

IDPL800 <DATE> <TIME> <SSDD> Identifiers Exhausted
Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
Pool type:

Example

An example of log report IDPL801 follows:

Example 1

```
IPDL SEP05 18:14:33 4827  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   Pool type:
```

IDPL801 (continued)

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
IDPL801  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: topsain_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
IDPL801  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: rtrs_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 4 - TOPS07

```
IDPL801  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: olns_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Identifiers Exhausted	Constant TLLOGIDPL801.AA03	Indicates that the maximum number of identifiers of the type specified in the Identifier type field are in use.
Identifier type	idpl_identifier_class topsain_trid_class rtrs_trid_class olns_trid_class	The value is the name of the subclass of the exhausted idpl_identifier_class. More Identifier types follow. The name of the subclass of the exhausted topsain_trid_class.The name of the subclass of the rtrs_trid_class in use often.The name of the subclass of the olns_trid_class in use often.
Pool type	None	This blank field can be used in the future.

IDPL801 (end)

Action

The operating company client notifies Northern Telecom. The client indicates that the application that uses the IDPL identifier class identified in the log reached maximum levels.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The maximum number of identifiers for any IDPL identifier class is set to one hundred times the present use. The system does not generate this log often.

IDPL810

Explanation

A CCS7 server running applications that use identifier pools (IDPL) generates this log on the computing module (CM) when 75% of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) identifiers, either transaction or component, are in use.

Format

The format for log report IDPL810 follows:

IDPL <DATE> <TIME> 0810 THR High Identifier Usage
Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
C7SERVER number: <SERVER NUMBER>

Example

An example of log report IDPL810 follows:

```
IDPL JUL09 12:12:12 0810 THR High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   C7SERVER number: 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Identifier type	Alpha-numeric character string	The value is the name of the identifier pool subclass experiencing problems.
C7SERVER number	0 to 255	The value is the CCS7 server number for the peripheral that is experiencing problems. The number corresponds to field C7SVRID in table C7SERVER.

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

IDPL810 (end)

Additional information

None

IDPL811

Explanation

A CCS7 server running applications that use identifier pools (IDPL) generates this log on the computing module (CM) when all transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) identifiers, either transaction or component, are in use.

Format

The format for log report IDPL811 follows:

IDPL <DATE> <TIME> 0811 THR Identifiers Exhausted
Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
C7SERVER number: <SERVER NUMBER>

Example

An example of log report IDPL811 follows:

```
IDPL JUL09 12:12:12 0811 THR Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   C7SERVER number: 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Identifier type	Alpha-numeric character string	The value is the name of the identifier pool subclass experiencing problems.
C7SERVER number	0 to 255	The value is the CCS7 sever number for the peripheral that is experiencing problems. The number corresponds to field C7SVRID in table C7SERVER.

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

IDPL811 (end)

Additional information

None

IOAU101

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU101 when an input/output (IO) buffer audit detects a problem with an IO buffer.

Format

The log report format for IOAU101 is as follows:

IOAU101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DMS I\O BUFFER FREED FORMAT= format, QHEAD AT hhhhhhhh, ITEM AT hhhhhhhh, REASON= reason

Example

An example of log report IOAU101 follows:

```
IOAU101 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO DMS I\O BUFFER FREED
   FORMAT= DS512_FMT, QHEAD AT 0001C975, ITEM AT 0007F598,
   REASON= ALLOC TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DMS I\O BUFFER FREED	Constant	Indicates that an IO buffer is free.
FORMAT= format,	DS512_FMT	Identifies the format of the buffer affected as DS512 format.
	DS30_FMT	Identifies the format of the buffer affected as DS30 format.
QHEAD AT hhhhhhhh,	00000000-00FDFFFFF	Indicates the head address of the buffer queue that has the buffer.
ITEM AT hhhhhhhh,	00000000-00FDFFFFF	Indicates the address of the buffer.
REASON=reason	ORIG_Q CORRUPT	Indicates the queue that allocated the buffer is defective.
	NOT IN FREE Q	Indicates that the buffer is free but is not in the free queue.

IOAU101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ALLOC TIMEOUT	Indicates that the allocated buffer was not freed on time.
	QD TIMEOUT	Indicates that the buffer queued for output was not output after 5 s.
	INVALID STATE	Indicates a defective STATE field in the buffer.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU102

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU102 during route audit when an input/output (IO) message is defective. The reason for the problem appears on the MAP display. The system corrects the error.

Format

The log report format for IOAU102 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MESSAGE
    reason  HEADER=h1 h2 h3 h4
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU102 follows:

```
1.IOAU102 MAY13 09:59:51 7838 INFO MESSAGE
   ROUTE INVALID  HEADER=0134 2044 99F0 CF92
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates the IO message.
reason	ROUTE INVALID	Indicates that the IO message route table contains an invalid entry.
	REJECTED BY NODE	Indicates that an outgoing message returns from its destination node.
	TYPE INVALID	Indicates that the IO route audit process receives an SOS message that is not known.
HEADER=h1 h2 h3 h4	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal values of the message header.

Action

There are no required actions.

IOAU102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU103

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU103 when the input/output (I/O) route audit discovers a route that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for IOAU103 is as follows:

IOAU103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ROUTE INVALID
devclas devnbr
PRIM,SEC ROUTE #hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOAU103 follows:

```
IOAU103 SEP27 11:52:11 1200 INFO ROUTE INVALID
   LCM REM3 03 1
   PRIM ROUTE #FFFF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ROUTE INVALID	Constant	Indicates that the route audit determines the route is invalid.
devclas devnbr	Symbolic text	Identifies the device class and number that associates with the invalid route.
{PRIM,SEC} ROUTE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the route, which is either a primary (PRIM) route or a secondary (SEC) route.

Action

To evaluate this report, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOAU103 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU104

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU104 when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The availability bit of a peripheral side (P-side) link on a node is not correct. The system corrects the error in the status of the link between the node and one of its P-side nodes.

Format

The log report format for IOAU104 is as follows:

1.IOAU104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR
devclas nn
STATUS=nodestat LINK=nnnn STATUS=linkstat
CAP=linktype COND=linkcond

Example

An example of log report IOAU104 follows:

```
1.IOAU104 AUG21 12:18:05 9265 INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR
   IOC 1
   STATUS= OK   LINK= 8 STATUS= MB,P  CAP= M  COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the status of the PS link on a node is not correct.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the number that corresponds.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).

IOAU104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	OF	Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the node as central side busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the node as peripheral side busy.
LINK=nnnn	0-4096	Identifies peripheral link number of the node.
STATUS=linkstat	OK	Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the link as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
CAP=linktype	M	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and the device class number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP stands for link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU105

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU105 when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The available bit of a peripheral side (P-side) link on a node is not correct. The system corrects the error status of the link between the central message controller (CMC) and one of the CMC P-side nodes.

Format

The log report format for IOAU105 is as follows:

1.IOAU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR
CMC n
STATUS=nodestat LINK=cardnbr portnbr STATUS=linkstat
CAP=linktype COND=linkcond

Example

An example of log report IOAU105 follows:

```
1.IOAU105 AUG21 12:18:05 0136 INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR
   CMC 1
   STATUS= OK   LINK= 0 0  STATUS= MB,P   CAP=  M COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates there is an error in the status of the P-side link.
CMCn	0,1	Identifies the node as CMC 0 or CMC 1.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as OK.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).

IOAU105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value		Description
	OF		Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the node as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the node as peripheral side busy.
LINK=cardnbr portnbr	0-13	0-4	Identifies the card and the port of the CMC.
STATUS=linkstat	OK		Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB		Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB		Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF		Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the link as C-side busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side busy.
CAP=linktype	M		Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S		Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS		Refer to the “Addtional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).

IOAU105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.
	INVD	Indicates link condition that is not correct.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The CAP indicates the link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU106

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The node status does not agree with the peripheral available bit of the central-side (C-side) node to which it attaches. The system corrects the error.

Format 2 generates when the P-side status of the subscriber module urban (SMU) link does not equal the node status of the line digital trunk (LDT).

Format

The log report format for IOAU106 is as follows:

Format 1

1.IOAU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS ERROR
dev1clas nn UNIT n
STATUS=nodestat LINK TO dev2clas nn
LINK=linknbr STATUS=linkstat CAP=linktype COND=linkcond
RES=linkres

Format 2

1.IOAU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS ERROR
pmid STATUS=nodestatus LINK=linknbr
STATUS=linkstat CAP=linktype COND=linkcond

Example

An example of log report IOAU106 follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU106 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS
ERROR
   LTC 1
   STATUS= MB,C LINK TO NET 1 1
   LINK= 45 STATUS= OK    CAP=  S COND= CLOS RES= UNRESTRICT
```

Format 2

IOAU106 (continued)

```
1.IOAU106 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS
ERROR
   LDT PSAP 1 0 STATUS= MB,C LINK= 4
   STATUS=MB,P CAP= MS COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the status of the CS link is wrong.
dev1clas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and its associated number.
UNIT n	0 or 1	Identifies the peripheral unit that is either UNIT 0 or UNIT 1. The unit number appears only if applicable; in any other condition, the field is blank.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the node as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the node as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.

IOAU106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
LINK TO dev2clas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates the link to another node which is identified with the class and associated number of the node. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), location information is provided.
LINK=linknbr	0-4096	Identifies peripheral link number of the node.
STATUS=linkstat	OK	Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the line as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the link as central side busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the link as peripheral side busy.
CAP=linktype	M	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.

IOAU106 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.
RES=linkres	UNRESTRICT	Indicates that call processing uses the link.
	RESTRICT	Indicates that call processing does not use the link.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and the number ranges of device classes, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP indicates the link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU107

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU107 when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The node status does not agree with the peripheral available bit of the central message controller (CMC).

Format

The log report format for IOAU107 is as follows:

1.IOAU107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE CSLINK STATUS ERROR
devclas nn
STATUS=nodestat LINK TO CMCn
LINK=crdn prtn STATUS=linkstat CAP=linktyp COND=linkcond

Example

An example of log report IOAU107 follows:

```
1.IOAU107 OCT12 11:07:03 8316 INFO NODE CSLINK STATUS ERROR
   IOC 0
   STATUS= OK,C LINK TO CMC 0
   LINK= 1 0 STATUS= OK,C   CAP=  M COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE CSLINK STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that there is an error in the CS link status.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the associated number of the node.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as OK.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).

IOAU107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value		Description
	OF		Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the node as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the node as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
LINK TO CMCn	0,1		Indicates link to CMC 0 or CMC 1
LINK=crdn prtn	0-13	0-4	Identifies the card and port numbers of the CMC.
STATUS=linkstat	OK		Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB		Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB		Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF		Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the link as central-side busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side busy.
CAP=linktyp	M		Indicates that the type of link from node to CMC is message link.
	S		Indicates that the type of link from node to CMC is speech link.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to CMC is message and speech link.
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and their number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP indicates for link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU108

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates this report when the input/output (IO) audit detects a node status error. The link status to a node does not agree with the central-side (C-side) availability bit of that node.

Format

The log report format for IOAU108 is as follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE STATUS
ERROR
   devclas nn
   UNIT n STATUS=nodestat
```

Format 2

```
1.IOAU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE STATUS
ERROR
   pmid STATUS=nodestat
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU108 follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU108 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE STATUS ERROR
   LTC 1
   STATUS= MB,C
```

Format 2

```
1.IOAU108 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE STATUS ERROR
   LDT PSAP 1 0 STATUS= OK
```

IOAU108 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the status of the node link is wrong.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the associated number of the node.
UNIT n	0 or 1	Identifies the peripheral unit which is either UNIT 0 or UNIT 1. The unit number appears only if applicable; in all other conditions, the field is blank.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	C	Describes the status of the node as central-side busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I.

IOAU109

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU109. The subsystem generates IOAU109 when the process that monitors the input/output (IO) audit determines that the audit did not respond. The audit process stops and starts again.

Format

The log report format for IOAU109 is as follows:

1.IOAU109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUDIT PROCESS RECREATED
PROCESS= proc

Example

An example of log report IOAU109 follows:

```
1.IOAU109 date time seqnbr INFO AUDIT PROCESS RECREATED
PROCESS= IOALP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUDIT PROCESS RECREATED	Constant	Indicates that the audit process starts, after the process stopped.
PROCESS=proc	IOALP	Identifies the audit process.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU110

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU110. The subsystem generates IOAU110 when the input/output (IO) audit finds the link condition of a central-side (C-side) link is not correct for the link status specified. The report updates the link condition to agree with the link status. The link condition before (COND) and after (NEWCOND) update appears.

Format

The log report format for IOAU110 is as follows:

1.IOAU110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD CSLINK CONDITION devclas nn
CSLINK=linknbr STATUS=linkstat CAP=linktype
COND=linkcond NEWCOND=linkcond

Example

An example of log report IOAU110 follows:

```
1.IOAU110 MAR21 00:00:01 6406 INFO BAD CSLINK CONDITION
NET 0 0
CSLINK= 2  STATUS= OK,P CAP=  M
COND= CLOS NEWCOND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD CSLINK CONDITION	Constant	Indicates that the condition of the CS link is invalid.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the associated number of the node.
CSLINK=linknbr	0-4096	Identifies peripheral link number of the node.
STATUS=linkstat	OK	Describes the status of the link is correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).

IOAU110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SB	Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the link as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
CAP=linktype	M	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.
NEWCOND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.

IOAU110 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and the number ranges of device classes, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP indicates the link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU111

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU111. The subsystem generates IOAU111 when the input/output (I/O) route process detects a message link restriction. This message link restriction on the central-side (C-side) message link does not remain the same. Message links open for call processing are in UNRESTRICT STATE. Other message links are in RESTRICT state on LGC/MSB. All other nodes message links are in UNRESTRICT STATE.

Format

The log report format for IOAU111 is as follows:

IOAU111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD CSLINK RESTRICTION
devclas nn
CSLINK= linknbr RES = linkres NEWRES = linkres

Example

An example of log report IOAU111 follows:

```
IOAU111 FEB11 15:24:38 6167 INFO BAD CSLINK RESTRICTION
   LGC 1
   CSLINK= 4  RES = RESTRICT   NEWRES = UNRESTRICT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD CSLINK RESTRICTION	Constant	Indicates error in the C-side link restriction condition.
devclas nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the node and its associated number.
CSLINK	0-31	Identifies the C-side link of the node.

IOAU111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RES	RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT	Indicates the current restriction condition of the link, which is either RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT.
NEWRES	RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT	Indicates the new restriction condition of the link, which is either RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT.

Action

If logs occur often, refer to the next level of maintenance. For information on device classes and their number ranges, refer to Table I.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU112

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU112 to inform operating company personnel of changes in the system routine exercise (SREX) controller operation or schedule.

Note: The terms *SREX controller* and *REX scheduler* have the same meaning.

Format

The format for log report IOAU112 follows:

IOAU112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REX SCHEDULER NOTICE <reason_text>

Example

An example of log report IOAU112 follows:

```
IOAU112 JUN22 23:17:06 1234  INFO REX SCHEDULER NOTICE
LCMCOV_REX_TEST on LCM HOST 10 1 has not run for 8 days
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO REX SCHEDULER NOTICE	Constant	Indicates that information about the routine exercise (REx) scheduler (SREX controller) follows.
reason_text	Variable text string of up to 60 characters	Provides the reason for the IOAU112 log report. The explanations for the reasons follow. ***Note:*** In the reason descriptions that follow, `<REX_test_name>` represents the name of the REx test as it appears in table REXSCHED. `<pm_id>` represents the identifier for the node the REx test is performed on. `<nn>` represents a number from 1 to 99.

IOAU112 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	`REX Scheduler control parameters have changed.`	The values specified by office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR have changed.
	`<REX_test_name> on <pm_id> has not run for <nn> days.`	The indicated REx test has not been performed on the indicated node for at least 7 days.
	`<REX_test_name> on <pm_id> not run after <nn> attempts.`	The SREX controller is unable to start the indicated REx test on the indicated node. Check other logs indicated by pm_id for more information.
	`<REX_test_name> on <pm_id> took more than <nn> minutes.`	The SREX controller has timed out while waiting for a response from the indicated node during a REx test on the node. The SREX controller starts the REx test on next node scheduled for REx testing.
	`System REX controller aborted.`	The system stopped the SREX controller during the time period (window) for REx testing scheduled by operating company personnel. All application REx tests are stopped by the SREX controller.
	`System REX controller started.`	The SREX controller has been started. This message is generated at the start of the scheduled REx test window. Because conditions like high CPU activity can prevent REx testing, this message does not mean that REx testing started.
	`System REX controller stopped.`	The SREX controller has been stopped. This message is generated at the end of the scheduled REx test window. This message does not mean that REx testing has stopped. The system attempts to complete scheduled critical REx tests after the window.

IOAU112 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	`System REX controller timeout`	The SREX controller timed out during the time period (window) for REx testing scheduled by operating company personnel. All application REx tests are stopped by the SREX controller.
	`System REX test delayed, System Recovery in Progress.`	System recovery, monitored by the system recovery controller (SRC), is in progress. The SREX controller does not start REx tests when system recovery is in progress.
	`System REX test delayed until CPU occupancy decreases.`	The computing module (CM) CPU occupancy is too high for a REx test to be performed safely. The SREX controller constantly monitors the CPU time allocated to call processing and maintenance. If the combined allocation exceeds the 40% threshold, REx tests are stopped. REx tests are normally stopped for 5 min. If the occupancy remains above the threshold after a 5 min suspension, an IOAU112 log report is generated. ***Note:*** Log report IOAU112 generated for the indicated reason does *not* mean that the CM is overloaded.
	`The System REX Scheduler is currently turned OFF.`	The SREX controller is turned off. Log report IOAU112 is generated for this reason at the SREX controller start time (specified by office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR).

IOAU112 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	`The CRITICAL <REX_test_name> has been DISABLED INDEFINITELY.`	The indicated REx test has been disabled using datafill in table REXSCHED. ***Note:*** This message applies only to CM, message switch (MS), and enhanced network (ENET) REx testing.
	`The CRITICAL <REX_test_name> has been ENABLED.`	The indicated REx test has been enabled using datafill in table REXSCHED. ***Note:*** This message applies only to CM, MS, and ENET REx testing.

Action

If the IOAU112 log report is generated repetitively for a particular node class, there may be too many restrictions for that node class. That is, the SREX controller cannot test all the nodes within the dedicated time period. To correct this situation, the craftsperson should check the tuple entries for the affected REx test in table REXSCHED and adjust the scheduling parameters, if necessary. The IOAU112 log report is not generated if the node has been removed from the REx testing schedule.

If the indicated REx test is disabled, the operating company personnel should determine if the REx test is intentionally disabled. The REx test can be enabled by changing the associated datafill in table RExSCHED.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU113

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU113 when the subsystem detects a difference in the system load module (SLM) route table.

Format

The log report format for IOAU113 is as follows:

1.IOAU113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM ROUTE ERROR
devclas devnbr STATUS=nodestat
SLM ROUTE=(PORT_NO= nn STATUS= routestat PRIMIDX= nn SECIDX=n)
XPORT_ID= nn PORT_COND= portcond REASON= reason

Example

An example of log report IOAU113 follows:

```
1.IOAU113 OCT16 00:43:13 2322 INFO SLM ROUTE ERROR
   PMC  0  STATUS=OK
   SLM ROUTE=(PORT_NO= 5  STATUS= OPEN PRIMIDX= 1
   SECIDX= 0)
   XPORT_ID= 4 PORT_COND= DISABLED REASON= SLM PORT STATUS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM ROUTE ERROR	Constant	Indicates a difference in the route associated with a SLM that is associated with the PMC.
devclas devnbr	Symbolic text	Refer to “Additional information". Identifies the device class and number associated with the invalid route.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Indicates the status of the node is correct.
	MB	Indicates the status of the node is manual busy.
	SB	Indicates the status of the node is system busy.

IOAU113 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	OF	Indicates the status of the node is offline.
	UN	Indicates the status of the node is not equipped.
	,C	Indicates the status of the node is central-side busy.
	,P	Indicates the status of the node is peripheral-side busy.
(PORT_NO= nn	0-15	Identifies the port number found in the system load module route table.
STATUS= routestat	OPEN	Indicates the route is open for communication.
	CLOSED	Indicates the route is closed for communication.
PRIMIDX= nn	0-3	Indicates the primary index to the CM port table that connects the SLM to the PMC.
SECIDX= n)	0-15	Indicates the secondary index to the CM port table connection the SLM to the PMC.
XPORT_ID= nn	0-15	Identifies the real port number from the CM port table to which the SLM connects.
PORT_COND= portcond	DISABLED	Indicates the real port is disabled.
	ENABLED	Indicates the real port is activated.
REASON= reason	SLM ROUTE CORRUPT	Indicates that the route is damaged.
	SLM ROUTE CLOSED	PMC maintenance found a problem and closed the route.
	SLM ROUTE OPENED	Indicates PMC maintenance found a problem and decided to open the route.
	SLM PORT STATUS INVALID	Indicates I/O route audit determines the route status is not correct.
	SLM PORT INDICES INVALID	Indicates I/O route audit determines the indices in the route is not correct.

IOAU113 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and their number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I.

IOD101

Explanation

Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD101. The subsystem generates IOD101 when a manual request is made to un-equip an input/output controller (IOC) after the controller goes offline.

Format

The log report format for IOD101 is as follows:

1.IOD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ IOC: nn; FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report IOD101 follows:

```
1.IOD101 SEP04 13:32:37 3752 UNEQ IOC:  1; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ IOC: nn;	0-12	Identifies the un-equipped IOC.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Identifies the IOC was offline before the request to un-equip the IOC occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD102

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD102. The subsystem generates IOD102 when an input/output controller (IOC) goes offline from an unequipped state.

Format

The log report format for IOD102 is as follows:

1.IOD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL IOC: nn; FROM UNEQ

Example

An example of log report IOD102 follows:

```
1.IOD102 SEP04 13:34:27 3853 OFFL IOC:  1; FROM UNEQ
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL IOC: nn	0-12	Identifies the IOC that is offline.
FROM UNEQ	Constant	Indicates IOC is un-equipped before the request to put IOC offline occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD103

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD103. The subsystem generates IOD103 when an input/output controller (IOC) is manually busy (ManB).

Format

The log report format for IOD103 is as follows:

**IOD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB IOC: nn; FROM stat

Example

An example of log report IOD103 follows:

```
**IOD103 SEP04 13:24:46 1328 MANB IOC:   1; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that is manually busied.
FROM	OFFL, OK, SYSB	Indicates the state of the IOC before it is ManB.

Action

The IOC returns to service (RTS) when the task is complete.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD104

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD104. The subsystem generates IOD104 when an input/output controller (IOC) is system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for IOD104 is as follows:

**IOD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IOC: nn; FROM stat reason

Example

An example of log report IOD104 follows:

```
**IOD104 MAR23 00:02:10 9900 SYSB IOC:0; FROM OK AUD FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that the system busies.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates the state of the IOC is either correct or OFFL before the system busies the IOC.
reason	AUD FAIL	Indicates that the system busied the IOC because of a failed audit.
	BOTH LINKS BUSY	Indicates that the system busied the IOC because both links to the central message controller (CMC) were busy.
	AUD	Indicates that the system busied the IOC because an audit performed.
	IOM TRAP	Indicates one of the reasons why the IOM is SysB.

IOD104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	IOM RESTART	Indicates one of the reasons why the IOM is SysB.
	AUDSTATE	Indicates one of the reasons why the IOM is SysB.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD105

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD105. The subsystem generates IOD105 during an attempt to return to service (RTS) an input/output controller (IOC). A manual or system request commands the RTS of an IOC.

Format

The log report format for IOD105 is as follows:

IOD105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS IOC: nn; FROM stat
BY scetxt ; result

Example

An example of log report IOD105 follows:

```
IOD105 MAR23 00:02:30 0100 RTS  IOC:   0; FROM SBSY
   BY SYS ; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that returns to service.
FROM	SysB or ManB	Indicates state of the IOC before the RTS request.
BY	SYS, MAN	Indicates the source of the RTS request.
result	PASS, FAIL	Indicates the diagnostic test result. If PASS, the IOC returns to service. If FAIL, refer to the “Action to be taken" section.

Action

There is no action required if the test result is PASS and the IOC returns to service.

IOD105 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD106

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD106. The subsystem generates IOD106 when a manual request un-equips an input/output controller (IOC) port from offline (OFFL) status.

Format

The log report format for IOD106 is as follows:

1.IOD106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report IOD106 follows:

```
1.IOD106 sep04 13:32:37 3752 UNEQ IOC:   1, PORT:  63; FROM
OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ IOC: nn;	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the port that is not unequipped.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the port that is unequipped.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates the state of the port was offline (OFFL) before the request to un-equip the port occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD107

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD107. The subsystem generates IOD107 when a manual request places a port on an input/output controller (IOC) offline from manual busy.

Format

The log report format for IOD107 is as follows:

1.IOD107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM MBSY
devname: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD107 follows:

```
1.IOD107 SEP04 13:35:40 4156 OFFL IOC:   1, PORT:  4; FROM
MBSY
MTD     :   2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL IOC: nn,	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the off-line port.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the offline port.
FROM MBSY	Constant	Indicates the state of the port is manual busy (MBSY) before request to put port offline occurred.
devname: nn	Symbolic text	Identifies the device with the IOC port offline. Refer to the “Additional information" section.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD107 (end)

Additional information

The device can be any one of the following:

- MTD (0-15)
- DLC (0)
- DDU (0-9)
- CONS (0-63)
- DPAC (0-4)

The values in brackets are the number ranges for each type of device. For more information, refer to 297-1001-451.

IOD108

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD108. The subsystem generates IOD108 when the specified input/output controller (IOC) port is made manually busy (ManB).

Format

The log report format for IOD108 is as follows:

*IOD108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat
devname: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD108 follows:

```
*IOD108 SEP04 13:35:29 4055 MANB IOC: 1, PORT: 4; FROM
OK
MTD: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the manually busied port.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the manually busied port.
FROM	OK, SYSB, OFFL	Indicates the port was correct, SysB, or OffL before the port was ManB.
devname: nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device with the IOC port that was ManB.

Action

The IOC port must return to service when the intended activity is complete.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD108 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD109

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD109 when the specified input/output controller (IOC) port is system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for IOD109 is as follows:

*IOD109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat devname: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD109 follows:

```
*IOD109 MAR23 11:21:23 8426 SYSB IOC: 0, PORT: 16; FROM OK
   DLC: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the port that the system busied.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port busied by the system.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates state of the IOC port as correct or OffL before the system busied the port.
devname: nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device with the IOC port busied by the system.

Action

Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD109 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD110

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD110. The subsystem generates IOD110 when a request to return to service (RTS) a port on an input/output controller (IOC) occurrs. The request is either a manual or a system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD110 is as follows:

IOD110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat devname: nn; BY {SYS,MAN}; result

Example

An example of log report IOD110 follows:

```
IOD110 SEP04 15:03:54 1500 RTS  IOC: 0, PORT   16; FROM
SBSY
   DLC:    0; BY SYS ; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the port returned to service.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port returned to service.
FROM	SYSB or MANB	Indicates state of the IOC port as SysB or ManB before the RTS request.
devname: nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device with the IOC port returned to service.
BY {SYS,MAN}	Constant	Indicates the source of RTS request is system (SYS) or manual (MAN).

IOD110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
result	PASS	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test was PASS and the IOC port returned to service.
	FAIL	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test was FAIL. Refer to the “Action section".

Action

There is no action required if the test result is PASS and the IOC port returns to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD111

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD111. The subsystem generates IOD111 when a manual request places the specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) off-line.

Format

The log report format for IOD111 is as follows:

1.IOD111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM MANB
CONS: consname

Example

An example of log report IOD111 follows:

```
1.IOD111 SEP04 15:45:50 4800 OFFL IOC:  0, PORT: 15; FROM
MANB
CONS: prt1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL IOC: nn,	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port that is in an offline state.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the IOC port placed in off-line state
FROM MANB	Constant	Indicates the IOC port was in MANB state before the IOC port was in an offline state.
CONS: consname	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is in an offline state. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP terminal.

Action

There is no action required.

IOD111 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD112

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD112. The subsystem generates IOD112 when a port of an input/output controller (IOC) is in manual busy (ManB) state. The IOC is in ManB as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD112 is as follows:

*IOD112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat
CONS: consname

Example

An example of log report IOD112 follows:

```
*IOD112 SEP04 15:45:55 4800 MANB IOC: 0, PORT: 15; FROM OK
   CONS: prt1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the port that is in ManB state.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port that is in ManB state.
FROM	OK, OFFL or SYSB	Indicates the state of the IOC port before the port became ManB.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is in ManB state. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal.

Action

Return the IOC port to service after the intended task is complete.

IOD112 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD113

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD113. The subsystem generates IOD113 when a port of an input/output controller (IOC) becomes busy because of a system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD113 is as follows:

*IOD113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IOC: nn; PORT: nn; FROM stat
CONS: consname

Example

An example of log report IOD113 follows:

```
*IOD113 APR21 09:41:14 3305 SYSB IOC: 0; PORT: 28; FROM OK
   CONS: AMAXFER
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port that is system busy (SysB).
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port made SysB.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates status of the IOC port was OK or OffL before IOC port became SysB.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is SysB. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal.

Action

There is no action required.

IOD113 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD114

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD114. The subsystem generates IOD114 after an attempt to return a specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) to service. The attempt to RTS the port occurs as a result of a manual (MAN) or a system (SYS) request.

Format

The log report format for IOD114 is as follows:

IOD114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat
CONS: consname; BY {SYS,MAN}; result

Example

An example of log report IOD114 follows:

```
IOD114 JAN02 09:07:00 3404 RTS IOC: 0, PORT: 11; FROM ManB
   CONS: DIAL ; BY MAN ;  FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port that returns to service.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port that returns to service (RTS).
FROM	SysB, ManB	Indicates status of the IOC port as SysB or ManB before the RTS request.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is RTS. Refer to Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position).
BY {SYS,MAN};	Constant	Indicates the source of RTS request. System (SYS) or manual (MAN).

IOD114 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
result	PASS	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test is PASS and the IOC port is RTS.
	FAIL	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test is FAIL. Refer to the "Action" section.

Action

There is no action required if the test result is PASS and the IOC port returns to service. If the test result is FAIL, refer to the maintenance guides to return the IOC port to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD115

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD115. The subsystem generates IOD115 to identify different input/output controller (IOC) errors. Log IOD115 normally indicates a software problem.

Format

The log report format for IOD115 is as follows:

IOD115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IOC: nn; reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD115 follows:

```
IOD115 MAR23 00:02:30 0000 INFO IOC:  0; NO REPLY 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the error.
reason	NO REPLY	Indicates that the IOD subsystem did not receive any reply.
	NODE INV UNSOL ERR	Indicates invalid, unsolicited message error.
	NODE INV ERR	Indicates message from an invalid node.
	IOC LINK UT SET	Indicates that the IOC link is under test.
	IOC UT SET	Indicates that the IOC is under test.
	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates send test process failed.
	DELETE FAIL	Indicates Delete node failed.
	ADD FAIL	Indicates Add node failed.
	NO MAILBOX	Indicates that there is no mailbox available.
	BAD REPLY	Indicates that the IOD subsystem received a reply that was not correct.

IOD115 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INV IOC COMMAND	Indicates invalid IOC command.
	UNEQ PORT	Indicates that the port addressed is unequipped.
	NO BUFFER	Indicates that no buffer is available.
	CSLINK FAIL	Indicates C-side link failure.
	BIND TID FAIL	Indicates the failure of terminal ID binding.
errcode	Integers	Identifies the code associated with a given reason.

Action

If the system generates log IOD115 in a way that is not normal, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD116

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD116. This log report identifies input/output controller (IOC) errors that are not associated. Log IOD116 normally indicates a software problem.

Format

The log report format for IOD116 is as follows:

IOD116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD116 follows:

```
IOD116 SEP17 10:50:05 6678 INFO SEND DP FAIL   5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO reason	SEND DP FAIL	Indicates an attempt to send message to IOC daddy process failed.
	TP KILLED	Indicates the IOC task process terminated.
	ALL TP KILLED	Indicates all IOC task processes terminated.
	FOUND REPLY BUFFER	Indicates that the IOC finds a reply buffer.
	FOUND NON NIL PTR	Indicates that the IOC finds a pointer that is not nil.
	SEND MP FAIL	Indicates the send maintenance process failed.
	INV PS NODE	Indicates that the P-side node is not valid.
errcode	Integers	Indicates the code associated with a given reason.

Action

If the system generates IOD116 often, contact the next level of maintenance.

IOD116 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD117

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD117. The subsystem generates IOD117 to detect a defect during a message transfer sequence. The message transfer sequence occurs between the input/output controller (IOC) and the central message controller (CMC).

Format

The log report format for IOD117 is as follows:

.**IOD117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD117 follows:

```
**IOD117 SEP17 10:58:22 7411 FLT IOC: 0; CHKSUMERR IC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the detected defect.
reason	CHKSUMERR IC	Indicates the occurrence of a checksum error in an incoming message.
	BUS OVR IC	Indicates the occurrence of bus overrun in an incoming message.
	INV NODE NO	Indicates that the IOC receives a message with an invalid node number.
	NOT READY	Indicates that the device is not ready to receive a message.
	MSG REROUTED	Indicates the reroute of an outgoing message to the IOC.
	BUS OVR OG	Indicates the occurrence of bus overrun during an outgoing message from the central control (CC).

IOD117 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CHKSUMERR OG	Indicates the occurrence of a checksum error in an outgoing message from the CC.
	ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the IOC times out when the IOC waits for acknowledgment (ACK).
	CSLK0 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 0.
	CSLK1 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 1.

Action

For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD118

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD118 when the system detects a defect during a message transfer sequence. The message transfer sequence occurs between a device controller and the input/output controller (IOC). A message transfer sequence can occur between the IOC and central message controller (CMC).

The device can be one of the following:

- MTD (0-15)
- DLC (0)
- DDU (0-9)
- CONS (0-63)
- DPAC (0-4)

The values in brackets are the number ranges for the type of device. For more information, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

Format

The log report format for IOD118 is as follows:

*IOD118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; PORT: nn devname: nn reason

Example

An example of log report IOD118 follows:

```
*IOD118 MAR23 11:21:23 8325 FLT IOC:   0; PORT:   16 DLC   :
 0
CHKSUMERR IC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the detected defect.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the IOC port.

IOD118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
devname	Symbolic text	Identifies the device that associates with the IOC when the system detected a message transfer sequence defect. Refer to the Additional information section.
reason	CHKSUMERR IC	Indicates a checksum error occurs in an incoming message to the central control (CC).
	BUS OVR IC	Indicates the bus overrun occurs in an incoming message to the CC.
	INV NODE NO	Indicates that the device controller receives a message with an invalid node number.
	NOT READY	Indicates that the device is not ready to receive a message.
	MSG REROUTED	Indicates the reroute of an outgoing message to the IOC.
	BUS OVR OG	Indicates the bus overrun occurs during an outgoing message from the CC.
	CHKSUMERR OG	Indicates a checksum error occurs in an outgoing message from the CC.
	ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the IOC times out when the IOC waits for acknowledgment (ACK).
	CSLK0 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 0.
	CSLKI CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 1.

Action

For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD119

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD119 when the system detects a problem during a message transfer sequence. The message transfer sequence can occur between a console and the input/output controller (IOC). The message transfer sequence can occur between the IOC and central message controller (CMC).

Format

The log report format for IOD119 is as follows:

*IOD119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; PORT: nn CONS: consname
    reason

Example

An example of log report IOD119 follows:

```
*IOD119 APR21 09:41:14 3204 FLT IOC:0; PORT:28  CONS:
AMAXFER
   BUSOVR OG
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the fault.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port of the IOC that associates with the fault.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console. Refer to the list in the Table TERMDEV. TERMDEV is at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal for possible console names.
	CHKSUMERR IC	Indicate a checksum error occurs in an incoming message to the central control (CC).
	BUS OVR IC	Indicates a bus overrun occurs in an incoming message to CC.

IOD119 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INV NODE NO	Indicates that the console receives a message with an invalid node number.
100	NOT READY	Indicates that the device is not ready to receive a message.
	MSG REROUTED	Indicates the reroute of an outgoing message to the IOC.
	BUS OVR OG	Indicates a bus overrun occurs during an outgoing message from the CC.
	CHKSUMERR OG	Indicates a checksum error occurs in an outgoing message from the CC.
	ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the IOC times out when the IOC waits for acknowledgment (ACK).
	CSLK0 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 0.
	CSLK1 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 1.

Action

For additional help, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD120

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD120. The subsystem generates IOD120 when there is a discrepancy between the accurate maximum device number (MDN) and the expected value. If the system updates the MDN, UPDATED is output. If MDN is not updated, MISMATCH is output.

Format

The log report format for IOD120 is as follows:

*IOD120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; MDN updtxt
EXPECT: hhhh ACTUAL: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD120 follows:

```
*IOD120 SEP17 09:24:32 9400 FLT IOC 0; MDN UPDATE
   EXPECT: 0009   ACTUAL: 0008
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the input output controller (IOC) associated with the discrepancy.
MDN	UPDATE, MISMATCH	Indicates if the MDN could be updated by the system.
EXPECT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the expected (hexadecimal) value for MDN.
ACTUAL	0000-00FF	Indicates the accurate value that generates as MDN.

Action

If the update is successful, no action is required. If the update is not successful (MISMATCH), refer to the maintenance guides to clear fault.

IOD120 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD121

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD121 when the input/output audit audits the input/output controller (IOC) status register. The audit updates the route enable (RTE) or central message controller (CMC) port enable (CPE) bits. The update adjusts the RTE, CMC and CPE to agree with the CMC link status.

Format

The log report format for IOD121 is as follows:

*IOD121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; bittxt UPDATED
PORT: n, STATUS REG: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD121 follows:

```
*IOD121 SEP17 09:24:32 9500 FLT IOC: 0; RTE UPDATED
   PORT:  0,STATUS REG: 0039
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the status register that the system audits.
bittxt UPDATED	RTE, CPE	Indicates that the RTE or the CPE bits are updated to agree with the CMC link status.
PORT	0,1	Identifies the CMC port.
STATUS REG	0000-00FF	Indicates the contents of the IOC status register in hexadecimal.

Action

To clear a fault, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD121 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD122

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD122. The log is generated when the specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) is tested and the IOC passes the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD122 is as follows:

1.IOD122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS

Example

An example of log report IOD122 follows:

```
1.IOD122 SEP04 11:52:03 5612 PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS	Constant	Indicates that the specified port of an IOC passed the test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD123

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD123. The subsystem generates IOD123 after the maximum device number (MDN) test failure on the specified input/output controller (IOC). This failure occurs as a result of a manual or system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD123 is as follows:

```
**IOD123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL MDN IOC: nn;
    EXPECT: hhhh,ACTUAL: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD123 follows:

```
**IOD123 SEP17 09:24:32 9600 FAIL MDN IOC: 0;
   EXPECT: 0008,ACTUAL: 0009
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL MDN	Constant	Indicates an MDN test failure.
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC on which the MDN test is performed.
EXPECT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the expected (hexadecimal) value of MDN.
ACTUAL	0000-00FF	Indicates the actual value of MDN as output.

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD124

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD124 when you perform the memory sequence test manually and the test fails. The subsystem also generates log report IOD124 when the system performs the test and fails. The test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC). The log lists the address at which the test failed.

Format

The log report format for IOD124 is as follows:

**IOD124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SEQ IOC: nn;
ADDR: hhhh EXPECT: hhhh,ACTUAL: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD124 follows:

```
**IOD124 SEP17 09:24:32 9700 FAIL SEQ IOC:  0;
   ADDR: 5E46  EXPECT: 007E,ACTUAL: 007D
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SEQ	Constant	Indicates a memory sequence test failure
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the memory sequence test
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates the (hexadecimal) value of the address at which the memory sequence test fails
EXPECT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the expected value of memory sequence in hexadecimal
ACTUAL	0000-FFFF	Indicates the accurate value of memory sequence in hexadecimal

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

IOD124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD125

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD125 when you perform the memory pattern test manually and the test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC). The system also can perform the test. The log lists the pattern (PAT) used in the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD125 is as follows:

.**IOD125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PAT IOC: nn;
PAT: hhhh, FAIL ADDR: hhhh, ACTUAL: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD125 follows:

```
**IOD125 SEP17 09:24:32 9800 FAIL PAT IOC: 0;
   PAT: 0000, FAIL ADDR: 1415, ACTUAL: 0005
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PAT	Constant	Indicates a memory pattern test failure
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the memory pattern test
PAT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the memory pattern value in hexadecimal
FAIL ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the address at which the memory pattern test failed
ACTUAL	0000-FFFF	Indicates the accurate value of the memory pattern in hexadecimal

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD125 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD126

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD126. The system generates IOD126 when the clock status (CLKSTS) register test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC). You can perform the test manually or the system can generate the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD126 is as follows:

**IOD126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CLKSTS IOC: nn; CLKSTS: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD126 follows:

```
**IOD126 SEP17 09:24:32 9900 FAIL CLKSTS IOC: 0; CLKSTS:
0065
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CLKSTS	Constant	Indicates a CLKSTS register test failure
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the CLKSTS test
CLKSTS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the CLKSTS register value in hexadecimal

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD127

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD127. The system generates IOD127 after the failure of an input/output controller (IOC) status (STS) register test on the specified IOC. The system can perform the IOC STS register test, or the test can be performed manually.

Format

The log report format for IOD127 is as follows:

.**IOD127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL IOCSTS IOC: nn; IOCSTS: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD127 follows:

```
**IOD127 SEP17 09:24:32 0000 FAIL IOCSTS IOC: 0; IOCSTS:
0074
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL IOCSTS	Constant	Indicates a STS register test failure.
IOC	0 to12	Identifies the IOC associated with the failure.
IOCSTS	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the value of the IOCSTS register in hexadecimal.

Action

Refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide* to identify equipment that has faults.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD128

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD128. The system generates the log when a specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) is tested and passes the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD128 is as follows:

1.IOD128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS IOC: nn; PORT: nn; devname: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD128 follows:

```
1.IOD128 SEP17 09:24:32 0100 PASS IOC: 0; PORT: 1; MTD: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Heading	Heading	Heading
IOC: nn;	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port tested.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the port tested.
DEVNAME: nn	Symbolic text	Identifies the device associated with the IOC port tested. Refer to the “Additional information" section.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The device can be any one of the following:

- MTD (0-15)
- DLC (0)

IOD128 (end)

- DDU (0-9)
- CONS (0-63)
- DPAC (0-4)

IOD129

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD129. The subsystem generates IOD129 when a specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) is tested and fails.

Format

The log report format for IOD129 is as follows:

IOD129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL IOC: nn; PORT: nn; devname: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD129 follows:

```
IOD129 JUL 5 12:00:00 5674 FAIL IOC: 0; PORT: 3; DLC: 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL IOC	0 to 12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the port under test
PORT	0 to 63	Identifies the port under test
devname	Symbolic text	Identifies the device that associates with the tested IOC port

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD130

Explanation

The user or system can perform an input/output module (IOM) inservice/out of service diagnostic test. If the test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC) the IOD generates the IOD130 log report.

Format

The log report format for IOD130 is as follows:

<alarm> IOD130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL IOM TEST
Location: <ioc_code> <ioc_no> (IOM)
Trouble: <trouble_text>
Err Code: <trouble_code>
Action: <action_code>

Example

An example of log report IOD130 follows:

```
Major IOD130 MAR23 00:02:10 9900 FAIL IOM TEST
   Location:    IOC 0 (IOM)
   Trouble:     IOM_TEST_FAILED
   Err Code:    00AF
   Action:      Retry DWNLD or replace IOM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>	Major; minor or no alarm	Indicates the degree of trouble.
<mmmdd>	mmm is JAN-DEC; dd is 01-31	Indicates month and date.
<hh:mm:ss>	hh is 0-23; mm is 0-59; ss is 0-59	Indicates month and date.
<ssdd>	0-9999	Indicates log report sequence number.
<ioc_node>	IOC	Indicates the character name of the IOC.
<ioc_no>	0-19	Identifies the IOC number.

IOD130 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<trouble_text>	INVALID TEST PARMINVALID TESTREQINVALI D IOM STATEIOM FIRMWARE ERRORSMART CONNMISSINGTE ST FAILEDDEVICE NOTOFFLINEDU NKNOWNRESUL T	Identifies the problem.
<trouble_code>	0-#FFFF	Error code that indicates the IOM tests that failed.
<action_code>	Retry DOWNLOAD, or replace IOM	Indicates action to take to solve the problem.

Action

When the IOM test fails, operating company personnel must make sure the input/output module (IOM) load is correct. Operating company personnel must reload the IOM. If the problem continues, operating company personnel must replace the IOM hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Collect all IOD logs together and associated TRAPs and SWERRs for analysis.

IOD201

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD201 when a magnetic tape device (MTD) is unequipped from offline state. The MTD is unequipped as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD201 is as follows:

1.IOD201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ MTD: nn; FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report IOD201 follows:

```
1.IOD201 SEP04 13:38:56 4459 UNEQ MTD:  2; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MTD: nn;	0-15	Identifies the MTD that is unequipped.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates that the state of the MTD is offline before the MTD is unequipped.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD202

Explanation

The Input/Output device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD202 when the system places a magnetic tape device (MTD) in offline state. The system places MTD in an offline state from manual busy state as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD202 is as follows:

1.IOD202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL MTD: nn; FROM MBSY

Example

An example of log report IOD202 follows:

```
1.IOD202 SEP04 18:34:29 3954 OFFL MTD:  0; FROM MBSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL MTD: nn;	0-15	Identifies the MTD placed in offline state.
FROM MBSY	Constant	Indicates the state of the MTD as MBSY before the system placed the MTD in offline state.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD203

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD203. The subsystem generates IOD203 when the system places a magnetic tape device (MTD) in the lousy state as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD203 is as follows:

*IOD203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB MTD: nn; FROM stat

Example

An example of log report IOD203 follows:

```
*IOD203 SEP04 18:39:12 4700 MANB MTD: 0; FROM OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB MTD	0 to 15	Identifies the manual-busy (ManB) MTD
FROM	OK, SYSB, or OFFL	Indicates the state of the MTD before the MTD changed to ManB

Action

To determine if the equipment is defective, refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD204

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD204. The subsystem generates IOD204 when the system places a magnetic tape device (MTD) in the busy state as a result of a system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD204 is as follows:

**IOD204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MTD: nn; FROM stat; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD204 follows:

```
**IOD204 SEP17 10:59:54 4800 SYSB MTD: 0; FROM OK; AUDIT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MTD	0 to 15	Identifies the MTD that is system busy (SysB)
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates state of the MTD as OK or off-line (OffL) before the change to SysB
reason	AUDIT	Indicates subsystem performs an input/output controller (IOC) audit
	FS-ERROR	Indicates a file system error
	FAULT	Indicates an error in the MTD

Action

To determine if the equipment is defective, refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD204 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD205

Explanation

The subsystem generates IOD205 when an attempt to return to service (RTS) a magnetic tape device (MTD) occurs. The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates this report as a result of a manual (MAN) or system (SYS) request.

Format

The log report format for IOD205 is as follows:

IOD205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS MTD: nn; FROM stat
BY {SYS,MAN}; result

Example

An example of log report IOD205 follows:

```
IOD205 SEP04 18:39:12 4600 RTS MTD:  0; FROM MBSY
   BY MAN; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Heading	Description
RTS MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that returns to service
FROM	SYSB or MANB	Indicates the MTD state as system busy (SysB) or manually-busy (ManB) before the RTS request occurred. Requests are made by the system (SYS) or manually (MAN)
BY {SYS,MAN}	Constant	Indicates a SYS return-to-service request or a MAN return to service request
result	PASS	Indicates a return-to-service
	FAIL	Indicates a failed attempt to return-to-service

Action

There is no action required if the test result passed and the MTD returns-to-service. If the test result failed, refer to the maintenance guides to return the MTD to service.

IOD205 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD206

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD206 to identify different magnetic tape device (MTD) errors. The system normally generates this report as a result of a software problem.

Format

The log report format for IOD206 is as follows:

IOD206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTD: nn; reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD206 follows:

```
IOD206 SEP04 13:16:37 9914 INFO MTD: 1; BIND TAPE TID 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD associated with the error
reason	ADD FAIL	Indicates an attempt to add a new MTD failed
	BAD_REPLY	Indicates bad reply from MTD
	BAD TERMINATN	Indicates that the IOM F/W fails to terminate the application task in the IOM F/W for the specified port
	BIND TAPE TID	Indicates bind of tape TID failed
	CSLINK_FAIL	Indicates C-side link failed
	DELETE FAIL	Indicates an attempt to delete an MTD failed
	EMPTY_FAIL	Indicates an attempt-to-read from an empty buffer
	ENDIAN FAIL	Indicates an attempt to set ENDIAN to BIG failed
	FS NO REPLY	Indicates the file system did not reply
	INC_LEN	Indicates length of the buffer > = 80

IOD206 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INC REC LEN	Indicates that the length of the record is > = 80
	INV TAPE COMMAND	Indicates invalid tape command
	NIL FS MB	Indicates nil file system mail box
	NIL ROUTE	Indicates that there is no route from MTD to central control (CC)
	NO REPLY	Indicates MTD did not reply
	PORT CFG FAIL	Indicates that the IOM F/W fails to create the application task for the given port.
	RESET_FAIL	Indicates that MTD reset failed
	SEND FS FAIL	Indicates send to file system failed
	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates send to task process failed
	SMRT CONN FAIL	Indicates that the IOM F/W fails to configure the specified port. A smart connector failure caused the error
	TM OR IDB	Indicates tape mark or id burst detected
	UNBIND TAPE TID	Indicates unbind of tape TID failed
	UT RESET	Indicates that system reset the under test flag
	WRONG READ	Indicates an incorrect attempt to read
	WRONG FILL COMMAND	Indicates incorrect fill response
errcode	Integers	Indicates the code associated with the specified reason

Action

If the subsystem continues to generate this report, contact the next level of maintenance.

For the input/output module (IOM), maintenance personnel must attempt the same action again. If the system continues to generate the log, the maintenance personnel must attempt the following

- Bsy and RTS the IOM, or
- reload the IOM, or
- change the IOM hardware

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD207

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates the IOD207 log report when a error associated with a message occurs on a magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD207 is as follows:

IOD207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD207 follows:

```
IOD207 OCT09 09:12:37 6501 INFO SEND TP FAIL 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO reason	SEND_TP FAIL	Indicates that send-to-IOD task process failed
	SEND_TP FAIL	Indicates that send-to-IOD daddy process failed
	NO_TP	Indicates that there is no task process
	ALL TP KILLED	Indicates that system killed all task processing
errcode	Integers	Indicates the code associated with the specified reason

Action

If this report continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD208

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates the IOD208 log reports. The subsystem generates IOD208 when the system detects a sanity timeout on the specified magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD208 is as follows:

*IOD208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD: nn; SANITY TIMEOUT

Example

An example of log report IOD208 follows:

```
*IOD208 JAN02 16:59:32 2209 FLT MTD:1; SANITY TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that has the sanity interval
SANITY TIMEOUT	Constant	Identifies the interval condition of sanity check on an MTD

Action

If the tape performs correctly, it is possible that a false alarm occurred. There is no action required. The system indicates a problem when the system continues to generate reports, or the tape in not operational. The problem is that the sanity timer on the 1X68 card is defective. You must replace the sanity timer. To replace the defective controller card, refer to the *Card Replacement Procedures* and the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD209

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates the IOD209 log report. The subsystem generates IOD209 when a transient fault occurs during the indicated READ, WRITE, or SELFTEST operation. These operations occur on the specified magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD209 is as follows:

*IOD209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN MTD: nn;
modetxt, CMD: hhhh, RC1: hhhh, RC2: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD209 follows:

```
*IOD209 APR20 17:46:38 1352 TRAN MTD: 0;
   WRITE, CMD: 00A1, RC1: 0020, RC2: 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TRAN MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that has the transient fault during the specified mode of operation
modetxt	READ, WRITE, SELFTEST	Indicates the mode of operation on the MTD
CMD	00A0-00C2	Indicates the value of tape command in hexadecimal
RC1	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 1 (RC1) value in hexadecimal
RC2	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 2 (RC2) value in hexadecimal

Action

To clear the error and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

IOD209 (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes each bit set and failure in the log report:

Bit set	Failure
0	Buffer test failed.
1	Odd parity of data failed during write data to read data loop.
2	Data pattern failed to match on write data to read data loop.
3	Even parity of data failed during write data to read data loop.
4	Test of tape command register loopback failed.
5	EOD, or RCA flag stuck asserted.
6	Ramp timer test failed.
7	Tape is on line, and last test type did not run.

The following table describes each tape command and return code (RC) bit in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Tape command	RC1 BIT1	Bits set in RC1			Bits set in RC2		
		0	1	2	0	1	2
		3	4	5	3	4	5
		6	7		6	7	
A0 FILL	-	11	25	-			
		-	-	-			
		-	-				
A1 WRITE	Y	1	2	3	17	1	19
		-	5	6	20	21	22

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Tape command	RC1 BIT1	Bits set in RC1			Bits set in RC2		
		-	-	-	-	24	
	N	9	-	11	-	-	-
		12	13	14	-	-	-
		15	16		-	-	
A2 READ	Y	1	2	3	17	18	
		-	5	6	-	-	-
		15	16		-	-	
	N	9	-	19	-	-	-
		4	13	13	-	-	-
		20	10		-	-	-
A3 EMPTY	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-		-	-	
A4 BOT	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
		-	5	-	-	-	
		-	-		-	-	
A5 WTP	Y	1	2	3	-	-	-
		-	5	6	-	13	14
		-	-		-	24	
	N	-	-	8			
		-	-	-			
		-	16				
A7 STATUS	-	23	18	3			
		19	5	6			

IOD209 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Tape command	RC1 BIT1	Bits set in RC1			Bits set in RC2	
		7	-			
A8 FWD	Y	1	2	3	17	18
		-	5	-		
		-	-			
SEARCH	N	-	-	19		
		4	13	-		
		20	-			
AA BCKUP	Y	1	2	3	17	18
		-	5	-		
		-	-			
1 BLOCK	N	-	-	-		
		4	13	14		
		20	10			
C2 BOOT	Y	1	2	3		
		4	5	-		
		-	-			
	N	9	-	19		
		-	13			
		20	-			

IOD209 (continued)

The following table explains failure reason in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Item	Reason
1	Tape drive not on line
2	Not ready to execute command
3	Drive rewinds
4	Tape mark detected
5	Drive does not accept command.
6	Write protected. There is no write ring
7	Drive switches locked out
8	Tape mark cannot read back on tape.
9	Buffer contents checksum failed.
10	Identification burst found.
11	Data read back from tape. This action occurs while the read part of read-while-write does not match data written to tape.
12	Parity error is a transient error. The data on the tape is OK. There was a parity error detected on the 1X68 controller when the 1X68 was reading the data written to the tape. There are separate read and write cables from the 1X68 card to the 9 track tape drive. There are separate read and write heads on the 9 track tape drive. The read head checks parity immediately after the write head writes the data to the tape. If bit 3 of RC1 is set, then there was a parity error detected on the 1X68 controller card. The error was detected where the read cable attaches to the IX68 controller card. A setting of this bit in the IOD209 log means that there is no problem with the data written to the tape. If there is an error with the data on the tape, other bits in RC1 and RC2 will set, and an IOD210 log will generate.

IOD209 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Item	Reason
13	Parity error is a transient error. The data on the tape is OK. There was a parity error or other type of error detected on the track tape drive. The error occurred when the 9 track tape drive was writing data, or had finished writing data to the tape. There are separate read and write heads on the 9 track tape drive. The read head checks parity immediately after the write head writes the data to the tape. If bit 4 of RC1 is set, then there was a partiy error or other error detected on the 9 track tape drive. The error was detected during or after the write was done to the tape. The mag tape drive controller (1X68 card) backs up the tape, erases the block and moves the tape forward to begin writing the block over on a new section of the tape. If the error is detected on the 9 track tape drive again, then the mag tape drive controller (1X68 card) backs up the tape again, erases that block, and moves the tape forward to begin writing the block over on a new section of the tape. The backing up of the tape is repeated a maximum of 3 times, until an error is not detected on the 9 track tape drive. Log IOD209 indicates that eventually the write was done without errors on the 9 track tape drive. If there is an error on the 9 track tape drive, an IOD210 log will generate.
14	Tape drive read decoding logic able to correct a problem in block read back. The controller attempts action again. See description for bit 4.
15	Speed of drive measured is not in limits
16	Identification burst not written correctly.
17	Drive was off line during command execution.
18	Tape is at start of tape (BOT).
19	End of tape passed.
20	The read-back of block does not detect the end of block. A write-only erased tape or an end-of-block flag that is not operational causes this condition . Reported only from last write, if action attempted again.
21	Block on last write retry had an error. Tape drive read logic cannot read back block.
22	Flag that read back on last write attempt had a read error The tape drive read logic corrects the read error.
23	Drive is on line.

IOD209 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Item	Reason
24	Identification burst written. Burst must occur on first write when tape is at BOT.
25	The OPCODE that follows is not in range 50 to 5F. System ignores data in message

IOD210

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD210. The subsystem generates this report when the system detects a problem during the indicated READ, WRITE, or SELFTEST operation. This operation occurs on a magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD210 is as follows:

**IOD210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD: nn;
modetxt, CMD: hhhh, RC1: hhhh, RC2: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD210 follows:

```
**IOD210 SEP04 14:34:24 6075 FLT MTD: 0;
   READ, CMD: 00A8, RC1: 0010, RC2: 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD associated with the problem detected during the mode of operation
modetxt	READ, WRITE, SELFTEST	Indicates that the mode of operation on the MTD is READ, WRITE, or SELFTEST
CMD	00A0-00C2	Indicates the tape command value in hexadecimal
RC1	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 1 (RC1) value in hexadecimal
RC2	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 2 (RC2) value in hexadecimal

Action

To clear the error and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

IOD210 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD211

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD211. The subsystem generates this report when the system tests the specified magnetic tape drive MTD and the test is successful.

Format

The log report format for IOD211 is as follows:

1.IOD211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS MTD: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD211 follows:

```
1.IOD211 OCT09 09:14:46 6900 PASSMTD: 0: PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS	Constant	Indicates that the test passed.
nn	0-15	Indicates the number of the tape drive that tested.
reason	Text string.	Indicates the reason for the test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD212

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD212. The subsystem generates this report when the file system (FS) detects an error on the specified magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD212 is as follows:

**IOD212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FS MTD: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD212 follows:

```
**IOD212 OCT09 09:14:46 6900 FLT FS MTD: 0; NO RESPONSE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT FS	Constant	Indicates the FS detected an error on the MTD
MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that has the error
reason	NO RESPONSE	Indicates that the file system timed out as the file system waited for a reply
	INV COMMAND	Indicates an incorrect command to the tape
	INV MSGTYP	Indicates an incorrect reply from the tape to the file system

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD213

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD213 when the system tests the specified magnetic tape device (MTD) and the test fails.

Format

The log report format for IOD213 is as follows:

**IOD213 mmmdd hh:mmm:ss ssdd FAIL MTD: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD213 follows:

```
**IOD213 FEB03 17:46:30 6900 FAIL MTD: 0;FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates the magnetic tape device affected
MTD	0-15	Indicates the number of the MTD that failed
reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason the MTD failed the test

Action

To identify defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD214

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD214 when the system detects 25 ft of blank tape between two consecutive tape marks. This log report indicates a defective tape drive or a defective tape.

Format

The log report format for IOD214 is as follows:

**IOD214 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD
25_FEET_OF_BLANK_TAPE
MTD: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD214 follows:

```
**IOD214 APR19 09:14:15 4103 FLT MTD 25_FEET_OF_BLANK_TAPE
MTD: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	Constant	Indicates a problem with a tape or tape drive
25_FEET_OF_BLANK_TAPE	Constant	Indicates the length of blank tape detected between two following tape marks
MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that contains the 25 ft of blank tape

Action

Check the tape drive for defective read/write abilities. To clear the error and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD214 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD215

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD215. The subsystem generates this report when the block size of the tape or the user buffer exceeds the maximum block size. This condition occurs during a read/write operation on a nine-track tape.

Format

The log report format for IOD215 is as follows:

**IOD215 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD BLOCK SIZE TOO BIG
MTD: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD215 follows:

```
**IOD215 APR19 09:14:15 2135 FLT MTD BLOCK SIZE TOO BIG
MTD: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	Constant	Indicates a problem with a magnetic tape device (MTD)
BLOCK SIZE TOO BIG	Constant	Indicates that the block size of tape or user buffer is too large
MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that contains the block-size problem

Action

To clear the problem and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD301

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD301. The subsystem generates IOD301 when the specified terminal is unequipped from offline state as the result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD301 is as follows:

1.IOD301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ CONS ID: name,CONS: nn;
FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report IOD301 follows:

```
1.IOD301 SEP04 13:04:03 8900 UNEQ CONS ID: PRT1, CONS: 2;
FROM    OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ CONS ID: name	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that is being unequipped. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) at the MAP.
CONS: nn	0-63	Identifies the console that is unequipped.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates that the state of the console is offline before it is unequipped.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD303

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report format for IOD303. The subsystem generates IOD303 when the system makes a specified terminal busy as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD303 is as follows:

*IOD303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB CONS ID: name, CONS: nn; FROM stat

Example

An example of log report format for IOD303 follows:

```
*IOD303 APR29 10:20:48 5815 MANB CONS ID:DMO1, CONS: 7;
FROM OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console made busy by a manual request. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0 to 63	Identifies the console made busy.
FROM	OK, OFFL, or SYSB	Indicates the status of the console as OK, offline (OffL) or system busy (SysB) before it is made busy.

Action

To clear the alarm and return the console to service, refer to *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide* For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD303 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD304

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD304. The subsystem generates IOD304 when the system makes a specified terminal system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for IOD304 is as follows:

*IOD304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CONS ID: consnm, CONS: nn;
FROM stattxt
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report IOD304 follows:

```
*IOD304 APR20 16:03:14 8207 SYSB CONS ID: MAP, CONS: 0;
   FROM OK
   FS ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SBSY CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that the system makes busy. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Specifies the number of the console that the system makes busy.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates the status of the console before the system makes the console busy.
rsntxt	FS ERROR	Indicates a file system error.
	AUDIT	Indicates that the system makes the console busy to perform audit.

IOD304 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	WAI	Indicates that the terminal is in `Who Am I' state.
	ICMO	Indicates that the system makes the console busy because of an incoming message overload (ICMO) condition.

Action

To clear alarm and return the console to service, refer to the maintenance guides. For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD305

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD305. The subsystem generates IOD305 after the system makes an attempt to return to service (RTS) the specified terminal. A manual (MAN) or system (SYS) request prompts the attempt to RTS the terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD305 is as follows:

```
IOD305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CONS ID: name, CONS: nn; FROM stat
BY {SYS,MAN}; result
```

Example

An example of log report IOD305 follows:

```
IOD305 APR20 16:03:14 8308 RTS CONS ID: MAP, CONS: 0; FROM  SYSB
BY SYS; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that returned to service (RTS). For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console RTS.
FROM	MANB or SYSB	Indicates the status of the console as either manual busy (ManB) or system busy (SysB) before the console is RTS.
BY {SYS,MAN}	Constant	Indicates that the SYS or MAN requested to RTS.
result	PASS	Indicates that the result of the diagnostic on the terminal to RTS is PASS.
	FAIL	Indicates that the result of the diagnostic on the terminal to RTS is FAIL. Refer to the “Action" section.

IOD305 (end)

Action

If the diagnostic result is PASS and the terminal is RTS there is no action required. If the diagnostic result is FAIL, refer to the maintenance guides to RTS the terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD306

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD306. The subsystem generates IOD306 to identify terminal errors that are not related.

Format

The log report format for IOD306 is as follows:

IOD306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONS ID: name, CONS: nn;
reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD306 follows:

```
IOD306 APR21 09:19:57 2784 INFO CONS ID: AMAXFER, CONS:22;

   NO REPLY 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that associates with the error. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console that associates with the error.
reason	NO REPLY	Indicates the central control (CC) did not reply.
	UT RESET	Indicates reset while under test.
	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates send task process failed.
	DELETE FAIL	Indicates failure to delete a terminal from the Table TERMDEV.
	ADD FAIL	Indicates failure to add a terminal.
	NO BUFFER	Indicates that no buffer is available for messages.

IOD306 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CSLINK FAIL	Indicates failure of the central side (C-side) link.
	CSLINK OPEN	Indicates that the C-side link is open.
	NIL ROUTE	Indicates that the route from the console to the CC is nil.
	FS NO REPLY	Indicates that the file system did not reply.
	SEND FS FAIL	Indicates send to file system failed.
	NIL FS MB	Indicates nil file system mail box.
	IDENT CS ML FAIL	Identifies C-side message link failed.
	PORT CFG FAIL	Indicates that a smart connector failure causes the failure of the IOM F/W to configure the given port.
	SMRT CONN FAIL	Indicates the IOM F/W failed to terminate the application task in the IOM F/W for the given port.
	BAD TERMINATN	Indicates the IOM F/W failed to terminate the application task in the IOM F/W for the given port.
errcode	Numeric	Indicates error code for a given reason.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance if several of these reports occur.

For the input/output module (IOM), operating company personnel must retry the action that generated the log. If the system continues to generate the log, operating company personnel can attempt the following:

- reload the IOM, or
- change the IOM hardware

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD307

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD307 when a loop test fails on the specified terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD307 is as follows:

*IOD307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CONS ID: name,CONS: nn;LOOP
TEST

Example

An example of log report IOD307 follows:

```
*IOD307 JAN01 12:34:55 0900 FAIL CONS ID: MAP, CONS: 0;
LOOP    TEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the loop test. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console that associates with the loop test.
LOOP TEST	Constant	Refers to a test in which a message is sent and repeated back to the sender.
TEST RC	xx	Refers to the failure of the input/output module (IOM) peripheral TC port test.

Action

Refer to maintenance guides to determine if the loop is open or if the component is defective.

When an IOM test fails, the log normally indicates a hardware failure for the IOM-TC port. Operating company personnel can try the action that caused the

IOD307 (end)

log. If the system continues to generate the same log, change the IOM hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD308

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD308. The subsystem generates IOD308 when the terminal controller detects a fault on the specified terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD308 is as follows:

*IOD308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CONS ID: consnm, CONS: nn; rsntxt

Example

An example of log report IOD308 follows:

```
*IOD308 APR21 15:45:01 9033 FLT CONS ID: NWMVDU, CONS: 1;
   DS NOT READY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the fault. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the CI level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console associated with the fault.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the fault. Refer to Table Fault reasons at the end of this log report.

Action

Refer to maintenance guides to clear the fault and return the console to service. For additional help, contact the next level of support.

IOD308 (end)

Associated OM registers

The following table describes each OM register in the log report:

Value	Description
READ OVERRUN	Indicates that reading overran the buffer.
UNEXP MSG	Indicates message that is not expected.
BAD MESSAGE	Indicates a bad message from TTY.
INV NOD NO	Indicates an invalid node number.
DS NOT READY	Indicates that the data set is not ready.
WAI	Indicates that the terminal is in “Who Am I" (WAI) state.
ICMO	Indicates an incoming message overload (ICMO) condition. The number of messages that the console sends is greater than the minimum ICMO threshold.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD309

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD309 when the LOOPTEST on the specified console passes.

Format

The log report format for IOD309 is as follows:

1. IOD309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS CONS ID: consnm; CONS: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD309 follows:

```
1.IOD309 APR20 15:42:08 6907 PASS CONS ID: NWMVDU 1
   PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS CONS ID: consnm;	Symbolic text	Name of console tested. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS: nn;	0-63	Indicates the number of console tested.
reason	Symbolic text	Reason for test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD310

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD310 when the file system (FS) detects an error on the specified terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD310 is as follows:

*IOD310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FS CONS ID: name, CONS: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD310 follows:

```
*IOD310 APR20 15:42:08 6907 FLT FS CONS ID: NTS_P, CONS:2;

   INV MSGTYP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT FS	Constant	Refers to the FS
CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the fault. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console associated with the fault.
reason	NO RESPONSE	Indicates that the FS timed-out waiting for a reply.
	INV COMMAND	Indicates that the terminal received an invalid command.
	INV MSGTYP	Indicates that the FS received an invalid message.
	UNEXPECTED MSG	Indicates that the FS received a message that was not expected.

IOD310 (end)

Action

For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD311

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD311 to indicate that a message-related error occurred on a terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD311 follows:

IOD311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD311 follows:

```
IOD311 OCT08 13:15:09 6800 INFO SEND TP FAIL 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO reason	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates that a message sent to the test code (TC) task failed
	TP KILLED	Indicates that task process is killed
	SEND DP FAIL	Indicates that a message sent to the TC daddy process failed
	ALL TP KILLED	Indicates all task processes killed
errcode	Integers	Indicates the error code for a given reason

Action

If the report continues, inform the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD312

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD312 when an active log device goes P-side busy (PBsy). An active log can go PBsy when:

- the printer cover is lifted and the power supply to the printer is interrupted
- a user makes the device manually busy (ManB) from the MAP

Format

The log report format for IOD312 is as follows:

IOD312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY LOG_DEVICE: devname

Example

An example of log report IOD312 follows:

```
IOD312 NOV05 16:10:54 3000 PBSY LOG DEVICE: PRT2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PBSY LOG_DEVICE	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that becomes or is made busy. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.

Action

Check the reason for the PBsy condition of the device and correct. Make sure the device prints log reports in 1 min of the return to service (RTS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD313

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD313 when an active log device that was P-side busy returns to service.

Format

The log report format forIOD313 is as follows:

1.IOD313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS LOG_DEVICE: devname

Example

An example of log report IOD313 follows:

```
1.IOD313 NOV05 15:26:50 7500 RTS LOG DEVICE: PRT1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS LOG_DEVICE: devname	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that is returned to service. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There is no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD315

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD315 when the problem indicated does not affect the console.

Format

The log report format for IOD315 is as follows:

*IOD315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Fault Cleared CONS ID: cnsnm,
CONS:nn;
ntxt

Example

An example of log report IOD315 follows:

```
*IOD315 APR21 15:45:01 9033 Fault Cleared CONS ID: PRT3,
   CONS:1;
   ICMO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates a problem is not present.
CONS ID: cnsnm,	Symbolic text	Identifies the console with the problem. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS:nn;	0-63	Identifies the console with the problem.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the cause of the problem. Refer to Table 1, Fault reasons in the IOD308 log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD600

Explanation

The Input/Output (IOD) subsystem generates IOD600 when a hardware audit finds that the 1X67FA (an SMDI card) is not operating.

> ***Note:*** The SMDI card is an inteface board that transmits and receives voice message commands from voice mail systems.

When the hardware audit finds that the 1X67FA is not operating, the IX67FA is automatically busied and returned to service. The hardware audit occurs when there are no messages sent to or from the SMDI card for a 5 to 10 min. The system does not generate the IOD600 log report each time when an audit occurs.

The hardware audit occurs only if the two patches RER26 and RER32 are in the switch and patch RER26 is activated. (If present, RER32 is activated by default.)

This log does not require any action.

Format

The log report format for IOD600 follows:

IOD600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Cons Id: name, Cons No: nn:
Report Reason: reason Details: details

Example

Examples of log report IOD600 follow:

```
IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:Stuck State Details:Approx Qty Buff Msgs:00
   00 32

IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:No Response Details:Timeout In Seconds:00
   00 20

IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:Register Invalid Details:Register  Contents
   :01 03 FD

IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:Invalid Response Details:Message Contents
   :00 00 00
```

IOD600 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Cons Id	Symbolic Text	Identifies the console with the log. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP display.
Cons No	0 to 63	Identifies the console with the log.
reason	Stuck State	When the cause is Stuck State, details is set to Appox Qty Buff Msgs : 00 00 XX. The firmware on the 1X67FA did not move so that messages can not process. The 1X67FA is busied and returned to service, so that messages could be sent again. The minimum number of messages lost is XX. There is no action required.
	No Response	When the cause is No Response, details is set to Timeout in Seconds : 00 00 20. This indicates the 1X67FA did not reply in 20 s after a message was sent to the 1X67FA. The 1X67FA was busied and returned to service so that messages can be sent again. There is no action required.

IOD600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Register Invalid	When cause is Register Invalid, details is set to Register Contents : XX YY ZZ. This indicates one of the three control registers on the 1X67FA is defective. The 1X67FA is busied and returned to service, so that messages could be sent. The outgoing register is XX, which is defective if the least important bit of the byte is set. The entering register is YY, which is defective if any of the two least important bits of the byte are set. The status register is ZZ, which is defective if the least important bit or the six most important bits of the byte are set. There is no action required.
	Invalid Response	When cause is Invalid Response, details is set to Message Contents : 00 00 00. This indicates the core received a wrong response from the 1X67FA. The board does not work. The board is busied and return to service to return it to operation. There is no action required.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD610

Explanation

The system generates an IOD610 log report each time an attempt to download software occurs. The log indicates if the download was successful. The log also includes system initiated auto-recovery on the input/output module (IOM) in a loss-of-load condition. The log also provides a method to trace any loss-of-load conditions that cause the multiple processor controller (MPC) to be out of service.

Format

The log report format for IOD610 is as follows:

IOD610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IOM LOAD STATUS

Location:	IOC <nn> (IOM)
Status:	<text>
Reason:	<text>
Load File:	<volume name> <file name>
Initiated by:	<text>
RC:	<nnn>

Example

An example of log report IOD610 follows:

```
IOD610 Jul09 12:12:12 9900 INFO IOM Load Status
   Location:        IOC 3
   Status:          Download successful
   Reason:          Manual
   Load File:       S00DV001 IOMRAA01
   RC:              3
   Initiated by;    ADMIN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
<mmmdd>	mmm is JAN-DECdd is 01-31	Month and date
<hh:mm:ss>	hh is 0-23,mm is 0-59,ss is 0-59	hh is hour, mm is minute, ss is second

IOD610 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
<ssdd>	0-9999	Log report sequence number
INFO IOM Load Status	INFO IOM load status	Identifies IOD log as an information report
Location	0-13 for DMS switch, 9-19 for the MTX switch	IOC number as defined in Table IOC
Status	DOWNLOAD SUCCESSFUL, DOWNLOAD FAILED, DOWNLOAD ABORTED.	Indicates the result of the IOM loader action.
Reason	MANUAL DOWNLOADREQUEST,UPGIOM REPROGRAM TIMEOUT, UPGIOM REQUEST WITHOUT RPGM, UPGIOM REQUEST WITH RPGM,UPGIOM REQUEST, IOC NOT IN SERVICE,FAILED TO ACCESS LOAD FILE, INCOMPATIBLE BASELOAD ON BOARD, INCOMPATIBLE LOADFILE ON BOARD,INCORRECT IOM BOARD STATE,	Describes the cause for the download action if the action passed and the cause for download failure if the action failed.

IOD610 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Reason (cont)	LOADER PROCESS FAILED TO START, DOWNLOADING BY OTHER USERS,AUTO_RECOVERY OFF (3 ATTEMPTS), AUTO_RECOVERY OFF (BASELOAD), AUTO_RECOVERY OFF (DIFF LOAD),SAME LOADFILE ON BOARD,FAIL TO GET UT BIT,AUTO RECOVERY DISABLED,RTS REQUEST,AUTO RECOVERY REQUEST,	
Load file	12 character volume name; 8 character file name	Indicates download volume and file name if file is available
Initiated by	system or user ID	Indicates if system recovery or manual action starts the download action
RC	0-999	This field does not apply to an operating company or operating company client.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Log frequency when auto-download fails is approximately 2 min for 3 reports in sequence for each IOM version of input/output controller (IOC).

IOD610 (end)

There are no more system download action starts after 3 attempts are made.

IOGA101

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA101. This report appears when the IO error handler handles a message-related fault report. A specified node generates this message-related fault report or the system generates this report for the node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA101 is as follows:

1.IOGA101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IOERROR
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, REASON=n, CMCNO=n,
PIMB=hhhhhhhh, IHRC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA101 follows:

```
1.IOGA101 FEB03 18:02:58 8717 INFO IOERROR
   RA=80808000, NT=CM_NODE, REASON=2, CMCNO=0,
   PIMB=FFFFFFFF, IHRC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IOERROR	Constant	Indicates that the input/output ERROR handler processed a fault in the message subsystem
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates the type of node that generated the fault.
REASON=n,		Provides cause for I/O error as follows: (causes 1 through 4 apply to central message controller (CMC) nodes only):
	0	= rebounded message interrupt posted (NMC and higher level nodes. Examples are NET and nodes beyond)

IOGA101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	1	= error interrupt detected from CMC
	2	= neither CMC posted an interrupt
	3	= CMC interrupt limit exceeded
	4	= message limit passed in CMC output queue (message reroute attempted)
	5	= DP conference register fault (enters CPU IO error handler)
CMCNO=n	0,1	Indicates which CMC has an interrupt posted
PIMB=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates starting address of the message buffer.
IHRC=n		IO error handler return code, as follows:
	0	= no correct message
	1	= entering message correct
	2	= rebounded outgoing message
	3	= node number not correct
	4	= node closed (CMC error handler only). Allows CMC maintenance to take CMC out of service while in interrupt handler.
	5	= I Will Send (IWS) received (CMC error handler only). Message in output message buffer (OMB) can only be sent again.

Action

There is no action required. The system supresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA102

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA102. This report appears when a node reports a change in status. The status change occurs on the peripheral side (P-side) link of the node to the next node on the P-side. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag this report.

Format

The log report for IOGA102 is as follows:

1.IOGA102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSLINK
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh, MLC=n, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA102 follows:

```
1.IOGA102 FEB0317:35:00 9225 INFO PSLINK
   RA=45502000, NT=CMC_NODE, NODE=3, PSLINK=#000B, MLC=2,
   NARC=5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PSLINK	Constant	Indicates a change in the status of the P-side link occurred
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that had a change in the status of the P-side link
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = ability (0=message,1=speech)
MLC=n,		Indicates the message link condition.
	0	= opened
	1	= maintenance opened
	2	= closed
NARC=n,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes

Action

There is no action required. The system supresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Node aspect return codes

Code	Description
0	Requested action taken
1	Invalid parameters. Actions do not occur because node or link is invalid. Actions also do not occur because a node at the other end of the ink is not present.
2	Resources are not present. Actions do not occur because process is not available. A retry attempt can occur.
3	Action overridden because node at other end of link does not comply (equipment can be in wrong state).
4	Requested action failed
5	Requested action performed, but user must wait for success message.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA103

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates IOGA103. This report generates when a node reports a change in status. The change in status occurs on the central side (C-side) of the node link to the next node on its C-side. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA103 is as follows:

1.IOGA103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CSLINK
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, MLC=n, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA103 follows:

```
1.IOGA103 JAN01 13:15:31 6339 INFO CSLINK
   RA=00033570, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=9, CSLINK=#0000, MLC=1,
   NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CSLINK	Constant	Indicates a change in the status of the C-side link occurred
RA=hhhhhhhh,	0000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that had a change in the status of the C-side link.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
MLC=n,		Indicates the message link condition

IOGA103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	0	= opened
	1	= maintenance opened
	2	= closed
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system suppresseds this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA104

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA104. This report appears when a node tests the peripheral side (P-side) link of the node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA104 is as follows:

1.IOGA104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEST_PSLINK
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA104 follows:

```
1.IOGA104 FEB03 17:35:15 9528 INFO TEST_PSLINK
   RA=00000100, NT=CMC_NODE , NODE=3, PSLINK=#000A, NARC=5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TEST_PSLINK	Constant	Indicates that the system performed a TEST on the P-side link of a node
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that had the P-side link tested
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system normally supresses this report. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA105

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA105. This report appears when a node reports that the system closed a node. The system closes the central side (C-side) link of the node to the next node on the C-side. The system transfers control of that link to the C-side node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA105 is as follows:

1.IOGA105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CSLINK_TROUBLE
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt , NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=N

Example

An example of log report IOGA105 follows:

```
1.IOGA105 FEB03 17:46:30 6800 INFO CSLINK_TROUBL
   RA=54534100, NT=CMC_NODE , NODE=3, CSLINK=#0000, NARC=5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CSLINK_ TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report because of problems with the C-side link
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt ,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that has problems in its C-side link.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates in the node type.

IOGA105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=# hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = ability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes.

Action

There is no action required. The system suppressed this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA106

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA106. This report appears when a node requests another node on the C-side to reset the first node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA106 is as follows:

1.IOGA106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESET_NODE
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt , NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA106 follows:

```
1.IOGA106 FEB03 17:39:49 4174 INFO RESET_NODE
   RA=4F465200, NT=IOC_NODE , NODE=53, CSLINK=#0000, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RESET_NODE	Constant	Indicates that the IOGA issues a request to reset a node
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt ,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates which node type must be reset
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the (1st) C-side message LINK port of the node: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system suppresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA107

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA107. This report appears when a node receives the reset indication `WHO AM I' (WAI) from the next node on the P-side. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA107 is as follows:

1.IOGA107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WAI_RECEIVED
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=txt_node , NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA107 follows:

```
1.IOGA107 JAN01 13:15:15 5834 INFO WAI_RECEIVED
   RA=00120440, NT=IOC_NODE , NODE=5, PSLINK=#0037, NARC=2
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WAI_RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates that a node received the `Who am I' indication
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=txt_node ,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates which node type received the reset condition
Node=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = ability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system suppresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA108

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate(IOGA)108 log generates when one node queries the next node on its central side (C-side). The second node checks for the status of the C-side link of the first node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA108 is as follows:

1.IOGA108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO QUERY_CSLINK
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh,
CSML=hhhhhhhh,
STATUS=#hhhh, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA108 follows:

```
1.IOGA108 FEB03 17:29:55 2302 INFO QUERY_CSLINK
   RA=0309F200, NT=CPU_NODE , NODE=2, CSLINK=#0000,
   CSML=00000000,
   STATUS=#0014, NARC=0
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO QUERY_CSLINK	Constant	Indicates that a QUERY regarding the status of a C-side link has been made.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	The Node Type, as described in Table Table N.	Identifies the node type that is in the process of having the link queried.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number associated with the node type by the system.

IOGA108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Identifies the C-side message LINK port:
		bits 1-12 = port number
		bits 13,14 = capability
		(0=message,1=speech)
CSML=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates the C-side message link. Identifies the C-side node and port for the link specified.
		bits 0-15 = node number
		bits 16-28 = port number
		bits 31-32 = capability
STATUS=#hhhh,	0000-001F	Indicates the resource status of the link:
	if bits 0-3 =	then status =
	0	OK
	1	machine busy
	2	man busy
	3	offline
	4	unequipped
	if bit 4 = 1	status = C-side busy
	if bit 5 = 1	status = P-side busy
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1. Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses the report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

IOGA109

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates this report. The report generates when one node queries the next node on its peripheral side (P-side) for its (the second node) status. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA109 is as follows:

1.IOGA109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO QUERY_PSNODE
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh
STATUS=#hhhh, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA109 follows:

```
1.IOGA109 JAN02 13:09:48 6238 INFO QUERY_PSNODE
   A=00031C53, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=5, PSLINK=#100C
   STATUS=#0000, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO QUERY_PSNODE	Constant	Indicates that this report generated because the IOGA subsystem queried the P-side node for the status.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that is queried.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Identifies the node number associated with the node type; by the system.

IOGA109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh	0000-FFFF	Specifies the P-side message LINK:
		bits 4-15 = port/index
		bits 2,3 = capability
		(0 = message,1 = speech)
		0,1 = condition
		(0 = opened,1 = maintenance opened,
		2 = closed)
STATUS=#hhhh,	0000-001F	Indicates the resource status of the P-side node:
	if bits 0-3 =	then status =
	0	OK
	1	machine busy
	2	man busy
	3	offline
	4	unequipped
	if bit 4 = 1	status = C-side busy
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1. Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally supresses this report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA110

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate(IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA110 when a node subsystem learns of the detection of an alarm condition. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA110 is as follows:

1.IOGA110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALARM
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, ALARM=#hhhh, ON=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA110 follows:

```
1.IOGA110 FEB03 18:05:31 3868 INFO ALARM
   RA=444E2000, NT=IOC_NODE , ALARM=#0000, ON=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALARM	Constant	Indicates that this report generates because of the detection of an alarm condition.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates the type of node that detected the alarm condition.
ALARM=n,	0000-0003	Gives the Alarm type as follows: 0 = no alarm 1 = minor alarm 2 = major alarm 3 = critical alarm
ON=n	0-1	false-true

IOGA110 (end)

Action

For information only. The system normally suppresses this report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA111

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA111 when the subsystem retrieves the opcode mnemonic for a given numeric opcode. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA111 is as follows:

1.IOGA111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OPCODE
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, OPC=#hhhh, MNEM=opcodtxt
NBYTES=nnnn, RC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA111 follows:

```
1.IOGA111 JAN02 13:15:36 6743 INFO OPCODE
   RA=00033AF1, NT=TDC_NODE, OPC=0000, MNEM=
   NBYTES=3422, RC=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OPCODE	Constant	Indicates this report generated because of the retrieval of an opcode mnemonic.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type of the IO gate.
OPC=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Gives the numeric opcode for which the mnemonic is retrieved
MNEM=opcodtxt	Maximum of 8 characters.	Gives the mnemonic for given opcode in OPC field.

IOGA111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NBYTES=nnnn,	1-9775	Identifies the number of bytes of data to follow.
RC=n	0-1	Return code for the node type. RC = 0 if opcode is invalid. RC = 1 if opcode is valid.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses the report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA112

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA112 when the system translates a given opcode mnemonic in to the numeric equivalent. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA112 is as follows:

1.IOGA112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MNEMONIC
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, MNEM=opcodtxt
OPC=#hhhh, RC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA112 follows:

```
1.IOGA112 JAN02 13:15:36 6743 INFO MNEMONIC
   RA=00033AF1, NT=TDC_NODE, MNEM=
   OPC=0000, RC=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MNEMONIC	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report because the system translated a mnemonic opcode in to the numeric equivalent.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this process is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type of the IO gate.
MNEM=opcodtxt,	Maximum of 8 characters.	identifies the opcode mnemonic to translate.

IOGA112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPC=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Identifies the numeric opcode equivalent of the mnemonic.
RC=n	0-1	The return code for the node type. RC = 0 if opcode is invalid. RC = 1 if opcode is valid.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses this report. The report is for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA113

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA113 when the subsystem receives a call to return a node number. This number corresponds to the specified device name and number for the node subsystem identified by the node type name. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA113 is as follows:

1.IOGA113 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DEVICENAME
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, DEVNAME=dvnmtxt, nnnn, NODE=nnnn

Example

An example of log report IOGA113 follows:

```
1.IOGA113 JAN02 13:15:36 6743 INFO DEVICENAME
   RA=00033AF1, NT=TDC_NODE, DEVNAME=MTD, 8224, NODE=2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DEVICENAME	Constant	Indicates that a device name and number are used to identify a node type and number.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Identifies the node subsystem.
DEVNAME=dvnmtxt,	Maximum 8 characters. Application dependent.	Used with the device number to identify the device.
nnnn,	0000-9999	Indicates the device number.
NODE=nnnn	0-2047	Identifies the node number associated with the node type by the system.

IOGA113 (end)

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses the report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA114

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA114. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem is called to retrieve the symbolic names for a given node number. These symbolic names are the device name and number. The user must use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA114 is as follows:

1.IOGA114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODENO
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, DEVNAME=dvnm, nnnn,
RC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA114 follows:

```
1.IOGA114 JAN01 09:15:55 5930 INFO NODENO
   RA=6D6F7000, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=6, DEVNAME=MTD, 8224,
   RC=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODENO	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report after the system retrieved a node device name and Number from the node number.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address, the location in the software at which this procedure started.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type.

IOGA114 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICENAME=dvnm ,	Maximum eight characters. Application dependent.	Identifies the device that the system retrieved from the node number.
nnnn,	0000-9999	Indicates the device number.
RC=n	0-1	Indicates the return code number: RC = 0 if node is not defined RC = 1 if node is defined

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses IOAG114. This report is normally for use as a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA115

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA115. The subsystem generates this report when the P-side node requests that the C-side node enter the system busy state. The user must use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY and flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA115 is as follows:

1.IOGA115 INFO mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSTEM_BUSY_CSIDE RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodnm, NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA115 follows:

```
1.IOGA115 JAN01 09:15:55 5930 INFO SYSTEM_BUSY_CSIDE
   RA=6D6F7000, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=6, CSLINK=#0001, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSTEM_BUSY_ CSIDE	Constant	Indicates that the P-side node requests that the C-side node enter the system busy state.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA) of the calling procedure.
NT=nodnm,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the IO systems node type.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Provides the system assigned node number.

IOGA115 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000 - FFFF	C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses this report. This report is normally for use as a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA116

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IODA116 when the C-side of the specified node requests a P-side cardlist.

Format

The log report format for IOGA116 is as follows:

1.IOGA116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSLINK_CARDLIST
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodnm, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh,
NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA116 follows:

```
1.IOGA116 JAN01 09:16:07 6408 INFO PSLINK_CARDLIST
   RA=02089B00, NT=IOC_NODE , NODE=5, PSLINK=#0001, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PSLINK_ CARDLIST	Constant	Indicates that the C-side requests a P-side cardlist.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates the return address of the calling procedure
NT=nodnm,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates the IO systems node type.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2074	Indicates the node number that the system assigns.
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

IOGA116 (end)

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses log report IOGA. This report is normally for use as a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IPGW600

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem causes log report IPGW600 to generate when it reports a software error (SWERR) to the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM). The XPM forwards the SWERR report to the computing module (CM), which in turn generates an IPGW600 log report describing the SWERR as reported by the IP Gateway.

Format

The format for log report IPGW600 follows.

IPGW600 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW SWERR
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM> TASK: <task_name>
IPGW SWERR TYPE: <swerr_type>, TIME: <nn: nn:nn.nn>
TEXT: <text_supplied_by_Gateway>

Example

An example of log report IPGW600 follows.

```
IPGW600 JUN16: 06:00:45 4400 INFO IPGW SWERR
   IPGW GWIP 10 1 on LTC 4, TASK: tSwExcTask
   IPGW SWERR TYPE: Swerr, TIME: 04:03:10.05
   TEXT: Value out of range for type.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is reporting the SWERR
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway reporting the SWERR resides
TASK	Task name	Identifies the task that was running in the IP Gateway when the SWERR occurred
IPGW SWERR TYPE	SWERR or INFO	Indicates the type of SWERR as classified by the IP Gateway. The IP Gateway classifies a software error SWERR as more severe than an information (INFO) SWERR.

IPGW600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TIME	`Time of day`	Indicates the time of day in hours, minutes, seconds, and hundreths of seconds when the SWERR occurred
TEXT	30 characters	The IP Gateway supplies up to 30 characters of text related to the SWERR to provide additional information.

Action

This log is for information purposes only. No action is required.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW601

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway subsystem generates log report IPGW601 to report a problem associated with a hardware fault.

Format

The format for log report IPGW601 follows.

IPGW601 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW HW Exception
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM>, REASON: <text_reason>

Example

An example of log report IPGW601 follows.

```
IPGW601 JUN16 05:55:53 3800 INFO IPGW HW Exception
   IPGW GWIP 10 1 on LTC 4, Reason: 7X07 Self Test failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is reporting the hardware problem
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway reporting the hardware problem resides
REASON	IPGW P-side Alarm, IPGW Card Audit Failure, P-side Overload MAJOR ALARM, P-side Overload MINOR ALARM, XPM Interface Alarm, Exception Report, 7X07 Self Test Failed, 7X07 Diagnostics failed, IPGW Link Audit failed	Describes the hardware related fault being reported by the IP Gateway

Action

This log report is for information only. No action is required.

IPGW601 (end)

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW602

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem generates log report IPGW602 to report a problem that is associated with a software fault.

Format

The format for log report IPGW602 follows.

IPGW602 < mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> IPGW SW EXCEPTION
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM>, REASON: <text_reason>

Example

An example of log report IPGW602 follows.

```
IPGW602 JUN16 05:35:63 3800 INFO IPGW SW EXCEPTION
  IPGW GWIP 10 1 ON LTC 4,REASON:P-side Overload MINOR ALARM
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is reporting the software related fault
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway that is reporting the software related fault resides
REASON	IPGW P-side Alarm, IPGW Card Audit Failure, P-side Overload MAJOR ALARM, P-side Overload MINOR ALARM, XPM Interface Alarm, Exception Report, 7x07 Self Test failed, 7x07 Diagnostics failed, IPGW Link Audit failed	Describes the software related fault being reported by the IP Gateway

IPGW602 (end)

Action

This log report is for information only. No action is required.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW603

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem generates log report IPGW603 to report information that is not included in the other IPGW log reports. The log report includes both the current state of the IP Gateway and a line of descriptive text, for example, no response from XPM. If the state of the IP Gateway is CBsy or SysB, a major alarm generates.

Format

The format for log report IPGW603 follows.

alm IPGW603 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM>, IPGW State: <state>
<text_description>

Example

Examples of log report IPGW603 follow.

Example 1

An example of log report IPGW603 with no alarm generated follows.

```
IPGW603 JUN16 09:49:05 5500 INFO IPGW
   IPGW GWIP 10 0 on LTC 0,IPGW State: ISTb
   SST320 No response from XPM
```

Example 2

An example of log report IPGW603 with major alarm generated follows.

```
**IPGW603 JUN16 09:49:05 5500 INFO IPGW
   IPGW GWIP 10 0 on LTC 0,IPGW State: SysB
   Diag Failed: Check for possible logs
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alm	(blank)	Indicates no alarm
	**	Indicates major alarm

IPGW603 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is being reported on
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) where the IP Gateway resides
IPGW State	OffL, ManB, CBsy, SysB, InSv, IStb	Indicates the state of the IP Gateway when this log report generates
Text description	line of text	Information about the IP Gateway that is being reported

Action

This log is for information only. No action is required.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW604

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway subsystem generates log report IPGW604 to report the takeover of an IP Gateway due to sparing. Log report IPGW604 identifies the IP Gateway that was spared as well as the spare IP Gateway that has taken over the spared IPGW's call processing.

If there are no spares available or datafilled when an out-of-service IP Gateway returns to service (RTS), a log report IGW604 generates that lists the IP Gateway as primary for itself. See log report format 2 for an example.

Format

Log report IPGW604 has two possible formats.

Format 1

Format 1 for log report IPGW604 follows.

IPGW604 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW Takeover
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> Spared by IPGW <site> <nn> <n>

Format 2

Format 2 for log report IPGW604 follows.

IPGW604 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW Takeover
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> Primary for IPGW <site> <nn> <n>

Examples

Examples of log report IPGW604 follows.

Example for format 1

Example of log report IPGW604 for format 1 follows

```
IPGW604 JUN16 05:55:53 3500 INFO IPGW Takeover
    IPGW GWIP 10 1 SPARED BY IPGW GWIP 4 4
```

Example for format 2

Example of log report IPGW604 for format 2 follows.

```
IPGW604 JUN16 02:23:39 3900 INFO IPGW Takeover
    IPGW GWIP 1 1 Primary for IPGW GWIP 2 3
```

IPGW604 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that either has gone out of service and was spared by another IP Gateway or became a primary IP Gateway for another IP Gateway that has gone out of service. See the additional information that follows.

Action

This log report is for information only. No action is required.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

Format 1 identifies an IP Gateway that goes out of service and has its call processing taken over by a spare IP Gateway. The first IP Gateway listed is the IP Gateway that has gone out of service. The second IP Gateway listed is the IP Gateway that becomes a primary IP Gateway taking over the call processing for the out of service IP Gateway.

Format 2 identifies an IP Gateway that becomes the primary IP Gateway for another IP Gateway that has gone out of service. The system software assigns an IP Gateway that is not processing calls as a spare. When a spare IP Gateway begins call processing for an out of service IP Gateway, it becomes a primary IP Gateway.

ISDN100

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN100. The subsystem generates ISDN100 when a D-channel handler (DCH) or an enhanced DCH (EDCH) detects that a terminal does not respond. The terminal does not respond to a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) check or audit. The log also generates when the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) or a V5I interface (V5I) detects that a terminal is not available for message traffic. The system adds the ILDR name to the data in the log.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN100 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Terminal Unavailable
    ISG: <n> Chnl: <n> typtxt <pmid> <n> LEN= <len>
    Data:  TEI = <nnn> EC = <nn> LTID <txt nn>
    Action Taken:  TEI Audit
```

Format 2

```
ISDN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Terminal Unavailable
    ILDR <ildr> LEN = <len> TEI = <tei>   EC = <ec>
    LTID = <ltid>
```

ATTENTION

ILDR is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Terminal Unavailable
    V5I = <Node number> LEN = <len> TEI = <tei>   EC = <ec>
    LTID = <ltid>
```

ISDN100 (continued)

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN100 follow. The example number corresponds to the format descriptions.

Example 1

```
ISDN100 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Terminal Unavailable
   ISG: 1 Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data: TEI = 69 EC = FF LTID ISDN 1
   Action Taken: TEI Audit
```

Example 2

```
ISDN100 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Terminal Unavailable
   ILDR 1 00    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2 TEI = 86    EC = 0
   LTID = ISDN 3
```

Example 3

```
ISDN100 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Terminal Unavailable
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2 TEI = 86    EC = 0
   LTID = ISDN 3
```

Field descriptions

In the log report examples for formats 1, 2, and 3, the following table describes each field in use. In each of the three formats presented, note that not all fields in the table are in use.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	This field indicates that this is an information log report that does not require action.
Terminal Unavailable	Constant	This field indicates that the DCH detects that a terminal is not available for message traffic.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5 node number.
DCH (or EDCH) ISG	0 to 9	This field indicates the DCH (or EDCH) or the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGCI, LTCI, or PLGC	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) and its associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0 to 127	This field indicates the TEI of the terminal that is not available.
EC	Integer	This field identifies the error code (EC). This code is for debugging purposes only. EC is not displayed in case of ISDN access controller (IAC).
LTID	1 to 8 characters, followed by a space and a number 1 to 1022	This field identifies the logical terminal identifier (LTID) assigned to the logical terminal.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
Data	Constant	This field indicates that the following data can be used to analyze the fault condition.
Action Taken: TEI Audit	Constant	This field indicates TEI audit detects a fault condition.

Action

Determine the reason the terminal is not available and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN101

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN101. The loops are associated with the D-channel handler (DCH) or the enhanced DCH (EDCH). The ISDN subsystem generates log ISDN101 when a DCH or EDCH is not available for message traffic. This report also generates when the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) cannot go into traffic level. The loops are also associated with the ILDR. The report indicates that the loops are not available for message traffic. If multiple terminals respond to a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI), make sure you remove the terminals from service.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN101 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Loop Unavailable
    STC = nnnn                LEN = len            TEI = nn
```

Format 2

```
ISDN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Loop Unavailable
    ILD = <drawer>            LEN = <len>
```

ATTENTION

ILDR is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Loop Unavailable
    V5I = <Node number>     LEN = <len>   TEI = nn
```

Example

Examples of log report ISDN101 follow. The numbers for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

ISDN101 (continued)

```
ISDN101 OCT09 16:15:09 4833 FLT  Loop Unavailable
   STC = 14           LEN = HOST 10 1 00 03   TEI = 1
```

Example 2

```
ISDN101 OCT09 16:15:09 4833 FLT  Loop Unavailable
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
```

Example 3

```
ISDN101 OCT09 16:15:09 4833 FLT  Loop Unavailable
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM100 1 5 2  TEI = 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log ISDN101 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
FLT Loop Unavailable	Constant	This field indicates that you cannot put the DCH or EDCH in to the traffic level. The loops are associated with the DCH or EDCH. The loop is not available for message traffic.
STC	0 to 1023	This field identifies the signaling terminal controller (STC). Refer to table STINV in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*. This field can display the DCH, which includes the channel number, the type of channel (basic rate access [BRA], Bd, or primary rate access [PRA]). The field can also display the associated peripheral module (PM) and number, and information like the STC version.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5 node number.
LEN	Symbolic text	This field indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the terminal. Refer to table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
TEI	0 to 63	This field indicates the TEI of the terminal. Refer to table LTMAP in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

When the ISDN subsystem generates this log, check the following items:

- Verify data: check tables LTDEF and LTMAP for entries that relate to the STC and LEN in the log output, and correct problems.
- Check for additional log information that relates to the given STC or LEN.
- Make sure that the STC or ILDR has the correct load and load again if necessary.
- Busy and return to service (RTS) the STC or ILDR.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN102

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN102. The subsystem generates this log when the D-channel handler (DCH), enhanced DCH (EDCH), ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) or V5 interface (V5I) detects a duplicate terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) on the same loop. The system removes the line from service. All following communication that uses the removed TEI is not successful. This condition affects call processing and D-channel packet (SAPI 16) services. The log report ISDN102 indicates that more than one terminal on the loop using the same TEI is present.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN102 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TEI Removed
    ISG:  <n> Chnl:  <n> typtxt <pmid> :<n>
    Data:  Redundant TEI = <nnn>
    Action Taken:  TEI Check
```

Format 2

```
ISDN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TEI Removed
    ILD = <drawer>        LEN = <len>        TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

ILDR is for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TEI Removed
    V5I =<Node number>        LEN = <len>        TEI = <tei>
```

ISDN102 (continued)

Example

Examples of log report ISDN102 follow. The numbers that precede the examples correspond with the format descriptions.

Example 1

```
ISDN102 AUG 11 01:00:53 8080 FLT  TEI Removed
   ISG:  1 Chnl:  4 BRA LTC:  1 Len:  HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data:  Redundant TEI = 69
   Action Taken:  TEI Check
```

Example 2

```
ISDN102 OCT09 14:39:09 2247 FLT  TEI Removed
   ILD = 4    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2    TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN102 OCT09 14:39:09 2247 FLT  TEI Removed
   V5I = 72 LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2    TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

In the log report examples for formats 1, 2, and 3, the following table explains each field in the log report. Not all fields identified in the table are in each of the three formats.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	This field indicates that a fault condition is detected.
TEI Removed	TEI Removed	This field indicates that the DCH detects a duplicate TEI on the same loop and removes it from service.
ISG	0-255	This field indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) member.
CHNL	1-31	This field indicates the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

ISDN102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGCI nLTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), ISDN line group controller (LGCI) or ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI), and its associated number. Refer to table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual*.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
Data	Constant	This field indicates the following data can analyze the fault condition.
TEI	0 to 127	This field indicates the TEI of the terminal removed from service. Refer to table LTMAP in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
Action Taken	Constant	This field indicates TEI check detects a fault condition.

Action

Use the TEI command at the LTPDATA level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal display to restore the TEI. If the condition continues to occur, the DCH or ILDR audit again removes the TEI from service. The condition exists as long as more than one terminal uses the same TEI on the same loop.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN103

Explanation

The system generates ISDN103 when manual action changes the state of the Bd-channel. The change includes the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) Bd-channel. The reason for the new state appears only for SysB.

Format

Format 1 applies to example 1 and format 2 applies to example 2.

The log report formats for ISDN103 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Bd Info
    STC = nnnn Bd Chnl          st1txt from st2txt
```

Format 2

```
ISDN103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Bd Info
    ILD = <site><frame><unit><drawer><Bd-chnl>   <state1> from
    <state2>          <reason>
```

ATTENTION

The ILDR is for the remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is for the remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

In the first release of the ILDR product in NA007, the system produces no more than two Bd-channels for each line drawer. Use the B-d channels only for 100 percent low speed packet data. This engineering restriction for 100 percent packet data use on the ISDN Delta channel is removed in NA008. The delivery of feature AF6811, ILDR Overload Control removes this restriction.

Example

Example 1 applies to format 1 and example 2 applies to format 2.

Examples of log report ISDN103 follow:

Example 1

ISDN103 (end)

```
ISDN103 OCT09 14:03:35 1244 INFO Bd Info
   STC =  4   Bd Chnl            InSv from ManB
```

Example 2

```
ISDN103 OCT09 14:03:35 1244 INFO Bd Info
   ILD = REM1 00 1 4 Bd1    SysB from InSv    Sync Lost
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Bd Info	Constant	Indicates that manual action changes the state of the Bd-channel.
STC = nnnn	0 through 1023	Identifies the signalling terminal controller (STC). Refer to table STINV in the *Translations Guide* . This field can display the D-channel handler, which includes its channel number, the type of channel (basic rate access [BRA], Bd, or primary rate access [PRA]. This field also can display the associated PM and number and information like the STC version.
Bd Chnl st1txt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table E. Indicates the current state of the Bd-channel.
from st2txt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table E. Indicates the previous state of the Bd-channel.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

If the Bd-channel is changed to SysB, check the reason and try to correct the problem.

ISDN104

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN104 when sync is lost on the Bd channel. This causes the service to remove the Bd channel. It indicates that a problem exists with the connection between the DMS switch and the packet handler (PH).

Reasons for a sync loss include: the D-channel handler (DCH) is out of service or the DS1 carrier is out of service. Another reason for a sync loss is when a problem is at the PH.

Format

The log report format for ISDN104 is as follows:

```
ISDN104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Chnl Sync Loss
    STC = nnnn                   DS1 Port nn  Chnl nn
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN104 follows:

```
ISDN104 OCT09 14:07:43 1562 FLT  Chnl Sync Loss
   STC =  14                    DS1 Port 16  Chnl  1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Chnl Sync Loss	Constant	Indicates that sync is lost on the Bd channel. This causes the service to remove the Bd channel.
STC	0-1023	Identifies the signaling terminal controller (STC). Refer to Table STINV in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . This field can display the DCH, which includes the DCH channel number and the type of channel (BRA, Bd, or PRA). This field also displays the associated peripheral module (PM) and number, and information such as the STC version.

ISDN104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DS1 Port	0-19	Indicates the DS1 port number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
Chnl	1-24	Indicates the DS1 channel number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Action

Use the CONT command at the DCH level of the MAP terminal to determine where the loop problem exists on the loop. Try to correct any problems, return to service (RTS) the carriers if they are not in service, and RTS the Bd channel. If the loop failure continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN105

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN105 when synchronization is lost on the primary rate access (PRA) STC/B-channel. This causes the removal of the B-channel from service. The ISDN report indicates a problem exists with the PRA interface. The system provides the signaling terminal controller (STC) number and DS1 port and channel. Reasons for a sync loss include when the STC or the DS1 carrier goes out of service.

This log also contains a blank line of 64 characters in length. This blank line is initialized to be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID.

Format

The log report format for ISDN105 is as follows:

```
ISDN105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PRA SYNC LOSS
   STC = nnn              DS1 Port nn Chnl n
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN105 follows:

```
ISDN105 Jan05 15:07:43 1562 FLT PRA SYNC LOSS
   STC = 12                DS1 Port 16 Chnl 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT PRA SYNC LOSS	Constant	Indicates a PRA loss of sync
STC	0-1023	Indicates the STC number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .
DS1 Port	0-19	Indicates the DS1 port number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

ISDN105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Chnl	1-24	Indicates the DS1 channel number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .
(blank line)	constant	Consists of a blank line, 64 characters in length. The Blanks can only be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID. Refer to Table CARID in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

Action

Verify that the STC or DS1 is out of service. If out of service, take correcting action to bring the STC or DS1 into service. If the problem continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN106

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN106 when Layer 1 of the specified D-channel fails and the fail flag is set.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN106 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN106 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n  LEN: len  EC: n
```

Format 2

```
ISDN106 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
    ILD = <drawer>    LEN = <len>    EC = <ec>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
    V5I = <Node number>     LEN = <len>   EC = <ec>
```

Format 4

Note: With XPM09, two levels of babbling can be detected by the layer 2 LLM in the XPM. An ISDN106 log is generated upon either level of detection. Format 4 shows log report ISDN106 for level 1 or level 2 babbling links detected at the ISG. Depending upon the level of babbling, it may take up to 15 minutes for the channel to return to service.

ISDN106 (continued)

ISDN106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
ISG: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n LEN: len EC: n

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN106 follow. The numbers for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

```
ISDN106 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
   DCH = 8 CHNL:10  BRA LTCI  2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01 EC: 2
```

Example 2

```
ISDN106 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
   ILD = 4    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2    EC = 0
```

Example 3

```
ISDN106 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2         EC = 0
```

Example 4

```
ISDN106 JAN09 12:41:39 6800 FLT D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
ISG = 0 Chnl 8   BRA   LTC  0 LEN = HOST   01 0 01 21 EC= FF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

ISDN106 Log report field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Flt D Chn 1 L1 Autonomous Failed	CONSTANT	This field indicates the failure of the specified D-channel
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

ISDN106 Log report field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGCI n LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), ISDN line group controller (LGCI) or ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI), and its associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
EC	Integer	This field identifies the error code that provides the reason for failure. This code is only to debug.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

Determine the reason for the failure and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN107

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN107 when the system fails to restore a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI). The ISDN107 indicates that the system checks a previously failed TEI during the link establishment audit cycle. The cycle is in the logical link manager of the ISDN line trunk controller/ISDN line group controller (LTCI/LGCI) or the V5 interface (V5I). The system does not restore the previously failed TEI.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN107 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n  LEN: len TEI: nnn
```

Format 2

```
ISDN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed
    ILD =  <drawer>          LEN = <len>        TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed
    V5I = <Node number>          LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN107 follow. The numbers for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

ISDN107 (continued)

```
ISDN107 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restore
Failed
   DCH: 8 CHNL:10 BRA LTCI 2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01  TEI: 2
```

Example 2

```
ISDN107 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restore
Failed
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2     TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN107 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restore
Failed
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2         TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report ISDN107 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed	CONSTANT	This field indicates a check of the failure of a previous TEI. The failure is not restored by the system.
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the D-channel.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LGCI n or LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), LGCI or LTCI, and its associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0 to 128	This field identifies the TEI.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

Determine the reason for the failure and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN108

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN108 when the system restores a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI). This log indicates that a previously removed TEI passes a check. The TEI passes the check during the logical link management (LLM) audit of the ISDN line trunk controller/ISDN line group controller (LTCI/LGCI). The TEI may also pass a check during an audit of the V5 interface (V5I). The system restores the TEI.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN108 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN108 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restored
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt  pmid: n  LEN: len TEI: n
```

Format 2

```
ISDN108 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restored
    ILD =  <drawer>            LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM) and outside plant module (OPM) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe. The ILDR is also available for outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN108 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restored
    V5I = <Node number>          LEN = <len>          TEI = <tei>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN108 follow. The examples are number to correspond with the format descriptions:

ISDN108 (continued)

Example 1

```
ISDN108 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restored
   DCH: 8 CHNL: 10  BRA LTCI  2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01
   TEI: 2
```

Example 2

```
ISDN108 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restored
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2     TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN108 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restored
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2         TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report ISDN108 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
Info TEI Autonomous Restored	CONSTANT	This field indicates that the LLM audit restored to service (RTS) a TEI.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the DCH type.
pmid	LGCI n or LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), LGCI, or LTCI and the associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0 to 128	This field identifies the TEI.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

ISDN108 (end)

Action

Run a SUSTATE test to make sure that the system establishes communication with the restored TEI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN109

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN109 when a D-channel is in service again and the fail flag clears. This report generates when a D-channel that failed before passes a check. The check passes during the logical link management (LLM) audit in the ISDN line trunk controller/line group controller (LTCI/LGCI) or V5 interface (V5I). The system restores the D-channel.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN109 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt  pmid: n  LEN: len
```

Format 2

```
ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
    ILD = <drawer>    LEN = <len>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
    V5I = <Node number>          LEN = <len>
```

Format 4

Note: With XPM09, two levels of babbling can be detected by the layer 2 LLM in the XPM. When the loop is returned to service by the DCH audits, an ISDN109 log is generated. Format 4 shows log report ISDN109 for level 1 and level 2 babbling links detected at the ISG. Depending upon the level of babbling, it may take up to 15 minutes for the channel to return to service.

ISDN109 (continued)

ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
ISG: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n LEN: len

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN109 follow. The number for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

```
ISDN109 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
   DCH: 8 CHNL: 10  BRA LTCI 2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01
```

Example 2

```
ISDN109 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
   ILD = 4    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
```

Example 3

```
ISDN109 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
```

Example 4

```
ISDN109 DEC01:10:32:02 8300 FLT D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
ISG = 0 Chnl 5   BRA   LTC  0 LEN = HOST  01 0 14 20
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored	Constant	This field indicates the LLM audit restores the specified D-channel to service.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.

ISDN109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the DCH
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the DCH
pmid	LGCI n LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), LGCI, or LTCI and the associated number.
LEN	symbolic text	This field provides the external image of the line equipment number (LEN).
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

Run a SUSTATE test to make sure that the restored D-channel establishes communication.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN109.

ISDN110

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN110. The subsystem generates ISDN110 when one D-channel is in an in-service (INSV) state and the other D-channel is in a standby (STB) state.

Format

The log report format for ISDN110 is as follows:

ISDN110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL STATUS
trkid D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt

Example

An example of log report ISDN110 follows:

```
ISDN110 MAY07 10:14:05 1606 INFO PRA D-CHANNEL STATUS
   PRACLLI1 D1=DTCI 12 10 19 : INS D2=DTCI 12 10 20 : STB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL STATUS	Constant	Indicates the status of the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID. Refer to Table I.
D1	DTCI=Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI=Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel

ISDN110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
txt	INS=In-Service state STB=Standby state	Indicates the status of the first D-channel
D2	DTCI=Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI=Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	INS=in-service state STB=standby state	Indicates the status of the second D-channel

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or out of service. If the D-channel carrier is out of service, take appropriate action to bring it into service. If the problem continues, make sure that hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

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Publication number: 297-2621-840
Product release: UCS15
Document release: Standard 09.01
Date: May 2001
North America

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