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DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 1 of 7

Log Reports ACD110-AUD420

LEC0015 and up Standard 14.02 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS™

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About this document

How to check the version and issue of this document

The version and issue of the document are indicated by numbers, for example, 01.01.

The first two digits indicate the version. The version number increases each time the document is updated to support a new software release. For example, the first release of a document is 01.01. In the next software release cycle, the first release of the same document is 02.01.

The second two digits indicate the issue. The issue number increases each time the document is revised but rereleased in the same software release cycle. For example, the second release of a document in the same software release cycle is 01.02.

To determine which version of this document applies to the software in your office and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *Product Documentation Directory*, 297-8991-001.

References in this document

The following documents are referred to in this document:

- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*
- *Alarm System Description, 297-1001-122*
- *Basic Translations Tools Guide*
- *Bellcore Format Automatic Message Accounting Reference Manual, 297-1001-830*
- *Card Replacement Procedures*
- *Common Channel Signaling Alarm Analysis*
- *Computing Module Maintenance Guide, 297-5001-548*
- *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*
- *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*
- *DRAM and EDRAM Guide*

- *Feature Description Manual*
- *Input/Output System Reference Manual*
- *Line Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-594*
- *Lines, Trunks, and Peripherals Trunks Alarms and Performance Monitoring Procedures, 297-1001-585*
- *Lines, Trunks, and Peripherals Trunks Card Replacement Procedures, 297-1001-589*
- *Menu Commands Reference Manual, 297-1001-821*
- *Meridian Digital Centrex Station Message Detail Recording Reference Guide, 297-2071-119*
- *Meridian SL-100 Digital Line Module Reference Manual, 555-4001-101*
- *Networks Maintenance Guide*
- *Office Parameters Reference Manual*
- *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures, 297-1001-303*
- *Operational Measurements Reference Guide*
- *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Reference Manual*
- *Post-Release Software Manager Reference Guide, 297-8991-540*
- *Routine Maintenance Procedures*
- *SuperNode Data Manager User Guide*
- *Translations Guide*
- *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*
- *Trunks Maintenance Guide*

As of NA0011 (LEC and LET) and EUR010 (EUR) releases, any references to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* will be mapped to the *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*.

The Advanced Business Services suite does not include an *Advanced Maintenance Guide*. Consult one or more of the following documents:

- *Bellcore Format Automatic Message Accounting Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-570*
- *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-590*
- *Lines Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-594*
- *Networks Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-591*

- *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-592*
- *Trunks Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-595*

What precautionary messages mean

The types of precautionary messages used in NT documents include attention boxes and danger, warning, and caution messages.

An attention box identifies information that is necessary for the proper performance of a procedure or task or the correct interpretation of information or data. Danger, warning, and caution messages indicate possible risks.

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.

ATTENTION - Information needed to perform a task

ATTENTION

If the unused DS-3 ports are not deprovisioned before a DS-1/VT Mapper is installed, the DS-1 traffic will not be carried through the DS-1/VT Mapper, even though the DS-1/VT Mapper is properly provisioned.

DANGER - Possibility of personal injury

DANGER

Risk of electrocution

Do not open the front panel of the inverter unless fuses F1, F2, and F3 have been removed. The inverter contains high-voltage lines. Until the fuses are removed, the high-voltage lines are active, and you risk being electrocuted.

WARNING - Possibility of equipment damage

WARNING

Damage to the backplane connector pins

Align the card before seating it, to avoid bending the backplane connector pins. Use light thumb pressure to align the card with the connectors. Next, use the levers on the card to seat the card into the connectors.

CAUTION - Possibility of service interruption or degradation

CAUTION
Possible loss of service
Before continuing, confirm that you are removing the card from the inactive unit of the peripheral module. Subscriber service will be lost if you remove a card from the active unit.

How commands, parameters, and responses are represented

Commands, parameters, and responses in this document conform to the following conventions.

Input prompt (>)

An input prompt (>) indicates that the information that follows is a command:

```
>BSY
```

Commands and fixed parameters

Commands and fixed parameters that are entered at a MAP terminal are shown in uppercase letters:

```
>BSY CTRL
```

Variables

Variables are shown in lowercase letters:

```
>BSY  CTRL  ctrl_no
```

The letters or numbers that the variable represents must be entered. Each variable is explained in a list that follows the command string.

Responses

Responses correspond to the MAP display and are shown in a different type:

```
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command request has been submitted.

FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command passed.
```

1 Understanding log reports

A log report is a message. The DMS switch generates a log report when an important event occurs in the switch or one of its peripherals. Log reports include the following information:

- state and activity reports
- reports on hardware or software errors
- test results
- changes in state
- other events or conditions that affect the performance of the switch

A log report appears in response to either a system or a manual action.

Controlling output from the log system

Log output includes storage, distribution, prioritization, suppression, and thresholds. There are two forms of log output control. First, each office chang es the appropriate customer data tables to customize the output from the log system to meet local requirements. Second, log utility (LOGUTIL) commands can be executed in the LOGUTIL level of the MAP display. The use of LOGUTIL commands can temporarily override parameters set in the customer data tables. For example, commands can override parameters to turn log reports OFF, or to route output temporarily to a different device.

In most conditions, a restart will reset any temporary change made through LOGUTIL commands. A restart is a reinitialization of the DMS operating system and user processes. Refer to the temporary Routing Commands section of the “Output Control Software” chapter of the *Input/Output System Reference Manual*.

Log buffers

Each log buffer holds several hours of subsystem reports at peak output rates. The value of the office parameter LOG_CENTRAL_BUFFER_SIZE in table OFCVAR determines the number of reports the log buffers held. Refer to the OFCVAR parameters section in the *Office Parameters Reference Manual*.

Log buffers store the output reports in the order that they are generated. A Central Message Controller (CMC) report that generates at 16:04:39 appears in the log buffer before a report that generates at 16:08:33. When a subsystem buffer is full, the next report that generates displaces the oldest report. Unless the displaced log report is routed to some type of external storage device, the log report is lost. The user cannot retrieve the log report.

The Critical Message Prioritization feature provides an additional method to define the order log reports are output to a specified log device. This office parameter LOG_PRIORITIZATION in table OFCENG activates or deactivates the feature. Refer to the OFCENG parameters section in the *Office Parameters Reference Manual*.

Active log report alarm levels categorize log reports. The log report alarm levels are critical, major, minor, no alarm. The reports are output to specified devices in order of most critical to least critical alarm. The log buffer stores reports of the same alarm category in order. Refer to the *Input/Output System Reference Manual*.

Routing log reports

In addition to storing the reports, the output reporting system can route the reports to devices which the operating company defines. Devices which the operating company defines include MTD, DDU, Data Link, Printer, and VDU.

Each device has a buffer area, which under normal conditions can handle a large number of log reports. If devices lose reports that the system indicates, increase the size of the log buffer. To increase the size of the log buffer, change the office parameter LOG_DEVICE_BUFFER_SIZE in table OFCVAR. Refer to the OFCVAR parameters section in the *Office Parameters Reference Manual*.

Routing and reporting subsystems

The routing and reporting subsystem routes reports from the log system buffers to an I/O device. The I/O device prints, displays, or stores the reports. Data tables LOGCLASS and LGDEV control the subsystem and provide basic permanent routing.

To route a log report to a device, the following units of information must be available to the DMS switch. Table LOGCLASS defines the CLASS number of the report to be routed. Table LOGDEV defines the devices that are to receive the class number of log reports.

The following table displays the assignment of class numbers to the CMC log reports. When the CMC subsystem generates a log report, the routing and reporting subsystem references table LOGCLASS. The routing and reporting subsystem discovers the log report is class 4. When the class number is

available, table LOGDEV searches for the devices which table LOGDEV defines to receive class 4 reports. In this example, the device is PRT1. The routing and reporting subsystem transmits the report through the log device buffer for PRT1 to the accurate device.

Table 1-1

	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
GROUP 5	LINE 108	24	PRT2
GROUP 6	TRK 151	24	PRT3

Logutil commands

The logutil commands allow the user to perform the following functions:

- Obtain information that concerns log reports, I/O devices, and thresholds.
- Start and stop devices from receiving log reports.
- Browse through log subsystem buffers.
- Erase reports to clear log subsystem buffers.
- Establish temporary routing commands that override the permanent routing entries in tables LOGCLASS and LOGDEV. The permanent entries in these tables do not change and remain available to reverse conversion back to permanent routing.

An example of temporary routing is an I/O device which malfunctions. The I/O device and the associated log reports must be routed to another device. Operating company personnel require temporary routing to route log reports to a VDU for troubleshooting purposes.

Tables

The following tables appear in this document. The tables list log header descriptions, log subsystems, event types, information-only logs, trouble codes, reason codes, equipment states, and call types. The tables also list other information. Spelling and capitalization of the table information are as they

appear on the MAP terminal. Reference is made to the alpha system for these tables referred to in the log reports.

- *Table 1*—(Table A) STD header defines the standard header format.
- *Table 2*—(Table B) SCC2 header defines the Switching Control Center 2 header format.
- *Table 3*—(Table C) Log subsystems define DMS log subsystems and identifies reports associated with critical and major alarms. Log systems are groups of logs. Table 3 does not list reports associated with minor alarms.
- *Table 4*—(Table D) Event types define event types that appear in the field after the header.
- *Table 5*—(Table E) Equipment states define possible states for any component part of the DMS switch. If some states are parallel, the states appear identical to Event Types.
- *Table 6*—(Table F) Line and trunk information define character strings that appear in the LINE and TRK information field.
- *Table 7*—(Table G) Line and trunk trouble codes define character strings that appear in the LINE and TRK Trouble Code field.
- *Table 8*—(Table H) The PM reasons define character strings that appear in the PM reason field for some of the peripheral module (PM) logs.
- *Table 9*—(Table I) Standard descriptions and equipment identification include descriptions and methods of identification for directory numbers, line equipment codes, and trunk ids.
- *Table 10*—(Table J) Meter processes identify MTR log reports for specific meter processes.
- *Table 11*—(Table K) Attendant console states define possible states for attendant consoles used in the Integrated Business Network (IBN) environment.
- *Table 12*—(Table L) The IBN trouble codes define character strings that appear in the IBN Trouble Code field.
- *Table 13*—(Table M) Call treatments identify extended call treatments.
- *Table 14*—(Table N) Node types identify the node types for the DMS switch. A node is a hardware unit that can both accept and originate messages.
- *Table 15*—(Table O) Trunk diagnostic results define character strings that appear in ATT and TRK log reports which generate as a result of automatic or manual diagnostic testing of trunks.
- *Table 16*—(Table P) The CMC alter reasons define the central message controller (CMC) alter reasons.

- *Table 17*—(Table Q) Transmission test unit failure messages display failure reasons for Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) tests on transmission test units.
- *Table 18*—(Table R) Call type entry codes display the two-digit code that defines call types and the call type that each code represents.
- *Table 19*—(Table S) Log reports that the DMS-100 switch generates that require operating company personnel take action.
- *Table 20*—(Table T) Logs that do not require action by operating company personnel are Information-only logs.

Option of normal log or short log formats

The system displays log reports in the normal (long) format, or a short format. The normal format is the default, and provides all the report information described above. The system generates the normal format by default. The system generates a short format if you request the short format through the LOGUTIL level of the MAP display. The short format displays only the first line of the log report. The short format allows you to view log reports at MAP levels where the viewing area is limited.

Log report formats

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

- Header—a string for which the data entry in the customer data schema determine the components.
- Event type—an abbreviation that indicates the event or condition that the log report indicates. Examples of the abbreviation are SYSB, and TBL.
- Event-description—a string that contains one or more of the following fields:
  - — Event identification—This is 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—This variable identifies hardware or software. For example, 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 9.
  - — Reason codes—The reason codes, depend on the application. The event description can be left blank.

  The lines of the log report that remain contain additional information about the event that the log report indicates.

The following sections examine each element of the log report in detail.

There are three formats for the header section 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. This format is available in offices that perform downstream processing of logs from a minimum of one switch.

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows:

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

The format of the first line of an STD log is as follows:

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

Refer to Table 1 for a description of the header fields. The second and following lines of the log report contain additional information about the event that the log report indicates. An example of a LINE101 log report that uses the STD header format follows:

```
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 that the name or office identification of the switch that generated the log is COMS, side 0. The switch generated the log on October 31 at 12:00 p.m. The switch generated the log 21 times earlier, and generated for the 12th time at the device that displays this log. The event type and description indicates a failed line diagnostic. The variable message area provides more data about the defective line, and indicates the action required.

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

The office identification for an ECORE office depends on the value of the ECORE_FORMAT parameter. If an ECORE office, with an ECORE_FORMAT = TRUE value outputs the previous LINE101 log, it appears as follows:

```
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 office identification includes an eight-character node name and one trailing space that follows the office name. The same LINE101 log that an ECORE office, with ECORE_FORMAT = FALSE value generates, would appear as follows:

```
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 log report does not display the node with the standard office identification. Table 1-2 lists and explains the standard (STD) headers that log reports include.

Table 1-2 STD header (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
office identification	String	Identifies the switch that generates the log. This field is optional and does not normally appear in the examples of log reports in this manual. The Maximum length of this field is 12 characters. Office parameter LOG_OFFICE_ID in table OFCVAR sets the length of this field.
alarm	***, **, *, or blank	Indicates the alarm type of the log report. *** = critical alarm, ** = major alarm, * = minor alarm, blank = no alarm.
threshold	+ or blank	Indicates if a threshold is set for the log report. If + (plus sign), a threshold is set. If blank, the threshold is not set.
report identification	AAAAnnn	Identifies the log subsystem that generates the report of the log report in this subsystem. Two to four alphabetical characters and a number between 100-999 identify the log report. Refer to Table 3 of this document for a list of log subsystems.

Table 1-2 STD header (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
mmmmdd	JANUARY-DEC 01-31	Identifies the month and day the report generates.
hh:mm:ss	00-23 00-59 00-59	Identifies the hour, the minute, and the second the report generates.
ssdd	0000-9999	Defines the sequence number for each log report generated. An ss increases each time a report appears, and is reset to 00 after the ss reaches 99. The dd increases each time a report shows at a device, and is reset to 00 after the dd reaches 99.

Logs in SCC2 header format

The format of the first line of an SCC2 log is as follows:

```
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. A critical alarm shows as *C instead of ***. Instead of a time and date stamp, the SCC2 header format provides only the minutes (mm) after the hour. The header provides the time because the SCC2 processor time stamps each log it receives.

Refer to Table 2 for a detailed description of the SCC2 header fields.

The format of the following lines of the log report is the same as the format for offices with Standard or ECORE headers.

An example of LINE101 log report that uses the SCC2 header follows:

```
* 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 lists and explains the headers that log reports in SCC2 format include.

Table 1-3 SCC2 header

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 that the report generates.
report identification	AAAA nnn	Identifies the log subsystem that generates the report. This field uses two to four alphabetical characters and the number (100-999) of the log report in this subsystem. Note the subsystem name and the log number in this format. Refer to Table 3 for a list of log subsystems.
threshold	+ or blank	Indicates if a threshold is set for the log report. Plus + (plus sign) indicates that a threshold was set; if blank, a threshold was not set.
ssdd	0000-9999	Defines a different sequence number for each log report generated. An ss increases each time a report appears, and is reset to 00 after the ss reaches 99. A dd increases each time a report appears at a device, and is reset to 00 after the dd reaches 99.

Event type and identification

The event type and event identification follows the header.

The event type is a one-word, general description of the occurrence that caused the switch to generate the log report. Some examples of events are FLT, INFO, and SYSB. Refer to Table 4 for a list of event types and their meanings.

The event identification is a string that provides additional information about the event. Normally the string is abbreviated. The event identification can be omitted when the event type and the text in the variable message/data area supply enough information.

Variable message/data area

Lines of variable text and data fields normally follow the event type and identification. These fields provide additional information about one or more of the following:

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

Log reports have a variable message/data area. If the log report does not have a variable message data/area, the event type and identification provide information to determine the action required.

Structure of a log report description

This document contains the log reports that the DMS-100 group outputs, in order of subsystem. This document does not contain the DMS-250 log reports. The following headings describe each log report in detail:

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

Log report descriptions can include the following:

- tables exact to the log report
- one or more *Additional information* sections
- a table that explains a hexadecimal data dump

Report format

The report format section is the first part of a log report description. The report format description provides a general model of the log report, and identifies constant and variable text. Refer to Log report formats in this document for additional information about the 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 DMS switch.

Explanation

The explanation section is the third part of the log report description. It contains a short description of the conditions that generate the report.

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 (normally written in uppercase)
- variable fields, where more than one possible value or a range of values (written in lowercase)
- mixed fields, that consist of a constant and an associated variable (written in a group of uppercase and lowercase letters)

Variables represented

A small number of text variables, known to the reader, are represented by their abbreviations. For example: DN (directory number), LEN (line equipment number), CLLI (common language location identifier), TRKID (trunk identifier). For a complete list, refer to Table 9.

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

Decimal numbers are represented by n (where n is zero to nine, unless specified). Hexadecimal numbers are represented by h (where h is zero to F, unless specified).

Value column

Five types of values are in the value column:

- Separate values
- Numeric 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 exact values
- why the system displays a value.
- the relationship between this and other fields
- references to tables that list and describe a set of values
- references to the customer data schema tables that define the range of values for an office

The general Action to be taken section of this document gives the action for exact field values. The system includes the action for exact field values in cases not covered in the document.

Action 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 20.

Associated OM registers

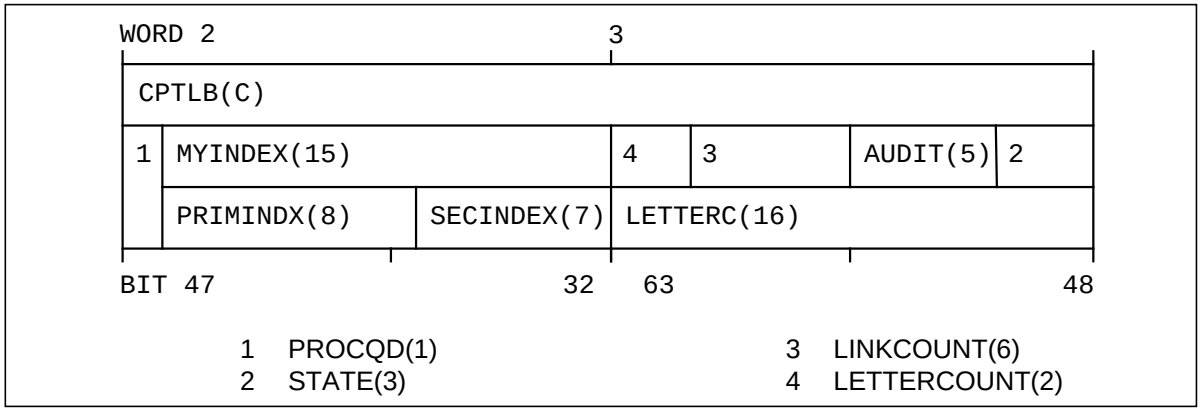
This section of the log report description lists OMs that associate with an exact log.

How to understand hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

Most audit log reports (AUD and AUDT) output hex data blocks. This section contains the information to understand the hex values.

The documentation that explains hex data blocks has two parts. In the first part of the documentation, a diagram of the data fields contains the name of each field. The diagram of the data fields contains the size of the field, and its location in the data blocks. In the second part of the documentation, each page of the diagram has text that explains the purpose of the fields.

The following example is from a standard hex data diagram. Notice that there are two 16-bit words in each row (in this occurrence, WORD 2 and 3). WORD 2 contains bits 32 through 47 of the hex data blocks. 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. Under CPTLB are two rows of field names, one beginning with field MYINDEX and the other with field PRIMINDX. Next to these names are numbers in brackets that identify the size of the fields in bits.

The size of the field is in brackets around the first word of a field. A C for continuation replaces the size in any additional words used by the field. For example, CPTLB begins in a word preceding WORD 2.

The diagram identifies some fields by number. The names of the fields are too large for the space allotted in the diagram. The numbers identify the numbered field names under the diagram.

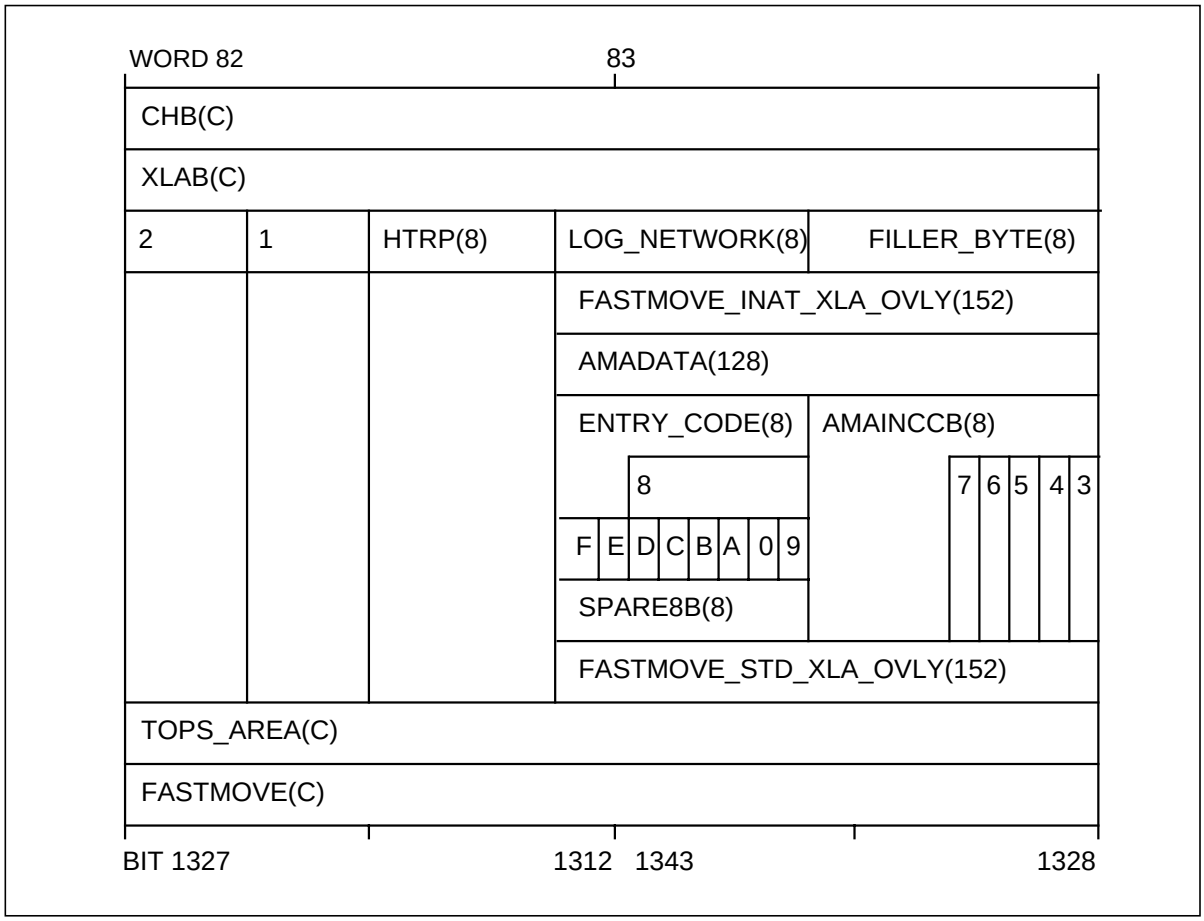
In the preceding example, the diagram shows three rows of field names stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay. This possibility means one or another displays, depending on the conditions software module, using a specified hexadecimal data structure. The other possibility is that one row comprises subfields of the previous row.

The diagram alone does not specify which relationship exists. An overlay chart defines which fields are overlays. Where nested overlays are present, the overlay chart shows the link 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 not at the same time.

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

The following figure 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 you select XLAB, there are four new overlay choices in WORD 83, like LOG NETWORK, FILLER_BYTE. If you select AMADATA, AMAINCCB and fields 3 through 7 are the overlay choices in bits 1328 through 1332. The 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 continuously from the beginning to the end of the hexadecimal data block. Word 0 corresponds to the top left word in the top row of the accurate 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 relates to the model of hexadecimal output in the diagram. For WORD 3 in the previous example, a dumped value of 9C5A is in the diagram as:

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

Unless stated, all numeric values that appear in the document audit log report descriptions are decimal. Only the example of an accurate log report contains data in hexadecimal values.

Field descriptions for Boolean names are described as true or false. A name is true (1) if the condition the field name defines exists. The name is false (0) if the condition the field name defines does not exist. Table 1-4 lists and explains the subsystems of the DMS switch software that generate log reports.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ACCS	—	—	The Automatic Calling Card Services (ACCS) subsystem provides the capabilities to obtain information related to calling card services.
ACD	—	—	The Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) subsystem provides equal distribution of calls to set answering positions. When all the positions are busy, the system queues the calls in the order of their arrival, according to call priority. The ACD performs audits to check for errors in each ACD group.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ACMS	—	—	The Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) subsystem provides equal distribution of calls to set answering positions. When the positions are all busy, calls are prompted in the order of their arrival, taking into account call priority. The ACD performs audits to check for errors in each ACD group.
ACNS	—	—	The Attendant Console Night Service (ACNS) subsystem controls the digits dialed to access night services provided by customers connected to MDC.
ACT	—	—	The Activity (ACT) subsystem checks central control complex (CCC) for transient mismatches between the active and inactive sides.
ALRM	—	—	The Alarm (ALRM) subsystem checks the accuracy of connections to the Emergency Service Bureau (ESB). The Alarm subsystem sends indications of alarm conditions over a trunk to a remote operator position.
ALT	—	—	The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem provides automatic testing for large groups of lines during low traffic periods. The ALT performs on all line equipment. This includes peripherals, circuit cards, facilities, and connected telephones.
AMA	—	—	The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem gathers and records all necessary data for subscriber-dialed calls that can be billed.
AMAB	—	—	The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem establishes and controls the AMA buffer. This buffer is where the AMA subsystem records data for subscriber-dialed calls that can be billed.
AOSS	—	—	The Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS) subsystem allows operators to provide subscribers with services as directory help (local and long distance) and call intercept.
APS	—	—	The Attendant Pay Station (APS) subsystem allows all lines in a service hall to route call information to an exact output device.
ARN	—	—	The Automatic Recall with Name (ARN) subsystem uses the service node to provide an audible name announcement identifying the last caller to the two-level AR announcement.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ASR	—	—	The Automatic Set Relocation (ASR) subsystem allows the user to move integrated voice and data (IVD) sets from one location to another without technician interruption.
ATB	—	—	The All Trunks Busy (ATB) subsystem checks for busy conditions on trunks that terminate to a single location.
ATME	—	201, 204	The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem controls equipment that makes transmission measurements on circuits terminating at long distance switching centers. For example, international gateways.
ATT	—	—	The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem provides automatic testing for outgoing trunks and outgoing parts of two-way trunks.
AUD	—	—	The Audit (AUD) subsystem checks the accuracy of central control (CC) software and attempts to correct detected errors.
AUDT	—	—	The Audit (AUDT) subsystem checks the accuracy of peripheral module (PM) software and attempts to correct detected errors.
BERT	—	—	The Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) subsystem reports conditions concerning applications using Integrated Bit Error Rate Testers (IBERT).
BMS	—	—	The Buffer Management System (BMS) subsystem reports conditions concerning the allocation and deallocation of buffer space to applications using BMS.
CC	107, 128	102, 104, 112, 113, 114, 120	The Central Control (CC) subsystem controls the data processing functions of DMS along with its associated data store (DS) and program store (PS).
CCI	—	—	The Computer Consoles, Inc. (CCI) subsystem reports on messaging errors between a DMS switch and a CCI (DAS/C) system. This subsystem also provides information on the error and indicates the call should be operator-handled.
CCIS	—	104, 108, 120, 122, 130, 131	The Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) subsystem controls information exchange between processor-equipped switching systems over a network of switching links.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
CCS	209, 210, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219	175, 231	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem logs report on CCS7 link-set and routeset management functions. These functions include the maintenance of signaling link-sets and the restoration of signaling to a link in the event of link failure or other interruption in service.
CDC	—	—	The Customer Data Change (CDC) subsystem allows end office subscribers to change data through service orders from their premises.
CDIV	—	—	The Call Diversion (CDIV) subsystem provides information concerning the Call Diversion feature.
CDRC	—	—	The Call Detail Recording Call Entry (CDRC) subsystem controls data collection, recording, and storage for each call processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CDRE	100	101	The Call Detail Recording Extension Blocks (CDRE) subsystem accesses the recording unit required to record CDR data on a call processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CDRS	—	—	The Call Detail Recording Call Processing (CDRS) subsystem determines if CDR is activated or not activated for calls processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CFW	—	—	The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem controls a service-related feature that permits a station to redirect incoming calls to another station.
CM	105, 109, 116, 111	104, 112, 122, 125, 133, 137, 158	The Computing Module (CM) subsystem controls the maintenance and call processing capabilities of a DMS-100E (ECORE) switch.
CMC	—	101, 102, 110, 111	The Central Message Controller (CMC) subsystem controls a hardware entity in the central control complex (CCC). The CMC provides an interface between the central control (CC) and the network message controllers (NMC), or the input/output controllers (IOC).
CP	—	—	The Call Processing (CP) subsystem controls processes involved in the set up of connections through the DMS network between the calling and called parties.
CPM	—	—	The Core Package Modules (CPM) subsystem connect to the DMS-100. The CPM provide information on the link and node maintenance for the data package network (DPN).

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
CRMG	—	—	The Call Reference Manager (CRMG) subsystem controls the allocation and recording of call reference numbers on a switch.
CRT	—	—	The Call Redirect (CRT) subsystem provides residential subscribers with the ability to transfer calls to a pre-defined routing directory number.
CSC	—	—	The Customer Service Change (CSC) subsystem provides information concerning data changes to subscriber lines.
CTID	—	—	The Clone Terminal Identifier (CTID) log reports notify operating company personnel about requests for the allocation of a clone virtual terminal identifier (TID).
C6TU	—	—	The Channel 6 Test Utility (C6TU) subsystem provides unit testing of Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) features.
C7TD	—	—	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) Test Driver (C7TD) subsystem implements test procedures prescribed by the technician to analyze a CCS7 system network.
C7TU	—	—	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem records the messages or message attempts to and from the C7TU. Do not generate these logs in a office.
C7UP	—	—	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) ISDN User Part (ISUP) (C7UP) subsystem controls circuit group blocking and circuit group not blocking messages. The subsystem controls the circuit groups as part of ISUP trunk maintenance.
DAS			The Directory Assistance Service (DAS) subsystem enhances the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) by using DAS for servicing directory assistance (DA) and intercept (INT) calls.
DCR			The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) subsystem determines other toll call destinations and enhances the quality of a toll network.
DDIS	—	—	The Data Distributor (DDIS) subsystem monitors the DMS database and collects line data changes for the business network management (BNM) database.
DDM	—	—	The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem updates the data of many DMS nodes at the same time.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
DISK	—	—	The DISK subsystem manages files and volumes on disk drives of the system load module (SLM).
DDU	—	204	The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem controls the disk drive and associated power-converter card installed in an input/output (I/O) equipment frame.
DFIL	—	—	The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem reports on call interruptions during call processing or debugging operations. The reports indicate entry errors. These errors can include specifying more than the maximum number of digits for one stage of outpulsing.
DIRP	—	—	The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem directs data automatically from the different administrative and maintenance facilities to the correct recording devices.
DLC	—	—	The Digital Link Control (DLC) subsystem provides a means of passing data to and from an IBM and a DMS machine. Technicians and testers use this tool to load files or data, and is not generally available to the field.
DNC	—	—	The Directory Number Check (DNC) subsystem is a test run by Faultsman digits test. It provides a mechanism for checking the directory number (DN) associated with the line. When you dial a DN, the switch checks the number. If the number is wrong, DNC100 generates.
DNPC	—	—	The Directory Number Primary inter-LATA Carrier (DNPC) subsystem allows an operating company to provide operator services. The operator services are for inter-LATA calls from equal access or not-equal access end offices.
DPAC	—	—	The DATAPAC (DPAC) subsystem allows transmission of data between packet points over a switched network dedicated to data.
DPNS	—	—	The Digital Private Network Signaling (DPNS) subsystem is a Common Channel Signaling System used between private branch exchanges (PBX). The DPNS logs reports on the state and events of DPNS links.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
DPP	100	100, 101	The Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP) subsystem provides DMS-100 with Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) recording and data transmission capabilities. The AMA capabilities comply with the Bellcore specification for Automatic Message Accounting Transmission Systems (ATMAPS).
DRT	—	—	The Digit Reception Test (DRT) is a test run by the Faultsman digit test. The test is to verify that the dialed digits are correctly received by the switch. Digits are dialed according to a preset order. Log DRT100 produces if the switch detects an error.
DTSR	—	—	The Dial-Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem provides information on the activation/deactivation of the dialtone speed recorder.
DVI	100	101	The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem handles maintenance, state changes, and requests of the DVI node.
EAD	—	—	The Engineering and Administration (EAD) subsystem provides an interface between the EAD Acquisition System (EADAS) and the DMS. Requested messages or transmission problem reports are sent to EAD.
EATS	—	—	The Equal Access Traffic Separation (EATS) subsystem pegs traffic sent to default registers in the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS).
ECO	—	—	The Emergency Cutoff Interruption (ECO) subsystem provides the company with a mechanism for preventing calls that are not necessary during an emergency.
EKTS			The Electronic-Key Telephone Service (EKTS) subsystem is a collection of voice band features from a base at central office. The features provide customers with key system capabilities. The EKTS allows call appearances of a single DN on a number of terminals.
EICTS	—	—	The Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (EICTS) subsystem tests the performance of the call paths or fabric of the network.
ENCP	—	—	The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem controls processes in setting connections between calling and called parties in DMS Enhanced Network (ENET).

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ENDB	—	—	The Enhanced Network Data Base (ENDB) subsystem is a database audit system for the Enhanced Network (ENET).
ENET	—	103	The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem provides information about computing module enhanced network maintenance.
ESA	—	—	The Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) subsystem permits local calling within a remote line module (RLM) or remote line concentrating module (RLCM). The ESA permits these calls in the event of loss of communication with the host office.
ESG	—	—	The Emergency Service Group (ESG) subsystem provides information on terminating hunt group options intended for use by emergency services.
EXT	103, 108	102, 107	The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem controls and tests the office alarm unit.
E911	—	—	The Enhanced 911 (E911) subsystem provides a central emergency service by routing calls to correct public-safety answering points (PSAP).
FCO	—	—	The FiberCenter OM Acquisition (FCO) process collects a set of specified OMs from the DMS OM system. The FCO process sends the specified OMs to a client process on the FiberCenter Operational Controller (OPC).
FM	—	—	The Focused Maintenance (FM) subsystem provides alarm information when failure counts for line and trunk problems exceed established thresholds.
FMT	100	101	The Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) subsystem reports status changes of a FMT.
FRB	—	—	The Faultsman Ringback (FRB) subsystem is a maintenance feature used by a field engineer to test continuity of a line. The field engineer can also make other adjustments on the premises of the subscribers.
FPRT	—	—	The DMS-Core Footprint (FPRT) subsystem provides the ability to record the status and events that make the system start again.
FTR	—	—	The Feature (FTR) subsystem provides information about the application of a treatment tone, announcement, or audio to an agent.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
FTU	—	—	The File Transfer System (FTU) subsystem provides information on the downloading of files to a remote DMS.
GWSA	—	—	The Gateway Service Analysis (GWSA) subsystem controls class name of users authorized to access the input/output system of the DMS-300 Gateway. The authorized user obtains information concerning quality of call completion activities.
HEAP	—	—	The HEAP subsystem is a memory control utility for use by call processing and other Support Operating System (SOS) processes. The HEAP logs inform users of the allocation and deallocation of memory at run time.
IBM	—	—	International Business Machines (IBM) subsystem controls communication between DMS and the IBM Directory Assistance System (DAS). This communication provides support for the DMS Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS). Refer to the explanation of the AOSS log subsystem in this table.
IBN	—	—	The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem controls a business services package that uses DMS data-handling capabilities to provide a central telephone exchange service.
ICMO	—	101, 102	The Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) subsystem measures incoming messages from the peripherals to the central control (CC). The ICMO subsystem measures the incoming messages over the two central message controller (CMC) ports.
ICTS	—	—	The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem identifies and corrects network accuracy problems in the absence of traffic. The ICTS sets up a large number of network connections. The peripherals associated with a connection monitor the accuracy and parity values transmitted over the connection. Defective hardware has the integrity counts incremented against the path data, as the system retains the connection on the specified plane. Access these counts through the NET INTEG level of the MAP terminal.
IDCHGGAT	—	—	The International Digital Communication Charge Database Procedure Gate (IDCHGGAT) subsystem implements charge rate databases.
IDPL	—	—	Identifier Pools (IDPL) manage the use of transaction application part (TCAP) identifiers.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
INIT	—	—	The Initialization (INIT) subsystem provides information concerning the completion or failure of data initialization after a system starts again.
INTP	—	—	The Interrupt (INTP) subsystem controls the message counter for messages processed by the CMC. The INTP allows quality measurements of CMC performance and message traffic flow.
IPGW	—	—	The Internet Protocol Gateway subsystem provides maintenance access for the Gateway node.
IOAU	—	—	The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem checks the accuracy of routes and devices. The system uses these routes and devices to achieve a bidirectional data exchange between I/O devices and the central control (CC).
IOD	—	103, 104	The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem controls the hardware associated with devices used to achieve a bidirectional data exchange.
IOGA	—	—	The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem retrieves the node number or name for the I/O device.
ISA	—	—	The International Service Analysis (ISA) subsystem controls class identification of users authorized to access the input/output system. Authorized users obtain information concerning quality of call completion activities on international switches.
ISDN	112	111, 113, 114	The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem controls communications of ISDN DMS switches.
ISF	—	—	The International Subscriber Feature (ISF) subsystem monitors the feature data updated by a subscriber.
ISP	—	—	The ISDN Service Provisioning (ISP) subsystem provides information on the errors that occur while ISDN services perform.
ISUP	—	—	The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem provides information on the performance of ISUP trunks. The ISUP monitors performance in relation to known message volume, attempts not completed, and circuit availability.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
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	The International Traffic Operator Position (ITOP) subsystem controls the international toll operator position consisting of a video display, keyboard, and headset. The ITOP monitors call details and enters routes and bills information.
KTRK	—	—	The Killer Trunk Reporting (KTRK) subsystem reports trunks that exhibit at least one killer trunk property. These properties include killer trunk, slow release, always busy, or always idle.
LINE	—	—	The Line maintenance (LINE) subsystem controls the hardware and software entities associated with line equipment. These entities include, peripherals, circuit cards, facilities, and connected telephones.
LLC	100	—	The Line Load Control (LLC) subsystem selectively denies call origination capabilities to specified subscriber lines. The LLC denies the origination when excessive demands for service are offered to the switching center.
LMAN	—	—	The Load Management (LMAN) subsystem records each load command entered by the senior supervisor in an automatic call distribution (ACD) setup.
LOST	—	—	The Lost message (LOST) documents incoming and outgoing messages, and messages that bounce back and are lost. The record includes the lost messages.
MCT	—	—	The Malicious Call Trace (MCT) subsystem uses NTLS09 signaling between the DMS switch and the local switching offices. The MCT gathers data for reports on malicious calls.
MDN	—	—	The Multiple-Appearance Directory Number (MDN) subsystem provides information on software testing. Do not generate these log reports in an office.
MIS	—	—	The Management Information System (MIS) subsystem provides a downstream processor with the ability to request automatic call distribution (ACD) information from the DMS. This information is for old reports and real-time statistics.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
MISC	—	—	The Miscellaneous (MISC) subsystem provides information that allows debugging of trouble encountered in another subsystem.
MISM	—	—	When a mismatch (MISM) interrupt occurs, the mismatch logs are sent to the ACTSYS buffer. A mismatch log is not sent to any device printing logs at the time it occurs. The CC102 and CC105 logs print under normal conditions.
MM	—	113	The Mismatch (MM) subsystem reports on mismatch and transient mismatch faults in a DMS-100E (ECORE) switch.
MOD	—	—	The Module (MOD) subsystem checks for software processing errors during call processing.
MPC	—	—	The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem allows data communication between the DMS and another computer. For example, a central office billing computer or another switch, through the use of any data communication protocol.
MS	—	101, 103, 263	The Message Switch (MS) subsystem performs the routing of messages within the DMS-100E (ECORE) switch.
MSRT	—	—	The Message Routing (MSRT) subsystem provides information on primary rate access networking failures and rejections.
MTCB	—	—	The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem provides general support for maintenance software to implement a compatible method for PM software associated with different peripheral types.
MTD	—	103	The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem controls the magnetic tape loading device.
MTR	—	116, 118, 123	The Metering (MTR) subsystem provides a method for billing subscribers for use of telephone network facilities during a call.
MTS	—	—	The Message Transfer System (MTS) subsystem provides notification of messaging failures.
MTXT	—	—	The Mobile Telephone Exchange Text (MTXT) log reports provide information about cellular phone services that the operating company provides to subscribers.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
NCS	—	—	The Network Control System (NCS) system connects with the DMS-100. The connection provides capabilities for operation and maintenance of services for the packet handler (PH) by the DMS-100.
NCAS	—	—	The Non-call Associated Signaling (NCAS) subsystem provides for signaling connections on Nortel Networks National ISDN primary rate interface (NTNI PRI) links between Class 2 customer premise equipment and a DMS-100 switch.
NET	—	—	The Network (NET) subsystem controls a group of circuits and terminals where transmission facilities interconnect subscriber stations directly or not directly. For example, as in line-to-line connections or as in line-to-trunk or trunk-to-line connections.
NETM	—	104, 116, 128	The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem controls the status of the network and its links. This subsystem also provides information on the results of diagnostic tests.
NOP	103	—	The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem provides information concerning problems in file transfer. The NOP provides information concerning problems in transaction and pass through DMS MAP areas of the DMS-NOS (Network Operations System).
NO6	—	104	The Number 6 Signaling (NO6) checks Common Channel Signaling System (CCSS) integrity within the DMS. The CCSS uses an independent signaling network for transmission of telephony messages related to groups of speech circuits.
NPAC	—	212	The Nortel Networks X.25 Controller (NPAC) subsystem reports details concerning X.25 protocol.
NSC	—	—	The Number Services Code (NSC) subsystem reports on invalid data received by a service switching point (SSP) for Enhanced 800 Service.
NSS	—	—	The Network Services Software (NSS) subsystem provides a wide range of capabilities and functions associated with network services.
NWM	—	—	The Network Management (NWM) subsystem controls a set of facilities that operate the DMS-100 Family network. The NWM objective is to make the best use of available resources during an overload or a facility failure.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
N6	113, 131, 140	111, 112, 114, 115, 123, 124, 130, 133	The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem checks the accuracy of the CCSS as it interacts outside the DMS with other switches.
N6TU	—	—	The Number 6 Signaling Test Unit (N6TU) subsystem checks accuracy of test equipment used to verify the CCSS is operating correctly.
OAIN	—	—	The Operator Advanced Intelligent Network (OAIN) subsystem is part of call processing and maintenance for Operator Services System Advanced Intelligent Network (OSSAIN). OSSAIN provides an interface between a DMS TOPS switch and external service nodes.
OCCP	—	—	The Occupancy peak (OCCP) subsystem determines when the central control (CC) is operating under a high load percentage.
OCS	—	—	The Overload Control System (OCS) subsystem provides information concerning problems related to the load on the central controller, caused by peak call processing demands.
OHBT	—	—	The Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) optimizes the balance network for loaded subscriber loops. The OHBT determines the pad values necessary for the subscriber line to meet Transhybrid Loss requirements.
OMAP	—	—	Operational Measurement Application Part (OMAP) logs document the results of message routing verification tests (MRVT).
OMPR	—	—	The Operational Measurement Problem Reports (OMPR) document occurrences of problems encountered when attempting to accumulate statistics for OMRS subsystem log reports.
OMRS	—	—	The Operational Measurement Reporting System (OMRS) provides OM periodic reports according to a known schedule.
OM2	—	—	The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) checks accuracy of gathered statistics.
OOC	—	—	The Overseas Operator Center (OOC) subsystem provides gateway operator services and rate and route information.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
OSTR	—	—	The Operator Services Trouble Report (OSTR) subsystem provides information on conference circuits in use by an automatic call distribution (ACD) operator services platform.
PCH	—	—	The Patch (PCH) subsystem reports conditions concerning the use of the DMS patcher facility.
PEND	—	—	The Pending Order System (PEND) provides facilities for storing data modification orders (service orders). These facilities also retrieve the service orders at the time specified for execution.
PES	—	—	The Power and Environment System (PES) provides the means of controlling and monitoring the outside plant module (OPM) cabinet service orders. The ESP provides the means for retrieving the OPM at the time specified for execution.
PM	170, 102	235, 105	The Peripheral Module (PM) controls all hardware and software systems that provide interfaces with external line, trunk, or service facilities.
PMC	—	—	The Printed Meter Check (PMC) subsystem sends a log to a printer for answered outgoing calls made on lines with the PMC option.
PRFM	—	—	The Performance (PRFM) logs indicate the load on a PM and its performance under this load.
PRSM			Post-release software manager (PRSM) logs indicate conditions related to the use of PRSM.
QMIS	—	—	The Queue Management System (QMIS) provides information about the transmission of a QMS buffer.
REPL	—	—	The system generates the Report log (REPL) when updates are attempted during call processing and no journal file is available.
RLT	—	—	The Network Attendant Service (NAS) Release Link Trunk (RLT) subsystem allows for decreasing the number of required trunk facilities. The RTL allows for This decrease occurs when the attendant services are consolidated at one or more nodes in the network.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
RMAN	—	—	The Remote Load Management (RMAN) subsystem provides a downstream processor with the ability to issue Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) load management commands at a distance.
RMSG	—	—	Rapid Messaging (RMSG) logs indicate conditions related to the use of ISDN basic rate interface (BRI) Rapid Messaging.
RO	—	—	The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem provides a general remote operation interface between applications in DMS and external systems.
RONI	—	—	The Remote-Operator Number Identification (RONI) subsystem checks for problems encountered during remote Central Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) call attempts.
SA	—	—	The Service Analysis (SA) subsystem controls class identification of users authorized to access the input/output system. The authorized user obtains information concerning quality of call completion activities.
SALN	—	—	The Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem reports on line equipment number (LEN) data discrepancies. The SALN reports on LEN data discrepancies between the DMS database and the business network management (BNM) database. The SALN reports the discrepancies on a digital network controller (DNC).
SCAI	—	—	The Switch Computer Application Interface (SCAI) subsystem is a signaling interface provided by the DMS-100 to a host computer. The SCAI supports many different applications that require switch-host communication.
SCP	—	—	The Service Control Point (SCP) subsystem reports results or SCP local subsystem management audits.
SCR	—	—	The Selective Charge Recording (SCR) subsystem allows the charges for the current call quoted to the subscriber at the completion of a call. Only subscribers which have this feature can use SCR subsystem
SCSS	—	—	Special Connection Special Services (SCSS) subsystem provides for nailed-up hairpin and side door connections between special-service lines and DS-1 channels. The SCSS provides the connections through a Subscriber Module Urban (SMU).

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SDMB	355	355	SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) logs indicate conditions related to the use of the SDMB subsystem.
SDS	—	—	Special Delivery Service (SDS) logs indicate conditions related to SDS processing.
SEAS	—	—	The Signaling Engineering Administration System (SEAS) provides operating company Signaling Engineering and Administration Center (SEAC) personnel with mechanized support capabilities. With the mechanized support capabilities, SEAC personnel can provision engineer, and administer networks of signal transfer points (STP) and signaling links.
SECU	—	—	The Security (SECU) subsystem controls login and logout procedures, input commands, passwords, and priority login procedures for classified users.
SLE	—	—	The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem provides the interface to screen out incoming calls for special treatment.
SLM		200, 202, 206, 208, 403	The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem offers a reliable and good loading capability for DMS enhanced core switches.
SLNK	107, 108	—	The SL-100 Link (SLNK) ACD feature distributes a large number of incoming calls among a number of telephone (ACD) positions. The SLNK logs provide a hard-copy history of the activities that occur on each data link.
SLNW	—	—	The SL-100 Network Control (SLNW) logs report on data communication applications between the subregional control facility (SRCF) and the SL-100. The system generates the logs when the SL-100 fails to: • establish a network connection • receive a message from the network connection • receive an acknowledgment from the remote application • send the message to the network connection
SMDI	108	103	The Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) subsystem provides communication between the DMS and a message desk. A message desk serves as an answering service for stations that have their calls forwarded.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SME	—	—	The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem contains software that implements operating ISDN basic rate access (BRA) basic calling.
SNAC	—	103	The Switching Network Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem 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	—	The Support Operating System (SOS) reports that certain operations have occurred. These operations include a dump, or use or attempted use of priority or privileged commands.
SPC	—	—	The Semipermanent Connection (SPC) subsystem reports on the state of semipermanent connections. These connections include line to line, trunk to trunk or line to trunk, which may be set up or taken down by administrative personnel through table control.
SRC			The System recovery controller (SRC) system.
SS	—	—	The Special Services (SS) substation includes telecommunications services other than plain ordinary telephone service (POTS), coin, and simple business services.
STOR	—	—	The Store Allocator (STOR) subsystem maintains a set of critical data structures that it modifies each time an application allocates or deallocates store.
SWCT	—	103	The Switch in Activity (SWCT) subsystem provides information that concerns the completion or failure of each SWCT step attempted.
SWER	—	—	The Software Error (SWER) subsystem provides information that concerns software errors found during code execution that include the code location where trouble was encountered. The SWER also provides the code location where the system generates a log report when the LOGTRACE utility is turned ON.
SWNR	—	—	The Switch of Activity/Node (SWNR) subsystem provides information on the state of different nodes in response to a warm SWCT, a transfer of control to the backup CC with no loss of service.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SYNC	—	—	The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem controls the DMS clocks so the clocks run in sync and follow industry time standards.
TABL	—	—	The TABLE (TABL) subsystem indicates a user has accessed or attempted to access a customer data table in read or write mode.
TCAP	—	—	The Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) subsystem provides a common protocol for remote operations across the CCS7 network.
TCCI	—	—	The TOPS CCI (TCCI) subsystem provides support for messaging protocol between the DMS TOPS voice response and the Computer Consoles Inc. Directory Assistance System (CCI DAS/C) database.
TEOL	—	—	The TOPS subsystem generates TOPS end of life (TEOL) messages that list all functionality areas used in the previous week that are scheduled for removal from the TOPS software load at a future date.
TFAN	—	—	The Traffic Analysis (TFAN) subsystem controls the flow of traffic data to the default OM registers.
TH	—	—	The Testhead (TH) subsystem provides support to test and maintain test access controller (TAC) cards in the TAC peripheral.
TKCV	—	—	The Trunk Conversion (TKCV) subsystem provides a method to convert per-trunk signaling (PTS) trunks to ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks to make use of SS7 signaling protocol.
TME	—	—	The Terminal Management Environment (TME) subsystem integrates applications. This provides greater functionality in available services.
TOPS	304	504	The TOPS controls the toll operator position. The toll operator position consists of a video display and keyboard for monitoring call details and entering routing and billing information.
TPS	—	—	The Transaction Processing System (TPS) indicates problems. These problems include errors found by the TPS input handler on receipt of TPS messages. These problems also include errors found while auditing SCB letters.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
TRAP	—	—	The Software Trap (TRAP) subsystem provides information concerning software errors found during code execution. This information includes the code location where the system encountered the problem.
TRK	103	—	The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem controls the hardware and software associated with trunk equipment. This hardware and software includes peripherals, circuit cards, and facilities.
UTR	—	—	The Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) subsystem provides information when the UTR fails to receive OM from an international digital trunk controller (IDTC).
VIP	—	—	The Very Important Person (VIP) subsystem provides a method of restructuring traffic to any number of specified local exchange codes (LEC).
VMX	—	—	The Voice Message Exchange (VMX) checks the message waiting indicator (MWI) of a subscriber for activation, deactivation, and failure of activation/deactivation.
VSN	—	—	The Voice Services Node (VSN) subsystem communicates with the DMS through an application protocol to provide voice recognition and play announcements for the subscribers.
WHC	—	—	The Who”s Calling (WHC) subsystem intercepts incoming calls received with the directory number blocked (private) or not available (unavailable) for delivery. The subsystem requests, records, and delivers the caller’s name to the residential subscriber. The subscriber receives multiple options to handle the intercepted call.
XIP	—	—	The XPM internet protocol (XIP) is used for communications between the CM and an Ethernet enabled SX05 XPM.
XSM	—	—	The Extended System Monitor (XSM) subsystem 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 state, blower unit operation, available uninterruptable power supply unit (UPS), and available battery power distribution unit (BPDU).

Table 1-5 lists and explains the event types that log reports include.

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

Event	Description
CBSY	Central-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the CCC.
EXC	Exception. The system encountered either software or hardware trouble during normal call processing operation.
FAIL	The system detected a hardware-related defect during diagnostic testing of the equipment.
FLT	Refer to Fault. The system encountered a software defect, probably on a block-read or block-write.
INFO	Refer to Information. The system produced information, important to the operation of the DMS switch, that does not reflect a service-affecting event.
INIT	Refer to Initialization. The system had either a warm, cold, or initial program load (IPL) restart.
LO	Refer to Lockout. The equipment is either placed on or removed from the lockout (LO) list.
MANB	Manual busy. A technician removed the equipment from service. The technician removes the equipment 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 the equipment.
PASS	The system did NOT detect a hardware-related defect during diagnostic testing of the equipment.
PBSY	Peripheral-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the peripheral.
RTS	The equipment is now in-service after being in a busy state.
SUMM	A user or the system requests a summary report is requested according to a pre-established schedule.
SYS	The system software requested a report of this action.
SYSB	The system displays this event message when the DMS removes equipment from service because an error occurred. The DMS can also remove the trunk circuits that fail tests performed by DMS automatic trunk testing (ATT) facilities. The DMS can add these circuits to a list of SYSB trunks. Operating company maintenance personnel can access these trunks.

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

Event	Description
TBL	The system detected an error that either is not hardware-related or is *not* linked to a hardware-related defect.
TRAN	A diagnostic test begun as a result of a hardware-related defect passes, and the transient threshold is not exceeded.
TRAP	The CC detected a software or hardware defect.
UNEQ	Unequipped. The equipment was not added to the system, and the connection information is not defined.

Table 1-6 lists and explains the equipment states the log reports include.

Table 1-6 Equipment states

State	Description
CSB	Central-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the CCC.
InSv	In-service. The equipment is available for call processing.
ISTb	In-service trouble. The equipment is in service and available for call processing, but is not operating normally.
MANB	Manual busy. A technician removed the equipment from service. The technician removes the equipment by operation of a panel control or by a command entered at the MAP terminal.
MBSY	Manual busy. A technician removed the equipment from service. The technician removes the equipment 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.
OK	OK. The equipment is in an in-service, idle state.
PBSY	Peripheral-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the peripheral.
SYSB/SBSY	System busy. The system displays this event message when the DMS removes equipment from service because a failure occurred. The DMS can also remove the trunk circuits that fail tests performed by DMS automatic trunk testing (ATT) facilities. The DMS can add these circuits to a list of SYSB trunks. Operating company maintenance personnel can access these trunks.
UNEQ	Unequipped. The equipment has not been added to the system, and the connectivity information for the equipment is not defined.

Table 1-7 lists and describes the line and trunk information that log reports include.

Table 1-7 Line and trunk information text

Information text	Description
BABBLING_LINE_INFO	The system detected babbling over the line.
BUFFER_FULL_INFO	Peripheral message buffer is full.
BVTONE CIRCUIT	Indicates that BVL (busy verify line) was used to barge into a conversation, but the system did not have an available BV circuit. As a result, the system did not receive a warning tone to the customer before the barge in occurred. The system produces a TRK111 for the operating company when this condition occurs.
INVALID SIEZE	Indicates that seize occurred on outgoing trunk.
NIL	There is no additional information required for problem isolation.
Note: If the information text is not stated here, use the associated LINE101 message to solve the problem.	

Table 1-8 lists and describes the line and trunk trouble codes that log reports include.

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

Trouble code	Description
ANNOUNCEMENT_MACH_TRBL	The Digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) failed to provide the required treatment to the line or trunk.
ANI_NUMBER_FAILURE	The Automatic number identification (ANI) failed to identify the originating station on an outgoing toll call.
ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE	The Automatic number identification failed to identify the originating office on an incoming toll call.
ANI_TEST_FAILED	The Originating line card failed to identify the directory number. This indicates a defective ringing generator.

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

Trouble code	Description
ANI_TIME_OUT	The automatic number identification information was not received from the far-end office before the system timed out. The system generates this trouble code when Feature-group B (FGB) calls that encounter a trunk failure to the FGB carrier. This failure occurs because an off-hook did not return in five seconds after outpulsing was complete. The DMS makes an attempt on a second trunk. The DMS removes the call. The system generates this problem code only for FGB carriers that expect ANI spill.
BAD_CP_IOMSG	Central control received a call processing message that was invalid.
BAD_KEYSET_MSG	The system received a message from an add-on or extension not entered in user data table KSETINV. The system received a key stroke that was invalid.
BSS_SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The BSS SIC is not compatible with the service required.
BIPOLAR_VIOLATION	The system detected a transmission error on a DS-1, DS-2, or DS-3 link. A wave form that is bipolar can break the bipolar rule. A 1 pulse that has the same sign as the preceding 1 pulse break this rule. ***Note:*** The system can use a violation deliberately to carry information outside the binary stream.
CAMA_POSITION_FAULT	The system detected a central automatic message accounting (CAMA) position error during call processing.
CAMA_POSITION_TROUBLE	The user reported the CAMA error manually with a 7-digit code.
CARRIER_OFFHK_TIMEOUT	A trunk failure to a Feature group B (FGB) carrier occurred. This failure occurred because an off-hook did not return in five seconds after outpulsing was complete. The DMS switch attempts a second trunk. The DMS removes the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers that do not expect ANI spill. For FGB carriers that expect ANI spill, trouble code ANI_TIME_OUT is sent.
COIN_COLLECT_FL	Coins were not collected when the system processed a call that originated at a pay station. This event normally indicates a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the correct voltage.

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

Trouble code	Description
COIN_PRESENT_FL	The correct number of coins were not collected when the system processed a call that originated at a pay station. This event normally indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the correct voltage.
COIN_RETURN_FL	The correct number of coins was not returned when the system processed a call that originated at a pay station. This event normally indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the correct voltage.
CP_IOMSG_LOST	Central control did not receive an expected call processing message.
DIG_RCVR_NOISE_HIGH	The system detected a high level of noise on a digital multifrequency receiver.
DIG_RCVR_NOISE_MARGINAL	The system detected some noise on a digital multifrequency receiver.
DP_RCVR_NOT_RDY	The incoming dial pulse trunk received pulses before the system prepared the trunk for digit collection.
DU_SYNC_LOST	Data unit sync was lost as a result of slippage on the facility.
EAOSS_HOLD_TIMEOUT	This code indicates problems with the line that is out of service. This code can indicate the timeout value specified in the office parameter. The EA_OSS_HOLD_TIMEOUT_MINS is not long enough.
EARLY_DP_DGT_DET	The system detected a problem during dial pulse reception for an incoming call over a trunk. As a result, the system did not determine the call destination.
EMERGENCY_ANN	The system applied emergency announcement to the facility.
EXCESS_DIGITS	The system received more digits than expected.
EXPECTED_STOP_TIME_OUT	The system received expected stop-dial or timeout for call processing or diagnostics.
EXTRA_PULSE	The system received eleventh pulse for a single digit.
FALSE_KP	The system received second key pulse (KP) digit.
FALSE_START	The system received second signaling terminal (ST) digit.

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

Trouble code	Description
GL_TIMEOUT	The system did not complete multifrequency-compelled (MFC) protocol global timeout in the specified timeout. The MFC protocol global timeout is a full compel cycle.
GRND_LOOP_FAIL	The system detected loop failure on termination to ground start.
HIT_DETECTED	The system detected a state change that did not last long enough to represent a valid signal on the signaling facility.
IDDD_MISSING_TERMIND	The system received international direct distance dialing digits. The system did not receive a terminating digit before the system timed out.
INDECISION	The system received international direct distance dialing digits. The system did not receive a terminating digit before the system timed out.
INTEGRITY_LOST	Incoming messages to the central control indicate both planes of the line or trunk equipment lost integrity. A hardware problem can occur in the circuit card or in the facility. A hardware problem can occur in the links between the peripheral and the network.
INTEGRITY_FAILURE	The system did not receive off-hook trailing edge in the transmitter timeout period for delay dial trunks.
INVALID_ANI_REQUEST	The system requested Automatic Number Identification (ANI). The system did not require ANI.
INVALID_DIGIT_RECEIVED	This code indicates a Digitone receiver or a Universal Tone Receiver received one of the four digits that were not expected. These digits come from a digital multi-tone frequency telephone.
INVALID_RP_DIGIT	The system received invalid or incomplete routing information from the routing table.
INWATS_BAND_CHECK	The system received a call from outside the acceptable INWATS zone.
LARGE_TWIST	A digital multifrequency receiver detected a deviation from the expected frequency
LINE_CARD_FAULT	The line concentrating module (LCM) detected a line card fault during call processing.
LINE_DATA_ERROR	Sent from the international line group controller (ILGC).

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

Trouble code	Description
LINE_FORMAT_ERROR	Sent from the ILGC.
LINE_RESOURCE_FAILURE	Sent from the ILGC.
LINE_SIGNALLING_FAILURE	Sent from the ILGC.
MAN_UNREC_STRING	The system did not recognize a required string.
MFC_TONE_OFF	The originating trunk sends a tone before this trunk receives an acknowledge from the incoming trunk. The originating trunk sets the tone off.
MISDIRECTED_CAMA	The system received the prefix digit 1+ or 011+ for a call that does not require the prefix digit. The system routed the call to a misdirect CAMA treatment.
MISSING_CLC	The CLC is not present.
MISSING_STRINGS	The message does not contain required strings.
MISSING_TERMIND	The system received digits. The system did not receive a terminating digit during timing out.
MORE_THAN_TWO_FREQS	The digital multifrequency receiver received more than two frequencies.
MUTILATED_DIGIT	The digital multifrequency receiver received either less than two frequencies, more than two frequencies, or frequencies that were not correct. A bad analog-to-digital or digital-to-analog converter in the trunk module that houses the receiver can cause defective digits.
MUTILATED_PULSE	The system received an elongated pulse between 80 ms and 200 ms.
NIL_TRB_CODE	The system detected a problem that is not defined during call processing or testing.
NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE	There was no circuit available to complete the call. The system routed the call to an all trunks busy treatment. This code indicates a busy verify tone circuit was not available at the time of a call barge in. Refer to Table 6 and log TRK111.
NO_INTERDIGIT_PAUSE	The digital multifrequency receiver did not detect a pause between digits received.

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

Trouble code	Description
NO_START_DIAL	The system did not receive off-hook trailing edge in the transmitter timeout period for delay dial trunks. This code can indicate the system did not receive a valid wink in the transmitter timeout period for on-wink trunks.
NO_UTR_AVAILABLE	The XPM ran out of UTR channels and cannot service the request.
NO5_SIGNALLING_VIOLATION	The system detected a problem in the CCITT No. 5 compelled signaling sequence.
OPT_UNREC_STRING	The system does not recognize an optional string.
OUTPULSE_TIME_OUT	The system did not receive compelled tone for outgoing trunk in the specified timeout period.
OVERALL_RP_TIMEOUT	The remote peripheral timed out and did not receive digits or signals.
PARSER_SYNTAX_ERROR	The system detected a syntax error in the message.
PARTIALDIAL	The receiver did not receive enough digits before the receiver timed out. The receiver received a minimum of one digit.
PERMANENT_SIGNAL	The system detected permanent signal on the line equipment. The system did not collect any digits. This code normally indicates a hardware problem with either the line card or facility.
PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON	The system abandons an incoming call before the system receives all digits and determines a route. Pre-route abandon normally occurs when the system detects an on-hook during outpulsing.
PSTN_BARRED	The originator is barred from connection to the PSTN.
PULSE_ON	A tone considered to be a pulse continues longer than the time specified. The log report provides the pulse MFC_signal.
REVERSED_TRUNK	The system detected either a polarity that is not correct or a continuity failure for a loop signaling trunk.
RINGING FAILED	The system detected a problem that is not expected with the ringing generator. The system did not ring the line.
SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The received SIC was not compatible with the service required.

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

Trouble code	Description
SWAP_REJECT	The system rejected the swap message.
TELLTALE	The system abandoned an incoming call over a trunk from a remote peripheral.
TONE_ON	For an outgoing trunk, the compelled signal persists even when the trunk does not send the compelling signal any longer. For an incoming trunk, the compelling signal persists even when the compelled signal starts. The log message provides the received MFC_signal.
TRUNK_RESET	The system reset the trunk during call processing.
TRUNK_RESET_FAILED	The system did not reset the trunk after the system released the call.
UNAUTHORIZED_CODE	Number dialed was not valid for the line or trunk class. The system routed the call to the unauthorized code treatment.
UNDEFINED_MFC_SIG	The system received a multifrequency-compelled (MFC) signal that does not have description. Table MFCACT did not define this signal.
UNDETERMINED_RP_ERROR	The system detected problems in the remote peripheral that are not known.
UNEXPECTED_MFC_SIG	The system received an MFC signal that the system does not expect in the current context.
UNEXPECTED_MSG	The system recognized a message. The system received this message during a phase of the call that is not correct.
UNEXPECTED_STOP_DIAL	The system displays this message for one of three reasons: • Any off-hook (stop-dial) during outpulsing for multifrequency (MF) trunks • a stop-dial did not meet the acceptable stop-go expected for dial pulse (DP) trunks • a stop-dial was received before outpulsing began for dial pulse immediate dial trunks.
UNRECOGNIZED_MSG	The system did not understand a message.
UTR_HI_NOISE	The Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) is detecting excessive noise on the trunk and cannot continue detecting multifrequency-compelled (MFC) tones accurately.

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

Trouble code	Description
UTR_LARGE_TWIST	Twist occurs when the power of one frequency in the signal is greater than the power of the second frequency. The difference in frequency is normally caused by characteristics of the trunk. If this difference is greater than a preset level, normally 9 dB, this is considered an error.
UTR_MUTIL_DIGIT	The UTR received less than, or more than, two frequencies. This indicates possible hardware problems.
VACANTCODE	The system could not determine the destination from the digits received, and the system routed the call to a vacant code treatment.
VALID_CALLING_NUMBER	The 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	An FGB carrier encountered a trunk failure because the system received a wink instead of the expected off-hook after completing outpulsing. The DMS switch takes down the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers that expect an ANI spill.
WRONG_SUPERVISORY_SIGNAL	An FGB carrier encountered a trunk failure because the system received a wink instead of the expected off-hook after completing outpulsing. The DMS switch takes down the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers that do not expect an ANI spill.

Table 1-9 lists and describes the PM reasons that log reports include.

Table 1-9 PM 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.
Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level. ***Note 2:*** Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.	

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

Reason	Description
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. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-MTCE LIMIT SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose to MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-OOS LIMIT CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-OOS LIMIT SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-SS CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below steady-state (SS) alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-SS SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose above steady-state alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Bit error rate (BER) fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-MTCE LIMIT SET	Bit error rate (BER) rose above maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-OOS LIMIT CLR	Bit error rate (BER) fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-OOS LIMIT SET	Bit error rate (BER) rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV MTCE LIMIT CLEARED	Bipolar violation (BPV) count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV MTCE LIMIT SET	Bipolar violation (BPV) count rose above maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
CARRIER BPV OOS LIMIT CLEARED	Bipolar violation (BPV) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV OOS LIMIT SET	Bipolar violation (BPV) count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to 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. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-MTCE LIMIT SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-OOS LIMIT CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-OOS LIMIT SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above OOS limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-SS CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below steady-state (SS) alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-SS SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above SS alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-MTCE LIMIT SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-OOS LIMIT CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-OOS LIMIT SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above OOS limit. Refer to Note 1.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
CARRIER LLMA-SS CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below SS alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-SS SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above SS alarm limit. Refer to 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. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LOF OOS LIMIT SET	Loss of frame (LOF) count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER MTCE ENABLE FAILED	The PM can not 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 in 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.
CARRIER RFAI-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count is 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.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
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 is 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 is 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.
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.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT SET	Set of audits was executed. An audit is a continuous non-priority check of circuits or software, performed separately of the MAP terminal, to ensure data structures and circuits are valid.
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.
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 gone through 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, can be caused by a sanity error or restart.
CONTROL RESTORED. RELOAD PM	The CC lost control of the PP, can be caused by a sanity error or restart.
Cslinks Out-Of-Service	Central-side links (Cslinks) were placed in out-of-service (C-side busy) state by the CC.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
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. This can be caused by circuit failure.
Dynamic Data	Dynamic data matrix checksum value wrong.
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 the PM request to open one of the P-side links to the PM for maintenance.
FAILED TO GET A ROUTE	The remote terminal specified is not present or is not defined. The system did not obtain a route.
FAILED TO GET CHECKSUM	The system did not receive CHECKSUM 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 the PM request to open both sets of P-side links for maintenance.
FAILED TO RAISE LM ACTIVITY	Peripheral did not increase LM activity as instructed by CC.
FAILED TO RESET	The 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).

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
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 is sending too many messages and the PM exceeded its major threshold.
INCORRECT CHECKSUM	The CHECKSUM received from audit does not age 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 supervisor message was different due to a software routing failure.
INVALID VALUE IN SWCT FLAG	Invalid value received for the switch activity (SWCT) flag.
LINK AUDIT	Audit detected a difference in 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 caused by line card trouble.
LM WENT CSBSY	Line module (LM) 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.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
MAKETONE PASSED	Indicates the tone samples generation facility in the XPM has completed correctly.
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.
NET INTERFACE TEST FAILED	Interface test associated with DS30 links and circuit cards failed.
NET PORT FAILURE	The 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. The SMU did not receive an earlier message warning that initialization would occur.
No init warning received	The Remote Carrier Urban sent the SMU a message indicating initialization complete. The SMU did not receive an earlier 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 a difference in PM software, data structures, and hardware. Other log reports detail the difference.
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	The PM not initialized correctly.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
PMload	Loading initial software for the PM.
PP/CC IDLE CONDITION MISMATCH	The 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.
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 did not receive a high idle message.
PP reports lost MSG	A CC message to the PM is lost between the CMC and the PP.
PP TRAP RAM PARITY ERROR	The 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 acknowledgment (ACK) from the CMC, or the PM failed to return an acknowledgment 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).

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
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.
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	The 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. The speech test signal was not compatible with the transmitted signal.
Static Data	An audit detected a static data table difference.
Superframe Sync	Superframe synchronization lost.

Note 1: The limits mentioned here are defined in customer data table CARRMTC. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

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

Reason	Description
TONE FAILED	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit pack failed test or audit.
TONE RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit pack operating correctly, 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 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 an excessive number of unsolicited messages, generally indicating a defective 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. Access this table from the command interpreter (CI) MAP level.

Note 2: Spelling and capitalization are exactly as appears on the MAP terminal.

A DMS-100 Family switch can connect to the following peripheral modules (PM):

- 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
- IPGW-internet protocol gateway node
- 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, 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 - PM that is not defined

Table 1-10 lists the standard equipment identifiers and values that log reports include.

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

Field	Value	Description
callid	0-FFFFF	Provides number uniquely identifying the call. When a demand COT test fails on an SS7 trunk, the system displays the NIL value -32768.
cktid	clli nnnn	Identifies the circuit. If the circuit is a trunk, the common language location identifier (CLLI) and circuit number are given. Refer to TRKID explanation in this table for more information.
	len dn	If the circuit is a line, the LEN and dial number (DN) are given. Refer to explanations for LEN and DN following in this table.
dn		In the United Kingdom, the DN or national subscriber number (NSN) varies from 6-9 digits. The NSN must be formatted again 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

Table 1-10 Standard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
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.
linkid	clli nn	Identifies a CCS7 link: • clli - common language location identifier for the linkset datafilled in customer data table 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 that follow may not correspond to the numbering plan. A network access code (10XX or 10XXX) is required when dialing into a network other than the primary inter-LATA carrier. The PIC network available is the default.

Table 1-10 Standard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	Prefix	One to three digits, provides information about the type of call being dialed. For example, the international prefix for calls that originate 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 to not dial the prefix, which normally implies a local, non-assisted call.
	Country code	One to three digits, indicating the country. Not normally used for calls that originate and terminate in North America.
	Area code	Also called NPA, or numbering plan area. Used in North America and 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 is normally 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 Standard definitions and equipment identification (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies a peripheral module (PM). For a list of PM types, refer to the list that follows this table. For a description of the DMS-100 Family PMs, refer to the *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Reference Manual*. 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 occurrences, 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 alphabetical, the rest of which are alphanumeric. Refer to customer data table SITE for site names. If the remote option is not present, the site is blank. • ff - frame (00-99) • b/m - bay or module (0 or 1) ***Note:*** Because 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 that provides identification for members of the AIOD group.

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

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)

Table 1-11 lists the processes that MTR log reports include.

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

Process	Found in logs
Warm SWACT is Active	MTR 107,108,109
Billing	MTR 107,108,109
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
THQCLEAN	MTR 107,109
Auditing S/W Meters Before Backup	MTR 107
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

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

Process	Found in logs
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 appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-12 lists and explains the attendant console states that log reports include.

Table 1-12 Attendant console states

State	Explanation
AC_UNEQUIPPED	There is no equipment
AC_OFFLINE	Equipped and 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	Manually busied from MAP
AC_UNJACKED	In service. Not plugged in.
AC_NOT_READY	Timing is 60-second and jack out.
AC_CP_BUSY	In service, plugged in.
AC_DELOADED	Force release/man busy pending, on completion of some task

Table 1-13 lists and explains IBN trouble codes that log reports include.

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

Code	Explanation
AC_CALL_FREED	Force release ended a call during processing.
AC_CHANNEL_CONGESTION	AC RTS cannot get pathends for data-in, data-out or voice lines.
AC_CKT_CONFUSION	Problem message came from circuit associated with AC.
AC_CKT_RELEASED	Source or destination connection to AC is out of service.
AC_CONF_UNAVAILABLE	Not enough Conference Three Ports (CF3P)
AC_CONF_NO_RESPONSE	There is no response from CF3P.
AC_DATA_ERROR	Difference with console data tables.
AC_DM_BUFFER_FULL	Digital modem (DM) output buffer is full.
AC_DM_CARRIER_FAILED	In-service loss of carrier discovered.
AC_DM_MSG_ERROR	DM report message has error.
AC_DM_MSG_TOO_LONG	DM report message too long.
AC_DM_NO_CARRIER	There is no response from DM.
AC_DM_UNAVAILABLE	Not enough DMs.
AC_FRAMING_ERROR	Framing error occurred on DM to AC link.
AC_INTEGRITY_LOST	Accuracy failure occurred on circuit associated with AC.
AC_MANUAL_FRLS	Force release done from MAP terminal.
AC_NETWORK_BLOCKAGE	AC RTS cannot connect between AC lines and DM or between AC lines and CF3P.
AC_NO_EXT_RESOURCE	There is 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.

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

Code	Explanation
AC_RESET	Hardware reset on AC.
AC_SW_ERROR	Serious software error during call.
AC_SW_FAULT	Call suicide or trap
AC_SYSTEM_AUDIT	System audit performed force release.
AC_SYSTEM_ERROR	This code occurs for errors that other trouble codes do not define.
AC_TO_DM_INVALID_KEY	Key code that is not valid sent from AC to DM.

Table 1-14 lists the call treatment codes that log reports include.

Table 1-14 Call 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

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

Code	Treatment
CGRO	CUSTOMER_GROUP_RESOURCE_OVERFLOW
CNDT	COIN_DENIED_TERM
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

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

Code	Treatment
INAU	INVALID_AUTHORIZATION_CODE
INCC	INVALID_CITYCODE
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

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

Code	Treatment
N950	NO_DIAL_950
OLRS	INTER_LATA_RES
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

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

Code	Treatment
TESS	TERM_SUSP_SERV
TINV	TEMPORARILY_INVALID
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 lists and describes the node types that log reports include.

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

Node	String	Description
AVR_NODE	AVR	Voice response from Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS).
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)
Note: String refers to the normal character string output for a node when it appears in a log report like ICMO103.		

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

Node	String	Description
DCM_NODE	DCM	Digital carrier module
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
NET_NODE	NET	Network module
NM_NODE	NET	Network module

Note: String refers to the normal character string output for a node when it appears in a log report like ICMO103.

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

Node	String	Description
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 normal character string output for a node when it appears in a log report like ICMO103.

Table 1-16 lists and explains the trunk diagnostic results that log reports include.

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 1 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates the system called more trunk tests to execute at the same time than the current setting in customer data table ATTSCHED permits. *Action:* Change number of simultaneous tests from ATT MAP level.
BUSY TONE	Indicates the far-end office returned a busy tone. *Action:* Retry test.
CALL FAILURE MESSAGE RCVD	Call Failure Message received during testing. *Action:* If the call failure message continues, coordinate analysis of signaling with far-end office.
CARD FAULT	Indicates a hardware error in the circuit pack. *Action:* Replace circuit pack.
CONFUSION MESSAGE RCVD	Confusion message received during testing. *Action:* Coordinate analysis of signaling with far-end office if the confusion message persists.
CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates a connection failure between trunk and test equipment. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
COULDN'T OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates a software bug blocked opening of 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 made to perform a cellular trunk test during maintenance of cell site controller. *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 2 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
DATA FAULT	Indicates problem with received test result data. *Action:* Retry test.
DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates system initiated the test on a circuit that was not equipped for the 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 defect in transmission facilities. *Action:* Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
FAILED TO OPEN TTT	Indicates failure to open test trunk for tone generation after selection of correct trunk test equipment to connect to. *Action:* Make sure in-service trunk test equipment that functions correctly is available.
FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates test equipment was not available or did not operate. *Action*: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates test failed to run as a result of a software bug during initial setup. Normally indicates processes are not available. *Action:* Retry test.
GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates trunk group executed a trunk test. The trunk group ignores the second test request. *Action:* There is no action required.
GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates the user performed one of the following to abort a test manually from the ATT MAP level: • stopped group test • reduced the number of simultaneous tests ATT can execute • used the HaltATT command to stop all ATT tests *Action:* There is no action required.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 3 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates five consecutive failures. The system retested the reference trunk. The reference trunk failed the second test. The system aborts the group. *Action:* Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK UNAVAILABLE	Indicates five consecutive failures. The system retested the reference trunk. The reference trunk failed the second test. The system aborts the group. *Action:* Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	This diagnostic indicates five consecutive failures during search for a group reference trunk. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
HARDWARE FAILURE	This diagnostic indicates a hardware error detected in the trunk circuit. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test for a hardware defect.
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, error is in far-end or transmission facility.
HIGH TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a high frequency tone. *Action:* Retry test.
HIT RECEIVED	This diagnostic indicates the detection of a transient interruption to the trunk. *Action:* Retry test.
INTEGRITY LOST MESSAGE RCVD	Integrity lost message received during testing. *Action:* High occurrences can indicate a problem with the network. Check for correctly 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.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 4 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
LOCKOUT MESSAGE RCVD	Lockout message received during testing. *Action:* If lockout message continues, coordinate analysis into signaling with far end office.
LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates a fault in the loop bridge or receiving equipment causes signaling failure. *Action:* Diagnose test equipment.
LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates a fault in the software or loop generating equipment causes a signaling failure. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
LTA CANCELLED	Indicates local trunk alarm (LTA) was not cancelled correctly. *Action:* Diagnose test equipment. Retry test.
LTU FAULT	Indicates detection of fault in line test unit (LTU). *Action:* Diagnose LTU.
MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. *Action:* Retry test.
NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cell site controller (CSC) did not send a response, or sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Diagnose CSC.
NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cellular remote carrier unit (RCU) did not send a response or sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Diagnose RCU.
NO/BAD TAU RESPOSE	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cellular test and alarm unit (TAU) did not send a response, or sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Diagnose TAU.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 5 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates circuit pack missing. *Action:* Check installation for trunk circuit equipment
NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or is not present. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates software bug prevented allocation of no logical message buffer (MB). *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 a software bug prevented the trunk circuit from detection. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
NO TONE	Indicates far-end office failed to return the correct tone. *Action:* Retry test.
NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates a software bug prevented detection of trunks in group. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates the test attempted transmission or lost tests on a trunk that is 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.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 6 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
OVERFLOW TONE	This diagnostic indicates far-end office returned an overflow tone. *Action:* Retry test.
PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates parameters were wrong or not compatible for test type. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office returned a periodic or not continuous signal. *Action:* Retry test.
PM FAULT	Indicates fault in the peripheral module (PM). *Action:* Diagnose PM.
PREMATURE RELEASE REQUEST	A clear forward was received before the test was completed. *Action:* f premature release request continues, coordinate analysis into signaling with far end office.
RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement. *Action:* Retry test.
RELEASE CALL MESSAGE RCVD	Release call message received during testing. *Action:* Determine if office personnel released the trunk by force from a MAP. Determine if the trunk functions correctly.
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.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 7 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates an attempt to perform a cellular trunk test. The test and alarm unit was in use or not available. *Action:* Retry test.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	This diagnostic indicates fault detected in the 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. The system generates this report every ten minutes until the test equipment is available. *Action:* No required action.
TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test is not allowed on circuit. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates trouble with test process. *Action:* Retry test.
TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates a software bug or the far-end office sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Retry test.
TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates the test is not available in current load. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates failure to detect correct tone. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TPT TONE	Indicates far-end office unexpectedly returned a test progress tone (TPT). *Action:* Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 8 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired waiting for each trunk in the trunk group to become available for testing. The customer data table ATTSCHED shows the allowed time to wait for trunks to become available. *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:* Retry test when trunk state returns to IDLE,
TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was call processing busy. *Action:* Retry test when trunk state returns IDLE.
TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates the deloaded trunk circuit is not tested. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was offline. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates the trunk circuit is not tested because of initialization. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates the trunk circuit is not tested because it is 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 the trunk circuit was not tested because it was not equipped. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 9 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was network management busy. *Action:* Retry test when the trunk state returns to IDLE.
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	This diagnostic indicates trunk circuit in restricted idle was not tested. *Action:* When trunk state returns IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	This diagnostic indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was previously seized. *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.
TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was previously seized. *Action:* Retry test when trunk state returns IDLE.
TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates time spent waiting for each trunk to become available for testing. The customer data table ATTSCHED sets the time allowed to wait for available trunks. *Action:* Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
TST EQUIPMNT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates differences in the requested test. The requested test called for equipment that is not necessary. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TTT EQUIPMENT FAILURE	Indicates that the trunk test equipment sent a tone that was not expected, or did not send a tone. *Action:* Make sure the trunk test equipment concerned functions correctly.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-16 Trunk diagnostic results (Sheet 10 of 10)

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TTU FAULT	Indicates a fault found in the transmission test unit (TTU). *Action:* Diagnose TTU.
UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that was not expected or not known.
UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates a software bug. A software error report (SWER) follows with the message Garbled ATT Message. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
UNKNOWN MESSAGE RCVD	Reception of a message that was not expected. *Action:* If the message continues, coordinate analysis into signaling with far-end office.
WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED	Failure to wait on a mailbox for the next message to come in.
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 appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Table 1-17 lists and describes the CMC states that log reports include.

Table 1-17 CMC alter reasons (Sheet 1 of 4)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
SYS RESTART	100	
Fail OB Reset	100	
Invalid: CMC Not Out of Service.	100	
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.		

Table 1-17 CMC alter reasons (Sheet 2 of 4)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
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	
STUCK CMC PORT	100, 102	Defective port cannot be closed.
CSIDE REQUEST	100, 102	
INVALID CMC STATE	100, 102	CMC damaged 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 the CMC timer performed a timeout on simplex transmission.
HUNG ON DUPLEX PORT	100, 102	CMC timer failed to fire while the CMC timer performed a 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.

Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.

Table 1-17 CMC alter reasons (Sheet 3 of 4)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
MSG CORRUPTION:	102	CMC corrupts outgoing or incoming messages.
MESSAGING FAILURE DETECTED	102	All CMC ports are SYSB.
OCETR THRESHOLD MET:	102	Outgoing error type register threshold is exceeded. Outgoing error type register set the status of CMC to system busy.
STUCK CMC	100, 102	
SOLID INTERRRUPTS	100, 102	Damaged interrupt line from CMC to CPU (too many interrupts).
PERIODIC TEST	100, 102	Action occurred during periodic testing (for example, 2:10 A.M.).
DUPLEX FAILS	100, 102	CMC cannot output in duplex mode.
STUCK OUT BAND RESET	100, 102	
WILL NOT INTRUPT CPU	100, 102	
CMC TRAP	100, 102	System made the CMC busy because of a trap.
Fail on Restart	102	Cannot enable CMC during restart.
Failed on CS Open	102	Cannot return to service. The CMC is 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	

Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.

Table 1-17 CMC alter reasons (Sheet 4 of 4)

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
Fail	105	
Invalid	105	
Fail on RTS CMC	107	
Port Error	107	
Test aborted	100, 103	Tests aborted. Not enough P-side resource.
Close on Test Fail	107	
	100-109	Reason not provided.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.		

Table 1-18 lists the transmission test unit failure messages that log reports include.

Table 1-18 Transmission 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

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

No.	Message
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
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 lists the entry codes and call types that Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) log reports include.

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

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	Message rate timed
17	Message rate not timed
18	Detailed message rate
19	Conference trunk use
20	Station paid operator assisted
21	Station collect
22	Station special calling
23	Person paid
24	Person collect
25	Person special calling
26	Auto collect
27	Station special called
28	Person special called

Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for calls that ACSS handled.

Note 2: The operating company can modify codes 00-99 for DMS-100 and DMS-200. Refer to table TOLLENTC in the *Data Schema Reference Manual.*

Note 3: For DMS-200 TOPS, codes 00-19 are the option of the operating company. Codes 20-99 are hard-coded.

Note 4: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).

Note 5: For all loads, codes 40-79 appear in log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.

Table 1-19 Call types entry codes (Sheet 2 of 3)

Entry code	Call type
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
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

Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for calls that ACSS handled.

Note 2: The operating company can modify codes 00-99 for DMS-100 and DMS-200. Refer to table TOLLENTC in the *Data Schema Reference Manual.*

Note 3: For DMS-200 TOPS, codes 00-19 are the option of the operating company. Codes 20-99 are hard-coded.

Note 4: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).

Note 5: For all loads, codes 40-79 appear in log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.

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

Entry code	Call type
80	INWATS - measured time
81-83	Reserved for possible future use
84-89	Not used
90	Used by LAMA first extension entry
91-95	Not used
96	Not shown (default)
97	Canceled call (domestic)
98	Canceled call (overseas)
99	AMA test call

Note 1: Indicates international dialing always used for calls that ACSS handled.

Note 2: The operating company can modify codes 00-99 for DMS-100 and DMS-200. Refer to table TOLLENTC in the *Data Schema Reference Manual.*

Note 3: For DMS-200 TOPS, codes 00-19 are the option of the operating company. Codes 20-99 are hard-coded.

Note 4: Codes 00-39 and 80-99 apply to Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA).

Note 5: For all loads, codes 40-79 appear in log report AMAB101 as DDO=Y.

Log report list

Table 1-20 lists the log reports that the DMS-100 switch generates. The list shows the subsystem name and report number for each log report listed.

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 1 of 13)

ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				
AFT	AFT003				
ALRM	ALRM109	ALRM111	ALRM112		
ALT	ALT100	ALT101	ALT103	ALT104	ALT105
	ALT106	ALT107	ALT109	ALT200	ALT207

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 2 of 13)

	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				
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

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 3 of 13)

	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
	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

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 4 of 13)

	C7UP115	C7UP118	C7UP120	C7UP121	C7UP123
	C7UP130	C7UP300	C7UP301	C7UP405	C7UP406
	C7UP805	C7UP806			
CC	CC100	CC101	CC102		
CCI	CCI100				
CCS	CCS103	CCS120	CCS121	CCS140	CCS164
	CCS173	CCS174	CCS186	CCS202	CCS203
	CCS204	CCS205	CCS206	CCS207	CCS209
	CCS210	CCS213	CCS214	CCS215	CCS218
	CCS219	CCS221	CCS223	CCS224	CCS226
	CCS227	CCS228	CCS229	CCS230	CCS238
	CCS239	CCS240	CCS243	CCS245	CCS248
	CCS254	CCS296	CCS400	CCS500	CCS501
	CCS502	CCS503	CCS504	CCS505	CCS601
	CCS650	CCS651	CCS652	CCS701	CCS889
	CCS893	CCS897			
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				

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 5 of 13)

CMSM	CMSM101	CMSM102	CMSM103	CMSM104	
COMM	COMM777				
CP	CP100	CP101	CP103		
CPM	CPM101	CPM102	CPM103	CPM104	
CRMG	CRMG101				
CRT	CRT600				
CTID	CTID600				
DAS	DAS100	DAS102	DAS103	DAS104	
DCA	DCA301	DCA302	DCA303		
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
	DFIL120	DFIL121	DFIL122	DFIL123	
	DFIL125	DFIL126	DFIL127	DFIL128	DFIL129
	DFIL130	DFIL131		DFIL133	DFIL135
		DFIL143	DFIL144		

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 6 of 13)

	DFIL616	DFIL622	DFIL623	DFIL800	
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	E911232	
EAD	EAD104				
ENCP	ENCP103				
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

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 7 of 13)

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
	IBN119	IBN120	IBN122	IBN123	IBN124
	IBN127	IBN128	IBN129	IBN137	
ICMO	ICMO101	ICMO102	ICMO103		
IDPL	IDPL810	IDPL811			
IOD	IOD205	IOD206	IOD207	IOD208	IOD209
	IOD210	IOD212	IOD213	IOD214	IOD215
	IOD303	IOD304	IOD305	IOD306	IOD307
	IOD308	IOD310	IOD311	IOD312	IOD600
IPGW	IPGW300	IPGW500	IPGW600	IPGW601	IPGW602
	IPGW603	IPGW604			
ISDN	ISDN101	ISDN102	ISDN104	ISDN105	ISDN106
	ISDN107	ISDN108	ISDN109	ISDN110	ISDN111
	ISDN112	ISDN113	ISDN115	ISDN116	ISDN200
	ISDN201	ISDN203	ISDN204	ISDN205	
	ISDN301		ISDN303		ISDN305
	ISDN306	ISDN307	ISDN308	ISDN309	
ISF	ISF100	ISF101	ISF104		
ISN	ISN500				
ISP	ISP101	ISP102	ISP103	ISP104	ISP105
	ISP106	ISP107	ISP108	ISP113	ISP114

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 8 of 13)

ITOC	ITOC100	ITOC101			
ITOP	ITOP100	ITOP101	ITOP102	ITOP103	ITOP104
	ITOP105	ITOP106	ITOP107	ITOP108	ITOP109
	ITOP110				
KTRK	KTRK100				
LAQ	LAQ330	LAQ331	LAQ602		
LINE	LINE101	LINE102	LINE104	LINE105	LINE106
	LINE107	LINE108	LINE109	LINE110	LINE112
	LINE113	LINE114	LINE115	LINE117	LINE118
	LINE119		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				
MISC	MISC000				
MISM	MISM				
MM	MM110	MM111	MM112	MM113	

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 9 of 13)

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
	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

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 10 of 13)

	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
MTXT	MTXT111				
N6	N6100	N6103	N6106	N6108	N6111
	N6112	N6113	N6115	N6121	N6122
	N6123	N6124	N6129	N6130	N6131
	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

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 11 of 13)

	NETM461				
NMS	NMS102	NMS103			
NO6	NO6101	NO6103	NO6104	NO6200	NO6201
NODE	NODE326	NODE450	NODE451		
NOP	NOP100	NOP101	NOP102	NOP103	NOP110
	NOP111				
OAIN	OAIN210				
OCCP	OCCP100				
OCS	OCS100				
OM2	OM2115	OM2116	OM2117	OM2200	OM2300
OMAP	OMAP220	OMAP230	OMAP240		
PCH	PCH105	PCH107	PCH111		
PEND	PEND100	PEND101			
PRSM	PRSM300	PRSM301	PRSM302	PRSM360	PRSM380
	PRSM381				
PM	PM102	PM117	PM126	PM128	PM179
	PM181	PM182	PM183	PM199	
RDT	RDT301	RDT307	RDT308	RDT309	RDT310
REPL	REPL100				
RMSG	RMSG600	RMSG601	RMSG602	RMSG603	
RO	RO105				
RONI	RONI100				
SALN	SALN100	SALN101			
SCAI	SCAI100	SCAI101	SCAI102	SCAI200	
SDMB	SDMB355	SDMB360	SDMB365	SDMB366	
	SDMB375	SDMB390			
	SDMB655	SDMB660	SDMB675		

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 12 of 13)

SDS	SDS600				
SEAS	SEAS107				
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				
SIM	SIM600				
SLE	SLE104	SLE105	SLE106		
SLM	SLM208	SLM401	SLM403	SLM404	SLM410
SLNK	SLNK101	SLNK106	SLNK107	SLNK108	
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
	SWCT116				
SWER	SWER39				
SWNR	SWNR102				
SYNC	SYNC103	SYNC105	SYNC203	SYNC206	SYNC209
TKCV	TKCV100				
TME	TME102				

Table 1-20 Log reports (Sheet 13 of 13)

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			
UADA	UADA300	UADA301	UADA302	UADA303	UADA304
	UADA305	UADA306			
UTR	UTR100				
VSN	VSN100	VSN101	VSN107	VSN108	VSN109
	VSN110	VSN111	VSN112	VSN113	VSN115
	VSN117				
WHC	WHC600	WHC601			

Information-only logs

Table 1-21 lists information-only logs and the subsystems that associate with these logs. The switch generates these information-only logs to alert maintenance personnel of the following conditions:

- a transient event occurred
- a switch state like ManualBusy occurred

- the system correctly tested a resource or service
- the system detected software data that was not expected

This log type normally does not require maintenance personnel to take any action. This log type does not affect service. It is possible that this document does not include detailed log report descriptions for these information-only logs.

Table 1-21 Information-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	ALT112
	ALT113			
AMA	AMA118			
AMAB	AMAB100	AMAB101	AMAB102	AMAB103
	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		
ARN	ARN600	ARN601		
ATME	ATME200			
ATT	ATT109	ATT110	ATT111	ATT112

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	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	AUDT608	AUDT609
	AUDT616	AUDT617	AUDT618	AUDT620
	AUDT624	AUDT625	AUDT626	AUDT627
	AUDT630	AUDT632	AUDT640	
BCLID	BCLID101	BCLID102		
BMS	BMS100			
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

Table 1-21 Information-only logs (Sheet 3 of 15)

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	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	CCS124	CCS125
	CCS141	CCS146	CCS148	CCS149
	CCS151	CCS155	CCS156	CCS157
	CCS159	CCS160	CCS161	CCS162
	CCS163	CCS166	CCS167	CCS168
	CCS169	CCS176	CCS177	CCS178
	CCS180	CCS185	CCS188	CCS190
	CCS192	CCS198	CCS201	CCS208
	CCS211	CCS212	CCS216	CCS217
	CCS220	CCS225	CCS231	CCS232
	CCS233	CCS234	CCS235	CCS236
	CCS237	CCS241	CCS242	CCS299
	CCS401	CCS404	CCS405	CCS506
	CCS600	CCS703	CCS733	CCS735
	CCS791	CCS895	CCS896	
CD	CD103			
CDC	CDC101	CDC102		
CDR	CDR252	CDR253	CDR268	CDR269
	CDR282	CDR283	CDR284	CDR285

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	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		
CMC	CMC100	CMC101	CMC103	CMC104
	CMC105	CMC106	CMC108	CMC109
COTL	COTL150	COTL151		
CP	CP102			
CPM	CPM100			
CRMG	CRMG102			
CSC	CSC101			
CTFP	CTFP600	CTFP601		
CUT	CUT101	CUT102	CUT103	
DCA	DCA601	DCA602	DCA603	DCA604

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	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
DFIL	DFIL801	DFIL802		
DISK	DISK103			
DMCT	DMCT100	DMCT101	DMCT102	
DLC	DLC103			
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			

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
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		
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

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	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	
IOGA	IOGA101	IOGA102	IOGA103	IOGA104
	IOGA105	IOGA106	IOGA107	IOGA108
	IOGA109	IOGA110	IOGA111	IOGA112
	IOGA113	IOGA114	IOGA115	IOGA116
IPGW	IPGW300	IPGW500	IPGW600	IPGW601
	IPGW602	IPGW603	IPGW604	
ISA	ISA100			
ISDN	ISDN100	ISDN103	ISDN202	
	ISDN302	ISDN311	ISDN312	ISDN313
ISF	ISF102	ISF103		
ISN	ISN502	ISN503		

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
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			
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

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	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
	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

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	N6313	N6315	N6316	N6317
	N6318	N6406		
N6TU	N6TU101	N6TU102	N6TU103	N6TU104
	N6TU105	N6TU106		
NCAS	NCAS100			
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	NMS102	NMS104
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

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	NWM120	NWM130	NWM140	NWM141
	NWM142	NWM143	NWM201	NWM202
	NWM203	NWM300	NWM400	
OCC	OCC233			
ODM	ODM603			
OLS	OLS600	OLS601	OLS602	
OMA	OMA402			
OMAP	OMAP100	OMAP110	OMAP210	
OMF	OMF101			
OMPR	OMPR203			
OPM	OPM603			
PCH	PCH100	PCH101	PCH102	PCH103
	PCH104	PCH106	PCH108	PCH109
	PCH110	PCH112	PCH115	PCH204
	PCH650			
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	PM184	PM188	PM189
	PM191	PM194	PM195	PM196
	PM197	PM210	PM211	PM212
	PM213	PM215	PM216	PM217

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	PM220	PM240	PM270	
PMC	PMC100			
PRFM	PRFM200	PRFM201	PRFM204	PRFM207
	PRFM210			
PRSM	PRSM400	PRSM401	PRSM470	PRSM600
	PRSM603	PRSM680	PRSM681	PRSM682
	PRSM683			
QMIS	QMIS102	QMIS103		
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
	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
SCAI	SCAI103	SCAI500	SCAI501	SCAI502

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
SCP	SCP300	SCP400	SCP401	SCP412
	SCP414	SCP500	SCP900	SCP901
	SCP902	SCP903	SCP904	
SEAS	SEAS101	SEAS103	SEAS104	SEAS106
	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	SMDI107	SMDI108
SME	SME104	SME105	SME110	SME111
SOS	SOS101	SOS106	SOS109	SOS111
	SOS112	SOS120	SOS131	
SPC	SPC100			
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

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	SYNC208			
TABL	TABL100	TABL101		
TCAP	TCAP102	TCAP199	TCAP200	
TCW	TCW600	TCW601		
TELN	TELN100	TELN110	TELN120	TELN130
	TELN140			
TCW	TCW600	TCW601		
TEOL	TEOL100			
TH	TH201	TH301	TH404	TH405
TOPS	TOPS107	TOPS112	TOPS116	
	TOPS609	TOPS610	TOPS611	TOPS613
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
	TRK217	TRK218	TRK219	TRK220
	TRK221	TRK222	TRK223	TRK224
	TRK225	TRK226	TRK227	TRK228
	TRK301	TRK302	TRK303	TRK333
TRMS	TRMS300	TRMS450	TRMS500	

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

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
TUPC	TUPC100	TUPC101	TUPC102	TUPC103
UNB	UNB300	UNB301	UNB302	UNB303
	UNB304	UNB305		
UOAM	UOAM301			
VIP	VIP101	VIP102	VIP103	
VMX	VMX100			
VPSC	VPSC101	VPSC102	VPSC103	
WB	WB100	WB101	WB102	WB103
XIP	XIP600	XIP890	XIP891	XIP892
	XIP893			
XSM	XSM101	XSM102	XSM104	

2 Log reports

Introduction

This volume contains log report descriptions. Each log report description contains the following sections:

- Explanation
- Format
- Example
- Field descriptions
- Action
- Associated OM registers
- Additional information

Explanation

This section identifies the affected subsystem and indicates the reason the system generates the log report.

Format

This section shows the format of the log report. If the log report has more than one format, this section displays each format.

Example

This section contains an example of a log report. If the log report has more than one format, this section can contain a minimum of two examples.

Field descriptions

This section describes each field in the log report.

Action

This section describes the user action required when the system generates the log report.

Associated OM registers

This section lists associated OM registers for the log report.

Additional information

This section provides additional information about the log report.

ACD110

Explanation

The automatic call distribution (ACD) subsystem generates ACD110. This report appears when a computed link is in a queue or when the ACD audit finds an agent not identified in one of the following queues:

- idle agents
- busy agents
- not-ready agents

The lost ACD agent is deactivated. The report shows the corrupted queue and the ACD group of the agent.

Format

The log report format for ACD110 follows:

ACD110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_ACD_AGENT
len DN dn
ACD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM ACD GROUP: grpnm
CALL ID: nnnnnn
REASON: rsntxt

Example

An example of log report ACD110 follows:

```
ACD110 APR01 02:11:10 1023 INFO BAD_ACD_AGENT
   HOST 00 1 05  00  DN 9097224111
   ACD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM ACD GROUP: TESTGROUP
   CALL ID: 123456
   REASON:  IDLEQ_CORRUPT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ACD_AGENT	Constant	Indicates that the ACD agent was lost.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the len HOST equipment identification for the lost agent.

ACD110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	Symbolic text	Provides the directory number for the lost agent.
ACD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM GROUP: grpnm	Customer data TableACDGRP	Indicates ACD group, from customer data Table ACDGRP, to which the deactivated agent belongs.
CALLID: nnnnnn	6-digit number	Identifies the unique call identification that call processing assigns.
REASON: rsntxt	Character string	Identifies the corrupt queue. The reason message can be one of the following:
	MSBQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the message busy queue is corrupt.
	IDLEQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the idle queue is corrupt.
	NOTRDYQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the not-ready queue is corrupt.
	BUSYQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the busy queue is corrupt.

Action

There is no action required.

ACD121

Explanation

The Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) subsystem generates ACD121. This report appears when the ACD audit finds an ACD agent position that is not in queue. The agent should be in queue (idle, busy, or not_ready). The audit sends the agent to the idle queue.

Format

The log report format for ACD121 is as follows:

ACD121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS
ACD_AGENT_AUTO_ACTIVATED
len DN dn
RESTORED TO IDLE QUEUE FOR ACD GROUP: grpnm

Example

An example of log report ACD121 follows:

```
ACD121 APR03 14:06:28 7101 RTS ACD_AGENT_AUTO_ACTIVATED
   HOST 02 0 01 08   DN 9097227630
   RESTORED TO IDLE QUEUE FOR ACD GROUP: TESTGROUP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACD_AGENT_ AUTO_ACTIVATED	Constant	Indicates that audit sent misplaced agent went to the idle agent queue.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the len host equipment identification for reactivated agent. Refer to Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Provides the ten digit directory number for reactivated agent. Refer to Table I.
RESTORED TO IDLE QUEUE FOR ACD GROUP: grpnm	Table ACDGRP	Indicates ACD group, from customer data Table ACDGRP, to which the reactivated agent belongs.

Action

There is no action required.

ACD121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ACD130

Explanation

The Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) subsystem generates ACD130 when the ACD audit encounters an invalid agent in the idle, busy, or not_ready queue. The system cuts the queue off at the point of the bad agent. The bad agent and any subsequent agents leave the queue. The corrupt ACD queue appears in the report.

Note: This condition causes log reports ACD110, ACD121, and ACD130 to print. After generation of these logs, the queues return to a normal condition.

Format

The log report format for ACD130 is as follows:

ACD130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CORRUPT_ACD_QUEUE
AGENTS LOST FROM ACD GROUP: grpnm
REASON: rsntxt

Example

An example of log report ACD130 follows:

```
ACD130 APR01 02:11:41 2336 INFO     CORRUPT_ACD_QUEUE
   AGENTS LOST FROM ACD GROUP: TESTGROUP
   REASON: MSB_CORRUPT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CORRUPT_ACD_QUEUE	Constant	Indicates that the audit detected invalid agent.
AGENTS LOST FROM ACD GROUP: grpnm	Customer data Table ACDGRP	Indicates the ACD group, from customer data Table ACDGRP, to which the lost agent belongs.
REASON: rsntxt	Character string	Identifies the corrupt queue. The reason message can be one of the following values.

ACD130 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MSBQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the message busy queue is corrupt.
	IDLEQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the idle queue is corrupt.
	NOTRDYQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the not-ready queue is corrupt.
	BUSYQ_CORRUPT	Indicates that the busy queue is corrupt.

Action

There is no action required.

ACMS100-Canada only

Explanation

The Stored Program Control-Call Management Service (SPC_CMS) subsystem generates report ACMS100. The report appears when an SPC trunk index from the central office data processor (CODP) does not enter Table SPCTRKS. Because the call cannot link to a per trunk signaling (PTS) trunk, the calling line identification (CLID) cannot link to a call.

Format

The log report format for ACMS100 is as follows:

ACMS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC_CMS UNKNOWN INDEX

cpn	cpn_present
clg_name	private
unique	test_call
orig_cld	orig_cld_present
orig_cld_priv	
trunk_id	trunk_name
cld	

Example

An example of log report ACMS100 follows:

```
ACMS100 DEC08 14:48:26 7544 INFO SPC_CMS UNKNOWN INDEX
   CPN = 6137225868           CPN PRESENT = Y
   CLG NAME = JIM SMITH       PRIVATE = N
   UNIQUE = Y                 TEST CALL = N
   ORIG CLD = N/A             ORIG CLD PRESENT = N
   ORIG CLD PRIV = N/A
   TRUNK ID =  371            TRUNK NAME = N/A
   CLD = 3010
```

ACMS100-Canada only (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC_CMS; UNKNOWN INDEX	Constant	Indicates the SPC trunk index is not present in Table SPCTRKS
cpn	Integers	Indicates the calling party number (CPN). This field appears only when the CPN present indicates “Y".
	N/A	Indicates the CPN not available
cpn_present	Y	Indicates the CPN is present
	N	Indicates the CPN is not present
clg_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the calling name
	N/A	Indicates the transaction capability part (TCAP) CLID does not provide the calling name
private	Y	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is not permitted
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not present
unique	Y	Indicates the CPN is unique
	N	Indicates the CPN is not unique
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
test_call	Y	Indicates the system generated the call as part of the system test
	N	Indicates the call was not generated as part of the system test
orig_cld	Integers	Indicates the originally called party number. This field appears when the orig_cld_present indicates “Y".
orig_cld_present	Y	Indicates the originally called number is present

ACMS100-Canada only (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	N	Indicates the originally called number is not present
	N/A	Indicates the originally called party number is not available. This field appears when orig_cld_number indicates “N".
orig_cld_priv	Y	Indicates the display of the originally called party number is not permitted at the terminating line
	N/A	Indicates the originally called party number is not available
trunk_id	0 - 8191	Identifies the SPC trunk circuit
trunk_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk identifier. Refer to Table SPCTRKS.
	N/A	Indicates the trunk_id does not correspond to an entry in the Table SPCTRKS
cld	Integers	Indicates the last four digits of the called party number

Action

Verify that the SPC trunk circuit index reported in the log does not appear in Table SPCTRKS. From the CPN, determine the source of the TCAP CLID message. At the SPC switch, determine the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk circuit index. Use the same trunk circuit index for the same trunk circuit to coordinate the data for DMS and enhanced stored program control (ESPC).

Associated OM registers

The OM register ACMSIDX increases when this log appears.

ACMS101-Canada only

Explanation

The Stored Program Control-Call Management Service (SPC_CMS) subsystem generates ACMS101. The report appears when the system receives a transaction capability application part (TCAP) calling line identification (CLID) message. The message is for a trunk that, because of its state, cannot carry a call. No CLID queues against this trunk.

Format

The log report format for ACMS101 is as follows:

ACMS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC_CMS TRUNK OUT OF SERVICE

cpn	cpn_present
clg_name	private
unique	test_call
orig_cld	orig_cld_present
orig_cld_priv	
trunk_id	trunk_name
cld	

Example

An example of log report ACMS101 follows:

```
ACMS101 DEC08 14:48:26 7544 INFO SPC_CMS TRUNK OUT OF
SERVICE
   CPN = 6137225868           CPN PRESENT = Y
   CLG NAME = JIM SMITH       PRIVATE = N
   UNIQUE = Y                 TEST CALL = N
   ORIG CLD = N/A             ORIG CLD PRESENT = N
   ORIG CLD PRIV = N/A
   TRUNK ID =  326            TRUNK NAME = ITDP1 7
   CLD = 3010
```

ACMS101-Canada only (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC_CMS TRUNK OUT OF SERVICE	Constant	Indicates the system generates the report and receives the TCAP CLID message for a trunk that is out of service
cpn	Integers	Indicates the calling party number (CPN). This field appears only when the CPN present indicates “Y"
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
cpn_present	Y	Indicates the CPN is present
	N	Indicates the CPN is not present
clg_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the calling name
	N/A	Indicates the TCAP CLID does not provide the calling name
private	Y	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is not permitted
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
unique	Y	Indicates the CPN is unique
	N	Indicates the CPN is not unique
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
test_call	Y	Indicates the system generated the call as part of a system test
	N	Indicates the call was not generated as part of a system test
orig_cld	Integers	Indicates the original called party number. This field appears when the orig_cld_present indicates “Y"
orig_cld_present	Y	Indicates the original called number is present
	N	Indicates the original called number is not present

ACMS101-Canada only (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	N/A	Indicates the original called party number is not available. This field appears when orig_cld_number indicates “N"
orig_cld_priv	Y	Indicates the display of the original called party number is not permitted at the terminating line
	N/A	Indicates the original called number is not present
trunk_id	0 - 8191	Identifies the stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit
trunk_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk identifier. Refer to Table SPCTRKS
	N/A	Indicates the trunk_id does not correspond to Table SPCTRKS
cld	Integers	Indicates the last four digits of the called party number

Action

The following list indicates the causes and actions required for this error:

- The enhanced stored program control (ESPC) attempts originations on a trunk that cannot receive calls. Monitor the trunk circuit for this event.
- Uncoordinated datafill is present between the ESPC and the DMS. Verify that the trunk circuit index the ESPC is sending corresponds to the same trunk circuit index the DMS expects for that PTS trunk. In the event of a mismatch, correct the data entry.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ATRKOUT increases when this log appears.

ACMS102-Canada only

Explanation

The Stored Program Control-Call Management Service (SPC-CMS) subsystem generates ACMS102-Canada. This report appears when an incoming call does not take calling line identification (CLID) data out of the trunk circuit queue within the time limit. Office parameter SPCCLITIMEOUT sets the time limit. The SPC-CMS subsystem also generates ACMS102 if SPCCLITIMEOUT is set too low.

Format

The log report format for ACMS102-Canada follows:

ACMS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC–CMS CLID EXPIRY

cpn	cpn_present
clg_name	private
unique	test_call
orig_cld	orig_cld_present
orig_cld_priv	
trunk_id	trunk_name
cld	

Example

An example of log report ACMS102-Canada follows:

```
ACMS102 DEC08 14:48:26 7544 INFO SPC–CMS CLID EXPIRY
   CPN = 6137225868           CPN PRESENT = Y
   CLG NAME = JIM SMITH       PRIVATE = N
   UNIQUE = Y                 TEST CALL = N
   ORIG CLD = 6137221149      ORIG CLD PRESENT = Y
   ORIG CLD PRIV = N
   TRUNK ID =  326            TRUNK NAME = ITDP1 7
   CLD = 3010
```

ACMS102-Canada only (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC-CMS UNKNOWN INDEX	Constant	Indicates that incoming call did not dequeue CLID data within the permitted time
cpn	Integers	Indicates the calling party number (CPN). This field only appears when the CPN indicates “Y".
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
cpn_present	Y	Indicates the CPN is available
	N	Indicates the CPN is not present
clg_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the calling name
	N/A	Indicates that the TCAP CLID does not provide the calling name
private	Y	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is not permitted
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not present
unique	Y	Indicates the CPN is unique
	N	Indicates the CPN is not unique
test_call	Y	Indicates if the system generated the call as part of the system test
	N	Indicates the system call did not generate the call
orig_cld_present	Y	Indicates if the originally called number is present
	N	Indicates the originally called number is not present
orig_cld	Integers	Indicates the originally called party number. This field appears when the orig_cld_present indicates “Y".

ACMS102-Canada only (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	N/A	Indicates the originally called party number is not available. This field appears when orig_cld_number indicates “N".
orig_cld_priv	Y	Indicates the display of the originally called party number is not permitted at the terminating line
	N/A	Indicates the originally called number is not present
trunk_id	0-8191	Identifies the stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit
trunk_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk identifier. Refer to Table SPCTRKS
	N/A	Indicates the trunk_id does not correspond to an entry in Table SPCTRKS
cld	Integers	Indicates the last four digits of the called party number

Action

The following list gives the causes and actions required to correct this error.

- Verify that the system coordinates data entry between the enhanced stored program control (ESPC) and the DMS switch.
- The value of office parameter SPCCLITIMEOUT is set too low. Increase this parameter and continue monitoring the system for a change in the frequency of this log. Adjust the value until this log does not appear.
- The per trunk signaling (PTS) trunk calls do not complete. Correct any PTS trunk failure and verify that this error condition no longer exists.
- The system abandons the call after the central office data processor (CODP) sends the TCAP CLID message. This condition is not an error. You do not need to take additional action.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ATRKEXP increases when this log appears.

ACMS103-Canada only

Explanation

The Stored Program Control-Call Management Service (SPC-CMS) subsystem generates log report ACMS103-Canada only. This report appears when a calling line identification (CLID) message enters a trunk circuit queue that already has CLID data. The new CLID overwrites the current CLID data, which is lost.

Format

The log report format for ACMS103-Canada only follows:

ACMS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC_CMS CLID OVERWRITE

cpn	cpn_present
clg_name	private
unique	test_call
orig_cld	orig_cld_present
orig_cld_priv	
trunk_id	trunk_name
cld	

Example

An example of log report ACMS103-Canada only follows:

```
ACMS103 DEC08 14:48:26 7544 INFO SPC–CMS CLID OVERWRITE
   CPN = 6137225868           CPN PRESENT = Y
   CLG NAME = JIM SMITH       PRIVATE = N
   UNIQUE = Y                 TEST CALL = N
   ORIG CLD = N/A             ORIG CLD PRESENT = N
   ORIG CLD PRIV = N/A
   TRUNK ID =  326            TRUNK NAME = ITDP1 7
   CLD = 3010
```

ACMS103-Canada only (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC-CMS CLID OVERWRITE	Constant	Indicates that new CLID data replaces old CLID data
cpn	Integers	Indicates the calling party number. This field appears only when the cpn-present field indicates the letter Y.
	N/A	Indicates the calling party number (CPN) is not available
cpn_present	Y	Indicates the CPN is present
	N	Indicates the CPN is not present
clg_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the calling name
	N/A	Indicates the TCAP CLID does not provide the calling name
private	Y	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is not permitted
	N	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is permitted
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not present
unique	Y	Indicates the CPN is unique
	N	Indicates the CPN is not unique
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
test_call	Y	Indicates the system generated the call as part of a system test
	N	Indicates the call was not generated as part of a system test
orig_cld	Integers	Indicates the original CPN. This field appears when the orig_cld_present indicates “Y".

ACMS103-Canada only (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	N/A	Indicates the original CPN is not available. This field appears when orig_cld_present field indicates the letter N.
orig_cld_present	Y	Indicates the original CPN is present
	N	Indicates the original CPN is not present
orig_cld_priv	Y	Indicates the display of the original CPN is not permitted at the terminating line
	N/A	Indicates the original CPN is not available
trunk_id	0-8191	Identifies the stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit
trunk_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk identifier. Refer to Table SPCTRKS.
cld	Integers	Indicates the last four digits of the CPN

Action

The following list gives the causes and actions required for this error:

- Multiple enhanced stored program controls (ESPCs) use a single stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit identifier. Verify that this condition is not the case.
- A call arrives after an abandon on the same circuit. The TCAP CLID message sent with the abandoned call remains in a queue against the circuit. Make sure the value of office parameter SPCCLITIEOUT is sufficiently low to remove abandoned CLID messages in acceptable time. Do not set SPCCLITIMEOUT so low as to cause ACMS102 logs. The SPCCLITIMEOUT determines the lowest possible value that does not cause ACMS102 logs.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ATRKOVR increases when this log appears.

ACMS104-Canada only

Explanation

The Stored Program Control-Call Management Services (SPC_CMS) subsystem generates log report ACMS104-Canada only. This report appears when the following two digit sets do not match:

- the last four digits of the called number in the TCAP CLID message
- the last four digits of the called number that the enhanced stored program control (ESPC) transmits

This check lowers the probability that the system will pick up the TCAP CLID message for the previous call on the trunk circuit.

Format

The log report format for ACMS104-Canada only is as follows:

ACMS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC_CMS DIGITS MISMATCH

cpn	cpn_present
clg_name	private
unique	test_call
orig_cld	orig_cld_present
orig_cld_priv	
trunk_id	trunk_name
cld	
called_dr	

Example

An example of log report ACMS104-Canada only follows:

```
ACMS104 DEC08 14:48:26 7544 INFO SPC_CMS DIGITS MISMATCH
   CPN = 6137225868           CPN PRESENT = Y
   CLG NAME = JIM SMITH       PRIVATE = N
   UNIQUE = Y                 TEST CALL = N
   ORIG CLD = N/A             ORIG CLD PRESENT = N
   ORIG CLD PRIV = N/A
   TRUNK ID =  326            TRUNK NAME = ITDP1 7
   CLD = 3010
   CALLED_DR = 2246010
```

ACMS104-Canada only (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC_CMS DIGITS MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates the mismatch of digits between the called number in the TCAP CLID and called number that the enhanced stored program control (ESPC) indicates
cpn	nnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the calling party number (CPN). This field appears when the cpn_present field indicates “Y".
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
cpn_present	Y	Indicates the CPN is present
	N	Indicates the CPN is not present
clg_name	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	Indicates the calling name
	N/A	Indicates the TCAP CLID does not provide the calling name.
private	Y	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is not permitted
	N	Indicates the display of the CPN at the terminating line is permitted
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not present
unique	Y	Indicates the CPN is unique
	N	Indicates the CPN is not unique
	N/A	Indicates the CPN is not available
test_call	Y	Indicates the system generated the call as part of a system test
	N	Indicates the call was not generated the call as part of a system test
orig_cld	nnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the original CPN. This field appears when the orig_cld_present field indicates “Y".

ACMS104-Canada only (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	N/A	Indicates the originally called party number is not available. This field appears when the orig_cld_present field indicates “N".
orig_cld_present	Y	Indicates the originally called party number is present
	N	Indicates the originally called party number is not present
orig_cld_priv	Y	Indicates the display of the originally called party number is not permitted at the terminating line
	N/A	Indicates the originally called party number as not available
trunk_id	0 -8191	Identifies the stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit
trunk_name	Refer to Table SPCTRKS	Indicates the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk identifier
cld	nnnn	Indicates the last four digits of the called number in the TCAP CLID message. The system uses this value to verify that the system picks up the correct message.
called_dr	nnnnnnn	Indicates the called number recovered from the called digit register. The system uses the last four digits to compare with the CLD in the TCAP CLID message.

Action

The following list gives the causes and the actions required to correct this error:

- Multiple enhanced stored program controls (ESPCs) use a single stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit identifier. As a result, TCAP CLID messages arrive from both the correct source and a source that is not correct. The system also generates ACMS102 and ACMS103. Trace the CPNs and trunk names to the originating switch. If you find more than one originating switch, correct the use of SPC trunk by the SPC switches.
- A call is abandoned after the system sends the TCAP CLID message goes out, but before the call starts to transmit. If a second call routes over the

ACMS104-Canada only (end)

trunk without a TCAP CLID message, a mismatch occurs. The SPC switch will not send TCAP CLID messages for calls known to terminate on another SPC switch. Examine the called digits in the log. Verify that the system should not have send a TCAP CLID message for that line number.

- The DMS translation system changes the digits transmitted from the ESPC before the digits comparison. This condition only occurs on DP trunks where translation starts before the ESPC transmits all digits. An example of this condition is use of the `R' or replace selector in Table HNPACODE. This selector forces replacement of the dialed digits with a new set.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ATRKDIG increases when this log appears.

ACMS105-Canada only

Explanation

The Stored Program Control-Call Management Service (SPC-CMS) subsystem generates log report ACMS105-Canada only. This report appears when an SPC trunk receives an origination but does not have calling line identification (CLID) data in a queue. The voice call continues without CLID. To generate this log, set office parameter ACMS_NOC_LOG_ON to YES.

Format

The log report format for ACMS105-Canada only is as follows:

ACMS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC–CMS NO CLID
trunk_id trunk_name
called_dr

Example

An example of log report ACMS105-Canada only follows:

```
ACMS105 DEC08 14:48:26 7544 INFO SPC–CMS NO CLID
   TRUNK ID =  354      TRUNK NAME = ITDP1 4
   CALLED DR = 2246010
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC-CMS NO CLID	Constant	Indicates that CLID data is not in the queue against the SPC trunk that receives the origination
trunk_id	0 --8191	Identifies the stored program control (SPC) trunk circuit
trunk_name	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name that corresponds to the SPC trunk identifier. Refer to Table SPCTRKS.
called_dr	Integers	Indicates the called number recovered from the called digit register. Use the last four digits to compare with the CLD field received in the TCAP CLID message.

ACMS105-Canada only (end)

Action

The following list gives the causes and actions required to correct this error:

- The SPC switch does not send a TCAP CLID message for the call because the terminating switch does not support CMS features. Use the CALLED DR value to determine if the terminating switch supports CMS features. Verify at the SPC switch end that other switches do not send TCAP CLID messages for calls with that destination.
- The CLID messages arrive but time out before the voice call arrives. The system also generates ACMS102. Adjust the office parameter SPCLITIMEOUT until ACMS102 logs no longer appear.
- The TCAP CLID messages encoded for this trunk have the wrong label, the SPC trunk index of another trunk. Logs ACMS100, ACMS101, ACMS102, ACMS103, or ACMS104 also occur. Correct the data entry on the originating switch.
- The TCAP CLID messages arrive with data errors or wrong SPC trunk indexes, or come during resource shortfalls. To confirm the reason, check OM registers ACMSDERR, ACMSIDX, and ACMSOVFL in OM group ACMS. Counts in these registers indicate error conditions for which the TCAP CLID message cannot enter a queue.
- The TCAP CLID messages are not passing through the network. This condition can result from congestion in the CCS7 network or a fault of some type. Check the status of the CCS7 links that connect the DMS switch to the originating SPC.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ATRKNOC increases when the system generates this log.

ACT100

Explanation

The Activity (ACT) subsystem generates report ACT100 when the STARTLOG command enters the ACT MAP level. The system generates the ACT100 log every 15 min until entry of the STOPLOG command occurs. The ACT100 log report contains a summary of call processing activity at one-min intervals 1 the last 15 min.

Format

The log report format for ACT100 is as follows:

ACT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACTIVITY_DATA
Catmp/hr nnnnnnnnn Lorig nnnnnnnnn Torig nnnnnnnnn
ToAnn nnnnnnnnn
Cpocc nnn% Conctr nnn% Oavgdel nnms O95%lim nnnms
PavgDel nnms P95%lim nnnms BAvgDel nnms B95%lim nnnms
RTrip nms Origdeny nnnnnnnnn Inefdeny nnnnnnnnn CPloovfl
nnnnnnnnn
CPsuic nnnnnnnnn CPtrap nnnnnnnnn LCMdtsrnnn% LMdtsr nnn%

Note: The above report format repeats for each 1 min interval in the 15 min reporting period.

Example

An example of log report ACT100 follows:

```
ACT100 FEB24 14:42:02 4200 INFO ACTIVITY_DATA
11  Catmp/hr     61412 Lorig      1023 Torig         0 ToAnn         0
    Cpocc          50% Conctr      99% OAvgDel    21ms O95%lim    66ms
    PAvgDel       13ms P95%lim    26ms BAvgDel    35ms B95%lim   133ms
    RTrip          0ms Origdeny      0 Inefdeny      0 CPloovfl      0
    CPsuic           0 CPtrap        0 LCMdtsr      0% LMdtsr        0%
```

Note: The above report repeats for each 1 min interval in the 15 min reporting period.

ACT100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
#	1 to 15	Indicates the sequence number of the activity data. A sequence number of 1 indicates the first minute of the reporting period.
INFO ACTIVITY_DATA	Constant	Indicates that ACTIVITY data is presented.
Catmp/hr nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of call attempts per hour
Lorig nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of calls originating on lines
Torig nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of calls originating on trunks
ToAnn nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of tones or announcements given
Cpocc nnn%	nnn = 0 to 100	Indicates processing CPU occupancy and percentage of direct CPU that the call processing function uses.
Conctr nnn%	nnn = 0 to 110 (expected range)	Indicates the connection ratio of calls (percent)
OAvgDel nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the average delay on the CCB originating queue (ms)
O95%lim nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the 95% originating limit (ms)
PavgDel nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the average delay on the CCB progress queue (ms)
P95%lim nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the 95% progress limit (ms)
BavgDel nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the background average delay (ms)
B95%lim nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the 95% background limit. (ms)
Rtrip nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the sound trip average delay (ms)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Origdeny nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of origination denials, when an originating call is denied immediate service to protection overload.
Inefdeny nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of ineffective denials, when an originating call was denied because of a pending abandon.
CPloovfl nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of CP letter origination overflows, origination messages denied a CP letter.
CPsuic nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of call suicides
CPtrap nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of CP traps
LCMdtsr nnn%	nnn = 0 to 100	Indicates the percentage of calls, originated in an LCM, that wait longer than 3 s between off-hook and dial tone.
LMdtsr nnn%	nnn = 0 to 100	Indicates the percentage of calls, originated in an LM, that wait longer than 3 s between off-hook and dial tone.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ACT101

Explanation

The Activity (ACT) subsystem generates log report ACT101 when a transient mismatch occurs in the switch.

Format

The log report format for ACT101 is as follows:

ACT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACTIVITY_STATUS
Execution of activity stopped due to mismatch.
Please do not invoke activity for 15 minutes.

Example

An example of log report ACT101 follows:

```
ACT101 Feb10 11:53:22 2536 INFO ACTIVITY_STATUS
   Execution of activity stopped due to mismatch.
   Please do not invoke activity for 15 minutes.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACTIVITY_STATUS	Constant	Indicates that the system monitors the status of ACTIVITY
Execution of activity stopped due to mismatch.	Constant	Indicates the activity stopped due to a mismatch
Please do not invoke activity for 15 min.	Constant	Indicates activity cannot start for 15 min

Action

The monitoring tool activity will stop automatically. This log warns the user not to start ACTIVITY for 15 min. Refer to log CC105, which the system generates when a transient mismatch occurs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ACT102

Explanation

The Activity (ACT) subsystem generates log report ACT102 after entry of the STARTLOG command at the ACT MAP level. The subsystem generates this report every 15 minutes until entry of the STOPLOG command. This report contains a summary of the data in the ACT100 log reports generated during the previous 15 minutes. Log ACT102 appears when the subsystem generates three ACT100 reports.

Total the data in the fields that correspond in the ACT100 logs to generate data in the following fields: Origdeny, Inefdeny, CPloovfl, CPsuic, CPtrap. All other fields are averages.

Format

The log report format for ACT102 is as follows:

ACT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACTIVITY_SUMMARY
Summary: Catmp/hr nnnnnnnnn Lorig nnnnnnnnn Torig nnnnnnnnn ToAnn nnnnnnnnn
Cpocc nnn% Conctr nnn% Oavgdel nnms O95%lim nnnms PavgDel nnms P95%lim nnnms BAvgDel nnms B95%lim nnnms RTrip nms Origdeny nnnnnnnnn Inefdeny nnnnnnnnn CPloovfl nnnnnnnnn
CPsuic nnnnnnnnn CPtrap nnnnnnnnn LCMdtsrnnn% LMdtsr nnn%

Example

An example of log report ACT102 follows:

```
ACT102 FEB24 14:42:02 4200 INFO ACTIVITY_SUMMARY
    Summary:Catmp/hr    61412 Lorig     1023 Torig        0 ToAnn        0
            Cpocc       50% Conctr     99% OAvgDel    21ms O95%lim     66ms
            PAvgDel   13ms P95%lim   26ms BAvgDel     35ms B95%lim    133ms
            RTrip     0ms Origdeny       0 Inefdeny      0 CPloovfl       0
            CPsuic        0 CPtrap        0 LCMdtsr       0% LMdtsr       0%
```

Note: Only the summary section of the log report appears in the Format section and in the example above. The full log report contains the ACT102 log report and the associated ACT100 log reports.

ACT102 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACTIVITY_SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that a summary of ACTIVITY appears.
Summary:	Constant	Indicates that the summary follows.
Catmp/hr nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of call attempts for each hour.
Lorig nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of calls that originate on lines.
Torig nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of calls that originate on trunks
ToAnn nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of tones or announcements provided.
Cpocc nnn%	nnn = 0 to 100	Indicates processing CPU occupancy. The processing occupancy is the percentage of direct CPU use by the call processing function.
Conctr nnn%	nnn = 0 to 110 (expected range)	Indicates the connection ratio of calls (percent).
OAvgDel nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the average delay on the CCB originating queue (milliseconds).
O95%lim nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the 95% originating limit (milliseconds).
PavgDel nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the average delay on the CCB progress queue (milliseconds).
P95%lim nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the 95% progress limit (milliseconds).
BavgDel nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the background average delay (milliseconds).
B95%lim nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the 95% background limit (milliseconds).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Rtrip nnnnms	nnnn = 0 to 9999	Indicates the sound trip average delay (milliseconds).
Origdeny nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of times the system denied immediate service to an originating call to provide protection in overload.
Inefdeny nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of times that a pending abandon caused the system to deny an originating call.
CPloovfl nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of CP letter origination overflows. The CP letter origination overflows are the number of originating messages denied a CP letter.
CPsuic nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of call suicides.
CPtrap nnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnn = 0 to 999999999	Indicates the number of CP traps.
LCMdtsr nnn%	nnn = 0 to 100	The percentage of calls that originate in an LCM and wait longer than 3 seconds between off-hook and dial tone.
LMdtsr nnn%	nnn = 0 to 100	The percentage of calls that originate in an LM and wait longer than 3 seconds between off-hook and dial tone.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AFT003

Explanation

The subsystem generates log report AFT003 when AFT error conditions occur, and at other times. This log report provides information about the AFT system.

Format

The log report format for AFT003 is as follows:

```
AFT003 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd AFT INFORMATIONAL
    TEXT = textmsg
                = textmsg
    SESSION= session name  SUBSYSTEM= subsystem
    CODE = integer
```

Example

An example of log report AFT003 follows:

```
AFT003 JAN01 16;02:24 4608 AFT INFORMATIONAL
   TEXT = Specific Override Requested File Name
       = U8803101226010CC
   SESSION= AFT1  SUBSYSTEM= OCC
   CODE = 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
AFT INFORMATIONAL	Constant	Indicates that this log is an AFT informational log.
TEXT	Symbolic text	The first textmsg indicates the reason for the error and/or the action to take. The second textmsg indicates the message location in code.
SESSION	alphanumeric	Indicates the session name that Table GASINFO defines.
SUBSYSTEM	alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the DIRP subsystem.
CODE	numeric	This field is for troubleshooting.

Action

The text field describes any action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AIN300

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN300. Log AIN300 is generated when the service control point (SCP) control list overflows. The SCP control list overflows when the subsystem attempts to add a control to a full list. The subsystem does not add the control and the service switching point (SSP) does not operate according to the SCP request. The degree of seriousness of the overflow condition depends on the network condition at the time of the request.

The subsystem generates log AIN300 once per five minute period. Log AIN300 lists the number of attempts to generate this log in the UNREPORTED_OVERFLOWS field.

Log AIN300 is for AIN Essentials and subsequent releases.

Format

The format for log AIN300 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN300

office * AIN300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno TBL ACG/SOCC SCP Control List Overflow
AIN ACG SCP Control List Overflow
ACTION: Analyze list for stale controls.
GTA: < > TT_Name: < >
UNREPORTED_OVERFLOWS: < >

Note: The subsystem modifies log AIN300 in NA008 so that it does not refer to AIN Essentials on the second line.

Example

An example output for log AIN300 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN300

```
COMR05AB  *  AIN300 Feb01 14:25:44 1400 TBL ACG/SOCC SCP
Control List Overflow
    AIN ACG SCP Control List Overflow
    ACTION: Analyze list for stale controls.
    GTA: 613722            TT_Name: AINJAZZ
    UNREPORTED_OVERFLOWS: 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log AIN300.

Field descriptions for log AIN300

Field	Value	Description
GTA	NPANXXXXXX	The Global Title Address. indicates the call or charge number on which to gap queries.
TT_Name	As entered in table C7GTTYPE, field GTTNAME	Translation type name can indicate a service, a group of services, or a software release. The TT_Name depends on entries.
UNREPORTED_ OVERFLOWS	numeric	Indicates the number of attempts made to generate this log report from the generation of the last report of this type. The ACG application suppresses attempts to generate this report within five minutes of a report that the subsystem. generated earlier.

Action

Analyze the SCP control list for old controls. To delete old controls, use command ACGDELETE in the CI AINCI directory.

Associated OM registers

Group AINACG, Register SCPOVLDO.

Additional information

Use table LOGCLASS to suppress generation of log AIN300. Do not use table LOGCLASS to report thresholding of log AIN300. The ACG application performs the thresholding.

AIN301

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN301 when the SMS control list overflows. The SMS control list overflows when an attempt is made to add a control when the list is full. The system does not add the control and the SSP does not behave according to the SMS request. The condition of the network at the time of the request, determines the severity of this condition.

The system generates log AIN301 once per 5-min period. Log AIN301 lists the number of attempts to generate this log since the last report. This information appears in the UNREPORTED_OVERFLOWS field.

Log AIN301 applies to AIN Essentials and subsequent releases.

Format

The format for log AIN301 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN301

office * AIN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno TBL ACG/SOCC SMS Control List Overflow
AIN ACG SMS Control List Overflow
ACTION: Analyze list for stale controls.
GTA: < > TT_Name: < >
UNREPORTED_OVERFLOWS: < >

Note: Log AIN301 no longer refers to AIN Essentials on the second line in NA008.

Example

An example output for log AIN301 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN301

```
COMR05AB  *  AIN301 Feb01 14:25:44 1400 TBL ACG/SOCC SMS
Control List Overflow
    AIN ACG SMS Control List Overflow
    ACTION: Analyze list for stale controls.
    GTA: 613722            TT_Name: AINJAZZ
    UNREPORTED_OVERFLOWS: 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in log AIN301.

Field descriptions for log AIN301

Field	Value	Description
GTA	NPANXXXXXX	Global title address indicates the call or charge number to gap queries on.
TT_Name	As entered in table C7GTTYPE, field GTTNAME	Translation type name can indicate a service, a group of services, or a software release. The type depends on the entry.
UNREPORTED_ OVERFLOWS	numeric	This field indicates the number of attempts made to generate this log report. The measurement is made since the generation of the last report of this type. The ACG application suppresses attempts to generate this report within 5 min of an earlier report.

Action

Analyze the SMS control list for stale controls. Use command ACGDELETE in the CI AINCI directory to delete any stale controls.

Associated OM registers

Group AINACG, register SMSOVLDO.

Additional information

Use table LOGCLASS to suppress generation of this report. Do not use table LOGCLASS to perform threshold reports for log AIN301, because the ACG application performs the thresholding.

AIN302

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN302 when the SSP receives an ACG message that contains a translation type (TT), that is not currently datafilled in table C7GTTYPE for the SSP.

Log AIN302 is generated, at most, once in any 5-min period. On the subsequent report, the number of attempts to generate this log since the previous report is listed in the SUPPRESSED field.

Log AIN302 pertains to AIN Essentials and subsequent releases.

Format

The format for log AIN302 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN302

office * AIN302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno TBL Unknown TT
AIN ACG Unknown Translation Type number.
ACTION: Check table C7GTTYPE for the specified TT number.
List Type: < >
GTA: < > TT: < >
SUPPRESSED: < >

Note: Log AIN302 is modified in NA008 so that it no longer refers to AIN Essentials on the second line.

Example

An example output for log AIN302 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN302

```
COMR05AB  *  AIN302 Feb01 14:29:08 0600 TBL Unknown TT
    AIN ACG Unknown Translation Type number.
    ACTION: Check table C7GTTYPE for the specified TT
number.
    List Type: SCP
    GTA: 613722            TT: 6
    SUPPRESSED: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following tableexplains each of the fields in the log AIN302.

Field descriptions for log AIN302

Field	Value	Description
List_Type	SCP or SMS	Indicates: • SCP control list for automatic controls • SMS control list for manual controls
GTA	NPANXXXXXX	Global title address. Indicates the called or charge number to gap queries.
TT	As entered in table C7GTTYPE, field GTNUM	Translation type. Can indicate a service, a group of services, or a software release, depending on datafill.
SUPPRESSED	numeric	Indicates the number of attempts that were made to generate this log report since the last report of this type was generated. Attempts to generate this report within 5 min of a previously generated report are suppressed by the ACG application.

Action

Check table C7GTTYPE to determine whether the TT number is present and whether it should be included in the table.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Table LOGCLASS suppresses generation of log AIN302. Do not use table LOGCLASS to threshold reporting of log AIN302, because thresholding is performed by the ACG application.

AIN303

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN303 when the SSP receives an ACG message. The ACG work queue is full when this log is generated.

The system generates log AIN303 once per 5-min period. lists the number of attempts to generate this log from the previous report in the SUPPRESSED field.

Format

The format for log AIN303 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN303

office * AIN303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno TBL ACG/SOCC_Queue
AIN ACG Work Queue Overflow
ACTION: Increase processor time for ACG.
SUPPRESSED: < >

Note: The system modifies log AIN303 in NA008, so that it no longer refers to AIN Essentials on the second line.

Example

An example output for log AIN303 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN303

```
COMR05AB  *  AIN303 Feb01 14:29:08 0600 TBL ACG/SOCC_Queue
    AIN ACG Work Queue Overflow
    ACTION: Increase processor time for ACG.
    SUPPRESSED: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in log AIN303.

Field descriptions for log AIN303

Field	Value	Description
SUPPRESSED	numeric	Indicates the number of attempts to generate this log report from the generation of the last report of this type. The ACG application suppresses attempts to generate this report within 5 min of an earlier generated report.

Action

The ACG work queue runs at SOS Scheduler class AUXCP. Use office parameter AUXCP_CPU_SHARE in table OFCENG to set the time slice available to AUXCP. Use caution when you change parameter AUXCP_CPU_SHARE, because many other office applications use AUXCP.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Use table LOGCLASS to suppress this report. Do not use table LOGCLASS to perform a threshold report for log AIN303, because the ACG application performs thresholding.

AIN304

Explanation

The Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN304 when the SSP receives an ACG message during an image dump.

The system generates this log one time in any 15-min period. The following report lists the number of attempts to generate this log from the previous report in the SUPPRESSED field.

Format

The format for log report AIN304 follows:

```
office  *  AIN304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno FAIL ACG control not added
        AIN ACG inoperative during image dumps.
        ACTION: None.
        SUPPRESSED: < >
```

Example

An example of log report AIN304 follows:

```
COMR05AB  *  AIN304 Feb01 14:29:08 0600 FAIL ACG control not added
        AIN ACG inoperative during image dumps.
        ACTION: Increase processor time for ACG.
        SUPPRESSED: 2
```

Field descriptions

The table that follows describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUPPRESSED	numeric	This field indicates the number of attempts to generate this log report, from the generation of the last report of this type. The ACG application suppresses attempts to generate this report within 10 min of an earlier generated report.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AIN304 (end)

Additional information

Use table LOGCLASS to suppress generation of this report. Do not use table LOGCLASS to perform a threshold report for this log. The ACG application performs thresholding.

AIN500

Explanation

Log AIN500 records successful AIN Update messages that request a change in activation state for trigger item IDs. Log AIN500 allows telephone operating companies to monitor changes to the activation states of trigger items. The log output provides details on each Update message attempt so that undesirable change requests can be monitored. Downstream processing can monitor the logs and verify the source point code and subsystem number (SSN), to validate the service control point (SCP) that requests an update. Log AIN500 can be used to verify that all desired activation changes are complete.

Format

The format for log report AIN500 follows:

```
<load name> * AIN500 <date> <time> <seqno> TBL Successfull
  trigger item update
   Message Type: Update
   SSP User Resource:<user resource id> = <resource data
   value>
   TDP: e<4 and 17>
   SubNum: <N11,LNP,SDS,AFR>
   STATE: <ON/OFF>
   Source: SCP; PC: <0 to 255>–<0 to 255>–<0 to 255>, SSN:
   <0 to 255>
```

Example

An example of log report AIN500 follows:

```
COMR09AJ   *  AIN500 JAN02 11:52:45 4100 TBL Successfull
trigger item update
   Message Type: Update
   SSP User Resource: LocalSSPID           = TEST
   TDP: e17
   SubNum: AFR
   STATE: OFF
   Source: SCP; PC: 253–253–251, SSN: 236
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Message Type	Message Type: Update	Indicates the Update message.
Source	SCP or PC: nnn-nnn-nnn, SSN: xxx	The values nnn and xxx are numbers from 0-255, representing the point code (PC) and the signaling subsystem number (SSN) of the SCP that initiated the Update message.
SSP Resource ID	Local SSPID	Identifies the SSP User Resource ID that the Update message has indicated. For NA009, it is a fixed string.
Trigger Detection Point	TDP: e1 to e34	The value identifies the detection point in the AIN call model.
Trigger Subnumber		
Activation Status	State: ON or OFF	The value indicates the current activation state of the trigger item ID.

Action

Log AIN500 does not require immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers for log AIN500.

Additional information

AIN501 logs are not generated for Individual trigger Item Updates

AIN501

Explanation

Log AIN501 records unsuccessful AIN Update message requests for activation state changes of trigger item IDs.

In the scenarios that follow Log AIN501 is not generated:

- The service switching point (SSP) returns a reject component with an incorrect parameter problem code.
- The SSP returns a failure report indicating a rate-too-high condition.
- The SSP returns an application error indicating an erroneous data value, or an unexpected parameter sequence.

Format

The format for log report AIN501 follows:

<load name> * AIN501 <date> <time> <seqno> TBL Unsuccessful trigger item update
Message Type: Update
SSP User Resource: <user resource id> = <resource data value>
TDP: e<4 and 17>
SubNum: <N11,LNP,SDS,AFR>
STATE: <ON/OFF>
Source: SCP; PC: <0 to 255>–<0 to 255>–<0 to 255>, SSN: <0 to 255>

Example

An example of log report AIN501 follows:

```
COMR09AJ   *  AIN501 JAN02 11:52:45 4100 TBL  Un–successfull

trigger item update
   Message Type: Update
   SSP User Resource: LocalSSPID           = TEST
   TDP: e4
   SubNum: N11TRIG1
   STATE: ON
   Source: SCP; PC: 253–253–251, SSN: 236
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Message Type	Message Type: Update	Indicates the Update message.
Source	SCP or PC: nnn-nnn-nnn, SSN: xxx	The values nnn and xxx are numbers from 0-255, representing the point code (PC) and the signaling subsystem number (SSN) of the SCP that initiated the Update message.
SSP Resource ID	Local SSPID	Identifies the SSP User Resource ID that the Update message has indicated. For NA009, it is a fixed string.
Trigger Detection Point	TDP: e1 to e34	The value identifies the detection point in the AIN call model.
Trigger Subnumber		
Activation Status	State: ON or OFF	The value indicates the current activation state of the trigger item ID.

Action

No immediate action is required for log AIN501.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers for log AIN501.

Additional information

AIN501 logs are not generated for Individual trigger Item Updates.

AIN510

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN510 when operating company personnel enable automatic call gapping (ACG).

This report indicates the date and time when operating company personnel enabled the ACG.

Log AIN510 applies to AIN Essentials and subsequent releases.

Format

The format for log AIN510 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN510

COMD08AB * AIN510 <Date> <Time> <Seqno> RTS ACG State
The AIN ACG Functionality is now turned ON.

Example

An example output for log AIN510 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN510

```
COMD08AB  *  AIN510 Feb01 14:29:08 0600 RTS ACG State
       The AIN ACG Functionality is now turned ON.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in log AIN510.

Field descriptions for log AIN510

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates month and day
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates hour, minute, second
Seqno	nnnn	the sequence number of this report

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Enable ACG with the ACGONOF command in the AINCI tool.

AIN511

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates AIN511 when operating company personnel disable automatic call gapping (ACG).

This report indicates the date and time when operating company personnel disabled ACG.

Log AIN511 applies to AIN Essentials and subsequent releases.

Format

The format for log AIN511 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN511

COMD08AB * AIN511 <Date> <Time> <Seqno> OFFL ACG State
The AIN ACG Functionality is now turned OFF .

Example

An example output for log AIN511 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN511

```
COMD08AB  *  AIN511 Feb01 14:29:13 0602 OFFL ACG State
       The AIN ACG Functionality is now turned OFF .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in log AIN511.

Field descriptions for log AIN511

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates month and day
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates hour, minute, second
Seqno	nnnn	the sequence number of this report

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Disable ACG with the ACGONOF command in the AINCI tool.

AIN600

Explanation

The system generates the AIN600 log when the TstQuery tool sends a message to the service control point (SCP). Operating company personnel generate the send command from the query tool at the TSTQUERY level of the MAP terminal. The AIN600 log records an attempt to send a message to the SCP. When the system finds errors or responses, the system generates additional reports in AIN601 and AIN602 logs.

Format

NA009 and NA011 update the AIN600 log to record new messages and parameters introduced into TstQuery. The format for the AIN600 log report follows:

<loadname> AIN600 <date> <time> <sequence no> INFO Test Query Attempt
User Name: <>
SessionID: <>
Application: <>
T1 Timer: <>
Transport: <>
Gtt Name: <>
Gtt Source: <>
Message: <>
<Parameters>

Example

An example of the AIN600 log report follows:

```
COMIO9BC AIN600 JAN02 15:50:40 9900 INFO Test Query Attempt
        User Name:              ADMIN
        SessionID:              12527
        Application:            R02
        T1 Timer:               30
        Transport:              TCPIP
            Application Instance Number: 0
        Message:                Info_Collected
        BearerCapability:       speech
        UserId Dn:              6137225085
```

Field descriptions

The table that follows explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value(s)	Description
User Name	local datafill	This field is the name of the MAP CI user (for example, TEAM11)
SessionID	0 to 32 767	This field is the number identification of the session.
Application	R01, R02	This field is the message set in use (for example, AIN Service Enablers).
T1 Timer	1-99	This field is the preset time to wait for an incoming message.
Transport	SS7, TCPIP	This field is the transport type used.
GTT Name	local datafill	This field is the global title translation name used for signaling connection control point (SCCP) routing.
GTT Source	local datafill	This field is the global title translation name source (for example, charge or default)
Message	messages and of the AIN Essentials message set	This field is the message of the AIN Essentials message set.
<parameters>	parameters that go with the outgoing messages, parameter field names and their values	This field is the values filled in the outgoing message parameters.

Action

No immediate action

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

AIN601

Explanation

The system generates the AIN601 log when operating company personnel issue the send command to the service control point (SCP) and receive an SCP response. Operating company personnel generate the send command from the query tool at the TSTQUERY level of the MAP terminal. When the system finds errors or responses, the system generates additional reports.

Format

NA011 updates the AIN601 log to record new messages and parameters introduced into TstQuery. The format for the AIN601 log report follows.

<loadname> AIN601 <date> <time> <sequence no> INFO Test Query Response
User Name: <>
SessionID: <>
Elapsed Time Between Query And Response:
<Min> minute(s) <Sec> second(s) <mill> millisecond(s)
Conversation: <>
Trans ID: <>
Far End Trans ID: <>
Corr ID: <>
SCP Response Message: <>
<Parameters>

Example

An example of the AIN601 log report follows:

```
COMIO9BC AIN601 JAN02 15:50:40 0000 INFO Test Query Response

        User Name:              ADMIN
        SessionID:              12527
        Elapsed Time Between Query And Response:
         0 minute(s) 0 second(s) 303 millisecond(s)
        Conversation:           No
        Trans ID:               2
        Far End Trans ID:       65021
        Corr ID:                1
        SCP Response Message:   Analyze_Route
        Called Party ID:        7225031
            Nature of Number:   Subscriber number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
        AMA SLP ID:             123456789
```

Field descriptions

The table that follows explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
UserName	local datafill	This field is the name of the MAP CI user (for example, TEAM11)
SessionID	0 to 32 767	This field is the number identification of the session.
ElapsedTimeBetweenQuery andResponse	see subfields	This field is the elapsed time between the query and the response.
<Min>	0 to 32 767	This field is the number of minutes that elapsed between the query and the response.
<Sec>	0 to 32 767	This field is the number of seconds that elapsed between the query and the response.
<Mill>	0 to 32 767	This field is the number of milliseconds that elapsed between the query and the response.
Conversation	Yes, No	This field indicates if the message is a conversation.
Trans ID	0 to 65 535	This field is the transaction ID.
FarEndTransID	0 to 65 535	When the incoming message is a conversation, this field is the SCP transaction ID for the conversation. When the incoming message is a response, there is no SCP transaction ID and this value is the service switching point (SSP) transaction ID.
CorrID	0 to 255	This field contains a correlation ID from the incoming transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message. The ID is the invoke ID.

AIN601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SCPResponseMessage	incoming messages	This field is the SCP response.
<parameters>	incoming message parameters	This field is the value filled in the outgoing message parameter.

Action

No immediate action

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

AIN602

Explanation

The system generates the AIN602 log when operating company personnel use the send command and find a send error. Operating company personnel generate the send command from the query tool at the TSTQUERY level of the MAP terminal. The AIN602 log indicates that the system found an error and did not send the message to the service control point (SCP).

Format

NA011 updates the AIN602 log to record new messages and parameters introduced into TstQuery. The format for the AIN602 log report follows.

<loadname> AIN602 <date> <time> <sequence no> INFO Test Query Error
<Error Message>
User Name: <>
SessionID: <>
Application: <>
Transport: <>
GTT Name: <>
GTT Source: <>
Message: <>
T1 Timer: <>

Example

An example of the AIN602 log report follows:

```
COMIO9BC    AIN602 JAN02 15:50:40 9900 INFO Test Query Error
      <Unable to send a query due to transport out of
service>
        User Name:              ADMIN
        SessionID:              12527
        Application:            R02
        Transport:              TCPIP
            Application Instance Number: 0
        Message:                Info_Collected
        BearerCapability:       speech
        UserId Dn:              6137225085
        T1 Timer:               30
```

AIN602 (continued)

Field descriptions

The table that follows explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<ErrorMessage>	No data in query to the SCP, Unexpected data encountered, Invalid event ID or transaction ID encountered, Invalid parameters encountered, The application subsystem does not exist, No TCAP transaction IDs available, Application out of Service, Unrecognized Game Interface Return Code	This field is the description of the error messages received from the messaging interface.
User Name	local datafill	This field is the MAP CI user (for example, TEAM11).
SessionID	0 to 32 767	This field is the number identification of the session.
Application	R01, R02	This field is the message set in use (for example, AIN Service Enablers).
Transport	SS7, TCPIP	This field is the transport type used to send the messages.
GTT Name	local datafill	This field is the global title translation name used for signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing.
GTT Source	local datafill	This field is the GTT name source (for example, charge or default).
Application Instance Number	local datafill	This field is the number of the application instance (for example, 0).

AIN602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Message	Outgoing messages	This field is the outgoing message.
T1 Timer	0-99	This field is the set time to wait for an incoming message.

Action

No immediate action

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

AIN610

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN610 when an ACG control list changes. Changes include the addition or replacement of a control. Log AIN610 indicates the contents of the control, the affected list, and when the addition or the replacement of a control occurred.

Log AIN610 report applies to AIN Essentials and later releases.

Format

The format for log AIN610 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN610

office AIN610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno INFO ACG/SOCC Control List Change

AIN ACG Control List Change

Change_Event: < >	List_Type: < >
GTA: < >	Duration (10 msec): < >
TT_Name: < >	Interval (10 msec): < >

Note: Log AIN610 no longer refers to AIN Essentials on the second line in NA008.

Example

An example output for log AIN610 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN610

```
COMD05AJ     AIN610 JAN01 21:31:44 4624 INFO ACG/SOCC
Control List Change
     AIN ACG Control List Change
     Change_Event: CONTROL ADDED   List_Type: SCP
     GTA: 613621                   Duration (10 msec): 6400
     TT_Name: AINJAZZ              Interval (10 msec): 400
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in log AIN610:

Field descriptions for log AIN610

Field	Value	Description
Change_Event	CONTROL ADDED or CONTROL REPLACED	indicates when the control was an addition to the specified list or a replacement of a current control in the list
List_Type	SCP or SMS	indicates the following: • SCP control list for automatic controls • SMS control list for manual controls
GTA	NPANXXXXXX	the global title address indicates the call or charge number to gap queries on
TT_Name	As entered in table C7GTTYPE, field GTTNAME	the translation type name can indicate a service, a group of services, or a software release, depending on the entry
Duration	numeric	indicates the gap duration in 10-ms units
Interval	numeric	indicates the gap interval in 10-ms units

Action

There is no immediate action required. Use this report to monitor control list activity or for security purposes.

Associated OM registers

Group AINACG, register CTRLCHA

Additional information

Use table LOGCLASS to threshold or suppress the report of this log.

AIN611

Explanation

The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates log AIN611 when AIN removes a control from the indicated ACG control list. Log AIN611 generates this report when the AIN subsystem removes a control that uses one of the following removal messages:

- service control point (SCP)
- service management system (SMS) removal messages
- service switching point (SSP) delete command

The system does not generate this report when a control expires.

This log report is for AIN Essentials and later releases.

Format

The format for log AIN611 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN611

office AIN611 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqno INFO ACG/SOCC Control Removed
AIN ACG control removed from list.
List_Type: < >
GTA: < > TT_Name: < >

Note: Log AIN611 no longer refers to AIN 0.1 on the second line in NA008.

Example

An example output for log AIN611 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN611

```
COMD05AJ     AIN611 JAN01 21:50:27 7646 INFO ACG/SOCC
Control Removed
        AIN ACG control removed from list.
        List_Type: SCP
        GTA: 613621              TT_Name: AINJAZZ
```

Field descriptions

Field descriptions for log AIN611 are provided in the following table.

Field descriptions for log AIN611

Field	Value	Description
List_Type	SCP or SMS	Indicates: • SCP control list for automatic controls • SMS control list for manual controls
GTA	NPANXXXXXX	Global title address. indicates the call or charge number to gap queries on.
TT_Name	As entered in table C7GTTYPE, field GTTNAME	Translation type name. This field can indicate a service, a group of services, or a software release, depending on entry.

Action

There is no immediate action required. Use this report to monitor control list activity or for security purposes.

Associated OM registers

Group AINACG, register CTRLCHA

Additional information

Use table LOGCLASS to threshold or suppress the report of this log.

AIN612

Explanation

Log AIN612 indicates when the service control point (SCP) control list or service management system (SMS) control list (or both) have been restored (controls removed) as requested. Log AIN612 is generated when controls are removed, either as a result of the service switching point (SSP) receiving an ACG_Global_Ctrl_Restore message from the SCP, or when the SSP restore command ACGRESTORE is invoked.

Format

The format for log AIN612 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AIN612

COMD08AJ AIN612 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACG/SOCC Control List Restored
AIN ACG Control List Restored.
List Type: < > Request Type: < >
Number of Controls Deleted: < >
Source: < >

Example

An example output for log AIN612 is illustrated in the following figure.

Example output for log AIN612

```
COMD08AJ      AIN612 JAN01 21:50:27 7646 INFO ACG/SOCC
Control List Restored
   AIN ACG Control List Restored.
   List_Type: SMS   Request_Type: Exclude Zero–Gap SMS
   Controls
   Number of Controls Deleted: 45
   Source: SCP; PC:100–105–106,     SSN:51


COMD08AJ      AIN612 JAN01 14:50:00 7646 INFO ACG/SOCC
Control List Restored
   AIN ACG Control List Restored.
   List_Type: SCP           Request_Type: All
   Number of Controls Deleted: 10
   Source: SSP
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in log AIN612

Field descriptions for log AIN612

Field	Value	Description
Date:	mmmdd	the date that the log is generated
Time:	hh:mm:ss	the time that the log is generated
Seqno:	ssdd	the sequence number of the log
List_Type	SCP or SMS or SCP and SMS	SCP or SMS or SCP and SMS Control Lists
Request_Type	All or Exclude Zero-gap SMS Controls	all controls are removed or all but zero-gap controls are removed (SMS only)
Source	SSP, SCP; PC:nnn-nnn-nnn, SSN:xxx	SSP-initiated (AINCI, ACGRESTORE command) or SCP-initiated restore using ACG_Global_Ctrl_Restore message (where nnn and xxx are numbers from 0-255, representing the point code (PC) and the signaling subsystem number (SSN) of the SCP that initiated the restore request
Number of Controls Deleted	0-512	the total number of controls removed from the control list(s)

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

Group AINACG, register CTRLCHA

Additional information

Not applicable

AINT700

Explanation

The system generates the AINT700 log when the AINTrace tool finds a message related to the agent or to select messages. The AINT700 log records the message, and displays the message in the following formats: TEXT, HEX, and BOTH (TEXT and HEX).

Format

The NA011 product release introduced log AINT700.

The following HEX format applies to the AINT700 log report.

```
loadname> AINT700 <date> <time> <sequence no> INFO AINTrace Report
TCAP message recorded by AINTRACE:
 Time:<>
 Direction<>

****TCAP message in HEX format ****
 <sequence of hex bytes>
```

The following TEXT format applies to the AINT700 log report.

AINT700 (continued)

```
<loadname> AINT700 <date> <time> <sequence no> INFO AINTrace Report
      TCAP message recorded by AINTRACE:
       Time:                            <>
       Direction:                       <>

      ****TCAP message in TEXT format ****
      TCAP Package Type:          <>
      Origin ID: <>
      Respond ID:<>

      Component Sequence:
      ===================
              Component:                <>

              Component Type:           <>

                    Invoke ID:          <>
                    Correlation ID:     <>

      Operation Code
              Operation Family:         <>
              Operation Name:           <>

      ====Parameter Sequence====

      <Parameter Name>
      <Parameter Fields>
```

The following BOTH format applies to the AINT700 log report.

AINT700 (continued)

```
<loadname> AINT700 <date> <time> <sequence no> INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP message recorded by AINTRACE:
         Time:                    <>
         Direction                <>

         ****TCAP message in HEX format ****
                 <sequence of hex bytes>

         ****TCAP message in TEXT format ****
         TCAP Package Type        <>
         Origin ID:
         Respond ID:              <>

         Component Sequence
         ==================
         Component:

         Component Type:          <>

         Invoke ID:               <>
         Correlation ID:          <>

         Operation Code
         Operation Family:        <>
         Operation Name:          <>

         ====Parameter Sequence====

         <Parameter Name>
         <Parameter Fields>
```

Examples

The following sections provide log report examples in TEXT, HEX, and BOTH format for the following areas:

- T_Busy query and Offer_Call response
- ACG
- Update query and Update_success response
- Create_Call

T_Busy query and Offer_Call response

The following example, in HEX format, represents an AINT700 log report for a T_Busy query.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:21:07 9100 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:21:07  Tid:   74  316
        Agent:                  HOST 00 1 09 27    DN 6136210307
        Direction:              from SSP (outgoing)

                 ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E2 4D C7 04 00 00 60 00 E8 45 E9 43 CF 01 00
                                D1 02 64 06 30 3A BF 35 07 81 05 16 73 22 70
                                70 8D 01 00 8F 07 01 10 16 73 22 70 70 9F 34
                                01 1A 93 07 03 10 16 63 12 30 70 92 07 03 13
                                16 63 12 30 70 94 01 00 8E 02 82 91 9F 5E 01
                                01 90 01 00
```

The following example, in HEX format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Offer_Call response.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:21:07 9300 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:21:07  Tid:   74  316
        Agent:                  HOST 00 1 09 27    DN 6136210307
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E4 44 C7 04 00 00 60 00 E8 3C E9 3A CF 02 01
                                00 D1 02 65 04 30 30 92 07 00 00 16 63 12 03
                                60 98 01 42 BA 22 8B 0A 36 31 33 37 37 37 38
                                37 37 37 8D 0A 48 45 4C 4C 4F 2C 20 44 41 44
                                93 08 30 31 30 31 30 30 30 30
```

The following example, in TEXT format, represents an AINT700 log report for a T_Busy query.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:21:07 9100 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:21:07  Tid:   74  316
        Agent:                  HOST 00 1 09 27    DN 6136210307
        Direction:              from SSP (outgoing)

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Query with Permission
            Origin ID:          00 00 60 00
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              0
        Correlation ID:         256

        Operation Code
            Operation Family:   Request Instructions
            Operation Name:     T-Busy
```

The following example, in TEXT format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Offer_Call response.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:21:07 9300 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:21:07  Tid:   74  316
        Agent:                  HOST 00 1 09 27    DN 6136210307
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Response
            Origin ID:          NIL
            Respond ID:         00 00 60 00

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              1
        Correlation ID:         0

        Operation Code
            Operation Family:   Connection Control
            Operation Name:     Offer_Call

        ====Parameter  Sequence====

        CallingPartyID:         6136213006
            Nature of Number:   Unknown or not applicable
            Numbering Plan:     Unknown or not applicable
            Presentation Indicator: Presentation allowed
            Screen Indicator:   User provided, not screened
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits
        ControllingLegTreatment:alertingOnPattern2DistinctiveSpecial

        DisplayText:
            callingAddress:     “6137778777”
            callingPartyName:   “HELLO, DAD”
            dateTimeOfDay:      “01010000”
```

The following example, in BOTH format, represents an AINT700 log report for a T_Busy query.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:21:07 9100 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:21:07  Tid:   74  316
        Agent:                  HOST 00 1 09 27    DN 6136210307
        Direction:              from SSP (outgoing)

                 ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E2 4D C7 04 00 00 60 00 E8 45 E9 43 CF 01 00
                                D1 02 64 06 30 3A BF 35 07 81 05 16 73 22 70
                                70 8D 01 00 8F 07 01 10 16 73 22 70 70 9F 34
                                01 1A 93 07 03 10 16 63 12 30 70 92 07 03 13
                                16 63 12 30 70 94 01 00 8E 02 82 91 9F 5E 01
                                01 90 01 00

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Query with Permission
            Origin ID:          00 00 60 00
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component code:         E9
        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              0
        Correlation ID:         256

        Operation Code
            Opcode Bytes:       64 06
            Operation Family:   Request Instructions
            Operation Name:     T-Busy

            Parameter Tag:      30
        ====Parameter  Sequence====

            Parameter Id:       BF 35
            Contents:           81 05 16 73 22 70 70
        UserID:
            DN:                 6137220707
        --{ End of UserID }--
                      Parameter Id:       8D
            Contents:           00
        BearerCapability:       speech

            Parameter Id:       8F
            Contents:           01 10 16 73 22 70 70
```

AINT700 (continued)

```
 (continued)

CalledPartyID:          6137220707
            Nature of Number:   Subscriber number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits

            Parameter Id:       9F 34
            Contents:           1A
        TriggerCriteriaType:    tBusy

            Parameter Id:       93
            Contents:           03 10 16 63 12 30 70
        ChargeNumber:           6136210307
            Nature of Number:   ANI of the calling party; national number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits

            Parameter Id:       92
            Contents:           03 13 16 63 12 30 70
        CallingPartyID:         6136210307
            Nature of Number:   Unique national (significant) number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Presentation Indicator: Presentation allowed
            Screen Indicator:   Network provided
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits

            Parameter Id:       94
            Contents:           00
        ChargePartyStationType: IdentifiedLine - No Special Treatment

            Parameter Id:       8E
            Contents:           82 91
        BusyCause:
            General location:   Public network serving the local user
            Coding Standard:    CCITT Standard
            Number Of Diags:    0
            Cause value:        Normal event - User busy
            Diagnostic Byte #1: 242
            Diagnostic Byte #2: 54

            Parameter Id:       9F 5E
            Contents:           01
        BusyType:               Call Cannot Be Offered

            Parameter Id:       90
            Contents:           00
        CalledPartyStationType: IdentifiedLine - No Special Treatment
```

AINT700 (continued)

The following example, in BOTH format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Offer_Call response.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:21:07 9300 INFO AINTrace Report

        TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
       Time: 99/10/20 20:21:07  Tid:   74  316
       Agent:                  HOST 00 1 09 27    DN 6136210307
       Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                               E4 44 C7 04 00 00 60 00 E8 3C E9 3A CF 02 01
                               00 D1 02 65 04 30 30 92 07 00 00 16 63 12 03
                               60 98 01 42 BA 22 8B 0A 36 31 33 37 37 37 38
                               37 37 37 8D 0A 48 45 4C 4C 4F 2C 20 44 41 44
                               93 08 30 31 30 31 30 30 30 30

                ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
       TCAP Package Type:      Response
           Origin ID:          NIL
           Respond ID:         00 00 60 00

       Component Sequence
       ==================

       COMPONENT:              1

       Component code:         E9
       Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

       Invoke ID:              1
       Correlation ID:         0

       Operation Code
           Opcode Bytes:       65 04
           Operation Family:   Connection Control
           Operation Name:     Offer_Call

           Parameter Tag:      30
       ====Parameter  Sequence====

           Parameter Id:       92
           Contents:           00 00 16 63 12 03 60
       CallingPartyID:         6136213006
           Nature of Number:   Unknown or not applicable
           Numbering Plan:     Unknown or not applicable
           Presentation Indicator: Presentation allowed
           Screen Indicator:   User provided, not screened
           Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits

           Parameter Id:       98
           Contents:           42
       ControllingLegTreatment:alertingOnPattern2DistinctiveSpecial
```

AINT700 (continued)

```
(continued)

Parameter Id:       BA
            Contents:           8B 0A 36 31 33 37 37 37 38 37 37 37 8D 0A 48
                                45 4C 4C 4F 2C 20 44 41 44 93 08 30 31 30 31
                            30 30 30 30
        DisplayText:
            callingAddress:     “6137778777”
            callingPartyName:   “HELLO, DAD”
            dateTimeOfDay:      “01010000”

ControllingLegTreatment:alertingOnPattern2DistinctiveSpecial

            Parameter Id:       BA
            Contents:           8B 0A 36 31 33 37 37 37 38 37 37 37 8D 0A 48
                                45 4C 4C 4F 2C 20 44 41 44 93 08 30 31 30 31
                            30 30 30 30
        DisplayText:
            callingAddress:     “6137778777”
            callingPartyName:   “HELLO, DAD”
            dateTimeOfDay:      “01010000”
```

ACG

The following example, in HEX format, represents an AINT700 log report for Automatic Call Gapping (ACG).

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:46:26 0100 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:46:26
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E1 28 C7 00 E8 24 E9 22 CF 02 01 00 D1 02 69
                                01 30 18 9F 3B 01 4A 9F 3E 01 0D 9F 3F 01 0D
                                9F 46 01 0F 9F 45 05 16 63 12 34 01
```

The following example, in TEXT format, represents an AINT700 log report for Automatic Call Gapping (ACG).

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:46:26 0100 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:46:26
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Unidirectional
            Origin ID:          NIL
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              1
        Correlation ID:         0

        Operation Code
            Operation Family:   Network Management
            Operation Name:     ACG

        ====Parameter  Sequence====

        ControlCauseIndicator:
            Control Digits:     10 digit control
            SMS Indicator:      SMS initiated controls encountered
            SCP Indicator:      no SCP overload controls encountered

        GapDuration:            infinity

        NationalGapInterval:    no300Seconds

        Translation Type:       AINPOP - internetwork applications - 15

        GlobalTitleValue:       6136214310
```

The following example, in BOTH format, represents an AINT700 log report for Automatic Call Gapping (ACG).

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:46:26 0100 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:46:26
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E1 28 C7 00 E8 24 E9 22 CF 02 01 00 D1 02 69
                                01 30 18 9F 3B 01 4A 9F 3E 01 0D 9F 3F 01 0D
                                9F 46 01 0F 9F 45 05 16 63 12 34 01

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Unidirectional
            Origin ID:          NIL
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component code:         E9
        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              1
        Correlation ID:         0
                 Operation Code
            Opcode Bytes:       69 01
            Operation Family:   Network Management
            Operation Name:     ACG

            Parameter Tag:      30
        ====Parameter  Sequence====

            Parameter Id:       9F 3B
            Contents:           4A
        ControlCauseIndicator:
            Control Digits:     10 digit control
            SMS Indicator:      SMS initiated controls encountered
            SCP Indicator:      no SCP overload controls encountered

            Parameter Id:       9F 3E
            Contents:           0D
        GapDuration:            infinity
```

```
(continued)

Parameter Id:       9F 3F
            Contents:           0D
        NationalGapInterval:    no300Seconds

            Parameter Id:       9F 46
            Contents:           0F
        Translation Type:       AINPOP - internetwork applications - 15

            Parameter Id:       9F 45
            Contents:           16 63 12 34 01
        GlobalTitleValue:       6136214310
```

Update query and Update_success response

The following example, in HEX format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Update query.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:51:03 8300 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:51:03
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E2 26 C7 04 00 00 E0 00 E8 1E E9 1C CF 01 02
                                D1 02 68 03 30 13 BF 67 10 A1 0A 85 08 4C 6F
                                63 53 53 50 49 44 9F 5B 01 78
```

The following example, in HEX format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Update_success response.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:51:03 8500 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:51:03
        Direction:              from SSP (outgoing)

                ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E4 0F C7 04 00 00 E0 00 E8 07 EA 05 CF 01 02
                                30 00
```

AINT700 (continued)

The following example, in TEXT format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Update query.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:51:03 8300 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:51:03
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****       TCAP Package Type:
      Query with Permission
            Origin ID:          00 00 E0 00
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              2
        Correlation ID:         256

        Operation Code
            Operation Family:   Information Revision
            Operation Name:     Update

        ====Parameter  Sequence====

        SSPUserResource:
        SSPUserResourceID:
                LocalSSPID:     LocSSPID
            ONoAnswerTimer:     120
        --{ End of SSPUserResource }--
```

The following example, in TEXT format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Update_success response.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:51:03 8500 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:51:03
        Direction:              from SSP (outgoing)

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Response
            Origin ID:          NIL
            Respond ID:         00 00 E0 00

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component Type:         Result (last) Component
        CORR ID:                2
        *** No parameters in the message ***
```

The following example, in BOTH format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Update query.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:51:03 8300 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:51:03
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E2 26 C7 04 00 00 E0 00 E8 1E E9 1C CF 01 02
                                D1 02 68 03 30 13 BF 67 10 A1 0A 85 08 4C 6F
                                63 53 53 50 49 44 9F 5B 01 78

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Query with Permission
            Origin ID:          00 00 E0 00
            Respond ID:         NIL
```

AINT700 (continued)

```
(continued)

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component code:         E9
        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              2
        Correlation ID:         256

        Operation Code
            Opcode Bytes:       68 03
            Operation Family:   Information Revision
            Operation Name:     Update

            Parameter Tag:      30
        ====Parameter  Sequence====

            Parameter Id:       BF 67
            Contents:           A1 0A 85 08 4C 6F 63 53 53 50 49 44 9F 5B 01
                                78
        SSPUserResource:
        SSPUserResourceID:
                LocalSSPID:     LocSSPID
```

The following example, in BOTH format, represents an AINT700 log report for an Update_success response.

```
COML013AM     AINT700 OCT20 20:51:03 8500 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 99/10/20 20:51:03
        Direction:              from SSP (outgoing)

                ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E4 0F C7 04 00 00 E0 00 E8 07 EA 05 CF 01 02
                                30 00

                ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Response
            Origin ID:          NIL
            Respond ID:         00 00 E0 00

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component code:         EA
        Component Type:         Result (last) Component
        CORR ID:                2
        *** No parameters in the message ***
```

Create_Call

The following example, in HEX format, represents an AINT700 log report for Create_Call.

```
COMR13AY     AINT700 JAN05 11:33:01 9400 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 00/01/05 11:33:01
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E2 25 C7 04 00 00 00 BB E8 1D E9 1B CF 01 01
                                D1 02 65 07 30 12 8F 07 03 10 16 63 12 17 73
                                92 07 03 13 16 63 12 17 05
```

The following example, in TEXT format, represents an AINT700 log report for Create_Call.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COMR13AY     AINT700 JAN05 11:33:01 9400 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 00/01/05 11:33:01
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Query with Permission
            Origin ID:          00 00 00 BB
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component code:         E9
        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              1
        Correlation ID:         256

        Operation Code
            Opcode Bytes:       65 07
            Operation Family:   Connection Control
            Operation Name:     Create_Call

            Parameter Tag:      30
        ====Parameter  Sequence====

            Parameter Id:       8F
            Contents:           03 10 16 63 12 17 73
        CalledPartyID:          6136217137
            Nature of Number:   National (significant) number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits
            Parameter Id:       92
            Contents:           03 13 16 63 12 17 05
        CallingPartyID:         6136217150
            Nature of Number:   Unique national (significant) number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Presentation Indicator: Presentation allowed
            Screen Indicator:   Network provided
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits
```

The following example, in BOTH format, represents an AINT700 log report for Create_Call.

AINT700 (continued)

```
COMR13AY     AINT700 JAN05 11:33:01 9400 INFO AINTrace Report

         TCAP Message recorded by AINTrace:
        Time: 00/01/05 11:33:01
        Direction:              from SCP or Adjunct (incoming)

                 ***** TCAP message in HEX format *****
                                E2 25 C7 04 00 00 00 BB E8 1D E9 1B CF 01 01
                                D1 02 65 07 30 12 8F 07 03 10 16 63 12 17 73
                                92 07 03 13 16 63 12 17 05

                 ***** TCAP message in TEXT format *****
        TCAP Package Type:      Query with Permission
            Origin ID:          00 00 00 BB
            Respond ID:         NIL

        Component Sequence
        ==================

        COMPONENT:              1

        Component code:         E9
        Component Type:         Invoke (last) Component

        Invoke ID:              1
        Correlation ID:         256

        Operation Code
            Opcode Bytes:       65 07
            Operation Family:   Connection Control
            Operation Name:     Create_Call

            Parameter Tag:      30
        ====Parameter  Sequence====

            Parameter Id:       8F
            Contents:           03 10 16 63 12 17 73
        CalledPartyID:          6136217137
            Nature of Number:   National (significant) number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits
            Parameter Id:       92
            Contents:           03 13 16 63 12 17 05
        CallingPartyID:         6136217150
            Nature of Number:   Unique national (significant) number
            Numbering Plan:     ISDN Numbering Plan
            Presentation Indicator: Presentation allowed
            Screen Indicator:   Network provided
            Odd/Even Indicator: Even digits
```

AINT700 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report.

Field	Value(s)	Description
TID	two hexadecimal numbers	This field is the TID of the message.
Agent	value depends on the agent	This field is the agent of the message.
Direction	from SCP or Adjunct (incoming), from SSP (outgoing)	This field is the direction of the message.
Hex message	Hexadecimal	This field is the contents of the message in hexadecimal form.
TCAP package type	Unidirectional, Query with Permission, Query Without Permission, Response, Conversation With Permission, Conversation Without Permission, Abort	This field is the package type of the message. ***Note:*** AIN does not allow the following package types: Query Without Permission, Conversation Without Permission.
Origin ID	numerical	This field is the originator of the message.
Respond ID	numerical	This field is the responder of the message.
Component Type	Invoke (Last), Return Result (Last), Return Error, Reject, Invoke (Not Last), Return Result (Not Last)	This field is the component type of the message. ***Note:*** AIN does not allow the Return Result (Not Last) component.
Component ID	numerical	This field is the component identification of the message.
Invoke ID	numerical	This field is the invoke identification of the message.
Correlation ID	numerical	This field is the correlation identification of the message.
<Operation Code>	a valid operation code	This field is the operation code of the message.
<parameters>	valid parameter(s), their field names and their values	This field is the value of the parameter(s).

AINT700 (end)

Action

No immediate action

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

ALRM109

Explanation

The Alarm (ALRM) subsystem generates ALRM109 when the Alarm Sending and Checking (ASCS) system is enabled or disabled. This also occurs at specified points of ASCS implementation. Refer to *Alarm System Description, 297-1001-122* for a description of ASCS. Refer to *Office Parameters Reference Manual* for ASCS office parameters.

Format

The log report format for ALRM109 is as follows:

ALRM109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ASCS ALARM SENDING & CHECKING
alrmtxt ; reastxt

Example

An example of log report ALRM109 follows:

```
ALRM109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ASCS ALARM SENDING &
CHECKING
   CRITICAL ALARM; ASCS ON: SEND FACILITIES ENABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ASCS ALARM SENDING & CHECKING	Constant	Indicates log report for alarm sending and checking system (ASCS)
alrmtxt	CRITICAL ALARM	Indicates critical alarm condition
	MAJOR ALARM	Indicates major alarm condition
	MINOR ALARM	Indicates minor alarm condition
	NO ALARM	Indicates no alarm
reastxt	ASCS OFF: SEND FACILITY DISABLED	Indicates alarm transfer switch or command interpreter command (CI), ASCS OFF disables send facility

ALRM109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	ASCS ON: SEND FACILITIES ENABLED	Indicates alarm transfer switch or CI command ASCS ON enabled send facility
	CHECK_CALL MADE	Indicates operator made checking call to troubled office
	SEND_CALL DISCONNECT	Indicates alarm condition cleared and remains clear for required time. Exit message sent to disconnect SEND CALL.
	SEND_CALL NO ANSWER TIMEOUT	Indicates maximum time system allows to pass without answer from operator. System routes SEND CALL to different operator trunk if available.
	SEND_CALL ORIGINATION	Indicates alarm detected and original message sent to start-up SEND CALL
	SEND_CALL ROUTE ERROR	Indicates system detected alarm but SEND CALL failed to establish route to an operator

Action

There is no action required. Descriptions of the fields are important in the understanding of this log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ALRM111

Explanation

The Alarm (ALRM) subsystem generates ALRM111 when an emergency service bureau (ESB) leaves a receiver off-hook for a designated period of time. The ESB must leave the receiver off-hook for a specified period of time before the system generates a report.

Format

The log report format for ALRM111 is as follows:

*ALRM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ESB OFF HOOK
len DN dn

Example

An example of log report ALRM111 follows:

```
*ALRM111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL ESB OFF HOOK
   HOST 00 0 00 01 DN 9096211235
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL ESB OFF HOOK	Constant	Indicates emergency service bureau left receiver off-hook for designated period of time
len	Integers	Provides the line equipment number (LEN).
DN	Integers	Provides the ten digit directory number (DN) for ESB line equipment.

Action

Make sure the receiver is back on-hook. Check for ALRM112 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ALRM112

Explanation

The Alarm (ALRM) subsystem generates ALRM112 when an Emergency Service Bureau (ESB) line that caused an ALRM111 report before (ESB off-hook) is back on-hook.

Format

The log report format for ALRM112 is as follows:

ALRM112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESB ON HOOK
len DN dn

Example

An example of log report ALRM112 follows:

```
ALRM112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ESB ON HOOK
   HOST 00 0 00 02 DN 9096221234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESB ON HOOK	Constant	Indicates emergency service bureau line that generated log report ALRM111 before is back on-hook. Minor alarm turned on by ALRM111 switches off.
len	Integers	Provides the line equipment number (LEN) for ESB.
DN	Integers	Provides the ten digit directory number (DN) for ESB line equipment.

Action

There is no action required. This log must follow ALRM111 report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ALT100

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem generates the ALT100 log report when a short diagnostic (SDIAG) test of line equipment fails. The system performs ALT because of either a manual request from the ALT MAP level or because of the ALT schedule. See ALT MAP level for schedule.

Format

The format for log report ALT100 follows:

ALT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
len DN dn cycltxt
TEST TYPE SDIAG

Example

An example of log report ALT100 follows:

```
ALT100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ALT
   HOST 01 1 01 01 DN 8057811999 1st CYCLE
   TEST TYPE SDIAG
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ALT	Constant	Indicates an automatic line test failed
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for the suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
cycltxt	1st CYCLE	Indicates the line equipment failed the specified test the first time the test was run
	RETEST 1	Indicates the line equipment failed the specified test during the first automatic retest of the line equipment

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RETEST 2	Indicates the line equipment failed the specified test during the second automatic retest of the line equipment
TEST TYPE SDIAG	Constant	Indicates a short diagnostic test was performed on suspect line equipment

Action

To isolate the fault, perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the line test position (LTP) MAP level. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* , 297-1001-594, for information on diagnostic tests for line equipment. LINE100 or LINE101 logs are generated:

- If the LINE100 log (line test pass) is generated but the ALT100 log continues to be generated during retests of ALT failures, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If a LINE101 log (line test failure) is generated, follow “Action" in the LINE101 log report.

Continue to try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE100 log and not ALT100 log.
- Contatct the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT101

Explanation

The subsystem generates ALT101 when an extended diagnostic (DIAG) test of line equipment fails. ALT performs as a result of a manual request from the ALT MAP level or according to the ALT schedule. Refer to the ALT MAP level for schedule.

ALT performs on separate lines. Normally ALT performs on known groups of lines. The DMS switch automatically retests each line that fails the first run of ALT. The switch also retests each line that fails during the second run of ALT.

The following references isolate and correct failures indicated by ALT101. For all failures related to entries, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

Format

The log report format for ALT101 is as follows:

ALT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
len DN dn cycltxt
TEST TYPE typtxt DIAGNOSTIC RESULT diagtxt
ACTION REQUIRED acttxt CARD TYPE pec

Example

An example of log report ALT101 follows:

Example 1

```
ALT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ALT
   HOST 00 0 00 27   DN 8057811999   1st CYCLE
   TEST TYPE DIAGN    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL
   ACTION REQUIRED REPLACE CARD  CARD TYPE 3X65AA
```

Example 2

```
ALT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ALT
   PSAP 00 0 00 27   DN 8057811999   1st CYCLE
   TEST TYPE DIAGN  DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Invalid Card Code For
   Test
   ACTION REQUIRED Try Again   CARD TYPE PSAPNN
```

Example 3

```
ALT101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL ALT
   RCU 00 0 00 01   DN 8057811999   1st CYCLE
   TEST TYPE DIAGN    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL
   ACTION REQUIRED REPLACE CARD   CARD TYPE 7A25AA
```

Example 4

```
ALT101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL ALT
   RCU 00 0 00 01   DN 8057811999   1st CYCLE
   TEST TYPE DIAGN    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL
   ACTION REQUIRED REPLACE CARD   CARD TYPE 7A33AA
```

Example 5

```
ALT101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL ALT
   RCU 00 0 00 01   DN 8057811999   1st CYCLE
   TEST TYPE DIAGN    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL
   ACTION REQUIRED REPLACE CARD   CARD TYPE 7A31AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ALT	Constant	Indicates FAIL ALT was performed
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for suspect line equipment. See Table I.
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows. See Table I.
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment. See Table I.
cycltxt	1st CYCLE	Indicates the line equipment failed the specified test the first time the test ran
	RETEST 1	Indicates the line equipment failed the specified test during the first automatic retest of the line equipment
	RETEST 2	Indicates the line equipment failed the specified test during the second automatic retest of the line equipment

ALT101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
typtxt	DIAG	Indicates extended diagnostic test was performed on suspect line equipment
	BAL NET	Indicates an on-hook balance network test was performed
	LIT	Indicates the line insulation test was performed
	SDIAG	Indicates a short diagnostic test was performed
	CKTTST	Indicates circuit test was performed on suspected line equipment
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	Symbolic text	Indicates the result of the diagnostic test. Refer to the Diagnostic results in Additional information.
CARD TYPE	Symbolic text	Indicates the card number. See Table I.

Action

- If DIAGNOSTIC REASON and ACTION REQUIRED appear in the Explanation Table and cycltxt = RETEST 2, use the following references to isolate and correct failures indicated by ALT101:
- Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for all failures associated with entry.
- Refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* for all failures associated with CC or PM.
- Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for more information on line testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the diagnostic results and lists the action to take for log report ALT101:

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Addon Not Datafilled	Indicates system tested a circuit pack connected to a key set. An addon is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.
Addon Not Responding	Indicates system tested a circuit pack connected to a key set. An addon entered in customer data Table KSETINV did not respond to the test.	Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.
Audit in Progress	Indicates a line card audit is in progress.	Retry the diagnostic.
Bad Wink From PSAP	Indicates public-safety answering point (PSAP) test failed at the ALT level of the MAP. A wink that is not normal received from the PSAP causes this failure. A wink duration shorter than or longer than the allowed time interval characterizes a wink that is not normal.	Check PSAP hardware.
Buffer Full Flag High	Indicates that circuit pack buffer is full. Test performs after signal correctly loops to a key set. The buffer full flag state remains HIGH This state prevents additional messaging from peripheral module (PM).	Replace Card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Buffer Full Flag Low	Indicates that circuit pack buffer is not ready to receive messages from PM. The circuit pack receives a PM request to signal a key set. This part of the test performs. The buffer full flag state remains LOW. This state prevents additional messaging from PM.	Replace Card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Bus Extender	Indicates that the bus extender loopback test failed. The test consists of a tone sent from the RCU maintenance card to the bus extender card. The tone loops and returns to the maintenance card for analysis.	Replace bus extender card (NT3A17).

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Bypass Active	Indicates that the metal bypass is active.	Attempt again.
CARD MISSING	Indicates request to test circuit pack was made. Pack was not present at suspect equipment location.	Insert card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
CARD OK,FACTST ABORT	Indicates circuit pack test completed correctly. Test aborted before the facility test completed.	Manual test. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
CC - No Mailbox	Indicates that not enough software resources are available to perform test	Attempt again. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn CHANNEL LOSS	Indicates that the channel loss subtest of the extended diagnostic failed. The symbol nnnn represents tones that the transmission test unit (TTU) measured.	Replace card.
Check +48V switch	Indicates that return relay is not operating correctly	Reversal Rel. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
CKT CANNOT BE IDLED	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for testing failed. Test did not start.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Coin Collect	Indicates that the positive coin control voltage below test of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace card.
Coin Presence	Indicates that the positive or negative coin control ground below test of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace card.
Coin Return	Indicates that negative coin control voltage below test of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace card.
Communication failed to a line card	Indicates that a line card did not receive a C-channel response.	Check card.
Communication failed to NT1	Indicates that NT1 did not receive a C-channel response.	Check NT1.

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Connection Fail	Indicates that test connection between PM and remote module failed.	Check the PM and remote module for errors. Post the PM and remote module PM level of the MAP. Issue the command string QUERYPM FLT. Replace any defective cards. If PM and remote module are free of errors, test DS-1 link A.
CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates that the line and the test equipment did not connect.	Attempt again. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
D CHANNEL LINK ACTION FAILED	Indicates that an attempt to seize the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) D-channel link failed	Check the D-channel or XPM links.
DCH cont failed: EC ON: LU interface	Indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) continuity test at the LU interface with echo cancellation ON, failed.	
DCH cont failed: EC OFF: LU interface	Indicates the DCH continuity test at the LU interface with echo cancellation ON, failed.	
DCH cont failed: L interface	Indicates DCH continuity test at the L interface failed.	Check ISLM links.
DCH cont failed: T interface	Indicates test of DCH continuity at the T interface failed.	
DCH cont No response from XPM or DCH	Indicates the XPM or the DCH did not respond to the continuity test.	Test DCH.
DCH not in service	Indicates the DCH selected for test is not in service.	Check DCH and links.
Defective DSIC circuit on DPMC	Indicates an error in one of the DSIC circuits on the DPMC. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
Defective facility sensors on DPMC	Indicates that an error occurs in the DPMC facility sensors. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Defective mate 10V regulator on DPMC	Indicates that an error occurs in the mate 10V regulator on the DPMC. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
Defective prime 10V regulator on DPMC	Indicates that an error occurs in the prime 10V regulator on the DPMC. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
Defective relay drivers on DPMC	Indicates that an error occurs in the DPMC relay drivers. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
Defective 30V meas. circuit on DPMC	Indicates that an error occurs in the DPMC 30V-measurement-circuit. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
Defective 30V power source on DPMC	Indicates that an error occurs in the DPMC 30V power source. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
DIAGNOSTIC ABORTED	Indicates that the facility establishes a connection. Extended diagnostic aborts for reasons not known.	Check facility. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Digital Port Card not present	Indicates that the DPC for the line subgroup that contains the given LEN is not there. Insert an 8X47 card in the correct slot.	Insert card.
DPMC control logic fault	Indicates that an error occurs in the DPMC control logic. Replace the defective DPMC.	Replace card.
DPMC failed to operate relay	Indicates that the DPMC failed to operate the relay to connect the DPMC to the line for analysis. It is possible that the DPMC (8X55) is defective. Replace the 8X55 and repeat the test. If the condition persists, replace the correct digital port card (8X47).	Replace card.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
DPMC in use by another line on the DLM	Indicates that DPMC must perform tests on the DPC. The DPMC is not available to perform the tests. The DPMC is already performing tests on another line on the same DLM by manual or system request. Repeat the test. If the condition persists, execute the LOOPBK QUERY ALL command (MAP level LTPDATA). Use the LOOPBK DPC command to verify that MADOs do not have active DPC loopback. The DPMC remains in use by a MADO if that MADO has a DPC loopback active. The DPMC remains in use until you issue a LOOPBK RLS command for that MADO.	Attempt again.
DSIP failure on looparound on/off	Indicates that the digital set interface processor (DSIP) failed to turn the PCM looparound on/off at the DPC. This failure occurs when you use the DPMC. Check the DLM. Install and verify that the DPMC is in the correct slot. Verify the versions of the DSIP firmware and the DLM software load.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to connect DPMC	Indicates that the DSIP did not detect the DPMC (8X55) in the DLM. Check the DLM. Verify that the 8X55 is in the correct slot. If the 8X55 is in the correct slot, remove and reinstall the card and repeat the test. If the problem persists, replace the defective DPMC.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to perform DPMC test	Indicates the need to use the DPMC. The DSIP did not execute the DPMC test that precedes each use of the DPMC. Check the versions of the DSIP firmware and the DLM software load.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to perform test	Indicates that the DSIP failed to perform the set occurrence test. Replace 8X49 card.	Replace card.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn ECHO RET LOSS	Indicates that the echo return loss (ERL) subtest of the extended diagnostic failed. The extended diagnostic fails when nnnn represents tones measured by the transmission test unit (TTU).	Replace card.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Eq Pads Test	Provides the results of the equalization pads test failure.	Replace card. Can be a defective line card or an incorrect line card.
Equalization High	Indicates circuit pack obstruction is high with reference to line and set requirements. Indicates that loop or set obstruction is high with reference to circuit pack requirements.	Replace card or check loop and set. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Equalization Low	Indicates circuit pack obstruction is low with reference to circuit pack and set requirements. The value also can indicate that loop or set obstruction is low with reference to circuit pack requirements.	Replace card or check loop and set. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
EQUIP FAULT	Indicates that a hardware error that is not known caused test to fail.	Attempt again. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Excessive voltage (> 10V) on loop	Indicates that the loop measures voltage in excess of 10V. Check the MDF and jack panel and verify that no external voltages apply to the line.	Check facility.
Ext Not Datafilled	Indicates that a circuit pack connects to a key set. The system tests the circuit pack. An extension is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.
Ext Not Responding	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a key set. One of the extensions entered in customer data Table KSETINV did not respond to the test.	Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
EXTERNAL DCH CONTINUITY TEST FAILED	Indicates that the DCH continuity test failed.	Check the D-channel.
External RAM fault detected	Indicates that the line card external RAM detects an error.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Failed data transmission to set	Indicates that an error occurred in the received data. The value can indicate that no data was received because of a bad loop or a damaged subscriber access multiplexer (SAM). No data can be received if the SAM was unplugged or powered down	Check loop and set. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.
FAILED TO OPERATE CUTOFF RELAY	Indicates that the cutoff relay failed to operate	Check relay.
FAILED TO RELEASE LOOPBK.	Indicates a loopback release failure in continuity test to the L, U, and T interfaces	
FAILED TO RUN DCHCON. TRY AGAIN.	Indicates that the DCH continuity test did not run	Check DCH and XPM and attempt test again.
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: L interf.	Indicates the B-channels and D-channel loopback at the L-interface failed.	Loopback L.
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: LU interf.	Indicates the two B-channels and D-channel loopback at the LU interface failed.	Loopback LU.
Failed to set 2B+D loopback: T interf.	Indicates the two B channels and D-channel loopback at the T interface failed.	Loopback T.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 8 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Fault in DPC, subscriber loop, or set	Indicates the pulse code modulation (PCM) looparound test at the DSIC in set failed. The PCM looparound test at the PSTS passed. Because the DLM is not equipped with a DPMC (8X55), the DPC cannot perform the test. Check jack and line cord. Set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, connect a test set to the line. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, the DLIC or associated circuitry on the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, the set of the subscriber is defective. Replace the defective set.	Check facility.
Fault in set -- set not responding	Indicates that the set did not acknowledge the occurrence and failed signaling tests. The DPMC facility sensors detect a set on the line. Check the set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, the set is defective. Replace the defective set.	Check facility.
Foreign voltage on loop -- check MDF	Indicates that the DPMC diagnosed the subscriber loop and detected a foreign voltage. Check the subscriber loop.	Check facility.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Flux Cancel Test	Provides the results of the flux cancellation test	Replace card.
FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL	Indicates system detected a hardware fault during function test procedure of suspect equipment	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
IAC Queue full	Indicates that the integrated- services- digital- network (ISDN) access controller queue is full	Attempt test again.
INCOMING SEIZURE	Indicates the facility was seized before a request for a test occurred. The facility was not tested.	Check facility. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.

Field descriptions (Sheet 9 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Internal RAM/CPU fault detected	Indicates that either the line card internal random access memory(RAM) or the central processing unit(CPU) detects error.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
INVALID MAINTENANCE COMMAND TO XPM	Indicates that the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) does not recognize the command.	Check XPM load.
INVALID ISLC COMMAND	Indicates that the XPM does not recognize the maintenance command sent to the XPM.	Check the XPM load.
INVALID MAINTENANCE REQUEST TO XPM	Indicates that the XPM does not recognize the request from the DIAG command.	Check the parameters.
ISLC REPLY RELAY STATE IS OUT OF RANGE	Indicates that the XPM does not recognize the relay tape.	Check the XPM load. Check the line entry in the central control (CC) and the XPM.
ISLC STANDARD REPLY BYTE INVALID XPM	Indicates that the CC does not recognize the reply from the load.	Check the XPM. Check the line entry in the CC and the XPM.
Invalid channel number to DPMC	Indicates that the DSIP received a command for which the specified channel was not correctly looped/unlooped. Verify the versions of the DLM and LTC/LGC software and the DSIP firmware.	Check peripherals.
Invalid DCH	Indicates that the test selected a DCH that is not valid.	
Invalid DPMC request sent to DLM	Indicates that the DLM received a DPMC command that was not valid. Verify the versions of the DLM and line trunk controller/line group controller (LTC/LGC) software loads.	Check peripherals.
Invalid request to ISDN access controller (IAC).	Indicates that an IAC received a request that was not valid.	Check IAC load.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 10 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Invalid response from IAC/DCH	Indicates that the response from the ISDN access controller or the DCH was not valid.	Check DCH.
Invalid response to self test	Indicates that the line card sent a response that was not valid during a self test. Normally, a response that is not valid occurs when a damaged line card is present. A response that is not valid can occur when the card in the slot is not an entered card.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Invalid RIT reply from DSIP (XXXX)	The XXXX indicates the point when the signaling looparound test performed (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO). The XXXX indicates that the DSIP reply to the RIT signaling looparound, message is not valid. Replace the 8X49 card. If condition continues, replace the 8X46 card.	Replace card.
ISLM not responding	Indicates that the ISDN line module does not respond.	Check ISLM.
Jack Access Active	Indicates that a jack access sets up at the remote carrier urban (RCU).	Retry the test.
LC BPVO test failed.	Register indicates line card bipolar voltage overflow (BPVO) register test failed.	Check line card.
LC context restore failed.	Indicates line card status after a context restore failed.	Check line card.
LU interface not activated.	Indicates that the LU interface is not activated.	Check line card.
Line Data Error :Terminal id.	Indicates an error in data on the line.	Check data.
Local Testing Active	Indicates that a local test initiated at the maintenance card of the RCU.	Retry the test.
Loop communication fault	Indicates that a loop component does not send C-channel responses.	

Field descriptions (Sheet 11 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Looped data does not match	The XXXX indicates the point where the signaling looparound test performs (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO). The XXXX indicates that the data received from the looparound test does not match the data sent. Replace the 8X46 card. If the condition continues, replace the 8X49 card.	Replace card.
Looped message not received from DPC	Indicates that the signaling looparound test at the DPC failed. Replace the DPC (8X47).	Replace card.
Looped message not received from DSIC	Indicates that the signaling looparound test at the DSIC failed. Check the set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, replace the set.	Check facility.
Looped message not received from MADO	Indicates that the signaling looparound test at the MADO failed. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Looped message not received from PSTS	Indicates that the signaling looparound test at the PSTS failed. Replace the 8X46 card. Replace the 8X49 card only if the condition continues.	Replace card.
LTA CANCELLED	Indicates a cancelled request line test access (LTA). The test aborted.	Attempt again. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
MADO reset error	Indicates that the MADO failed to perform MADO reset function. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, the MADO is defective. Replace the defective MADO.	Check facility.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 12 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
MADO self test failed	Indicates that the MADO acknowledged its presence and passed signaling and PCM tests. The microprocessor in the MADO failed the self-test. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, the MADO is defective. Replace the defective MADO.	Check facility.
Main Datafilled	Indicates the system tested a circuit pack that connects to a key set. The main set is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Check loop and set. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.
Main Not Responding	Indicates the system tested a circuit pack that connects to a business set. The main set entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Check loop and set. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Messaging Failure To Data Option	Indicates MADO firmware does not recognize messaging. It is possible that the microprocessor in the MADO lost sanity. Communication between the DISC and the MADO failed.	Check 8X49 set. Make sure you plugged the MADO power in, and the the power source works. If the power source works, run the diagnostic on another MADO that is on the same port card and DLM unit. If the diagnostic passes, the MADO microcontroller is defective. Replace the defective microcontroller. Check the DSIP 8X49 card for a problem.
Messaging Failure To Set Firmware	Indicates the M3000 digital telephone firmware does not recognize messaging. It is possible that the microprocessor in the set lost sanity. Communication between the DISC and the firmware chip failed.	Check 8X49 set. Make sure you plugged the M3000 power source in and that the power source works. If the power source works, run the diagnostic on another set that is on the same port card and DLM unit. If the diagnostic passes, the microcontroller of the set is defective. Replace the defective microcontroller. Check the DSIP 8X49 card for a problem.

Field descriptions (Sheet 13 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Messaging Inhibited	Indicates messaging inhibited between the PM and remote module for a limited time	Attempt test again.
Metering Card not Datafilled	Indicates metering pulse test detects a difference in the line data. Entries in Table LENLINES indicate the 6X94AA line under test supports an SPM or a coin phone. Entries in Table LNINV indicate that a 6X95AA metering tone card is not present in slot 0. Slot 0 is of the odd line subgroup for the line concentrating module (LCM) drawer that contains the line under test.	Check data. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct KSETINV.
Metering Card not Responding	Indicates metering tone card (6X95AA) did not respond, either because the card is defective or is not present in the drawer	Check card or replace card. This action depends on when the system detected the failure. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Metering Card set to 16KHz	Indicates metering pulse test for a 6X94AA line card detected a metering pulse with a frequency of 16KHz. A dip switch supplied at either 12KHz or 16 KHz sets the 6X95AA metering tone card. The dip switch is set to 16 KHz.	Change dip switch setting. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Modem fault detected	Indicates the line card modem circuitry contains an error.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Metallic test access (MTA) connection failure	Indicates MTA busy.	Check driver.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 14 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Mtc Bus Unavailable	Indicates that maintenance bus at the remote carrier urban (RCU) is not available for test.	Test again. If maintenance bus is not available after multiple attempts, check the faceplate of the maintenance card for alarms. Check the peripheral module (PM) level of the MAP for RCU alarms. Post the RCU and issue the command QUERYPM FLT. A defective maintenance card is the possible cause of the problem.
Neg Coin Off-Hook	Indicates that the negative coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace card.
No card present in slot.	Indicates that a card is not present in the slot.	Insert card.
NO CARD RESPONSE	Indicates that an attempt to idle circuit pack for testing failed. Test did not start.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
NO COMMUNICATION	Indicates that an attempt to idle circuit pack for testing fails. Test does not start	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
No digit message	Indicates diagnostics error. The system can generate this message if the ALT attempts to test the line while the user attempts to originate a call. This message can indicate that the line card is defective.	Repeat the test to determine what the condition is. If the “No digit message" persists after two tests, the line card should be replaced.
No DSIP RIT reply received (XXXX)	The XXXX indicates the point at which the signaling looparound test performs (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO). Indicates the DSIP did not reply to the RIT (signaling looparound) message from the DLM. Replace 8X49 card.	Replace card.
No Line Card	Indicates the line card that requires testing is not present.	Insert card.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 15 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
NO LINE CARD DIAG	Indicates facility test completed correctly. Facility test aborted before circuit pack test was complete.	
NO LOOP CONNECTION	Indicates an error detected during an attempt to connect through the network.	Check network.
No LTA Card	Indicates the line test access (LTA) card on the RCU is not present.	Insert LTA card.
No MADO or fault in DPC, loop, or set	Indicates MADO did not acknowledge the occurrence. Check the set and MADO and verify all connections. If all connections are in order, the error is either in the loop or in the DLIC or associated circuitry on the DPC. Check loop accuracy. If the error is not in the loop, replace the DPC.	Check facility.
No MADO or signaling failure in MADO	Indicates the MADO did not acknowledge the occurrence and fails signaling tests. The voice set acknowledges the occurrence of the MADO and passed the signaling tests. Either there is no MADO present or the MADO is defective. Check the set to verify the correct installation of MADO and the correct connection of the cables. If connections are in order, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
No Mtc Card	Indicates that the maintenance card at the RCU is not available.	Insert maintenance card.
NO T INTERFACE SYNC	Indicates that the synchronization at the T-loop did not occur.	Check that the terminals are plugged in.
No response from XPM	Indicates the XPM does not respond.	Check peripherals.
NO RESPONSE FROM LTC	Indicates an attempt to idle line trunk controller for test fails. Test does not start.	Check peripherals.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 16 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
or No Response from LTC	Indicates that the diagnostic process sent a message and the LTC/LGC did not respond. Check the LTC/LGC and the DLM.	Check peripherals.
NO RESPONSE FROM PERIPHERAL	Indicates an attempt to idle peripheral for test failed and test did not start.	Check peripherals.
No response to self test	Indicates card did not respond to a request for a self test. Normally the card does not respond when the line card is defective or the card in the slot is not the the entered card	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
No set or fault in DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the set did not acknowledge the occurrence and failed signaling tests. You cannot test DPC signaling. The DLM that contains the corresponding DPC does not have a DPMC (8X55). Verify that a set is present and check the jack, line cord, and set connections. If the connections are in order, replace the set with a test set. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, the DPC is defective. Replace the defective DPC. Relocate the DN to a different LEN. Enter the defective LEN into Table IVDTRBL to block the bad port until you can replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, the set of the subscriber is defective. Replace the defective set.	Check facility.
No Signaling, Loop at Set	Indicates signal was not at set sent from peripheral module to connected keyset.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
No Signaling to Set	Indicates that peripheral module did not send a signal or that the connected keyset did not receive a signal.	Check Card and Set. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.

Field descriptions (Sheet 17 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
No signaling to card rr/ss	Indicates a loop signaling error at the card occurred. The letters `rr' indicate the number of messages received; `ss' indicates the number of messages sent.	
No SMS Pside Channel	Indicates that a free DS-1 channel is not present.	Attempt the test again.
No SMU Pside Channel	Indicates that a free DS-1 channel is not present.	Attempt the test again.
NO TONE Detected	Indicates public- safety- answering point (PSAP) test fails at the ALT level of the MAP. The test fails because TTU does not detect the tone in the allowed time interval.	Check TTU/PSAP.
No Wink From PSAP	Indicates PSAP test fails at the ALT level of the MAP because no wink is received from the PSAP	Check PSAP. Make PSAP hardware and entries of the card code of the tested line compatible. Make sure you entered `E911_PSAP_REC PRE_WINK_TIME' parameter in Table OFCENG is entered correctly.
PCM looparound failure at DSIC in set or, PCM failure at DSIC in set	Indicates that the set acknowledged the occurrence and passed the signaling looparound test at the set. The set passed the PCM looparound test at the PSTS. The set failed the PCM looparound test at the set. First, substitute a known good set. If the error disappears, the original set was bad. If the error continues, check loop accuracy. If the loop proves good, the DPC is defective. Replace the defective DPC.	Check facility.
Noise Level nnnn DB WEIGHT NOISE	Indicates that the noise subtest of the extended diagnostic failed. Nnnn represents the noise level that the transmission test unit (TTU) measured.	Replace card.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 18 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Noise Level nnnn DB NOTCH NOISE	Indicates that the noise subtest of the extended diagnostic failed. Nnnn represents the noise level that the transmission test unit (TTU) measured.	Replace card.
NT1 BPVO register test failed	Indicates network termination 1 (NT1) bipolar voltage overflow register test failed.	Check NT1.
NT1 context restore failed	Indicates NT1 state after a context restore failed.	Check NT1.
NT1 REPLY OPERATION TIME INVALID	Indicates the reply time period was not valid	Check the NT1. Perform full diagnostics.
Off-Hook	Indicates that the off-hook subtest of the extended diagnostic failed	Replace card.
On-Hook	Indicates that the on-hook subtest of the extended diagnostic failed	Replace card.
Open Circuit check loop (or no set)	Indicates that the DPMC diagnosed the subscriber loop and detected an open circuit wad. Verify that a set connects on the loop. Check the subscriber loop. If no errors are present, the open circuit is internal to the set.	Check facility.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Pad nDB Test	Provides the result of the Pad DB test. The letter n represents the exact pad value on which the test fails	Replace card.
PAM Loopback	Indicates the pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) loopback test failed. This test consists of a test tone sent from the RCU maintenance card to the transmit/receive multiplexer card. The test tone loops and returns to the maintenance card for analysis.	Replace transmit/receive multiplexer card (NT3A18).

Field descriptions (Sheet 19 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound not activated (XXXXX)	The XXXXX indicates the point at which the PCM looparound test performs (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, MADO, or CODEC.) Indicates that the PCM looparound can not activate.	
Timeout on PSAP seize	Indicates PSAP test invoked by the ALT system fails. The line initiates a PSAP test. The PSAP test fails when a response from the line does not occur.	Check PSAP/DS-1 or channel bank hardware. Try other lines to the same PSAP destination. If the lines pass, it is only an isolated circuit problem. If the lines fail, it is a PSAP problem, a DS-1 carrier problem, or a channel bank hardware problem. To rectify the problem, replace 8X49 card.
PCM looparound failure at DSIC in set or PCM failure at DSIC in set	Indicates the set acknowledged its presence and passed the signaling looparound test at the set. The set passed the PCM looparound test at the PSTS. The set failed the PCM looparound test at the set. First, substitute a known good set. If the error disappears, the original set is defective. If the error continues, check loop accuracy. If the loop proves good, the DPC is defective. Replace the defective DPC.	Check facility.
PCM looparound not released (XXXXX)	The XXXXX indicates the point at which the PCM looparound test performed (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, MADO, or CODEC). Indicates the PCM looparound does not deactivate.	Replace 8X49 card.
PCM looparound test failed at DPC	Indicates the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the TTT failed. The PCM looparound test failed at the DPC looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry takes, indicate that the frequency of the level is not acceptable.	Replace DPC (8X47).

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 20 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound test failed at PSTS	Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of TTT failed. The PCM looparound test failed at the PSTS looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry takes, indicate that the frequency and the level or both are not acceptable.	Replace 8X46 card. Replace 8X49 card ONLY if the problem persists.
PCM looparound test failed at XXXXX	The XXXXX indicates the point at which the PCM looparound test performed (DSIC, MADO, or CODEC). Indicates the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the TTT failed. The PCM looparound test failed at the DPC looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry takes, indicate that the frequency and the level or both are not acceptable.	Check facility. Check the set and verify all connections. If all connections are in order, the set (or MADO) is defective. For XXXXX = DSIC or CODEC, replace the set. For XXXXX = MADO, replace the MADO first. Replace the set ONLY if the problem persists.
PM Not Ready	Indicates the remote module is not ready to process test requests.	Attempt the test again.
PM Reply Timeout	Indicates the PM failed to respond to a CC request to test the remote module. Indicates failed-to-return test results in an exact time. Indicates the remote module failed to respond to a PM test request or failed to return test results in an exact time. Defective software can cause a PM reply timeout. Collect PM180 and SWER reports and contact maintenance personnel.	Attempt the test again. If the error persists, check for alarms and logs that indicate defective common equipment. Cards involved in the message path between the CC, PM, and remote module can be defective.
Positive Coin Off-Hook	Indicates that the positive coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace card.
Pre V. Trip	Indicates ringing current not normally tripped.	Ringing generator (RG) Trip Fail. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 21 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
PSTS test resources not available	Indicates that another line already uses the PSTS test resources on the same DLM unit. Repeat the test. If the condition continues, execute the command LOOPBK QUERY ALL at the LTPDATA level of the MAP. Verify that no MADO on this DLM unit has a PSTS loopback that activates manually.	Attempt again.
RESET FAILED	Indicates attempt to reset circuit pack after test failed. Pack did not return to service.	Replace card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Resistance XXXXXX OHMS	Indicates failure of sealing current test. The XXXXXX represents a decimal number.	Battery feed.
Ringing Failed		Check ringing.
Ringing Failed Pre Trip		Check ringing.
RIT failed to run	Indicates the LGC did not perform a run integrity test (RIT)	Check PM.
ROM fault detected	Indicates fault detected on the line card read-only memory (ROM).	Replace card. Phone subscriber and inquire if the display section of the suspect set functions correctly. If the display section does not function correctly, arrange to replace or service the set. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Reverse Battery	Indicates the reverse battery subtest of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace the card.
ROM f RAMp SCP p p	Indicates the shower queue timer diagnosed an ISDN loop and the diagnostic failed this self test. The reason for failure includes all diagnostic errors for T line card.	Diagnose the ISDN loop from the MAP terminal in order to perform an extended diagnostic.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 22 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Set Display Not Responding	Indicates the keyset display micro did not report its state during the diagnostic test.	
Short circuit check subs loop & set	Indicates that the DPMC diagnosed the subscriber loop and detected a short circuit . Check the subscriber loop. If you do not detect errors, the short can be internal to the set.	Check facility.
SHORT TEST ONLY	Indicates a request for an extended diagnostic test. An extended diagnostic test did not perform and a short test performed instead.	Attempt again. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Signal failure - DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that voice set acknowledged the occurrence but failed signaling tests. The DLM that contains the corresponding digital port card does not have a digital port maintenance card (DPMC) 8X55). The DLM cannot test the DPC signaling. Check the jack, line cord, and set. Verify all connections. If the connections are in order, replace the set with a test set that passes diagnostics. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, the DPC is defective. Replace the defective DPC. The DN can be relocated to a different LEN. Enter the LEN into Table IVDTRBL. The defective LEN marks the bad port until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, the set of the subscriber is defective. Replace the defective set.	Check facility.
Signal failure DPC or Meridian set	Indicates the set acknowledged the occurrence. The signaling looparound test at the set failed. First substitute a known good set. If the error disappears, the original set is defective. If the error continues, check loop accuracy. If the loop proves good, the DPC is defective. Replace the defective DPC.	Check facility.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 23 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Signal failure MADO not responding	Indicates that only the voice set acknowledged the occurrence. Both the set and the MADO failed signaling tests. The DLM that contains the associated digital port card does not have a digital port maintenance card (DPMC) 8X55. The DLM cannot test the DPC signaling. Check the set, MADO, and line cord. Verify all connections. If the connections are in order, replace the set with a test set. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, the DPC is defective. Replace the defective DPC. You can move the voice and data DNs to different LENs. Enter the defective LENs into Table IVDTRBL. The defective LENs block bad ports until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, the subscriber set is defective. Replace the defective set.	Check facility.
Signaling failure in MADO	Indicates that the MADO acknowledged the occurrence but failed signaling tests. The voice set acknowledged the occurrence and passed signaling tests. Either the MADO is defective or connections are defective. Check the set to verify the correct installation of MADO and the correct connection of the cables. If connections are in order, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Single-End	Indicates short diagnostics for local tests failed.	Replace card.
Suspected LCC Fault	Indicates that the system suspects that the line card under test resides on a defective line card carrier (LCC).	Test other line cards on the LCC. If all other line cards fail, replace the LCC. If other line cards pass diagnostics, replace the original line card that failed.

ALT101 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 24 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
SV1 Stuck After Ringing	Indicates supervision bit 1 (SV1) that transmits on/off-hook state was high after system applied ringing. When the system releases the ringing relay, the (SV1) must be low.	Replace card.
Software error -- check for SWERR	Indicates a software error (SWERR) occurred.	Check logs and retain the SWERR for use by technical support personnel.
SV1 Stuck Before Ringing	Indicates SV1 that transmits on/off-hook state was low before system applied ringing. When the system operates the ringing relay, SV1 must be high.	Replace card.
Sync loss at U interface	Indicates the U interface lost synchronization.	Check NT1 Intst.
Talk Battery	Indicates that the talk battery subtest of the extended diagnostic failed.	Replace card.
Termination out of range.	Indicates a termination check discovered termination to be out of range.	Test.
Test Alarm Return Code	Indicates that an error is present at the remote module. The fault prevents the execution of the test request for the remote module.	Check the remote module. Defective common equipment cards, defective wiring, or a defective channel test unit can cause this failure.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates system detected error on test equipment required to complete test procedures that remain.	Attempt again. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Test register failed at LC	Indicates test register at ISDN line card failure.	Check line card.
Test register failed at NT1	Indicates test register at NT1 failed.	Check NT1.

Field descriptions (Sheet 25 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
Timeout on PSAP seize	Indicates PSAP test that the alternate system involved failed. The line initiates a PSAP test. The PSAP test fails when the line under test does not respond to the system.	Check PSAP/DS1 or channel bank hardware. Try other lines to the same PSAP destination. If these lines pass, the problem is in the circuit. If the lines fail, the problem is in the PSAP, DS-1 carrier, or in channel bank hardware.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn THL Test	Provides the results of the transhybrid loss test	Replace card.
Tip XXX v. Ring XXX v. CO operated.	Indicates relay failed to operate	Check cutoff relay.
Tip XXX v. Ring XXX v. CO released.	Indicates that the system detected voltage out of range before the cutoff relay that performed. The XXX represents a decimal number.	Check power supply.
Tip Ringing, ANI Gnd	Indicates the tip ringing subtest or ANI ground subtest of the extended diagnostic failed	Replace card.
Unexpected PM Reply	Indicates that the PM or remote module sent a message during testing that the DMS switch did not interpret	Attempt the test again. If the error continues, collect log and SWER reports and contact maintenance personnel.
WRONG CARD INSERTED	Indicates circuit pack inserted is not type expected	Change card. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
Wrong Tone	Indicates PSAP test failed at the ALT level of the MAP. The PSAP test fails when the PSAP test sends ANI digits and does not return busy tone.	Attempt again. Test other lines to the same PSAP destination. If these lines pass, the error represents only an isolated circuit problem. If the lines fail, the error represents either a PSAP problem or a DS-1 carrier problem.

ALT101 (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 26 of 26)

Value	Description	Action
11600 Hz 4.8 Volts 178 mSecs	Indicates metering pulse test for a 6X94AA line card detected a metering pulse. One or more of frequency, amplitude, and duration of the metering pulse were not in acceptable levels.	Metering. Refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide* for the correct procedure.
30V DPC power source defective	Indicates that the DPMC tested the DPC. The DPMC detected a defective 30-volt DPC power source. Replace the defective DPC.	Replace card.
U Loop parameters out of range.	Indicates a U Loop test detected U Loop parameters that were not in range.	Test.

ALT103

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem log report. The subsystem generates ALT103 when a line insulation test (LIT) performed on line equipment fails. ALT measures the current voltage. ALT compares the current voltage to the maximum voltage permitted on a line. If the current voltage exceeds the maximum permitted, a foreign electromotive force (FEMF) is on the line. ALT performs as a result of either a manual request from the ALT MAP level or based on the ALT schedule. Refer to the ALT MAP level for schedule.

ALT can perform on separate lines. Normally ALT performs on known groups of lines. The DMS automatically retests each line that fails the first run of ALT. The DMS automatically tests each line that fails during the second run of ALT. The DMS can perform any group of line insulation tests (LITs). The system generates ALT103 when the line identified in the report by its LEN and DN fails. Refer to *Line Maintenance Reference Manual*, 297-1001-594 for more information on ALT.

Format

ALT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
len DN dn cycltxt
LIT TEST = lttxt RESULT: restxt
MAX nnn VOLTS ACT nnn VOLTS

The log report format for ALT103 is as follows:

```
ALT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
      len DN dn  cycltxt
      LIT TEST = lttxt   RESULT: restxt
      MAX nnn VOLTS ACT nnn VOLTS
```

Example

An example of log report ALT103 follows:

```
ALT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ALT
   HOST 01 1 01 01 DN 8057811999 1st CYCLE
   LIT TEST = ALL TEST  RESULT: TIP DC FEMF
   MAX   2 VOLTS  ACT  28 VOLTS
```

ALT103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ALT		Indicates a fail ALT performed.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
cycltxt	1st CYCLE	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test the first time the test ran.
	RETEST 1	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT 1st CYCLE failures.
	RETEST 2	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT RETEST 1 failures.
LIT TEST	ALL TEST	Indicates that the suspect line equipment performed all of the tests that followed.
	CAPACITANCE	Measures capacitance values between tip lead and ground, ring lead and ground, and tip and ring leads.
	FEMF	Measures AC/DC FEMF between tip lead and ground, and ring lead and ground.
	R-G	Measures insulation resistance between ring lead and ground.
	R-T	Measures insulation resistance between ring and tip leads.
	T-G	Measures insulation resistance between tip lead and ground.
RESULT	RING AC FEMF	Indicates DC voltage measured between ring lead and ground was greater than the maximum levels allowed.
	RING DC FEMF	Indicates DC voltage measured between ring lead and ground was greater than the maximum level allowed.
	TIP AC FEMF	Indicates AC voltage measured between tip lead and ground was greater than the maximum level allowed.

ALT103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	TIP DC FEMF	Indicates DC voltage measured between tip lead and ground was greater than the maximum level allowed.
MAX nnn VOLTS	0 to 140	Defines maximum AC/DC voltage allowed on a line. The default is 2. When the system defines the ALT test, you can use the DEFINE command in the ALT MAP to change the default.
ACT nnn VOLTS	-150 to 150	Provides current voltage measured on suspect line equipment

Action

Perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the LTP MAP level to isolate the error. Refer to *Line Maintenance Reference Manual*, 297-1001-594 for diagnostic tests that can be run on line equipment. The system generates LINE100 or LINE101.

- The system can continue to generate LINE100 (PASS) and ALT103 for the suspect line equipment during the two retests of ALT failures. If this action occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the action required for LINE101.

Continue attempts to clear the error until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE100 and does not generate ALT 103.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT104

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem log report ALT104. THe subsystem generates ALT104 when a line insulation test (LIT) performed on line equipment fails. ALT measures the current insulation resistance in Ohms. ALT compares current resistance to the minimum insulation resistance that the line requires. If the current insulation resistance is lower than the minimum required, a leak occurs in the insulation of either the tip or ring lead. ALT performs as a result of either a manual request from the ALT MAP level or based on the ALT schedule. Refer to ALT MAP level for schedule.

ALT can perform on separate lines. ALT normally performs on known groups of lines. The DMS switch automatically tests each line that fails the first run of ALT again. The DMS switch automatically tests each line that fails during the second run of ALT again. The system generates ALT104 when the line identified in the report by its LEN and DN fails. Refer to *Line Maintenance Guide* , 297-1001-594 for more information on ALT.

Format

The log report format for ALT104 is as follows:

ALT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
    len DN dn cycltxt
    LIT TEST = testtxt RESULT: restxt
    MIN nnn OHMS ACT nnn OHMS

Example

An example of log report ALT104 follows:

```
ALT104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ALT
   HOST 01 1 01 01 DN 8057811999 1st CYCLE
   LIT TEST = ALL TEST  RESULT: TIP–RNG LEAK
   MIN 400 OHMS ACT 100 OHMS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ALT	Constant	Indicates a fail automatic line test (ALT) performed.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
cycltxt	1st CYCLE	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test the first time the test ran.
	RETEST 1	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT 1st CYCLE failures.
	RETEST 2	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT RETEST 1 failures.
	ALL TEST	Indicates that the suspect line equipment performed all of the tests that followed.
	CAPACITANCE	Measures capacitance values between tip lead and ground, ring lead and ground, and tip and ring leads.
	FEMF	Measures ac/dc foreign electromotive force (FEMF) between tip lead and ground, and ring lead and ground.
	R-G	Measures insulation resistance between ring lead and ground.
	R-T	Measures insulation resistance between ring and tip leads.
	T-G	Measures insulation resistance between tip lead and ground.

ALT104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RESULT	RING LEAK	Indicates taht insulation resistance measured between ring lead and ground is lower than minimum required.
	TIP LEAK	Indicates insulation resistance measured between tip lead and ground is lower than minimum required.
	TIP RNG LEAK	Indicates insulation resistance measured between tip and ring leads is less than minimum required
MIN nnn OHMS	1 to 7500	Defines minimum insulation resistance in Ohms that suspect line equipment requires. The default value for band 0 is 400 and for band 1 is 2000. When the system defines the ALT test, you can use the DEFINE command in the ALT MAP level to change the default.
ACT nnn OHMS	0 to 32767	Provides current insulation resistance in Ohms measured on the line

Action

Perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the LTP MAP level to isolate the error. Refer to *Line Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594 for diagnostic tests that can run on line equipment. The system generates LINE100 or LINE101.

- The system can continue to generate LINE100 (PASS) and ALT104 for the suspect line equipment. If the system generates LINE100(PASS) and ALT104 during the two retests of ALT failures, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the action required for LINE101.

Continue attempts to clear the error until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE100 and does not generate ALT104.
- You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT105

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem log report ALT105. The subsystem generates ALT105 when the line circuit pack and the test equipment cannot make the metallic test access (MTA). Normally, you cannot make this connection because the MTA vertical for the line circuit pack is not available. ALT performs as a result of a manual request from the ALT MAP level or based on the ALT schedule See ALT MAP level for schedule.

ALT can perform on separate lines. ALT normally performs on known groups of lines. The DMS switch automatically tests each line that fails the first run of ALT again. The DMS switch automatically tests each line that fails during the second run of ALT again. When the line that the report identifies and the test equipment cannot make the MTA, the system generates ALT105. Refer to the *Line Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594 for more information on ALT.

Format

The log report format for ALT105 is as follows:

ALT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
len DN dn cycltxt
LINE TEST ACCESS FAILED

Example

An example of log report ALT105 follows:

```
ALT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ALT
   HOST 01 1 01 01 DN 8057811999 1st CYCLE
   LINE TEST ACCESS FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ALT	Constant	Indicates a fail ALT attempted.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for the suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows

ALT105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
cycltxt	1st CYCLE	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test the first time the test ran.
	RETEST 1	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT first CYCLE failures.
	RETEST 2	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT RETEST 1 failures.
LINE TEST ACCESS FAILED	Constant	Indicates that line circuit pack and test equipment did not make MTA connection.

Action

Rerun test from the ALT MAP level. If the system generates ALT105 twice with the same LEN, verify if another test runs that uses the MTA vertical.

- If the system runs another test, wait until the test is complete and run the ALT test for the suspect line equipment again. If the system generates ALT105 a third time, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system does not run another test, contact the next level of maintenance.

Continue attempts to clear the error until one of the following occurs:

- The system does not generate ALT105.
- You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

ALT106

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem report ALT106. The system generates ALT106 when a line insulation test (LIT) that measures the capacitance for AC continuity on line equipment fails. ALT measures the current capacitance per nanofarad. ALT compares the current capacitance to the minimum capacitance required on the line. The system performs ALT as a result of either a manual request from the ALT MAP level or based on the ALT schedule. Refer to the ALT MAP level for schedule.

ALT can perform on separate lines. ALT normally performs on known groups of lines. The DMS automatically tests each line that fails the first run of ALT again. The DMS automatically tests each line that fails during the second run of ALT again. The system generates ALT106 when the line that the report identifies by its LEN and DN fails. Refer to the *Line Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594 for more information on ALT.

Format

The log report format for ALT106 is as follows:

ALT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL AC_CONTINUITY
len DN dn cycltxt
LIT TEST = lttxt RESULT: restxt
MIN nnn NF ACT nnn NF

Example

An example of log report ALT106 follows:

```
ALT106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL AC_CONTINUITY
   HOST 01 1 01 01 DN 8057811999 1st CYCLE
   LIT TEST = FEMF  RESULT: CAPACITANCE
   MIN 400 NF ACT 100 NF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL AC_CONTINUITY	Constant	Indicates a fail AC continuity test performed.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for the suspect line equipment

ALT106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
cycltxt	1st CYCLE	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test the first time the test ran.
	RETEST 1	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT first CYCLE failures.
	RETEST 2	Indicates line equipment failed the specified test during the automatic retest of ALT RETEST 1 failures.
LIT TEST	ALL TEST	Indicates foreign electromotive force (FEMF), insulation resistance, and capacitance tests performed on suspect line equipment.
	CAPACITANCE	Measures capacitance values between tip lead and ground, ring lead and ground, and tip and ring leads.
RESULT	CAPACITANCE	Indicates capacitance measured between tip lead and ground, ring lead and ground, or tip and ring leads was lower than minimum required.
MIN nnn NF	1 to 5000	Defines minimum capacitance (nanofarad) required on a line. The default is 400.
ACT nnn NF	0 to 32767	Provides current capacitance (nanofarad) measured on suspect line equipment

Action

Perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the LTP MAP level to isolate the fault. The system generates either LINE100 or LINE101.

- The system can continue to generate LINE100 (PASS) and ALT106 for suspect line equipment. If the system generates LINE100 (PASS) and ALT106 during the two retests of ALT failures, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the action the system takes for LINE101.

Continue attempts to clear the error until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE100 and does not generate ALT106.
- You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT107

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem log report ALT107. The subsystem generates ALT107 when the system detects a problem at the start of or in the middle of an automatic line test. The following three units can be present in the same configuration:

- a Multi-line Test Unit (MTU)
- a Line Test Unit (LTU)
- an Integrated Remote Test Unit (IRTU)

ALT generates the appropriate report for the condition that the test meets. ALT identifies the unit that conducted the test as either LTU, MTU, or IRTU.

Format

The log report format for ALT107 is as follows:

ALT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
TESTID: testxt STREAM: nnn Test type: typtxt
REASON = trbltext
INFO = infotext

Example

An example of log report ALT107 for a test that involves the use of an LTU follows:

```
  ALT107 JUL06 15:55:09 0600 TBL   ALT
TESTID: MANUAL04      STREAM:  0  Test type: LIT
REASON = Test equipment unavailable
INFO   = IRTU 1
```

An example of log report ALT107 for a test that involves the use of an IRTU follows:

```
  ALT107 JAN27 04:05:06 3445 TBL
TESTID: LNMTCJOHN     STREAM:  10  Test type:
DIAG
REASON = Test equipment fails diagnostic
INFO   = LTU 0
```

Note: An IRTU has two test heads labeled 1 and 2. In the previous example, the system uses test head 1.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
TBL TESTID	Alphanumeric	Identifies a trouble condition in an automatic line test. Can be a name in customer data Table ALTSCHED or the name of a manual test
STREAM	0 -31	Identifies the stream
Test type	DIAG	Identifies a diagnostic test
	SDIAG	Identifies a short diagnostic test
	BAL NET	Identifies an on-hook balance network test
	LIT	Identifies a line insulation test
	CKTTST	Identifies a circuit test
REASON	Character string	Provides the reason for the problem. Refer to Trouble reasons table at the end of this log report.
INFO	Symbolic text	Provides additional information. Refer to Trouble reasons table at the end of this log report.

Action

Refer to the user action specified for the given trouble reason in the System and User Actions table. The trouble reason table appears at the end of this log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT107 (continued)

Additional information

The following table describes trouble reasons given in the Reason field of log report ALT107.

Trouble reasons table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Information	Explanation
Test equipment fails diagnostic	Test equipment name	The test equipment described in the INFO text failed diagnostics. A trunk diagnostic fail reason TRK106 log accompanies this log.
Test equipment unavailable	Test equipment name	The test equipment or test equipment that the INFO text describes is not available.
	TTT usage percentage exceeded	Indicates you exceeded the usage percentage of the trunk test equipment.
External equipment problem	Vertical not seized	Indicates the system attempted to use the metallic test access (MTA) data to make a connection. The system must seize the MTA vertical for the line concentration device (LCD) test set. This action makes sure other users cannot use the vertical. The attempt to connect fails because the vertical is already in use.
	Vertical data missing	Indicates system attempts to use the MTA data to make a connection. The MTAVERT data is not in the LCD test set any longer.
	LTA connection	Indicates the system attempts to use MTA data to make a connection. An MTA crosspoint connection fails because of physical connection problems or because the vertical is in use.
Unable to do TEST EQ diagnostic.	Test equipment name	Indicates the system did not perform the test equipment diagnostic.
Diagnostic result message	Test equipment name	Indicates the test equipment diagnostic result message did not return in two minutes.
ALT test processes exceeded	Blank	A request to activate a scheduled test occurred. The number of test processes now active plus the test processes required for the new request exceeds the total number allowed.
Test stopped	Blank	Testing stopped for the given TESTID.

Trouble reasons table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Information	Explanation
LCD test set suspended.	ssss ff u dd cc - ssss ff u dd cc	The system suspended the test set that the range of line equipment numbers indicates. The high number of failures that were a result of an external error that was not known caused the suspension.
Test stream suspended	Blank or Death test process	Indicates if more failures can result if system continues the test stream.
LTP interrupt	Blank	Indicates that another testing process that can interrupt the vertical of the MTA interrupted the system.
LCD test set store not available	Blank	Indicates temporary store is not available for store test information.

The following table lists system and user actions for trouble reasons given in the Reason field of log report ALT107.

System and user actions table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	System action	User action
Test equipment fails diagnostic	The ALT system diagnoses the failed test equipment every 30 m. Test resumes if the diagnostic passes.	For ALT to continue testing, the test equipment must pass diagnostics and be IDL or INI. The PM must be in service.
Test equipment unavailable	The ALT system attempts to seize the test equipment required to resume testing after 30 m.	Make test equipment available to allow ALT to run.
External equipment problem	The ALT system attempts to get the MTA connection every 30 m to resume testing.	Make MTA equipment available to allow ALT to run. Connections that require the MTA data must be available.
Unable to do TEST EQ diagnostic.	The ALT system attempts to diagnose the test equipment every 30 m. Testing continues if the diagnostic passes.	If this problem continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

ALT107 (end)

System and user actions table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	System action	User action
Diagnostic result message	The ALT system attempts to diagnose the test equipment every 30 m. Testing continues if the diagnostic passes.	If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
ALT test processes exceeded	The ALT system does not attempt to create a test process for the stream in this test session.	Check the schedule times. Make sure you do not request too many test processes. You can recalculate office parameter ALT NO OF ALT TEST PROCS. The office has expanded.
Test stopped	No system action.	The user stopped the test. The user can start the test again.
LCD test set suspended.	Testing suspended until the next test session.	Line cards on the LCD test set fail continuously. Perform manual tests to determine the possible reason for the high number of failures. Test the MTA driver and vertical test access bus connections. Check for cable cuts.
Test stream suspended	Testing suspended until the next test session.	Line cards on the LCD test set fail continuously. Perform manual tests to determine the reason for the high number of failures. Test the MTA driver and vertical test access bus connections. Check for cable cuts. If the INFO text is “death of test process", contact the next level of maintenance.
LTP interrupt	After 30 m, the system attempts to seize the test equipment and continue test.	There is no user action required.
LCD test set store not available	After 30 m, the system attempts to seize the test equipment and continue test.	The switch can have serious problems because of lack of store. Contact the next level of maintenance.

ALT108

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem log report ALT108. The subsystem generates ALT108 to report on results from a line concentrating device (LCD) test set. ALT108 is a summary of information given in log ALT109. The system generates ALT108 or ALT109 depending on a field setting in customer data Table ALTSCHED for each testid. The system generates ALT108 or ALT109 depending on the parameter on the START command for manual tests.

Format

The log report format for ALT108 is as follows:

ALT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
TESTID: testxt Stream: nnn Test type: typtxt Linetype: ltype
LCD test set: ssss ff u dd ll – ssss ff u dd ll
PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL
nnnnnn nnnnnn nnnnnn nnnnnn

Example

An example of log report ALT108 follows:

```
ALT108 APR10 00:12:23 5764 INFO
   TESTID: LNMTCJOHN Stream: 0 Test type: SDIAG Linetype:
   ALL
   LCD test set: HOST 00 0 00 00 – HOST 00 0 09 31
   PASS     FAIL     N/A      TOTAL
   245       11       64      320
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TESTID: testxt	Entered in customer data Table ALTSCHED, or the name of a manual test.	Identifies the automatic line test.
STREAM: nnn	0-31	Identifies the test stream.
typtxt	DIAG	Identifies a diagnostic test.

ALT108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SDIAG	Identifies a short diagnostic test.
	BAL NET	Identifies an on-hook balance network test.
	LIT	Identifies a line insulation test.
	CKTTST	Identifies a circuit test.
ltype	Standard ISDN ALL	Identifies the line types tested.
ssss ff u dd cc	Symbolic text	Identifies the line equipment number range for the LCD test set. Refer to Table 1.
nnnnnn	0-999999	Provides a count of the number of passed, failed, not applicable, and total tests.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT109

Explanation

The automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem log report ALT109. The subsystem generates ALT109 when a line insulation test (LIT) fails.

Format

The log report format for ALT109 is as follows:

```
ALT109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    TESTID: testxt STREAM: nnn Test type: typtxt Linetype: ltype
    PASS     FAIL     N/A      TOTAL    part a of b
    nnnnnn   nnnnnn   nnnnnn   nnnnnn
    ==============================================
    LCD  test  set:  ssss  ff    u    dd    cc – ssss   ff   u   dd   cc
    ========================================
    0000   0000   0011   1111   1111   2222   2222   2233
    0123  4567   8901   2345   6789   0123   4567   8901
    ==========================================
    mm    rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
    nn    rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
     ==========================================
    oo    rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
    pp    rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
     ==========================================
    .     rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
    .     rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
     ==========================================
    uu    rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
    vv     rrrr rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr  rrrr
```

Example

An example of log report ALT109 follows:

ALT109 (continued)

```
ALT109 APR23 23:59:23 5700 INFO
   TESTID: LNMTCJOHN  STREAM: 9 Test type: DIAG Linetype:
ALL
   type: line typetxt
   PASS     FAIL     N/A      TOTAL    part 1 of 1
   142        165        9      316
   ==============================================
   LCD test set: HOST 00 0 00 05 – HOST 00 0 04 31
     ========================================
      0000 0000 0011 1111 1111 2222 2222 2233
      0123 4567 8901 2345 6789 0123 4567 8901
     ========================================
   00       /// //// //.. D.-- --N. .... ....
   01 .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....
     ========================================
   02 .... *... .... .... .... .... .... ....
   03 .... .... .... **.. .... .... .... ....
     ========================================
   04 .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TESTID	Symbolic text	Identifies the test performed. Entered in customer data Table ALTSCHED or the name of a manual test.
STREAM	0-31	Provides stream number.
typtxt	DIAG	Identifies a diagnostic test.
	SDIAG	Identifies a short diagnostic test.
	BAL NET	Identifies an on-hook balance network test.
	LIT	Identifies a line insulation test.
	CKTTST	Identifies a circuit test.
ltype	Standard	Identifies the line type tested.
	ISDN	
	All	

ALT109 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Part a of b	a and b are integers.	Indicates the part of this log for the LLCD test set size. Each ALT109 log report can contain a maximum of 12 drawers.
n	Integers	Indicates the device number of the terminal. Refer to table TERMDEV in the customer data schema section of the *Translations Guide .*
nnnnnn	0 -999999	Provides the number of passed, failed, not applicable, or total tests.
r	.	Indicates line EQ passed diagnostic test.
	(blank)	Indicates not part of diagnostic test.
	D	Diagnostic failed.
	F	Diagnostic failed because of facility.
	S	Short diagnostic failed.
	N	Needs long diagnostic.
	m	Set or NT1 is not available.
	M	Line card missing. ***Note:*** For the RDT, Remote Digital Terminal, an unseated or missing line card is reported as * not as M.
	Q	Shower queue.
	I	Incoming message overload (ICMO) major.
	i	ICMO minor
	U	Utility card.
	T	System seized line when system generated log.
	-	Not entered in table LNINV.

ALT109 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
r (con't)	*	Skipped lines because of LEN line state, LINETYPE of test, or failure to operate ISDN linecard relays during LIT test. ***Note:*** For the RDT, Remote Digital Terminal, a line card out of service or missing is reported as * not M.
	/	ALT tests not performed on the LENs because test met the stop time for this time span. The system tested line equipment numbers in a different scheduled time span.
	h	Held because of equipment problem. This value represents the state at time of log generation. Next scheduled time span for TESTID starts at first h LEN.
	s	Suspended because of equipment problem. This value represents the state at time of log generation.
	@	Indicates line insulation test (LIT) result failed for this line equipment number (LEN).
	c	Indicates a connection error occurred when the system attempted a trunk test equipment connection.
	e	Indicates the system detected an external error when the system made a metallic connection. An example of this failure is a test access relay failure.

Action

Use this log to identify problem LENs that had problems when ALT tested the LCD test set.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT110

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem generates ALT110 when the system completes a test stream. This report provides counts for a stream completion.

Format

The log report format for ALT110 is as follows:

```
ALT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    TESTID: testxt  Test type: typtxt  Linetype: ltype
    Stream nnn completed
     PASS     FAIL     N/A    TOTAL
    nnnnnn   nnnnnn   nnnnnn   nnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report ALT110 follows:

```
ALT110 APR13 06:01:10 4514 INFO
   TESTID: LNMTCJOHN  Test type: BAL NET  Linetype: Standard
   Stream 4 completed
   PASS     FAIL     N/A      TOTAL
   1239       23      101     1363
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TESTID: testxt	Entered in customer data Table ALTSCHED, or can be the name of a manual test.	Identifies the test name.
typtxt	DIAG	Identifies a diagnostic test.
	SDIAG	Identifies a short diagnostic test.
	BAL NET	Identifies an on-hook balance network test.
	LIT	Identifies a line insulation test.
	CKTTST	Identifies a circuit test.

ALT110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ltype	Standard	Identifies the line type that was tested.
	ISDN	
	All	
Stream nnn completed	0-31	Identifies the test stream.
nnnnnn	0-999999	Provides the number of passed, failed, not-applicable, or total tests.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT111

Explanation

The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem generates ALT111 when the system completes a line test. The subsystem also generates ALT111 to provide a progress update of the test. The system generates a completion log when the system completes all test streams. The system generates a progress update on expiration of the test time for a scheduled test.

Format

The log report format for ALT111 is as follows:

ALT111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
TESTID: testxt Test type: typtxt Linetype: ltype
infotxt
PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL
nnnnnn nnnnnn nnnnnn nnnnnn

Example

An example of log report ALT111 follows:

```
ALT111 APR13 06:01:10 4514 INFO
   TESTID: LNMTCISDN  Test type: LIT  Linetype: ISDN
   Completed TESTID.
   PASS     FAIL     N/A      TOTAL
   54    10234     1023    11311
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TESTID: testxt	Entered in customer data Table ALTSCHED, or can be the name of a manual test.	Identifies the test name.
typtxt	DIAG	Identifies a diagnostic test.
	SDIAG	Identifies a short diagnostic test.
	BAL NET	Identifies an on-hook balance network test.
	LIT	Identifies a line insulation test.

ALT111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CKTTST	Identifies a circuit test.
ltype	Standard	Identifies the line types that were tested.
	ISDN	
	All	
infotxt	Completed TESTID	Indicates the test is complete.
	Progress update	Indicates the test time for a scheduled test expired.
nnnnnn	0-999999	Provides the number of passed, failed, not-applicable, or total tests.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT112

Explanation

The ALT112 log identifies line equipment numbers (LEN) that are not datafilled in table ALTSCHED and therefore are not scheduled for Automatic Line Insulation Test (ALIT). ALT112 also includes hardware assigned software unassigned (HASU) lines.

Office parameter ALIT_LOG_GEN_FREQ controls the frequency of log generation.

Format

The format for log report ALT112 follows.

```
REPNAME  TYPE EVENT                   WORDS ALARMS   SUP RTD LAB OWNER
=========================================================================
ALT112   INFO ALTSCHED_NOT_DATAFILLED 50   NO ALARMS NO YES NO ALTLOGUI
Formatting proc bound: ALTGUI.FORMAT_A #0676 #B2A0
```

Example

An example of log report ALT112 for less than 12 LEN ranges follows.

```
INDY0_US10BO     ALT112 MAR09 19:25:56 5300 INFO ALTSCHED_NOT_DATAFILLED
    Refer to the log ALT113 for a list of PMs which
     do not have verticals assigned in table MTAVERT

_____________________________________________

start_len                          end_len

_____________________________________________

HOST 01 0 02 06                    HOST 01 1 11 24
```

An example of log report ALT112 for more than 12 LEN ranges (report 2) follows.

ALT112 (continued)

```
INDY0_US10BO     ALT112 MAR09 20:11:08 3100 INFO ALTSCHED_NOT_DATAFILLED
    Refer to the log ALT113 for a list of PMs which
     do not have verticals assigned in table MTAVERT

_____________________________________________

start_len                          end_len

_____________________________________________

HOST 01 0 02 06                    HOST 01 1 11 24
HOST 01 1 02 22                    HOST 01 1 11 24
HOST 01 0 03 11                    HOST 01 0 03 14

ALT112 log continued from the previous report
```

An example of log report ALT112 for more than 12 LEN ranges (report 1) follows.

```
INDY0_US10BO     ALT112 MAR09 20:11:08 3000 INFO ALTSCHED_NOT DATAFILLED
    Refer to the log ALT113 for a list of PMs which
     do not have verticals assigned in table MTAVERT

_____________________________________________

start_len                          end_len

_____________________________________________

HOST 01 0 02 06                    HOST 01 0 02 08
HOST 01 0 02 22                    HOST 01 0 03 04
HOST 01 0 03 11                    HOST 01 0 03 14
HOST 01 0 03 22                    HOST 01 0 03 24
HOST 01 0 08 06                    HOST 01 0 08 04
HOST 01 0 08 00                    HOST 01 0 08 14
HOST 01 0 08 11                    HOST 01 0 09 04
HOST 01 0 09 22                    HOST 01 1 00 04
HOST 01 1 00 11                    HOST 01 1 00 14
HOST 01 1 00 22                    HOST 01 1 01 04
HOST 01 1 01 11                    HOST 01 1 01 14
HOST 01 1 01 22                    HOST 01 1 02 04
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
STARTLEN	LEN	STARTLEN of any contiguous block of LENs that are not datafilled in table ALTSCHED.
ENDLEN	LEN	ENDLEN of any contiguous block of LENs that are not datafilled in table ALTSCHED.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ALT113

Explanation

The ALT113 log identifies peripheral modules (PM) that are not datafilled in table MTAVERT and therefore do not have access to test equipment.

Office parameter ALIT_LOG_GEN_FREQ controls the frequency of log generation.

Format

The format for log report ALT113 follows.

```
REPNAME  TYPE EVENT                  WORDS ALARMS  SUP RTD LAB OWNER
=====================================================================
ALT113   INFO MTAVERT_NOT_DATAFILLED 14   NO ALARMS NO YES NO  ALTLOGUI
Formatting proc bound: ALTGUI.FORMAT_ALT_113 #0893 #EDCC
```

Example

An example of log report ALT113 for less than 12 module numbers follows.

```
INDY1CDN10BO    ALT113 MAR10 13:24:05 3200 INFO MTAVERT_NOT_DATAFILLED


_____________________________________________

      MODULE NUMBERS
_____________________________________________

HOST 01 1
```

An example of log report ALT113 for more than 12 module numbers (report 2) follows.

ALT113 (continued)

```
INDY1CDN10BO     ALT113 MAR10 13:24:05 3200 INFO MTAVERT_NOT_DATAFILLED

_____________________________________________

        MODULE NUMBERS
_____________________________________________

HOST 04 1
ALT113 log continued from the previous report
```

An example of log report ALT113 for more than 12 module numbers (report 1) follows.

```
INDY1CDN10BO     ALT113 MAR10 13:24:05 3200 INFO MTAVERT_NOT_DATAFILLED

_____________________________________________

        MODULE NUMBERS

_____________________________________________

HOST 01 0
HOST 01 1
HOST 02 0
REM1 01 0
REM1 01 1
HOST 03 0
HOST 03 1
REM2 01 0
REM2 01 1
REM2 02 0
REM2 02 1
HOST 04 0
```

ALT113 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Module Numbers	Module numbers	Module numbers from table LNINV that are not datafilled in table MTAVERT and therefore do not have access to test equipment.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ALT200

Explanation

Log ALT200 is an automatic line testing (ALT) failure (FAIL) log. The system generates this FAIL log when results of running a board-to-board test (BBT) session on a line indicate a failure. The system generates three types of logs when an ALT is in progress:

- failure (FAIL)
- trouble (TBL)
- information (INFO)

Format

The log report format for ALT200 is as follows:

ALT200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
len DN dn
TESTID: testxt TEST-TYPE: tsttype
Failure: failure reason

Example

An example of log report ALT200 follows:

```
ATL200 JAN05 15:19:17 0600 FAIL ALT
   HOST 65 0 00 06   DN: 6136213000
   TESTID: MANUAL37   TEST-TYPE: BASIC
   Failure: Tip and Ring open.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ALT	constant	Fail automatic line testing. This field indicates the log type. The system generates FAIL ALT when a board-to-board test on a line indicates a failure.
len	Alphanumeric text string	Line equipment number (LEN). This field specifies the LEN of the line to be tested.
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows

ALT200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
TESTID	alphanumeric (12 characters)	Test identification. This field indicates the testid name.
TEST TYPE	BASIC, START, CLASS, or ALL	Test type. This field indicates the BBT test type.
Failure	alphanumeric (48 characters)	Failure. This field indicates the reason for the failure. Refer to the table below for detailed descriptions of each possible failure reason.

Action

There is no action required. The failure reason table below can help to indicate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system modifies the ADD_LOG in table ALTTCIPL to include the new log ALT200. The system generates this log when a user invokes the START command from the BBT-maintenance and administration position (MAP) level. But, the system only generates a log if the test fails on a line.

The LEN or the DN in the log discovers the line on which the system fails the test. The following table explains the possible failure reasons referred to in the Failure field description from the above table.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Failure reason	Description
Tip and Ring reversal.	Indicates that the Tip and Ring leads of the old and new lines are reversed. In the occurrence of a step-by-step (SxS) old office, this can indicate mismatched party types.
Class test failed.	Indicates data that the data points to a private branch exchange (PBX) line. Either the automatic board-to-board test (ABBT) results disagree or the new and old offices disagree on when the line is Tip or Ring party.

ALT200 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Failure reason	Description
Start test failed.	Indicates that a start fault is present. For example, the line is loop start according to the new office data. But, it is equipped as ground start in the old office.
Tip open Ring open REV.	Indicates that the line condition is Tip open.
Ring open Tip open REV.	This reason indicates that the line condition is Ring open.
Tip and Ring open.	Indicates the line condition is Tip Ring open.
Tip or Ring ground.	Indicates that there may be a Tip ground condition. In the occurrence of an SxS office, this indicates a short on an idle Tip party line.
Tip or Ring short	Indicates that there may be a Tip and Ring short condition. In the occurrence of an SxS office this indicates a Tip ground condition on a busy party line. There can also be a Ring ground condition.

ALT207

Explanation

The Log ALT207 is an automatic line testing (ALT) trouble (TBL) log. The system generates a TBL log when the system detects a problem in a line test. The problem occurs at the start of or during the execution of a line test. The system generates three types of logs when an ALT is in progress:

- trouble (TBL)
- failure (FAIL)
- information (INFO)

Format

The log report format for ALT207 is as follows:

```
ALT207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ALT
    TESTID          : testid name
    ABBTSET Used : CLLI name of OG trunk and external trunk number
    REASON:         : reason text
    INFO            : info text
```

Example

An example of log report ALT207 follows:

```
ATL207  JAN05 13:22:09 9500 TBL ALT
   TESTID       : MANUAL37
   ABBTSET:Used  : BBTOUT     0
   REASON       : Abnormal Scan or Line CPB.
   INFO         : 613-621-3004
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL ALT	constant	Trouble automatic line testing. This field indicates the log type. The system generates TBL ALT when a problem occurs at the start of or during execution of a line test.
TESTID	alphanumeric (12 characters)	Test identification. This field indicates the testid name.

ALT207 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ABBTSET Used	alphanumeric (30 characters)	Automatic board-to-board testing set used. Indicates the CLLI name and external trunk number associated with the outgoing (OG) trunk circuit connected to this ABBT test unit.
REASON	alphanumeric (50 characters)	Reason text. This field specifies the reason for the trouble. See the table below for detailed descriptions of each possible reason for the trouble.
INFO	alphanumeric (48 characters)	Information text. This field supplies information on the line that caused the trouble. This field specifies the line equipment number (LEN) or the directory number (DN) of the line. The field specifies the LEN and the DN if there was a problem during the execution of a test. This field is left blank if the trouble occurred before the start of the test. For example, there is a problem in creating the test process, or the test set is not available).

Action

The action required depends on the trouble reason. Refer to the trouble reason table below.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system modifies ADD_LOG in table ALTTCIPL to include the new log ALT207. The system includes ADD_REPORT_TYPE for this log in table ALTTCIPL. The system generates log ALT207 when the user invokes the START command from two stages:

- the board-to-board test (BBT) maintenance and administration position (MAP) level
- the system generates the log only when the system cannot start the test
- the system also generates the log when the system meets some trouble during the execution of a test on a line

ALT207 (continued)

The INFO field gives either the LEN or the DN of the line if problems arise during the execution of a test. The following table explains the possible reasons for the trouble referred to in the REASON field description. The table also explains the possible reasons for trouble from the table in the Action section above.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Trouble reason	Description and action required
Line cannot be tested. UNAS (not assigned)	Indicates that no line equipment corresponding to the specified DN.
ALT test processes exceeded.	Indicates the number of test processes now active, plus the test processes required for the new request, exceed the total number allowed. If this condition persists, the end user can contact the support group.
SCANSTOP message received from SCAN process.	Indicates a SCANSTOP message from the BBT test process. The end user can verify that the stop switch on the ABBT test unit NT5X73AB is off.
Error accessing database.	Indicates that an error occurred while the system reads the testid information from the database. The end user can try to run the test again. If the problem persists, the end user can contact the support group.
Outgoing trunk invalid / Incompatible TESTID info.	Indicates one of two conditions. One, the outgoing trunk (BBTOUT) is off-line. This requires the end user to post the trunk at the TTP MAP level. This also requires the end user to make sure that it is returned-to-service (RTS). Two, the type of outpulsing is not correct. Optimized outpulsing is available only for step-by-step switch (SxS) offices. After this, the outpulsing is available when the test order is BY_DN.
Test access failure.	Metallic test access (MTA) vertical (vert) can be caused by the indication of: • a bad horizontal, or a bad vertical • a hardware failure, or a busy horizontal • a busy vertical The end user can verify that the system specifies enough columns to access all the verticals that this ABBT test unit uses. The end user can also verify the number of the row and horizontal assigned to the ABBT test unit.

ALT207 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Trouble reason	Description and action required
Cannot establish TAN connection.	Indicates that the system cannot make a connection through the MTA of the switch to access the new line. The system cannot make a connection because the crosspoints of the MTA associated with that line were busy.
Trunk overflow detected.	Indicates that the system cannot make a connection to the old office. The end user can verify that the old DN is of the correct type. At this point, it can try the test again, or verify if the disconnect time is correct.
Line was not idle when tried for start test.	This condition dictates that the end user check that the new line is in the cutoff condition. The system can also check that the tip and ring voltage in the old office is set to the correct value.
Unsuccessful seizure of the outpulsing trunk.	This trouble reason indicates that a problem is present in: • the seizure protocol • the connection between the outpulsing trunk (by way of the BBT test circuits) and the test trunk • the equivalent in the old office The end user must reverse the setting of the REV button on the ABBT test set. The end user must also check the wiring from the OG trunk card to the old office.
Outpulsing of old office DN digits not successful.	Indicates that the cause is a stop-dial from the old office during outpulsing. This means the connections to the outgoing (OG) trunk are not correct or information specified for the trunk is not correct. The end user must make sure that the type of start signal for the no-test trunk is correct. The end user must also make sure that the trunk is in the returned-to-service (RTS) state.
Test process has died.	This trouble reason indicates that the test process (BBT/SCAN) died. If this condition persists, the end user can contact the support group.

ALT207 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Trouble reason	Description and action required
Test set is not available.	This trouble reason indicates that the test set that associates with this TESTID is now in use by another TESTID. The testing for the TESTID is now in progress. When there was a problem to read the concerned tables for information regarding the test set.
Not normal scan or line call processing busy (CPB).	This trouble reason indicates that the end user must check for a voltage setting of the variable battery that is not correct. The system can also indicate if the old office line is in CPB state.

ALT208

Explanation

Log ALT208 is a summary of information given in log ALT209. Automatic line testing (ALT) board-to-board test (BBT) generates ALT208 to give results from an ALT BBT test session. This report is an ALT information log, and the system generates the log at the end of a test session. The system generates three types of logs when an ALT is in progress:

- Information (INFO)
- failure (FAIL)
- trouble (TBL)

Format

The log report format for ALT208 is as follows:

```
ALT208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALT
    TESTID testid name TEST TYPE: test type
     Order: test order
     Range: LEN ssss ff b dd ll – ssss ff b dd ll
            DN  nnn-nnn-nnnn  –  nnn-nnn-nnnn
     PASS  FAIL  N/A  TOTAL
      nn     nn     nn     nnn
```

Example

An example of log report ALT208 follows:

```
ATL208 JUN27 08:19:46 9500 INFO ALT
   TESTID: EXAMPLE2 TESTTYPE: BASIC
    Order: By-LEN
    Range: LEN HOST 01 0 01 00 – HOST 01 0 01 00
           DN * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
   PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL
    10   0    0    10
```

ALT208 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALT	constant	Information automatic line testing (ALT). This field indicates the log type. The field summarizes the results of an ALT BBT session.
TESTID	alphanumeric (12 characters)	Test identification. This field indicates the testid name.
TEST TYPE	ALL, BASIC, CLASS, or START	Test type. This field specifies the BBT test type.
Order	By-LEN or By-DN	Order. This field indicates the test order defined for the testid.
LEN	numeric (48 characters)	Line equipment number. This field specifies the LEN of the line that the system tests. If the test order is By-LEN, the start LEN and the end LEN display. If the test order is By-DN, ********** is displayed.
DN	numeric (48 characters)	Directory number. This field specifies the DN of the line that the system tests.
PASS	numeric	Pass. This field indicates the number of lines on which the test proves successful.
FAIL	numeric	Fail. This field indicates the number of lines on which the test failed.
N/A	numeric	Not attempted. This field indicates the number of lines on which the test was not attempted.
TOTAL	numeric	Total. This field indicates the total number of lines defined for the testid.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT208 (end)

Additional information

The system modifies ADD_LOG in table ALTTCIPL to include log ALT208. The system includes ADD_REPORT_TYPE for log ALT208 in table ALTTCIPL. The system generates log ALT208 when the user invokes the START command from the BBT MAP level.

ALT209

Explanation

Log ALT209 after an automatic line testing (ALT) board-to-board test (BBT) session tests a TESTID. This log provides a detailed status of the tested lines that include:

- a four-character test results identifier
- what was tested in this test session
- the ABBTSET used
- the test performed in BY-DN or BY-LEN format
- the type of ALTBBT test performed

Format

The log report format for ALT209 is as follows:

```
ALT209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALT
    TESTID testid name TEST TYPE: test type   Order: test order
    PASS  FAIL   N/A    TOTAL
    nnnn  nnnn   nnnn   nnnnn
=============================================
Range:  LEN  ssss ff b dd ll  –  ssss ff b dd ll
        DN   nnn-nnn-nnnn  –  nnn-nnn-nnnn
=============================================
          0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
=============================================
nnny  NTST NTST NTST NTST NTST NTST NTST  —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
nnny   —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —    —
```

Example

An example of log report ALT209 with BY-DN range follows:

```
ATL209 JAN05 13:22:33 2200 INFO ALT
   TESTID:MANUAL37  TEST TYPE:Basic   ORDER:By-DN
   PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL part 1 of 1
     5   2    0    7
=========================================================
   Range:LEN  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
        DN   613-621-3000 -- 613-621-3006
=========================================================
        0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
=====================================================
300Y  TSOK TSOK TSOK TSOK TSOK TSOK TSOK  --   --   --
301Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
302Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
303Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
304Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
305Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
306Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
307Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
308Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
309Y   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --   --
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALT	constant	Information automatic line testing (ALT). This field indicates the log type. The field summarizes the results of an ALT BBT session.
TESTID	alphanumeric (12 characters)	Test identification. This field indicates the testid name.
TEST TYPE	ALL, BASIC, CLASS, or START	Test type. This field specifies the BBT test type.
Order	By-LEN or By-DN	Order. This field indicates the test order defined for the testid.
LEN	numeric (48 characters)	Line equipment number. This field specifies the LEN of the tested line. If the test order is By-LEN, the start LEN and the end LEN are displayed. If the test order is By-DN, ********** is displayed.

ALT209 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN	numeric (48 characters)	Directory number. This field specifies the DN of the tested line.
PASS	numeric	Pass. Tested lines that are successful are indicated in this field.
FAIL	numeric	Fail. This field indicates the number of lines on which the test failed.
N/A	numeric	Not attempted. Lines that are not tested are indicated in this field.
TOTAL	numeric	Total. This field indicates the total number of lines defined for the testid.
four_let_code	alphabetic	Four letter result code. This field indicates a four letter result code for each line tested. Lines that are not tested will display spaces. Successful tests display TSOK (test okay). Refer to the result table below for explanations of the possible codes.

Action

The action required depends on the result code. Refer to the result code table below for explanations and actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The ADD_LOG in table ALTTCIPL now includes log ALT208 and log ALT209 now contains ADD_REPORT_TYPE. The log invokes the START command from the BBT Map level to generate log ALT209.

ALT209 (continued)

The four letter result codes referred to in the field description table and in the Action section are listed below. The list includes explanations and required actions.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Result code	Explanation and action to be taken
UNAS	Indicates that there is no line equipment that corresponds to the specified DN.
TAFL	Indicate a bad horizontal, a bad vertical, a hardware failure, a busy horizontal, or a busy vertical. The end user must specify enough columns to access all the verticals used by this automatic board-to-board test (ABBT) test unit. The end user must verify the number of the row and horizontal assigned to the ABBT test unit. The end user must verify that the metallic test access driver (MTADRIVER) in the MTA unit functions.
OPFL	Indicates that the cause is a stop-dial from the old office during outpulsing. Either the connections to the outgoing (OG) trunk, or information specified for the trunk is not correct. The end user must make sure the type of start signal for the no-test trunk is correct. The end user must make sure the trunk is in the returned-to-service (RTS) state.
SEZF	This code indicates a problem in the seizure protocol. Check the connection between the outpulsing trunk (along the BBT test circuits) and the test trunk or its equivalent. The end user can reverse the setting of the REV button on the ABBT test set. The end user can check the wiring from the OG trunk card to the old office.
TOFL	This code indicates that the system cannot connect to the old office. The end user can verify that the old DN is the correct type and try the test again. The end user can verify if the disconnect time is correct.
MTAO	This code indicates that the system cannot connect through the MTA of the switch to access the new line. Attempts to connect fail when the crosspoints of the MTA associated with that line are busy. Using Len order to conduct the testing order can solve this problem.
TR_R	This code indicates that the Tip and Ring leads of the old and new lines are in reverse. In the example of a step-by-step (SxS) old office, this reason can indicate mismatched party types.
CLSF	This code signifies that the data indicates a private branch exchange (PBX) line, but the ABBT results disagree.
PARF	This code indicates that the new and old offices disagree on whether the line are Tip or Ring party. If the problem occurs often, the end user should make sure the voltage setting of the variable battery is correct.

ALT209 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Result code	Explanation and action to be taken
STRF	This code indicates that the line may be a loop start according to new office data. The problem is that this line is equipped as a ground start in the old office. If the problem occurs often, the end user should make sure the voltage setting of the variable battery is correct.
ABSC	This code indicates that the end user should make sure the voltage setting of the variable battery is correct.
BSYS	This code indicates that the end user should check that the new line is in the cutoff condition. The end user should also check that the Tip and Ring voltage in the old office is set to the correct value.
TROR	This code indicates that the line condition is Tip open.
RTOR	This code indicates that the line condition is Ring open.
TROP	This code indicates a Tip Ring open condition.
TRGR	This code indicates that there may be a Tip ground condition. In the example of an SxS office, this result indicates a short on an idle Tip party line.
TRSH	This code indicates that there may be a Tip and Ring short condition. In the example of an SxS office, this result indicates a Tip ground condition on a busy party line. There may be a Ring ground condition also.

ALT300

Explanation

Under the Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem, the line concentrating device cutover (LCDCUT) command interpreter program generates an ALT300 log. The LCDCUT program is used to cut into service blocks of lines on line concentrating modules (LCM). The LCDCUT program selects groups of directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers (LEN) when commissioning a new or expanded office. The results of the LCDCUT command executions are output in different logs.

Before a new switch is commissioned, subscriber lines terminate on both the old and new DMS office. A cutoff (CO) relay is held in the operated state for each LEN on the new switch to isolate the DMS switch. Automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT) procedures verify the subscriber lines before to cutover to the new DMS switch.

The CO relay operates at a maximum of 32 lines per drawer and a maximum of 125 lines per LCM at a time. The LCDCUT program maintains CO relay counters to make sure these limits are not exceeded. Connect an external power supply to an LCM to overcome this limit. The CO relay operation can increase from 125 to 640 lines, depending on the amount of additional external power supplied to the LCM.

When the CO relay reaches its operational threshold limit, the system generates an ALT300 log. The system generates this log while the system operates the CO relays for lines defined in a TESTID. The CO relay counts protect the power converter so that the converter does not trip. A tripped power converter can cause outages to the in-service lines in the LCM. Outages are a result of operating more CO relays than the acceptable limit for the unit.

The system generates this log when any of the following thresholds are reached:

- Drawer limit - 32 Non-WLC lines CO relays are already operated on the drawer.
- Drawer limit - 64 CO relays are already operated.
- LCM limit - 125 Non-WLC lines CO relays are already operated.
- LCM limit - 640 CO relays are already operated.
- SRU or SRU60 limit - 256 CO relays are already operated.
- LCME limit - 512 CO relays are already operated.

ALT300 (continued)

Note: If the LCM drawer contains world line cards (WLC), the above power restrictions do not apply. The power required to operate the CO relays on WLCs is less than other line cards.

Format

The log report format for ALT300 is as follows:

ALT300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ALT
Userid: userid
len DN dn
TESTID: testid
TEST TYPE: LCDCUT
Failure: failure type

Example

An example of log report ALT300 follows:

```
ALT300  APR01   JUN27  08:18:19  5300   FAIL  ALT
   Userid:  Team19
   HOST 01 1 01 01  DN 8057811999
   TESTID  RACHER
   TEST TYPE:   LCDCUT
   Failure: DRW limit 64 CO relays operated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Userid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the userid of the group session that generates the log.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for the suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment

ALT300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TESTID	Alphanumeric	Identifies the TESTID name.
TEST TYPE	LCDCUT	Identifies the LCDCUT test.
Failure	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for failure.

Action

The LEN in the log indicates the threshold limit of the LCM (and/or its drawer number). Check to see if additional relays are required on an LCM or drawer. Because the CO relays perform on an LCM, additional relays require an added auxiliary power supply to the LCM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Log history

EUR003

Changed thresholds reached before the system generated an ALT300, include the SRU60.

ALT306

Explanation

The line concentrating device cutover (LCDCUT) command interpreter program under the Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem generates ALT306. To cut into service blocks of lines on line concentrating modules (LCM) use the LCDCUT program. The LCDCUT program selects directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers (LEN) when commissioning a new or expanded office. The results of the LCDCUT command executions are output in different logs.

Before commissioning a new switch, subscriber lines terminate on both the old and new DMS office. A cutoff (CO) relay is held in the operated state for each LEN on the switch to isolate the DMS switch. Automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT) procedures are performed to verify the subscriber lines prior to cutover to the new DMS switch.

The ALT306 log reports the result of the execution of the HOLDREL command from the LCDCUT MAP level under ALT. The parameters of the HOLDREL command are OPERATE, RELEASE, and QUERY. If the HOLD relay was not successful for a drawer in the LCD, the ALT306 log describes the error reason. When the system operates HOLD relays for all the drawers in the LCD, the system generates an ALT306 log. The ALT306 log records the results.

Format

The log report format for ALT306 is as follows:

```
ALT306   mmmdd  hh:mm:ss   ssdd          INFO      ALT
        Userid:   userid       Command:   command type
    Drawer           Result                Reason
=============================================
ssss ff b dd         result text           reason text
ssss ff b dd         result text           reason text
```

Example

An example of log report ALT306 follows:

ALT306 (continued)

```
ALT306   FEB04   07:14:37   2200    INFO    ALT
     Userid : TEAM10         Command : Holdrel
 Drawer         Result          Reason
==================================================
HOST 00 1  0    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1  2    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1  4    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1  6    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1  8    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1 10    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1 12    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1 14    NOT Oprtd       Drawer is not equipped
HOST 00 1 16    Oprtd        .
HOST 00 1 18    Oprtd        .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Userid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the userid of the group technicians session that generates the log.
Command	HOLDREL	Identifies the command used to execute the operation.
Drawer	Numeric	Identifies the drawer number of the line tested.
Result	Oprted,NOT Oprtd	Indicates the results of the OPERATE parameter of the HOLDREL command.
	Rlsed,NOT Rlsed	Indicates the results of the RELEASE parameter of the HOLDREL command.
	Is Rlsed,Is Oprted	Indicates the results of the QUERY parameter of the HOLDREL command.
Reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the error reason, if the test on the line failed because of an error.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

ALT306 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT307

Explanation

The line concentrating device cutover (LCDCUT) command interpreter program generates the ALT307 log under the Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem. The LCDCUT program cuts into service blocks of lines on line concentrating modules (LCM). The program cuts into service blocks by groups of directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers (LEN) when commissioning a new or expanded office. The results of the LCDCUT command executions are output in different logs.

Before commissioning a new switch, subscriber lines terminate on both the old and new DMS office. The program holds a cutoff (CO) relay in the operated state for each LEN on the switch to isolate the DMS switch. The program also performs automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT) to verify the subscriber lines before cutover to the new DMS switch.

The program generates the ALT307 log when the user performs the CUTOFF or CUTOVER operation on all drawers in the LCD. The log reports the results of the execution of these commands, which the user invokes at the LCDCUT MAP level under ALT.

Format

The log report format for ALT307 is as follows:

```
ALT307    mmmdd    hh:mm:ss   ssdd        INFO      ALT
    Userid : userid                  Command: command type
    LCD no : ssss ff                 Part a of b
=================================================
          0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
=================================================
nnny  xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
nnny  xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
nnny  xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
nnny  xxxx xxxx xxxx
```

Example

An example of log report ALT307 follows:

ALT307 (continued)

```
ALT307   FEB04 04:31:24 4700        INFO    ALT
Userid: TEAM9                   Command: Cutover
   LCD no: lcd number           Part 1 of 2
====================================================
   0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
====================================================
020Y       ICCD ICCD .... .... ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD
021Y ICCD ICCD ICCD .... .... ICCD ICCD .... ICCD ICCD
022Y ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD
023Y ICCD ICCD ICCD
```

See the “Additional information" section for an explanation of the result codes.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Userid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the userid of the group session that generates the log.
Command	CUTOFFCUTOVER	Identifies command used to execute the operation.
LCD no	Numeric	Identifies the number of the LCD.
Result	Symbolic text	A four-letter code indicating the result of the test on the line.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes result codes and meanings.

Result code	Explanation
....	Operation successful
ILCD	Invalid LCD
ICCD	Invalid LCDCUT card code
IDRN	Invalid drawer number
L125	Drawer used for RSM/ESA
L640	LCM limit; 125 Non-WLC lines CO relays are operated
DR32	Drawer limit; 32 Non-WLC lines CO relays are operated
DR64	Drawer limit; 64 CO relays are operated
NRSC	Failed to get resources
LNSZ	Could not seize the line
NTPB	Failed to setup line telport block
ILNS	Invalid line state
ILTR	Invalid LTE result
LWFL	Wait for LTE result failed
DNEQ	Drawer is not equipped
SRUF	SRU or SRU60 limit; 256 CO relays are operated
L512	LCME limit; 512 CO relays are operated
NWSL	Non-WLC on SRU or LCME

Log history

EUR003

Changed Result code S256 to SRUF for error reason `LCDCT_SRU_FULL_256`. The Result code change indicates the reaching of the cutover (CO) relay threshold. The CO relay operated on all the lines in the SRU or the SRU60.

ALT308

Explanation

The line concentrating device cutover (LCDCUT) command interpreter program generates the ALT308 log under the Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem. The LCDCUT program cuts into service blocks of lines on line concentrating modules (LCM). The LCDCUT cuts into service blocks by groups of directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers when commissioning a new or expanded office. The results of the LCDCUT are output in different logs.

Before commissioning a new switch, subscriber lines terminate on the old and new DMS office. The program holds a cutoff (CO) relay in the operated state for each LEN on the switch to isolate the DMS switch. The program performs automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT) to verify the subscriber lines before cutover to the new DMS switch.

The program generates the ALT308 log as a summary report generated at the end of an LCDCUT session. The summary report generated at the end of an LCDCUT session is on a set of lines that a TESTID specifies. Like the ALT309 log, execution of the CORELAY command with an action of OPERATE or RELEASE generates the ALT308 log. The ALT308 log differs from the ALT309 log. The ALT308 log generates a summary instead of a detailed log.

The following command strings generate the ALT308 log:

- CORELAY OPERATE T SUMMARY
- CORELAY RELEASE T SUMMARY

The program does not generate an ALT308 log when the program cuts a drawer off or cuts a single line.

Format

The log report format ALT308 is as follows:

```
ALT308      mmmdd      hh:mm:ss      ssdd      INFO  ALT
    Userid:   userid
    TESTID:  testxt                 Order:    test order
    Range:     LEN      ssss  ff b dd 11 –  ssss ff b dd 11
               DN       nnn–nnn–nnnn – nnn–nnn–nnn
    PASS       FAIL     N/A       TOTAL
    nnnn       nnnn     nnn       nnnnn
```

The order field specifies the cut order (By-DN or By-LEN). The range field defines the range of the lines cut. The values displayed in the range field are DN or LEN. The values displayed depend on the test order.

When the test order is by DN, the range column presents the last four digits of the DNs under cut. The corresponding digit (0-9) replaces the character “y" to get the result of a specific line. For example, 102y represents values from 1020 to 1029, depending on the value of “y." If DN performs the cut, the range for LEN is shown as asterisks (*).

When the test order is by LEN, the range displays two digits of the drawer number. Two digits of the line card number follow the two digits of the drawer number on the range display. For example, a value of 100y represents drawer 10 and card 0y. “Y" can be replaced with any digit between 0 and 9 to get the corresponding line card. If LEN performed the cut, the range for DN is shown as asterisks (*).

The log displays numbers under PASS, FAIL, N/A and TOTAL. The numbers represent lines cut, lines failed, lines that do not apply, and the total number of lines defined for the TESTID.

Example

An example of log report ALT308 by DN follows:

```
ALT308      FEB25   11:30:04    5764        INFO  ALT
   Userid:  Team19
   TESTID  RACHER1      ORDER:      By-DN
   Range:   LEN * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
            DN  613-825-1111  -  613-825-5555
   PASS     FAIL    N/A     TOTAL
   245       11     64       320
```

An example of log report ALT308 by LEN follows:

```
ALT308      FEB26   10:30:05    5764        INFO   ALT
   Userid: Team19
   TESTID  LCDRACHER        ORDER:          By-LEN
   Range:   LEN HOST 01 0 01 00  -  HOST 01 1 01 00
            DN  * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
   PASS     FAIL    N/A     TOTAL
   245       11     75       331
```

ALT308 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Userid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the userid of the group session that is generating the log.
TESTID	Alphanumeric	Identifies the TESTID name.
Order	By-LENBy-DN	Identifies the test order.
Range: LEN	Numeric	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the line.
Range: DN	Numeric	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the line.
PASS	Numeric	Identifies the number of lines cut.
FAIL	Numeric	Identifies the number of lines failed.
N/A	Numeric	Identifies the number of lines not applied to the test.
TOTAL	Numeric	Identifies the total number of lines defined for the TESTID.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT309

Explanation

The line concentrating device cutover (LCDCUT) command interpreter program generates the ALT309 log under the Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem. The program cuts into service blocks of lines on line concentrating modules (LCM). The program cuts into service blocks by groups of directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers (LEN) when commissioning a new or expanded office. The results of the LCDCUT command executions are output in different logs.

Before a new switch is ommissioned, subscriber lines terminate on both the old and new DMS office. The program holds a cutoff (CO) relay in the operated state for each LEN on the switch to isolate the DMS switch. The program also performs automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT) to verify the subscriber lines before cutover to the new DMS switch.

The ALT309 log displays a detailed status report of the cut lines that the CORELAY command executes. The log displays results for an OPERATE or RELEASE of the CO relay on each of the lines defined in a TESTID. The log displays the reasons for any errors that occurred on the lines.

The program generates the ALT309 log when the user performs the CUTOFF or CUTOVER operation on all drawers in the LCD. The log reports the results of the execution of the CUTOFF or CUTOVER commands. The user inputs these commands at the LCDCUT MAP level under ALT.

The following command strings generate the ALT309 log:

- CORELAY OPERATE T FULL
- CORELAY RELEASE T FULL

The program generates the ALT309 log at the end of the cut session. The program does not generate an ALT309 log when it cuts off a drawer or cuts a single line.

Format

The log report format for ALT309 is as follows:

ALT309 (continued)

```
ALT309  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss      ssdd      INFO     ALT
    Userid:  userid
    TESTID:  testid                Order:  test order
    PASS      FAIL      N/A       TOTAL
    nnnn      nnnn      nnn       nnnnn
=================================================
Range:    LEN  ssss  ff b dd ll – ssss  ff b dd ll
          DN nnn–nnn–nnnn – nnn–nnn–nnnn
=================================================
          0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
=================================================
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
```

The order field specifies the cut order (By-DN or By-LEN). The range field defines the range of the lines cut. The values displayed in the range field are DN or LEN. The values displayed depend on the test order.

When the test order is by DN, the range column presents the last four digits of the DNs under cut. The corresponding digit (0-9) replaces the character “y" to get the result of a specific line. For example, 102y represents values from 1020 to 1029, depending on the value of y. If DN performs the cut, the range for LEN is shown as asterisks (*).

When the test order is by LEN, the range displays two digits of the drawer number. Two digits of the line card number follow the two digits of the drawer number on the range display. For example, a value of 100y represents drawer 10 and card 0y. "Y" can be replaced with any digit between 0 and 9 to get the corresponding line card. If LEN performed the cut, the range for DN is shown as asterisks (*).

The following figure shows an ALT309 log when the test order is by LEN.

Example

An example of log report ALT309 by LEN follows:

```
ALT309   AUG02  08:09:13  2300   INFO   ALT
   Userid: TEAM30
   TESTID: LENTSTID10     Order: By–LEN
   PASS     FAIL     N/A     TOTAL    part 1 of 1
      7        0      16       23
=====================================================
Range:    LEN   HOST 10 1 10 30 – HOST 19 1 11 20
          DN    * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
=====================================================
      0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
=====================================================
100Y
101Y
102Y
103Y .... ICCD
110Y .... ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD
111Y ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD .... .... ....
112Y ....
113Y
```

See the “Additional information" section for an explanation of the result codes.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Userid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the userid of the group session that generates the log.
TESTID	Alphanumeric	Identifies the TESTID name.
Order	By-LENBy-DN	Identifies the test order.
Range: LEN	Numeric	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the line.
Range: DN	Numeric	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the line.
Result	Symbolic text	A four-letter code indicating the result of the test on the line.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

ALT309 (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes result codes and meanings.

Result code	Explanation
....	Operation successful
ILCD	Invalid LCD
ICCD	Invalid LCDCUT card code
IDRN	Invalid drawer number
L125	Drawer used for RSM/ESA
L640	LCM limit; 125 Non-WLC lines CO relays are operated
DR32	Drawer limit; 32 Non-WLC lines CO relays are operated
DR64	Drawer limit; 64 CO relays are operated
NRSC	Failed to get resources
LNSZ	Could not seize the line
NTPB	Failed to setup line telport block
ILNS	Invalid line state
ILTR	Invalid LTE result
LWFL	Wait for LTE result failed
DNEQ	Drawer is not equipped
SRUF	SRU or SRU60 limit; 256 CO relays are operated
L512	LCME limit; 512 CO relays are operated
NWSL	Non-WLC on SRU or LCME

Log history

EUR003

Changed Result code S256 to SRUF for error reason `LCDCT_SRU_FULL_256`. The Result code change indicates the reaching of

ALT309 (end)

the cutover (CO) relay threshold. The CO relay operated on all the lines in the SRU or the SRU60.

AMA100

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates AMA100 when an AMA process changes status to trap or death. When an AMA process like AMAPROC, AMAUDITP, or AMAEI changes status, the AMA log shows the changes. Do not suppress the AMA100 log. The AMA100 log indicates the status of active billing functions in the switch.

Format

The log report format for AMA100 is as follows:

.AMA100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA PROCESS STATUS CHANGE
PROCESS NAME= aaaaa
STATUS= status
RECREATE COUNT= nnnnnn

Example

An example of log report AMA100 follows:

```
AMA100 JAN02 00:22:53 6401 INFO  AMA PROCESS STATUS CHANGE
   PROCESS NAME= SMDR
   STATUS= PROCESS
   RECREATE COUNT= 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AMA PROCESS STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a process status change
PROCESS NAME	Constant	Identifies the status of the processor
STATUS	Process, trap, or death	
RECREATE COUNT	Process, trap, or death	Identifies the recreated number

Action

The status of each process determines the next step. Follow the directions of the last AMA100 log received for a stream.

STATUS	ACTION
PREPROCESS IS DEAD	The process listed has trapped more than five times in five min. If the stream is not the AMA stream, any mechanism will automatically start the process. You can use the AMARESTART command to restart the stream. If it is the AMA AUDIT process then you must pass the NIL stream to the AMARESTART command. Note: If the stream is AMA, the AMARESTART command works. If the stream is not AMA, the stream restarts automatically within 10 min.
AMA: RECORDING SHUTDOWN	This only occurs with the AMA DADDY process name. If any call recording is expected in the switch, this log indicates these expectations are not fulfilled. This should only occur after a RESTART. If this condition occurs in an active office, contact the next level of maintenance.
CREATE ATTEMPT FAILED	A recording stream trapped and was recreated successfully. If additional AMA100 logs are not received for that process, monitor the condition.
All Others	Another log that reports what you did to correct the event must follow any other status. Any other status is an intermediate status.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AMA112

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates this report at the intervals defined in table AMAOPTS. The AMA112 log lists the calls in progress for longer than the period defined in OFCENG. This report is not generated if there are no long duration calls.

Format

The format for log report AMA112 follows:

```
UKC21071CG AMA112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO
LONG_DURATION_CALL
   ORIG = clli
   TERM = clli
   CLG NO = dn
   CLD NO = dn
CONNECT_TIME = day/hh: mm: ss  REPORT COUNT = nnn
   ANSWERED = Y/N
```

Example

An example of log report AMA112 follows:

```
UKC21071CG AMA112 DEC19 12:00:03 2112 INFO LONG DURATIONCALL
ORIG = CKTKNGA201BTWBE3
   TERM=LEN HOST 50 1 01 00 DN 8114005
   CLG NO = 1628798004
   CLD NO =   123456789123456789123456789123
CONNECT TIME = 185/11:16:47 REPORT COUNT = 324
   ANSWERED = Y
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LONG DURATION CALL	Constant	Indicates that a call has been in progress for more than the period defined in OFCENG.
ORIG	Character string	The common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group of the calling party.
TERM	Character string	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group of the calling party.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLG NO	Integers	Gives the directory number (DN) of the calling party. Left justified
CLD NO	Integers	Gives the DN of the calling party. Right justified.
CONNECT TIME	Symbolic text	Gives the day and time when the connection for this call was set up (as day in year/hours/minutes/seconds/milliseconds).
REPORT COUNT	0-999	Gives a sequential count for each series of reports.
ANSWERED	Y (yes), N (no)	Indicates whether the call was answered or not.

Action

Maintenance personnel must make sure that the specified trunks work. If the call is correct and in talking state, notify the downstream processing personnel and give details of the call.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AMA114

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates report AMA114 when an AMA rotate entry forms. The rotate entry goes into the AMA buffer, which goes into the AMA file. The count in AMA114 should match the count in the DIRP101 file rotation logs.

Format

The format for log report AMA114 is as follows:

AMA114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FILE ROTATION ENTRY
ROTATION TYPE= rottype
STREAM NAME= stream
RECORD COUNT= reccount
CALL COUNT= recnumber

Example

An example of log report AMA114 follows:

```
*** AMA114 DEC19 12:00:00 5383 INFO FILE ROTATION ENTRY
  ROTATION TYPE= OUTGOING–EMERGENCY
  STREAM NAME= AMA
  RECORD COUNT= 40
  CALL COUNT= 40
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FILE ROTATION ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an AMA transfer
ROTATION TYPE	Incoming	Indicates that the file rotation entry is an Incoming transfer record
	Outgoing	Indicates that the file rotation entry is an outgoing transfer record
	Outgoing-emergency	Indicates that the file rotation entry is an outgoing/emergency transfer record

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
STREAM NAME	Variable	Indicates the record stream set in Table CRSFMT. Examples are AMA, SMDR, and CDR.
RECORD COUNT	0-99999999	Indicates the count of the eight-digit numeric record that enters a just-closed AMA file. This count should be identical to the count in the DIRP101, File Rotation Logs.
CALL COUNT	0-99999999	Indicates the call count is an eight-digit numeric field. The field shows the number of records produced from call processing activities that generate records. Does not include transfer records, time change records, or restart indication records. AMA-114 generates when file restoration occurs for recording streams found in Table CRSFMT.

Action

Order up another standby AMA device.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMA117

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates AMA117 according to the schedule that appears in table AMAOPTS. Log report AMA117 provides the current state of the AMA options. Table AMAOPTS controls the AMA options.

Format

The log report format for AMA117 is as follows:

```
AMA117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA_OPTIONS
    AUDIT:        statxt
    LOGAMA:             ”
    LOGOPT:       ”
    LONGCALL:           ”
    TRACER:       ”
    SST:          ”
    DA411:        ”
    CHG411:       ”
    DA555:        ”
    CHG555:       ”
    UNANS:        ”
    TRKID:        ”
```

Example

An example of log report AMA117 follows:

```
AMA117 JUL14 23:56:00 4721 INFO AMA_OPTIONS
   AUDIT:       PENDING
   LOGAMA:      ACTIVE
   LOGOPT:      ACTIVE
   LONGCALL:    PENDING
   TRACER:      ACTIVE
   SST:         ACTIVE
   DA411:       INACTIVE
   CHG411:      INACTIVE
   DA555:       INACTIVE
   CHG555:      INACTIVE
   UNANS:       ACTIVE
   TRKID:       INACTIVE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AMA_OPTIONS	Constant	Indicates that the AMA option and current state of the AMA option follow
AUDIT	ACTIVE	Indicates the option is active
	PENDING	Indicates the option is not active. Table AMAOPTS specifies the date and time the subsystem activates the option.
	INACTIVE	Indicates the option is not active
LOGAMA		Refer to preceding AUDIT
LOGOPT		Refer to preceding AUDIT
LONGCALL		Refer to preceding AUDIT
TRACER		Refer to preceding AUDIT
SST		Refer to preceding AUDIT
DA411		Refer to preceding AUDIT
CHG411		Refer to preceding AUDIT
DA555		Refer to preceding AUDIT
CHG555		Refer to preceding AUDIT
UNANS		Refer to preceding AUDIT
TRKID		Refer to preceding AUDIT

Action

There is no action required. The operating company can use this report to make sure the AMA recording options are in the required state. To change the states of options, the operating company can adjust the tuples in Table AMAOPTS.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMA117 (end)

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMA118

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates AMA118 to indicate the status of AMA options. Set option LOGOPT in table AMAOPTS to control the generation the AMA118 log. The user can set LOGOPT so that the system does not generate the AMA118 log. The user can set the LOGOPT so that the system generates the AMA118 log every 24 h, or at chosen intervals. When LOGOPT is in the default configuration, the system does not generate this log report.

Format

The log report format for AMA118 is as follows:

AMA118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA OPTIONS
AmaOption: Status

Example

An example of log report AMA118 follows:

Example of the AMA118 log report

```
AMA118 APR13 12:00:00 0615 INFO AMA_OPTIONS

   ACBAR_MOD_CO:        INACTIVE
   ACBAR_STY_IN:        INACTIVE
   APPEND_ISDN_CKT_ID:  ACTIVE
   AUDIT:               ACTIVE
   BCLID_USPAUD:        ACTIVE
   BCLONGCALL:          ACTIVE
   CALL_FWD:            ACTIVE
   CALL_TIMECHG:        INACTIVE
    CCSADATA                INACTIVE
    CDAR:               INACTIVE
    CDRDUMP:                INACTIVE
    CDRLONGCALL:            INACTIVE
    CDARSYNC:           INACTIVE
    CHG411:             INACTIVE
    CHG555:             ACTIVE
    CIDSUSPAUD:         ACTIVE
    CITYWIDE:           INACTIVE
    CMCICWK:                INACTIVE
    CMCORIG:                INACTIVE
    CMCTERM:                INACTIVE
```

AMA118 (continued)

Example of the AMA118 log report (continued)

```
AMA118 APR13 12:00:00 0615 INFO AMA_OPTIONS
   CMCTERM:             INACTIVE
   COIN:                ACTIVE
   CRSEQNUM:            INACTIVE
   CSMI:                ACTIVE
   DA411:               ACTIVE
   DA555:               ACTIVE
   DSCWID_CONF_AUDIT:   ACTIVE
   ENFIA_B_C:           ACTIVE
    FREECALL:           INACTIVE
    FTRCODE:                INACTIVE
    HIGHREV:            INACTIVE
    INTRASITE:          INACTIVE
    INTRASITE:          INACTIVE
    INWATS:             ACTIVE
    ISDNCIRCUIT:            INACTIVE
    LOGAMA:             ACTIVE
    LOGOPT:             ACTIVE
    LOGTEST:                INACTIVE
    LONGCALL:           ACTIVE
    LUSORIG:            ACTIVE
    LUSTERM:            ACTIVE
    OBSERVED:           ACTIVE
    OCCTERM:            ACTIVE
    OUTWATS:            ACTIVE
    OCCOVFL:            ACTIVE
    OVERFLOW:           INACTIVE
    SAID_MOD_SUPPR:     ACTIVE
    SUSP:               INACTIVE
    TIMECHANGE:         ACTIVE
    TRACER:             INACTIVE
    TWC:                ACTIVE
    U3WC:               ACTIVE
    UNANS_AIN:          INACTIVE
    UNANS_LOCAL:        ACTIVE
    UNANS_TOLL:         ACTIVE
    UNANS_TOPS:         ACTIVE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log AMA118 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
INFO AMA_OPTIONS	Constant	Indicates a report of status of options in Table AMAOPTS.
AmaOption		Identifies the option in Table AMAOPTS. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for a complete description of each of the options in Table AMAOPTS.
Status	ACTIVE	Indicates activation of the option in Table AMAOPTS.
	INACTIVE	Indicates deactivation of the option in Table AMAOPTS.
	PENDING	Indicates the option scheduled in Table AMAOPTS not activated.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB100

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB100 to indicate an AMA call entry. The report appears if the office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT is set to ON in the office parameter tables. To avoid too many output reports, request a report only during periods of low traffic.

Format

The format for log report AMAB100 is as follows:

AMAB100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA_CALL_DATA
an nn nn nn dn dn n day hh mm ss nnnnnn
ORIG=trkid TERM=trkid ANS=txt

Example

An example of report AMAB100 is as follows:

```
AMAB100 MAY28 15:41:00 7325 INFO AMA_CALL_DATA
   B4 00 20 00 6138651004 6138652090 0 149 15 40 56 000003
   ORIG=CKT M613ICAMA 0  TERM=CKT  M613INTERTOLL 0 ANS=Y
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO AMA_CALL_DATA	Constant	Indicates that this report contains AMA call data.
an	(B,F), (0-8)	Gives the record code that identifies the call type the system records.
nn	00-99	Gives the entry code that identifies the call type the system records. See Table I.
nn	(0-7), (0-7)	Gives call event information. Digit 1 is left. Refer to the tables Call event information at the end of this log report.

AMAB100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nn	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates the service features of calling and called parties. Digit 1 represents calling AMAB100 party service features. Digit 2 represents called party service features. Refer to Table Service features at the end of this log report.
dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the calling number. See Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the called number. See Table I.
n	0-8	Provides information about events during the call. Refer to Table Events during call at the end of this log report.
day	1-366	Indicates the day of the year of the AMA call entry.
hh mm ss		Indicates the time of the AMA call entry.
	0-23	Indicates hours
	0-59	Indicates minutes
	0-59	Indicates seconds
nnnnnn	000000-999999	Gives the conversation time in seconds.
ORIG=trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the origination point of the call. See Table I.
TERM=trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the termination point of the call. See Table I.
ANS=txt	Y	Indicates that the called party answered.
	N	Indicates that the called party did not answer.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB100 (continued)

Additional information

Call event information (digit 1)

Digit 1 value	Service observed?	Charged?	Traffic sampled?
0	NO	NO	NO
1	YES	NO	NO
2	NO	YES	NO
3	YES	YES	NO
4	NO	NO	YES
5	YES	NO	YES
6	NO	YES	YES
7	YES	YES	YES

Call event information (digit 2)

Digit 2 value	ANI fail?	Operator dialed?	Operator identified?
0	NO	NO	NO
1	YES	NO	NO
2	NO	YES	NO
3	YES	YES	NO
4	NO	NO	YES
5	YES	NO	YES
6	NO	YES	YES
7	YES	YES	YES

Service features (digits 1 and 2)

Service feature code	Service feature
0	Indicates default, or non-coin telephone.
1	Indicates a coin telephone.
2	Indicates a hotel or motel telephone line.
3	Indicates a picture phone.
4	Indicates a Dataphone 50.
5	Indicates a three-way, add-on service.
6	Indicates a conference call.
7	Indicates call forwarding.

Events during call

Value	Answer	Calling party disconnect?	Called party disconnect?	Blue box fraud?	Blocked?
0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
1	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
2	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
3	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
4	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
5	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
6	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
7	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
8	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES

AMAB101

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB101 after a LAMA call entry. The report appears if the office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT is set to ON in the office parameter tables. This log contains the billing details of a local-to-toll call. To avoid too many output reports, request the report only during periods of low traffic.

Format

The format for log report AMAB101 is as follows:

AMAB101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LAMA_CALL_DATA
an nn nn nn dn dn n day hh mm ss nnnnnn
ORIG=len dn TERM=trkid ANS=txt DDO=txt

Example

An example of log report AMAB101 is as follows:

```
AMAB101 MAY28 15:41:00 7325 INFO LAMA_CALL_DATA
   B4 00 20 00 6138651004 6138652090 0 149 15 40 56 000003
   ORIG=CKT M613ICAMA 0  TERM=CKT M613INTERTOLL 0 ANS=Y
   DDO=N
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LAMA_CALL_DATA	Constant	Indicates that this report contains LAMA call data.
an	(B,F), (0-8)	Gives the record code that identifies the call type the system records.
nn	00-99	Gives the entry code that identifies the call type the system records. See Table I.
nn	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates call event information. Digit 1 remains. Refer to the call event information tables in log report AMAB100.

AMAB101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nn	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates the service features of the calling and called parties. Digit 1 represents the calling party service feature. Digit 2 represents called party service features. Refer to the service features table in log report AMAB100.
dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the calling number. See Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the called number. See Table I.
n	(0-8)	Provides information about events during the call. Refer to the Table Events during call in log report AMAB100.
day	1-366	Gives the day of the year of a LAMA call entry.
hhmmss		Indicates the time of the day of a LAMA call entry.
	0-23	Indicates hours
	0-59	Indicates minutes
	0-59	Indicates seconds
nnnnnn	000000-999999	Gives the conversation time in seconds.
ORIG=len dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the origination point of call giving line equipment number, including site identifier, if used. See Table I.
TERM=trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the termination point of call. See Table I.
ANS=txt	Y	Indicates that the called party answered.
	N	Indicates that the called party did not answer.
DDO=txt	Y	Indicates that the call was direct dialed overseas.
	N	Indicates that the call was not direct dialed overseas.

AMAB101 (end)

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB102

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB102 for each AMA call entry. To receive this report, set office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT to ON in the office parameter tables. To avoid too many output reports, request this report only during periods of low traffic.

Format

The format for log report AMAB102 is as follows:

AMAB102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ddss INFO TOPS_F_ENTRY
Fn nn nn nn dn dn n day hhmmss nnnnnn nnnn nn nnnn nn
ORIG = trkid TERM = trkid ANS = txt

Example

An example of log report AMAB102 is as follows:

```
AMAB102 JUL04 16:33:06 6088 INFO TOPS_F_ENTRY
   F1 22 20 00 61369 24681 2 5146 231111 000020 0099 09 0000
   02
   ORIG = CKT TOPCOMAMF  TERM = CKT TERMBX01   ANS = Y
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_F_ENTRY	CONSTANT	Indicates that this report contains TOPS entry call data.
Fn		Indicates format number.
	F0	Indicates domestic 1+.

Note 1: The fields are not used when Fn = F0 or F2.

Note 2: * not applicable.

Note 3: Yes flag for each event Table A defines yes flag for each event.

Note 4: The system produces F1 and F3 records. Values 4 to 7 of the validity check failure. portion of digit 3 indicate a validity check failure or an overwrite event. The validity check failure, unlike the overwrite, forces an E0 extension record.

AMAB102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	F1	Indicates domestic TOPS.
	F2	Indicates overseas 1+.
	F3	Indicates overseas TOPS.
nn	00-99	Gives the entry code, which identifies the call type the system records. See Table R.
nn	(0-7), (0-7)	Gives Call Event Information. Digit 1 is left. Refer to Table Call event information in log report AMAB100.
nn	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates the service features of calling and called parties. Digit 1 represents the calling party service features. Digit 2 represents called party service features. Refer to Table Service features in log report AMAB100.
dn	Symbolic text	Gives the calling number. See Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Gives the called number. See Table I.
n	0-8	Provides information about events during the call. Refer to Table Events during call in log report AMAB100.
nnn	1-366	Indicates the day of the year of an AMA call entry.
hhmmss		Indicates the time of an AMA call entry.
	0-23	Indicates hours.
	0-59	Indicates minutes.
	0-59	Indicates seconds.

Note 1: The fields are not used when Fn = F0 or F2.

Note 2: * not applicable.

Note 3: Yes flag for each event Table A defines yes flag for each event.

Note 4: The system produces F1 and F3 records. Values 4 to 7 of the validity check failure. portion of digit 3 indicate a validity check failure or an overwrite event. The validity check failure, unlike the overwrite, forces an E0 extension record.

AMAB102 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
nnnnnn	000000-999999	Gives the conversation time in seconds.
nnnn	0000-9999	Defines the assigned number of the TOPS operator handling the call. See Note 1.
nn	00-99	Defines the team to which the system assigns the TOPS operator.
nnnn	0000-9999	TOPS information digits. Note 1.
nn	0-7	TOPS call origination. Note 1.
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Digit 1
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	No Connect?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Verification Request?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Validity Check Failure or Security? See Note 4.
		Digit 2
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	Trouble Report?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Charge Adjust?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Local Call?
		Digit 3
	N Y N Y N Y * *	Dial Rate Key?
	N N Y Y N N * *	Automatic No AMA?
	N N N N Y Y * *	Ao AMA Key?
		Digit 4

Note 1: The fields are not used when Fn = F0 or F2.

Note 2: * not applicable.

Note 3: Yes flag for each event Table A defines yes flag for each event.

Note 4: The system produces F1 and F3 records. Values 4 to 7 of the validity check failure. portion of digit 3 indicate a validity check failure or an overwrite event. The validity check failure, unlike the overwrite, forces an E0 extension record.

AMAB102 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	Call Transfer?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Cancel Timing?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Cancel Call?
nn	00-99	TOPS call originating type. A 2 digit code indicating how a call originated to a TOPS operator.
	00	Not Used
	01	1+ (011+)
	02	0+ (01+)
	03	0
	04	RONI
	05	ALM
	06	INTC
	07	1153 (marine)
	08	141 (rate and route)
	09	MOBILE
	10	121
	11-19	Reserved for future use.
	20	131
	21-29	Reserved for future use.
	30	181

Note 1: The fields are not used when Fn = F0 or F2.

Note 2: * not applicable.

Note 3: Yes flag for each event Table A defines yes flag for each event.

Note 4: The system produces F1 and F3 records. Values 4 to 7 of the validity check failure. portion of digit 3 indicate a validity check failure or an overwrite event. The validity check failure, unlike the overwrite, forces an E0 extension record.

AMAB102 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	31-39	Reserved for future use.
	40	1150
	41	Reserved for future use.
	42	1152 (Mobile)
	43-49	Reserved for future use.
	50	1155
	51-59	Reserved for future use.
	60	1156
	61	Reserved for future use.
	62	1158
	63	1159
	64-69	Reserved for future use.
	70	Indicates delay calls
	71-79	Reserved for future use.
	80	Coin Recalls
	81-88	Reserved for future use.
	89	411
	90	555 (universal information)
	91-99	Reserved for future use.
ORIG = trkid	Symbolic text	Originating point of call identifier. See Table I.

Note 1: The fields are not used when Fn = F0 or F2.

Note 2: * not applicable.

Note 3: Yes flag for each event Table A defines yes flag for each event.

Note 4: The system produces F1 and F3 records. Values 4 to 7 of the validity check failure. portion of digit 3 indicate a validity check failure or an overwrite event. The validity check failure, unlike the overwrite, forces an E0 extension record.

AMAB102 (end)

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
TERM = trkid	Symbolic text	Termination point of call identifier. See Table I.
ANS = txt	Y	Indicates that the called party answered.
	N	Indicates that the called party did not answer.

Note 1: The fields are not used when Fn = F0 or F2.

Note 2: * not applicable.

Note 3: Yes flag for each event Table A defines yes flag for each event.

Note 4: The system produces F1 and F3 records. Values 4 to 7 of the validity check failure. portion of digit 3 indicate a validity check failure or an overwrite event. The validity check failure, unlike the overwrite, forces an E0 extension record.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB103

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB103 for each AMA call entry. To receive this report, set office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT to ON in the office parameter tables. To avoid too many output reports, request this report only during periods of low traffic.

The AMAB103 report follows an AMAB102 report.

Format

The format for log report AMAB103 is as follows:

AMAB103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_E0_ENTRY
n nnn...AAA...A

Example

An example of log report AMAB103 is as follows:

```
AMAB103 JUL04 16:33:06 6089 INFO TOPS_E0_ENTRY
   0 6138412222*********
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_E0_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that the report contains data for TOPS extension record code EO (special billing).
n		Identifies the special billing number type.
		DMS-200 TOPS
	0	Domestic third number
	1	Domestic credit card
	2	Overseas third number
	3	Overseas credit card
		DMS-250 TOPS

AMAB103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	0	Unassigned
	1	Calling card billing
	2	Unassigned
	3	A250 ANI billing
nnn...AAA...A	max of 19 characters	Identifies the number to which the system bills the call. The billing numbers align to the left and contain As as fillers. See *Automatic Message Accounting Northern Telecom Format* , 297-1001-119, for values and descriptions.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB104

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB104 for each AMA call entry. To receive the report, set office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT to ON in the office parameter tables. To avoid too many output reports, only request this report during periods of low traffic.

The AMAB104 report follows a AMAB102 report.

Format

The format for log report AMAB104 is as follows:

AMAB104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_El_ENTRY
hhhhhh hhhhhhhh

Example

An example of log report AMAB104 is as follows:

```
AMAB104 JUL04 16:33:06 6390 INFO TOPS_El_ENTRY
   123456 C7D2D5C4
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_E1_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that the report contains data for TOPS extension record code E1 (hotel).
hhhhhh	Six Hexadecimal	Hotel room number can be six digits, three alphas or a collection. See *Automatic Message Accounting Northern Telecom Format* , 297-1001-119.
hhhhhhhh	Four alphas, each represented by 2 hexadecimals	Identifies hotel guest name

Note: The alpha design on the tape appears in the report.

AMAB104 (end)

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB105

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB105 for each time AMA call entry. To receive the report, set office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT to ON in the office parameter tables. To avoid too many output reports, request this report only during periods of low traffic.

This report follows an AMAB102 report.

Format

The format for log report AMAB105 is as follows:

AMAB105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_E2_ENTRY
nnnnn nnnnn n h

Example

An example of log report AMAB105 is as follows:

```
AMAB105 JUL04 16:33:06 6391 INFO TOPS_E2_ENTRY
   00350 00350 3 012
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_E2_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that the report contains data associated with TOPS extension record code E2 (CHARGE).
nnnnn	00000-99999	Indicates hotel tax or coin amount in cents.
nnnnn	00000-99999	Indicates amount for hotel call, or quoted amount in cents if call is time and charge.
n	0-9	Indicates number of coin overtime recalls to position.
h	0 - f	Indicates filler character to fill our record to the required number of digits.

AMAB105 (end)

Action

Action not required. Telco can use this report to verify routing system translation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB106

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB106 for each AMA call entry. To receive this report, set office parameter SPECIAL_AMA_REPORT to ON in the office parameter tables. To avoid too many output reports, request this report only during periods of low traffic.

The AMAB106 report follows an AMAB102 report.

Format

The format for log report AMAB106 is as follows:

AMAB106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_E4_ENTRY
hhmm n nn n nnnnn

Example

An example of log report AMAB106 is as follows:

```
AMAB106 JUL04 16:33:06 6492 INFO TOPS_E4_ENTRY
   0824    6   22   l   00240
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_E4_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that the report contains data for TOPS extension record E4 (charge adjustment).
nnnn		Indicates the approximate time of the call that requires the adjustment.
	0-23	Indicates hours.
	0-59	Indicates minutes.
n		Gives the reason for charge adjustment.
	0	Indicates wrong number.
	1	Cancel previous charge adjust.

AMAB106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	2	Poor transmission.
	3	Indicates empty.
	4	Indicates empty.
	5	Indicates cut off.
	6	Indicates manually rated.
	7	Indicates change billing.
	8	Indicates coin under collect.
	9	Indicates coin over collect.
nn	00-99	Gives charge adjustment entry code. This adjustment will be identical to the entry code in the first billing record when a change in billing occurs. See Table I.
n		Gives the charge adjustment indicator, a single digit that indicates how credit will be applied.
	0	Indicates the system did not provide an indicator.
	1	Indicates minutes the system will credit.
	2	Indicates dollars and cents the system will credit.
	3	Indicates whole call the system will credit.
nnnnn		Gives the charge adjustment amount.
	00001-65536	Indicates amount in cents
	00AAA-99AAA	Indicates amount in minutes, as are filler characters.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB108

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB108 by the auxiliary operator service system (AOSS) charge formatter. The report appears when a AOSS call that can be recorded ends.

Format

The format for log report AMAB108 is as follows:

AMAB108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AOSS_F8_ENTRY
F8 ec ce sf dn fwddn day hhmmss oprn tn ct co n chd

Example

An example of log report AMAB108 is as follows:

```
AMAB108 NOV14 22:50:43 9316 INFO AOSS_F8_ENTRY
   F8 00 24 00 61322123 617777 003 094032 0212 02 00 01 1
   057
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO AOSS_F8_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of data associated with the AOSS.
F8	Constant	Identifies an AOSS record type.
ec	00-99	Identifies the entry code. See Table R.
ce	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates call event Information. Digit one is on the left. Refer to Table call event information in log report AMAB100.
sf	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates service features of calling party (left digit) and the forward party (right digit). Refer to the Table Service features in log report AMAB100.
dn	Symbolic text	Identifies calling number. See Table I.
fwddn	2-10 digits	Identifies the forward number the operator enters.

AMAB108 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
day	1-366	Indicates the day of the year on which the call arrived at the AOSS position.
hhmmss	000000-235959	Indicates the time of the day when the call arrived at the AOSS position.
oprn	0000-9999	Identifies AOSS operator that handles the call.
tn	00-99	Identifies the team the system assigns to the AOSS operator.
ct	(0-5)(0-3)	Provides charge, transfer, and trouble information concerning the AOSS the system handles. Digit 1 (left) represents charge details. Refer to Table Charge details at the end of this log report. Digit 2 represents transfer and trouble details. Refer to Table Transfer and trouble details at the end of this log report.
co	00-07	Indicates origination method of a call to an AOSS operator. Refer to Table Call Origination Type at the end of this log report.
n	0	Indicates the call is not a recall or a cut through.
	1	Indicates the system recalls call to the operator.
	2	Indicates the call cuts through to the operator.
chd	0-255	Indicates downstream charge determination.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB108 (continued)

Additional information

Charge details

Digit 1 value	Explanation
0	Indicates the call cam be charged and manual “no charge" override did not occur.
1	Indicates the call cannot be charged and manual “no charge" override did not occur.
2	Indicates the call can be charged and manual “no charge" override occurred.
3	Indicates the call cannot be charged and manual “no charge" override occurred.
4	Indicates the call can be charged. The subscriber disconnected before connection to an Audio Response Unit.
5	Indicates the call cannot be charged. The subscriber disconnected before connection to an Audio Response Unit.

Transfer and trouble details

Digit 2 value	Explanation
0	Indicates the system did not transfer the call and did not report any problems.
1	Indicates a transferred call.
2	Indicates a call with a problem reported.
3	Indicates the system transferred a call with a problem recorded.

Call origination type

Origination type code	Call origination type
00	Unspecified.
01	Indicates a local directory assistance call when subscriber dialed 411.
02	Indicates a HNPA DA call when the subscriber dialed 1+555-1212.
03	Indicates a FNPA DA call when subscriber dialed l+NPA+555-1212.
04	Indicates a traffic operator dialed 131 to ask for assistance from an AOSS operator.
05	Indicates a traffic operator dialed 141 to obtain rate and route information from an AOSS operator.
06	Indicates a call intercepted by an AOSS operator.
07	Indicates an ACS keyed by operator to access a forward number.

AMAB109

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB109. The report provides the automatic message accounting data associated with the call.

Format

The format for log report AMAB109 is as follows:

```
AMAB109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_OOC_B2_ENTRY
    dn          ******** ******* dn
    altrtxt     nnn
    clgnm
    cldnm
```

Example

An example of log report AMAB109 is as follows:

```
AMAB109 MAY28 02:24:44 2001 INFO TOPS_OOC_B2_ENTRY
   B2 97 20 00 6135421263********* ******* 2 071 022435 00
   0022 0211 02 0000 03 000
   c3c3c3c5d6d9d0aac5c5c7c8c9c4c3c9c3c3c3c5
   c3c3c3c5d6d9d0aac5c5c7c8c9c4c3c9c3c3c3c5
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_OOC_B2_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that this call provides data related to an overseas call the system places through an operator.
dn	Symbolic text	Indicates calling number. Refer to Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Indicates called number. Refer to Standard definitions and equipment identification table.
altrtxt		Indicates alternate route.

AMAB109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clgnm	00-FF (x20)	Calling name, the operator enters and translates into hexadecimal. Refer to *Automatic Message Accounting Northern Telecom Format* , 297-1001-119 for details on the structure of AMAB log reports.
cldnm	00-FF (x20)	Called name, the operator enters and translates into hexadecimal. Refer to *Automatic Message Accounting Northern Telecom Format* , 297-1001-119 for details on the structure of AMAB log reports.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB110

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem TOPS_E5_ENTRY is the charge adjust extension record for the record the preceding AMAB109 log reports.

Format

The format for log report AMAB110 is as follows:

AMAB110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_E5_ENTRY
chrgtxt

Example

An example of log report AMAB110 is as follows:

```
AMAB110 MAY28 03:35:44 2002 INFO TOPS_E5_ENTRY
   E5 03 34 02 63 1 00155 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_E5_ENTRY	Constant	Provides the charge adjust extension record for the record the preceding AMAB109 log reports.
chrgtxt	Alphanumeric	Charge adjust type field. Refer to *Automatic Message Accounting Northern Telecom Format* , 297-1001-119 for a complete explanation of this field.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB111

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates this report AMAB111. The report provides automatic message accounting information for an enhanced 800 service call.

Format

The format for log report AMAB111 is as follows:

AMAB111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS_B6_B7_ENTRY
recod entcod infdig serv clgdn clddn evinfo day hhmmss ctime
opnum tmnum infodig orig ooz rao 800dn

Example

An example of log report AMAB111 is as follows:

```
AMAB111 Jul10 03:10:44 2001 INFO TOPS_B6_B7_ENTRY
   B6 97 20 00 6135421263 2122201234***** 2 071 022435
   000022
   0211 02 0000 03 0 662 8004654329
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS_B6_B7_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of domestic (B6) or international (B7) enhanced 800 service AMAB.
Recod	B6	Provides the record code (B6) of the AMAB if the called number is domestic.
	B7	Provides the record code (B7) of the AMAB if the called number is International.
entcod	00-99	Provides the entry code, which identifies the call type the system records. Refer to Table R.
infdig	00-77	Provides call event information. Digit one remains. Refer to Table Call event information at the end of log report AMAB100.

AMAB111 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
serv	00-77	Indicates the service features of the calling and called parties. Digit 1 represents calling party service features. Digit 2 represents called party service features. Refer to the Table Service features at the end of log report AMAB100.
clgdn	dn	Identifies the calling number. Refer to Table I.
clddn	dn	Identifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
day	0 - 366	Indicates the day of the year on which the call was made.
ctime	000000-999999	Provides the conversation time in seconds.
opn	0000 - 9999	Identifies the assigned number of the TOPS operator handling the call.
tmn	00 - 99	Identifies the team the system assigns to the TOPS operator.
infodig	Each of the four digits has a value of 0 - 7.	Provides additional TOPS information. Digit 1 is the last left digit.
Digit 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Digit 1
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	No Connect?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Verification Request?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Validity Check Failure or Security?
Digit 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Digit 2
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	Trouble Report?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Charge Adjust?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Local Call?
Digit 3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Digit 3
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	Dial Rate Key?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Automatic No AMA?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Ao AMA Key?

AMAB111 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Digit 4	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Digit 4
	N Y N Y N Y N Y	Call Transfer?
	N N Y Y N N Y Y	Cancel Timing?
	N N N N Y Y Y Y	Cancel Call?
orig	00 - 99	Indicates TOPS call originating type. A 2-digit code indicates how a call originates to a TOPS operator.
	00	Not Used
	01	1+ (011+)
	02	0+ (01+)
	03	0
	04	RONI
	05	ALM
	06	INTC
	07	1153 (marine)
	08	141 (rate and route)
	09	MOBILE
	10	121
	11-19	Reserved for future use.
	20	131
	21-29	Reserved for future use.
	30	181
	31-39	Reserved for future use.
	40	1150
	41	Reserved for future use.

AMAB111 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	42	1152 (Mobile)
	43-49	Reserved for future use.
	50	1155
	51-59	Reserved for future use.
	60	1156
	61	Reserved for future use.
	62	1158
	63	1159
	64-69	Reserved for future use.
	70	Indicates delay calls.
	71-79	Reserved for future use.
	80	Indicates coin recalls.
	81-88	Reserved for future use.
	89	411
	90	555 (universal information)
	91-99	Reserved for future use.
ooz	1	Indicates that a customer with enhanced 800 service agrees to accept 800 calls to the 800 number. These calls are from outside the zone for which the customer purchased the 800 service.
	0	Indicates that a customer with enhanced 800 service has not agreed to accept calls to the 800 number from outside the zone for which the customer has purchased the 800 service.
RAO	000-999	Identifies the revenue accounting office that services the 800 number.
800dn	Refer to the definition of dn in Table I.	Identifies the directory number of the enhanced 800 service subscriber involved.

Action

Action not required. This log is for information and for testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB115

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates this report AMAB115. The report indicates an identification failure when an ORIG terminal creates a Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) record for a call.

Format

The format for log report AMAB151 is as follows:

AMAB151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SMDR_ANI_FAIL
ORIG LEN len DN dn

Example

An example of log report AMAB115 is as follows:

```
AMAB151 SEP16 10:55:13 3932 FAIL SMDR_ANI_FAIL
   ORIG LEN HOST 00 1 05 03 DN nnnnnnn
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SMDR_ANI_FAIL	Constant	Indicates an automatic number identification (ANI) failure during creation of an SMDR record
ORIG LEN	Integers	Identifies the line equipment.
DN	Integers	Gives the calling number.

Action

This report indicates two possible conditions. The special billing number for station ORIG has less than seven digits. If ORIG is an attendant console, the customer group billing number has less than seven digits. If ORIG is a trunk, check the billing number in the trunk group. If ORIG is not a trunk, report the problem to your maintenance support group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB118

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates this report by the Auxiliary Operator Service System (AOSS) charge formatter. The report appears when a recordable AOSS voice response (VR) call ends.

Format

The format for log report AMAB118 is as follows:

AMAB118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AOSS VR CALL ENTRY
B8 ec ce sf dn fwddn day hhmmss oprn tn ct co n chd

Example

An example of log report AMAB118 is as follows:

```
AMAB118 MAY11 12:23:52 2112 INFO AOSS VR CALL ENTRY
   B8 00 24 00 321234 62177   003 094032 0212 02 00 01 1 057
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO AOSS VR CALL ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of data associated with the AOSS Voice Response system.
B8	Constant	Identifies an AOSS VR CALL ENTRY record type.
ec	00-99	Identifies the entry code. See Table R.
ce	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates call event Information. Digit one is on the left. Refer to Table Call event information in log report AMAB100.
sf	(0-7), (0-7)	Indicates service features of calling party (left digit) and the forward party (right digit). Refer to Table Service features in log report AMAB100.
dn	Symbolic text	Identifies calling number. See Table I.
fwddn	2-10 digits	Identifies the forward or requested number the operator enters.

AMAB118 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
day	1-366	Indicates the day of the year on which the call arrived at the AOSS position.
hhmmss	000000-235959	Indicates the time of the day when the call arrived at the AOSS position.
oprn	0000-9999	Identifies AOSS operator handling the call.
tn	00-99	Identifies the team that the system assigns to the AOSS operator.
ct	(0-5), (0-3)	Provides charge, transfer, and trouble information about the AOSS call the system handles. Digit 1 (left) represents charge details. Refer to Table Charge details at the end of this log report. Digit 2 represents transfer and trouble details. Refer to Table Transfer and Trouble Details at the end of this log report.
co	00-07	Indicates origination manner of a call to an AOSS operator. Refer to Table Call Origination Type table at the end of this log report.
n	0	Indicates the call is not a recall nor a cut-through.
	1	Indicates a call the operator recalls.
	2	Indicates a call cut through to the operator.
chd	0-255	Indicates downstream charge determination.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Charge details

Digit 1 value	Explanation
0	Indicates the call is chargeable and manual “no charge" override did not occur.
1	Indicates the call is not chargeable and manual “no charge" override did not occur.
2	Indicates the call is chargeable and manual “no charge" override occurred.
3	Indicates the call is not chargeable and manual “no charge" override occurred.
4	Indicates that the call is chargeable but the subscriber disconnected before connection to an Audio Response Unit.
5	Indicates the call is not chargeable but the subscriber disconnected before connection to an Audio Response Unit.

Transfer and trouble details

Digit 2 value	Explanation
0	Indicates the call did not transfer and a problem reported.
1	Indicates a transferred call.
2	Indicates a call with a problem reported.
3	Indicates a transferred call with a problem reported.

AMAB118 (end)

Call origination type

Origination type code	Call origination type
00	Unspecified.
01	Indicates a Local Directory Assistance call (the subscriber dialed 411).
02	Indicates a HNPA DA call (the subscriber dialed 1+555-1212).
03	Indicates a FNPA DA call (the subscriber dialed l+NPA+555-1212).
04	Indicates a traffic operator dialed 131 to ask for assistance from an AOSS operator.
05	Indicates a traffic operator dialed 141 to obtain rate and route information from an AOSS operator.
06	Indicates a call an AOSS operator intercepts.
07	Indicates an ACS operator keys to access a forward number.

AMAB119

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB119 as required. This report provides information about directory assistance and intercept (DA/INT) AMA records.

Format

The format for log report AMAB119 is as follows:

AMAB119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DA_INT_B8_ENTRY
rec code: nn entry code: nn info digs 1,2: nn
orig serv feat: n term serv feat: n clg num: dn cld num: dn
ddd hh:mm:ss oper num: nnnn team num: nn info digs 3,4: nn
orig:nn recall: n listing flg: nnn

Example

An example of log report AMAB119 is as follows:

```
AMAB119 JAN03 13:41:02 4712 INFO DA_INT_B8_ENTRY
B8 00 24 00 6132321234 6217777*** 003 094932 0212
02 00 01 1 057
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DA_INT_B8_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of Traffic Operator Position System Multipurpose (TOPS MP) entry DA/INT AMA service.
Rec code	B8	Indicates the type of call being recorded on AMA tape. Will consistently contain B8 for this type of record.
Entry code	00	Identifies the type of billing used on the call. For DA/INT calls, the system uses one type of billing and the value for this field is always 00.
Info digs 1	0-3	Indicates if the call is subject to service analysis and if a charge is applicable.

AMAB119 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Info digs 2	0, 2, 4, 5, 6	Indicates the automatic number identification (ANI) of the call.
Orig serv feat	0-2	Identifies the service feature of the originator of the call. This information is based on the ANI received from the end office. Refer to Table Service features at the end of log report AMAB100.
Term serv feature	0	Identifies the service feature of the terminator of the call. This field will always be set to 0.
Clg num	Integers	Provides the directory number of the calling party for a DA call. In case of an INT call, indicates the original dialed number. Refer to Table I.
Cld num	Integers	Provides the directory number of the called party. Refer to Table I.
DDD	1 - 365	Identifies the day of the year the call arrives at the operator position.
Hh:mm:ss		Indicates time that the call arrives at the operator position.
Oper num	Integers	Identifies the number of the DA operator logged in at the position where the system handles the DA/INT call. The system records zero when the call does not involve an operator.
Team num	Integers	Identifies the team number of the operator who handled the DA/INT call. The system records zero in the case of auto intercepted calls and when the call does not involve an operator.
Info dig 3	Integers	Identifies the charge details for the DA/INT call. Tables TOPS, DATAKOPT DABILL, and if the operator does not strike the NO AMA key, will determine the charge of the call. Refer to Table Charge details at the end of this log report.

AMAB119 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Info dig 4	Integers	Indicates if the call transferred from another operator and if the system reports a problem on the call. Refer to Table Condition at the end of this log report.
Orig		Identifies the call type. Refer to Table TOPSAMA.
Recall	0-2	Indicates if the call becomes a recall or a cut through
Listing flg	0-255	Indicates the information the DAS provides.

Action

Action not required. This log is for information and testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB122

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB122. The report gives a detailed description of call data for an incoming routine exercise test (ICREXT) call entry record. Use the log for debugging.

Format

The format for log report AMAB122 is as follows:

AMAB122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICREXT LOG ENTRY
calltxt FFFFdn FFFFdn yymmdd
hhmmss durtxt pulstxt ictrkid ogtrkid

Example

An example of log report AMAB122 is as follows:

```
AMAB122 SEP18 11:01:18 3232 INFO ICREXT LOG ENTRY
   BB 05 00 50 00 FFFF180986 FFFF99496116662000 860316
   110118 00000354 00000037 0120 2047
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICREXT LOG ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that the following data will produce a ICREXT call entry record
calltxt	Symbolic text	Refer to section Additional Information at the end of this log report.
FFFFdn	Integers	Indicates the calling number
FFFFdn	Integers	Indicates the called number
yymmdd	Integers	Indicates year, month, and day of call
hhmmss	Integers	Indicates time of call
durtxt	Integers	Indicates length of call in seconds
pulstxt	Integers	Indicates number of pulses the call receives.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ictrkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the incoming trunk group that represents the position in Table TRKGRP. A value of 2047 indicates a line. The value 8191 indicates a null or not applicable (NA) value for a trunk group number. Refer to customer data Table TRKGRP.
ogtrkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the outgoing trunk group that represents the position in Table TRKGRP. A value of 2047 indicates a line. The value 8191 indicates a null or not applicable (NA) value for a trunk group number. Refer to customer data Table TRKGRP.

Action

Action not required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For the AMAB122 log report example repeated below, explanation of the fields and variables follow:

```
BB 05 00 50 00 FFFF180986 FFFF99496116662000 900326

103246 00000287 00000029 0120 2047
```

BB

Is the record code, which is a two-character field that

identifies this type of record. For an

ICREXT call, the value is always BB.

05

Is the call class, which is a two-digit code, that identifies the

call classes

where

00

is NIL (Nil class)

AMAB122 (continued)

01
is UNKW (class not known)

02
is IAGRP (intragroup call)

03
is ATT (attendant)

04
is DATT (dial attendant)

05
is LCL (local)

06
is SPEC (special call)

07
is EMRG (emergency call)

08
is NATL (national)

09
is CNTL (continental)

10
is ICNTL (intercontinental)

11
is INTL (international)

12
is OPRA (operator assisted call)

13
is IOPRA (international operator assisted)

00
Is call mode that is a two-digit code. In this log report, the value is a constant 00, which indicates a station-to-station call

50
Is the service feature code. The service feature code is a two-digit field that provides general call information through a YES/NO system outlined in the following table:

VALUE								
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Answered	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Service Analyzed	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Charged Call	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

where

1st digit 0-7
is the events during the call

2nd digit
is the call fail

where

0
is call successful

1
is call successful, metering information lost

2
call failure, metering information lost

3
malicious call trace active, call durationdata invalid

00
is special services, which is a two-digit field

where

00
is default the standard line

01
is coin box information obtained from line attributes

02
is the addon leg

03
is the call diversion leg

AMAB122 (end)

180986
is the calling number FFFF

99496116662000
is the called number

900326
is the date, 3/26/1990

103246
is the time, 10:32:46

00000287
is the duration (in seconds)

00000029
is the pulse count

0120
is the outgoing trunk ID

2047
is the incoming trunk ID

AMAB150

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB150. The report tests or monitors the generation of Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) records. The information in the report and the file (on tape or disk) is the same. Refer to *Meridian Digital Centrex Station Message Detail Recording Reference Guide*, 297-2071-119, for additional information.

Note: The log report is different than the format and example described here because of space limits in this manual.

Format

The log report format for AMAB150 is as follows:

```
AMAB150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDR_CALL_DATA
    CUSTGRP =      cgrptxt
    n n n dn          oa nn n dn       ta n n
    dn                          ddd hh mm ss ssssss
    ORIG = cktid  TERM = CKT cktid
    ANS=txt n
    DTO = nnnn....nnn     AUTH = nnnn....xxx
    ACC = nnnn....xxx
```

Example

An example of log report AMAB150 follows:

```
AMAB150 JUL03 15:25:29 6707 INFO SMDR_CALL_DATA
   CUSTGRP =        COMKODAK
   0 0 0 6137227000 ** 40 3 ********** ** 0 0
   4327020**************** 002 06 55 08 000009
   ORIG = HOST 00 0 02 03 DN 9097255388 TERM = CKT OGMF 1

   ANS= Y 0
   DTO = 27020******************* AUTH = *************
   ACC = **********
```

AMAB150 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDR_CALL_DATA	Constant	Indicates this report contains SMDR call data.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Character string	Indicates originating Integrated Business Network (IBN) customer group. Refer to Table CUSTMDR in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide .*
n	0-7	Indicates originator subgroup.
n	0	Provides the SMDR feature code of the originator.
	2	Indicates default.
	3	Indicates three-way conference, or call forward.
	Numeric	Indicates six-way conference, attendant, or meet me.
	4	Indicates call park retrieval.
	6	Indicates multiple answer.
	8	Indicates preset conference.
	9	Indicates group interconnection call.
n	Numeric	Indicates the call origination type.
	0	Indicates Station.
	1	Indicates Station with special billing (SPB) option.
	2	Indicates Attendant console.
	3	Indicates Trunk.
	4	Indicates direct inward system access (DISA) directory number (DN).
	5	Indicates virtual facility group.

AMAB150 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	6	Indicates 6-port conference originator.
	7	Indicates automatic number identification (ANI) for FGN trunk.
	8	Indicates automatic identified outward dialing (AIOD).
	#A	Indicates not known.
dn	Symbolic text	Indicates the station dialed number or customer group billing number. If the origination type is 3 trunk, the system generates the ten-digit billing DN. The ten-digit DN is from Table Trunk group. The system does not generate the calling DN at this time. If the user does not enter the billing DN, this field contains 10 stars. If the NETWORK option is assigned in Table CUSTSMDR, the calling DN for incoming ISUP IBN calls appears in this field.
	Symbolic text	Indicates 10-digit ANI for feature group D (FGD) trunks.
oa	0	Indicates a voice call.
	2	Indicates a data call, modem pooling not used.
	3	Indicates a data call, modem pooling used.
	A	Indicates type of call not known, or feature is inactive. A `*' in this field also indicates feature is inactive.
nn		Provides information digits.
	Digit 1 hexadecimal (0 to F)	Indicates the meaning of this digit (digit 1 is L.H.Side digit), is described in the table that follows this table. Refer to the table of Digit meanings.
	Digit 2	Indicates digit 2.
	NYNY	Indicates Cld Party Disc.
	NNYY	Indicates Attendant Extended.

AMAB150 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
n		Provides the call termination type.
	0	Indicates Station.
	2	Indicates Attendant console.
	3	Indicates Trunk.
	4	Indicates DISA_DN.
	5	Indicates virtual Facility Group.
	#A	Indicates not known.
dn	Integers	Indicates the station DN if the terminator is a line. Refer to Table I.
ta	Refer to the explanation for oa.	Provides the terminator data call identification digit.
n		Provides the SMDR feature code of the originator.
	0	
	1	Indicates default.
	3	Indicates call forwarding.
		Indicates 6-port conference, attendant or Meet me.
	5	Indicates call-back queuing.
		Indicates ring-again.
		Indicates multiple answer.
	6	Indicates flexible station controlled conference.
	7	Indicates preset conference.
	8	Indicates call request retrieval.
	10	
n	01234567	Indicates the route information digit.

AMAB150 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description

	NYNYNYNY	Indicates digits missing.
	NNYYNNYY	Indicates automatic route selection (ARS) selected route.
	NNNNYYYY	Indicates expensive route.
dn		Indicates called number. The digits the originator dialed. Refer to Table I.
ddd	0 - 365	Indicates the day when the call started.
hh	0 - 23	Indicates the hour of the day when the call started.
mm	0 - 59	Indicates the minute when the call started.
ss	0 - 59	Indicates the second when the call started.
ssssss	0-999999	Provides the duration of the call in seconds.
ORIG = cktid	See Table I.	Indicates the line or trunk of the originator.
TERM = cktid	See Table I.	Indicates the line or trunk of the terminator.
ANS=txt	Y	Indicates the call was answered.
	N	Indicates the call was not answered.
n		Provides the answer type if the call was answered.
	0	Indicates electrical answer.
	1	Indicates fake answer.
	2	Indicates tone answer.
	3	Indicates default answer.
DTO=nnn...nnnn	Up to 30 digits	Indicates the digits the system is to outpulse.
	********** *	Indicates the system does not record.

AMAB150 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
AUTH=nnnn....xxxx	Up to 14 digits, left justified, padded with xxxx.	Indicates the authorization code.
	**********	Indicates the user did not dial an authorization code.
ACC=nnnn....xxxx	Up to 14 digits,left justified, padded with xxxx.	Indicates the account code.

Digit meanings (Sheet 1 of 2)

Digit value	Service analyzed	ANI failed	Call answered	VPN on-net
0	N	N	N	N
1	Y	N	N	N
2	N	Y	N	N
3	Y	Y	N	N
4	N	N	Y	N
5	Y	N	Y	N
6	N	Y	Y	N
7	Y	Y	N	N
8	N	N	N	Y
9	Y	N	N	Y
A	N	Y	N	Y
B	Y	Y	N	Y
C	N	N	Y	Y

Note: Y = bit set, event occurred, N = bit not set, event did not occur.

Digit meanings (Sheet 2 of 2)

Digit value	Service analyzed	ANI failed	Call answered	VPN on-net
D	Y	N	Y	Y
E	N	Y	Y	Y
F	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: Y = bit set, event occurred, N = bit not set, event did not occur.

Action

There is no action required. If the system records multiple SMDR_CALL_DATA files for the call, the second SMDR file contains a terminating format code of six. This code means the call can have any of the answer types. The code also indicates that a call has more than one SMDR file.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMAB151

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB151. The report appears if an identification failure occurs when an ORIG terminal creates a Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) record for a call.

Format

The log report format for AMAB151 is as follows:

AMAB151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SMDR_ANI_FAIL
ORIG <len> DN dn

Example

An example of log report AMAB151 follows:

```
AMAB151 SEP16 10:55:13 3932 FAIL SMDR_ANI_FAIL
   ORIG HOST 00 1 05 03 DN 6157655360
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SMDR_ANI_FAIL	Constant	Indicates an automatic number identification (ANI) failure during creation of an SMDR record.
ORIG LEN	Integers	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN).
DN	Integers	Provides the calling number.

Action

This report indicates that the special billing number for station ORIG has less than seven digits. This report indicates that if ORIG is an attendant console, the customer group billing number has less than seven digits. If ORIG is a trunk, check the billing number in the trunk group data. If ORIG is not a trunk, report the problem to your maintenance support group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMAB153

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB153. The report verifies that the system generated the call detail record for toll calls. This log is optional. Use office parameter GEN_ICR_LOG_ENTRY in Table OFCVAR to produce this log. Use this report for debugging.

Format

The log report format forAMAB153 is as follows:

AMAB153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICR LOG ENTRY
dn**** dn yyddmm hhmmss nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn nn nn nn

Example

An example of log report AMAB153 follows:

```
AMAB153 NOV26 11:32:06 3231 INFO ICR LOG ENTRY
   BA ****180986****99496116662000 870716 113206
   00000082 00 00 01
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICR LOG ENTRY	Constant	Indicates that the following is a detail record for a toll call.
dn	Any valid directory number (DN)	Indicates the calling number.
dn	Any valid DN	Indicates the called number.
yymmdd	Any valid date.	Indicates date of call.
hhmmss	Any valid time.	Indicates the time the call was answered. If the call was not answered, indicates the time the call began.
nnnnnnnn	0-99999999	Indicates the duration of the call. If the call was not answered, indicates the time the call was in ringing mode.

AMAB153 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nnnnnnnn	0-99999999	Indicates pulse count.
STATUS_CODE		Indicates status code.
	00	Indicates call completion. All data is valid.
	01	Indicates call completion. Metering data lost or invalid.
	02	Indicates call failure. Metering data lost or invalid.
	03	Indicates call failure. Metering data and call duration lost or invalid.
FEATURE_CODE		Indicates feature code. Any special service features the call originator owns.
	00	Indicates standard line.
	01	Indicates coin box.
	02	Indicates three-way call leg.
	03	Indicates call diversion leg.
CALL_INFO		Indicates call information.
	00	Indicates answered call.
	01	Indicates chargeable call.
	02	Indicates call not charged.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMAB154

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB154. This report appears when the toll call recording facility attempts to record a call, but not enough recording units are available.

The system allows the call to continue if this log appears, but the system does not record.

Format

The log report format for AMAB154 is as follows:

AMAB154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICR RU OVFL LOG
MAX RU: nnnnn ORIG: dn, DEST: dn

Example

An example of log report AMAB154 follows:

```
AMAB154 NOV26 11:32:06 3231 INFO ICR RU OVFL LOG
   MAX RU: 25, ORIG: 180986, DEST: 99496116662000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICR RU OVFL LOG	Constant	Indicates not enough toll call recording units are available to record the call.
MAX RU	0-32767	Indicates the number of recording units with office-defined parameter available.
ORIG	Integers	Indicates the calling number.
DEST	Integers	Indicates the called number.

Action

Increase the number of recording units allocated for this office in Table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMAB155

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB155. The report tests or monitors the Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) records generated. The information in the report and in the file on tape or disk is the same. Refer to *Automatic Message Accounting Northern Telecom Format* , 297-2001-119, for additional information.

The information contained in this report is the same as in log AMAB150. Log AMAB155 has an additional line that gives metering pulse counts received for a call. The metering pulse count information is for trunks that use Spanish multifrequency signaling (MFE) SOCOTEL. The system meters all calls that involve outgoing SOCOTEL trunks from a Spanish office.

If the system records multiple SMDR_CALL_DATA files for the call, the second SMDR file contains a terminating format code of six. This code means the SMDR file can have any of the answer types. The code also indicates more than one SMDR file per call.

Format

The log report format for AMAB155 is as follows:

```
AMAB155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDR_CALL_DATA
    CUSTOMER GROUP= cgrptxt
    n  n  n  dn  orig_acno    nn   n
    dn term_acno n  n  dn nnn nn nn nn nnnnnn
    ORIG = len trkid TERM CKT = trkid        ANS=txt   n
    DTO=nnnn....nnn       AUTH=nnnn....xxx    ACC=nnnn....xxx
    MTR=nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report AMAB155 follows:

```
AMAB155 SUN07 10:55:20 1599 INFO SMDR_CALL_DATA
   CUSTOMER GROUP= NV
   0 0 0 8058662400 00 40 0 ********* 00 0 0
   62181 ********* 153 12 33 34 000071
   ORIG= LEN MHD1 01 1 18 00 DN 62400 TERM= CKT SOCPOG ANS =
    Y 0
   DTO=***********    AUTH= **********    ACC= **********
   MTR=0000000365
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDR_CALL_DATA	Constant	Indicates that this report contains SMDR call data.
CUSTOMER GROUP	A 1-16 character	Indicates originator IBN. Name CLLI assigned to the customer group. Refer to Table CUSTSMDR in *Local Customer Data Schema* , 297-2101-451, for additional information.
n	0-7	Indicates originator subgroup.
n		Indicates the SMDR feature code of the originator.
	0	Indicates Default.
	2	Indicates three-way conference, or call forward.
	3	Indicates six-way conference, attendant, or meet me.
	4	Indicates call park retrieval.
	6	Indicates multiple answer.
	8	Indicates preset conference.
	9	Indicates group interconnection call.
n		Indicates the call origination type.
	0	Indicates Station.
	1	Indicates Station with Special Billing (SPB) option.
	2	Indicates Attendant console.
	3	Indicates Trunk.
	4	Indicates direct inward system (DISA) directory number (DN).
	5	Indicates virtual facility group.
	6	Indicates 6-port conference originator.
	#A	Indicates not known.

AMAB155 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
dn		Indicates Station DN, or customer group billing number. Refer to Table I.
	**********	Indicates a Trunk.
orig_acno	0-255	Indicates the console number if an ATTENDANT ORIGINATED or an ATTENDANT EXTENDED call. The value is binary.
nn	Digit 1	Indicates information digits.
	01234567	Indicates digit 1 is left digit.
	---	---
	NYNYNYNY	Indicates service analyzed.
	NNNNYYYY	Indicates automatic number identification (ANI) failure.
	NNNNYYYY	Indicates answered.
	Digit 2	Indicates digit 2.
	NYNY	Indicates cld party disc.
	NNYY	Indicates Attendant Extended.
n		Provides the call termination type.
	0	Indicates Station.
	2	Indicates Attendant console.
	3	Indicates Trunk.
	4	Indicates DISA_DN.
	5	Indicates virtual facility group.
	#A	Indicates not known.
dn		Indicates Station DN, if the terminator is a line. Refer to Table I.
term_acno	0-255	Indicates console number, if the terminator is an attendant console with binary value.

AMAB155 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
n		Indicates the feature code of the terminator.
	0	Indicates default.
	1	Indicates call forwarding
	3	Indicates 6-port conference circuit, attendant or meet me.
	5	Indicates call-back queuing or ring-again.
	6	Indicates multiple answer.
	7	Indicates flexible station-controlled conference.
	8	Indicates preset conference.
n	01234567	Indicates route information digit.

	NYNYNYNY	Indicates digits not present.
	NNYYNNYY	Indicates automatic route selection (ARS) selected route.
	NNNNYYYY	Indicates expensive route.
dn		Indicates called number. The digits that the originator dialed. Refer to Table I.
nnnnnnnnn	(0-365), (0-23), (0-59), (0-59)	Indicates start time in days, hours, minutes and seconds.
nnnnnn	(0-23), (0-59), (0-59)	Indicates elapsed time associated with the call in the form of hours, minutes and seconds.
ORIG = len trkid	See Table I.	Indicates the CLLI of the originator, and the line equipment number (LEN).
TERM = trkid	See Table I.	Indicates the CLLI and circuit number of the terminator.
ANS=txt		Indicates if the call was answered.
	Y	Indicates YES.
	N	Indicates NO.
n		Indicates answer type, if call was answered.

AMAB155 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	0	Indicates electrical answer.
	1	Indicates fake answer.
	2	Indicates tone answer.
	3	Indicates default answer.
DTO=nnn...nnnn	Up to 23 digits	Indicates the digits the system will outpulse.
	********** ****	Indicates if the system does not record the call.
AUTH=nnnn....xxxx	Up to 14 digits, left justified, padded with `x's.	Indicates the authorization code.
	**********	Indicates that the user did not dial an authorization code.
ACC=nnnn....xxxx	Up to 14 digits, left justified, padded with `x's.	Indicates the account code.
MTR=nnnnnnnnnn	Up to 10 digits, right justified.	Indicates number of meter pulse counts received from time of answer, to time that the clear-back message is received.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMAB160

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates report AMAB160. This report contains call data that produce a call entry record for an international centralized automatic message accounting (ICAMA).

Format

The log report format for AMAB160 is as follows:

AMAB160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICAMA_LOG_ENTRY
calltxt **** dn ****dn yymmdd
hhmmss durtxt pulstxt ictrkid ogtrkid

Example

An example of log report AMAB160 follows:

```
INTLUK AMAB160 SEP18 11:01:18 3232 INFO ICAMA LOG ENTRY
   BC 09 00 50 00 FFFFF80986 FFFF99496116662000 860316
   110118 00000354 00000000 0120 0234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICAMA_LOG_ENTRY	Constant	Provides a complete description of call data.
calltxt	Alphanumeric	Refer to the Additional information section at the end of this log report.
dn	Symbolic text	Indicates the calling number. Refer to Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Indicates the called number. Refer to Table I.
yymmdd	Integers	Indicates year, month and day of call.
hhmmss	Integers	Indicates time of call.
durtxt	000000000-999999999	Indicates length of call in seconds.
pulstxt	000000000	Indicates number of pulses received for the call.

AMAB160 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ictrkid	Integers	Indicates the incoming trunk group that describes the position in Table TRKGRP. The position numbers from zero. A value of 2047 indicates a line. Refer to customer data Table TRKGRP.
ogtrkid	Integers	Indicates the outgoing trunk group that describes the position in Table TRKGRP. The position numbers from zero. A value of 2047 indicates a line. Refer to customer data Table TRKGRP.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For a calltxt of: “BC 09 00 50 00"

Record Code = BC

Call Class = 09

Call Mode = 00

Call Info = 50

Service Feature Cod = 00

Calling Number = FFFFF80986

Called number = FFFF99496116662000

Date = 860316 approx.

Time = 110118

Duration (seconds) = 00000354

Pulse Count = 00000000

Outgoing Trunk I = 0120

Incoming Trunk I = 0234

The record code is a two-character field that identifies the type of record. For ICAMA, the value is BC. For the International, Inter Administration Accounting (IAA) record, the value is BD. For the IAA record, the value is BD.

The call class is a two-digit code that identifies the call class:

00 = NIL (Nil class)

01 = UNKW (Unknown class)

02 = IAGRP (Intragroup call) - not supported

03 = ATT (Attendant) - not supported

04 = DATT (Dial attendant) - not supported

05 = LCL (Local)

06 = SPEC (Special call)

07 = EMRG (Emergency call)

08 = NATL (National) ----->ICAMA

09 = CNTL (Continental)---->ICAMA

10 = ICNTL (Intercontinental)----->ICAMA

11 = INTL (International)------->ICAMA

12 = OPRA (Operator-assisted call)

13 = IOPRA (International OA call)

Call mode is a two-digit code. In this log report, the value of the code is a constant 00. The constant value 00 indicates a station-to-station call.

AMAB160 (end)

Call Info is a two-digit field that provides general call information through a YES/NO system outlined below.

Second digit 0 to 7 = Events during call

VALUE

Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Answered	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y
Service analyzed	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y
Charged call	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	y

Second digit call failure.

0=Call successful.

*1=Call successful - metering information lost.

2=Call failure - metering information lost.

3=Malicious call trace active - call duration data invalid.

4=ICAMA - automatic number identification (ANI) failure

5=ICAMA - ANI failure reported by originating office.

* This field does not apply to ICAMA.

The service feature code is a two-digit code. In this log report, the value of the code is a constant 00.

The calling number for BD record is always set to all Fs. The calling number for BD record is always set to all Fs.

AMAB161

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB161. The report appears when the international centralized automatic message accounting (ICAMA) feature facility attempts to record a call. Not enough recording units are available at this time. If this log occurs, it allows the call to continue if the office parameter INTL_RU_OVFL_ACTION is set to CONTINUE. The system does not record.

Format

The log report format for AMAB161 is as follows:

AMAB161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO_ICAMA_RU_OVFL
MAX RU: nnnnn ORIG: dn DEST dn

Example

An example of log report AMAB161 follows:

```
AMAB161 NOV26 11:32:06 3231 INFO ICAMA RU OVFL LOG
   MAX RU: 25, ORIG: 180986, DEST: 99496116662000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO_CAMA_RU_OVFL	Constant	Indicates not enough call recording units are available to record the call.
MAX RU	0 - 32767	Indicates number of recording units available with an office-defined parameter.
ORIG	Integers	Indicates the calling number.
DEST	Integers	Indicates the called number.

Action

Increase the number of recording units allocated for this office. Office parameter NUM_ICAMA_RECORDING_UNITS controls the number of recording units.

AMAB161 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMAB180

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB180. This report contains call data used to produce a call details entry record for an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS).

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ENTRY in Table OFCVAR generates AMAB180.

Format

The log report format for AMAB180 is as follows:

AMAB180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS CALL DETAILS RECORD ENTRY
BE calltyp origtyp CLG_dn CLD_dn featcode
chrgtyp yymmdd hhmmss drtn n n n n n n opn tmn otrkid itrkid

Example

An example of log report AMAB180 follows:

```
AMAB180 AUG4 02:24:44 1501 ITOPS CALL DETAILS RECORD ENTRY
   BE 12 01         6135421263        3053525116 10
   02 870703 122324 00000365 4 0 0 2 0 0 0011 02 0210 4321
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ITOPS CALL DETAILS RECORD ENTRY	Constant	Indicates this log reports a call details record.
BE	Constant	Provides the record type (BE) of a call details entry record.
calltyp	12	Indicates the call class that the system records as an operator-assisted call.
	13	Indicates the call class that the system records as an international operator-assisted call.

AMAB180 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
origtyp	Integers	Indicates how the call was presented to the operator. Refer to Table ITOPS originating type at the end of this log report.
CLG dn	Symbolic text	Provides the directory number (DN) of the caller. Refer to Table I.
CLD dn	Symbolic text	Provides the DN of the called party. Refer to Table I.
featcode	Integers	Provides the station classes of the calling and called party. The first digit describes the calling party station class. The second digit describes the called party station class. Refer to Table Service feature code at the end of this log report.
chrgtyp	Integers	Provides information on how the system bills the call. Refer to Table CLASS charge type at the end of this log report.
yymmdd	000101 - 991231	This field provides the date the call is answered. If the call is not answered, this field provides the date the call arrives at the operator position.
hhmmss	000000 - 235959	This field provides the time the call is answered. If the call is not answered, this field provides the time the call arrives at the operator position.
drtn	00000000 - 99999999	This field provides the duration of the call in seconds. If the call is not answered, this field shows the time, that the call is at the operator position.
n n n n n n	Integers	Each "n" represents an information digit. These digits provide additional information for each call. Refer to the Additional information section of this log report for the description of these six information digits.
opn	Integers	Indicates the operator that last handles the call. Refer to customer data Table TOPSOPR.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
tmn	Integers	Provides the group number of the operator that last handled the call. Refer to customer data Table TOPSOPR.
otrkid	Integers	Indicates the outgoing trunk group number that represents the position in Table TRKGRP.
itrkid	Integers	Indicates the incoming trunk group number that represents the position in Table TRKGRP.

Action

There is no action required. This log report is for information only.

TOPS originating type

Value	Explanation
00	Not specified
01	Operator assisted
02	Operator handled
03	Direct handled
04	Operator intercept
05	Directory assistance
06	Inward (another operator originated call)
07	Booked call
08	Special requirements
09	Delay database originated call.
10	Operator originated call.

AMAB180 (continued)

Service feature codes

Value	Explanation
0	Default (Station)
1	Coin
4	Hotel/motel
5	Mobile
6	Marine
7	Attended Pay Station (APS)

CLASS charge type

Value	Explanation
00	Not specified
01	Cancelled call
02	Station paid
03	Station collect
04	Station special calling
05	Station special called
06	Person paid
07	Person collect
08	Person special calling
09	Person special called
10	Person call back
11	Person call back special billing

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Information digit one

Information digit one indicates if:

- failure of the automatic number identification (ANI) for the call occurs
- the operator enters the called number
- the operator identifies the number.

The values that apply to ITOPS follow:

Information Digit 1

	Value							
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
ANI failed?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Operator dialed?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Operator identified?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Information digit two

Information digit two indicates if the call:

- was answered
- failed after complete call setup
- was service analyzed.

The values that apply to ITOPS follow:

Information Digit 2

	Value							
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Call answered?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Call failure?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Service analyzed?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

AMAB180 (continued)

Information digit three

Info digit three indicates if:

- the call includes a trouble report
- the call includes a charge adjustment
- a connect event does not occur on the call.

The values that apply to ITOPS follow:

Information Digit 3

	Value							
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Trouble report?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Charge adjust?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
No connect?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Information digit four

Information digit four indicates:

- the operator bills the call at the direct dial rate
- the system determines that the call is not chargeable
- the operator enters the call as not charged.

The digit values that apply to ITOPS follow:

Information Digit 4

	Value							
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Dial rate key?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
No charge origination?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
No charge key?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Information digit five

Info digit five indicates if:

- the call transferred
- the cancel timing key was in effect
- the cancel call key was in effect.

The values that apply to ITOPS follow:

Information Digit 5

	Value							
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Transferred call?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Cancel timing?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cancel call?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Information digit six

Information digit six indicates if:

- the operator uses Toll Break-in (TBI) to verify the calling number
- the call is a trunk offering TBI call ex. The operator makes the foreign party connection of a requested call. The operator can break in on the calling party.
- the operator overwrites the forward number for security reasons.

The values that apply to ITOPS follow:

Information Digit 6

	Value							
Meaning	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Call number verify ?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Trunk offering TBI ?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Called number overwrite ?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

AMAB181

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer subsystem generates report AMAB181. This report contains call data that produce a Special Billing (SPB) extension record for an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS).

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ENTRY in table OFCVAR generates AMAB181.

Format

The log report format for AMAB181 is as follows:

AMAB181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS SPECIAL BILLING LOG ENTRY
E6 blgcode blgdig dn

Example

An example of log report AMAB181 follows:

```
AMAB181 AUG04 02:24:44 1501 ITOPS SPECIAL BILLING LOG
ENTRY
   E6 0 0         4092345234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ITOPS SPECIAL BILLING LOG ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of a SPB extension record.
E6	Constant	Provides the SPB extension code, which is E6.
blgcode	Integers	Indicates the type of SPB number used. Refer to Table Billing number codes at the end of this log report.
blgdig	0	Indicates that the operator did not verify the billing number code or the code was not on the HOTLIST.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	1	Indicates that the operator verified the billing number code.
	2	Indicates that the billing number code was on the HOTLIST.
dn	Symbolic text	Provides the special billing number to which the system billed the call. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Billing number codes

Value	Explanation
0	National third party
1	National calling card
2	Foreign third party
3	Foreign calling card
4	SPB number for account number billing

AMAB182

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB182. This report contains call data that produces a hotel billing extension record for an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) .

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ENTRY in Table OFCVAR generates AMAB182.

Format

The log report format for AMAB182 is as follows:

AMAB182 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ITOPS HOTEL EXTENSION ENTRY
E7 rmnum gstnm

Example

An example of log report AMAB182 follows:

```
AMAB182 AUG14 03:25:45 1502 INFO ITOPS HOTEL EXTENSION
ENTRY
   E7   213 MONROE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ITOPS HOTEL EXTENSION ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of an ITOPS hotel billing extension record.
E7	Constant	Provides the extension code for hotel billing that is E7.
rmnum	Any collection of six numbers or three letters that does not exceed six binary coded decimal digits.	Provides the room number of the hotel to bill.
gstnm	Up to 20 letters.	Provides the guest name of the party in the hotel room.

AMAB182 (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.

AMAB183

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB183. This report contains call data that produces an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) charge extension record. All ITOPS calls with time and charges quoted require a charge extension record. Examples of calls that require a record are as follows:

- calls quoted at call completion
- hotel calls
- attended pay station (APS) calls.

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ ENTRY in Table OFCVAR generates AMAB183.

Format

The log report format for AMAB183 is as follows:

AMAB183 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS CHARGE EXTENSION ENTRY
E8 amount

Example

An example of log report AMAB183 follows:

```
AMAB183 AUG14 04:26:48 1503 ITOPS CHARGE EXTENSION ENTRY
   E8 0000002356
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ITOPS CHARGE EXTENSION ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of an ITOPS charge extension record.
E8	Constant	Provides the record code (E8) for a charge extension record.
amount	A ten-digit decimal number	Provides the quoted cost of the call in the currency of the specified country.

AMAB183 (end)

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.

AMAB184

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB184. This report contains call data that produces a charge adjustment extension record for an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS). A call can have a charge adjustment because of a bad connection or a wrong number. The system generates a charge adjustment extension record when an operator keys in a charge adjustment sequence.

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ENTRY in Table OFCVAR generates AMAB184.

Format

The log report format for AMAB184 is as follows:

AMAB184 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS CHARGE ADJ EXTENSION ENTRY
E9 time adjtyp adjind amt

Example

An example of log report AMAB184 follows:

```
AMAB184 AUG14 05:27:49 1504 ITOPS CHARGE ADJ EXTENSION
ENTRY
   E9 12 11 01 1 0000000010
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ITOPS CHARGE ADJ EXTENSION	Constant	Indicates a report of an ITOPS charge adjustment extension record.
E9	Constant	Provides the record code (E9) of an ITOPS charge adjustment extension record.
time	0000- 2359	Provides the time in hours and minutes, of when the operator keyed in the charge adjustment.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
adjtyp	00-99	Provides the customer-controlled reason for the charge adjustment.
adjind	Integers	Indicates the type of credit the customer requested. Refer to Table Charge adjust indicator at the end of this log report.
amount	10-decimal digits	Indicates the amount of the charge adjustment. This field can contain the number of minutes, the amount of currency, or the number of metered pulses to credit. If the charge adjust indicator field contains an invalid value or a zero, the amount field does not display special information.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Charge adjust indicator

Value	Explanation
0	Indicator not applied.
1	Minutes for credit.
2	Currency amount credited.
3	Metered pulses credited.
4	Credit complete call.

AMAB185

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB185. This report contains call data that produces an alternate route extension record for the International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS). Operators use alternate routes to complete calls or reach operators in a foreign country when a direct route is not available A foreign alternate route extension record occurs when an operator keys in a sequence to link an alternate route. The record indicates the division of call revenue between the different countries involved in an ITOPS call.

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ ENTRY in Table OFCVAR generates AMAB185.

Format

The log report format for AMAB185 is as follows:

AMAB185 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS ALT ROUTE EXTENSION ENTRY
EA cntcode rtetyp

Example

An example of log report AMAB185 follows:

```
AMAB185 AUG14 06:29:50 1505 ITOPS ALT ROUTE EXTENSION
ENTRY
   EA 001 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ITOPS ALT ROUTE EXTENSION ENTRY	Constant	Provides alternate route extension record.
EA	Constant	Provides the extension code record (EA) used for an alternate route record.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cntcode	000 - 999	Provides the alternate route country code to indicate the country involved in the alternate route call.
rtetyp	Integers	Indicates the type of alternate route call the operator handled. Refer to the Table Alternate route type at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Alternate route type

Value	Explanation
0	Alternate Route
1	DA
2	Inward Calls
3	Manual (Call terminates on manual trunk).

AMAB186

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB186. This report contains call data that produces a database call extension record for the International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS). All ITOPS calls that arrive at an operator position from the delay call database, require a database call extension.

Office parameter GENERATE_ITOP_LOG_ ENTRY in Table OFCVAR generates AMAB186.

Format

The log report format forAMAB186 is as follows:

AMAB186 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS DATABASE CALL EXTENSION ENTRY
EB dbc

Example

An example of log report AMAB186 follows:

```
AMAB186 AUG14 07:30:44 1506 ITOPS DATABASE CALL EXTENSION
    ENTRY
   EB 01
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ITOPS DATABASE CALL EXTENSION ENTRY	Constant	Provides a report of call data used for an ITOPS call.
EB	Constant	Provides the record code (EB) for a database call extension record.
dbc	00-99	Provides the call class of the database call. The customer controls the priority with which the operator position receives the mapping of the database classes.

AMAB186 (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.

AMAB187

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates log report AMAB187. This report provides the call detail data the system produces for the account code extension record of the International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS).

Format

The log report format for AMAB187 is as follows:

AMAB187 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ITOPS
ext_code acctcode_digit filler acctcode_dn acctcode_number

Example

An example of log report AMAB187 follows:

```
AMAB187 MAR14 12:14:33 4827 INFO ITOPS
    EC 3 F  ********8094200001 ****123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ITOPS	Constant	Indicates a message that provides call detail data.
ext_code	Constant	Indicates that the definition of the extension code field is EC.

AMAB187 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
acctcode_digit	Integer (0-5)	The account code digit describes the result for account code check. Supported values are: 0 Default 1 Account code entry prohibited (DN not found in table ACCTCODE) 2 Account code entry rejected (invalid entry against CLG#) 3 Account code entry accepted (valid entry against CLG#) 4 Account code entry rejected (invalid entry against SPL#) 5 Account code entry accepted (valid entry against SPL#)
filler	Constant	This field is not used. The default value is F.
acctcode_dn	Integers	Indicates the subscriber number that maps to the entered account code. This number is the number next to the "CLG:" or "SPL:" displays.
acctcode_number	Integers	Indicates that the operator entered the number through the ACC key function.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB189

Explanation

The system generates log AMAB189 for calls that involve an ITOPS operator.

An ITOPS call details record shows each call that arrives at an operator position. Extension records show types of operator-handled calls and contain additional information needed to bill the call.

Some calls require more than one type of extension record. If a call has associated extension records, the records immediately follow the call details record on the storage device.

The ITOPS call records interact with the billing system and use the Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) to output the records to tape or disk. This feature covers the addition of an extension call record for each call that involves an ITOPS operator in the DMS200I and DMS100I/DMS200I. The new extension call record supports the ITOPS call details record for Chinese network. The record gives additional information about ITOPS calls.

Format

The log report format for AMAB189 is as follows:

AMAB189 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ITOPS ADDITIONAL INFO EXTENSION ENTRY
<extension code><serial number><starttime><registername><calling name> <billing category>
<called name><called status>

Example

An example of log report AMAB189 follows:

```
AMAB189 JUN12 07:27:49 1800 ITOPS ADDITIONAL INFO EXTENSION
    ENTRY
   EF 000025 071835 071915 GEORGE   1
   MARRY            2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each variable field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Extension code	EF	Indicates the type of record.
Serial number	0 to 999999	Indicates the extension call record serial number.
Starting time	0 to 24 hours	Indicates the time that a call arrives at the operator.
Register time	0 to 24 hours	Indicates the time that a call registers.
Calling name	10 Digits	Indicates the name of the calling subscriber.
Billing category (KA)	0 to 15	Indicates the calling subscriber billing category signal. Zero is the first value.
Called name	20 Characters	Indicates the name of the called subscriber.
Called subscriber status (KB)	0 to 6	Indicates the received called subscriber status signal.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AMAB200

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem generates this report when the AMATEST option is enabled for a trunk in Table AMATKOPT, or for a line via SERVORD, with the tuple LOGTEST in Table AMAOPTS set to ON. The log is produced at the same time as the AMA record. The length of the log is fixed at 13 lines of 60 characters per line. The last six lines contain a hex dump of the call record produced. Some lines may be blank depending on the length of the record. The maximum call record length handled by this log is 360 characters.

Note: This message can occur only in offices with the BCFMT type of AMA in Table CRSFMT. (Refer to *Bellcore Format Automatic Message Accounting Reference Manual, 297-1001-830.)*

Format

The format for log report AMAB200 follows:

```
AMAB200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA TEST CALL
RECORD
   STRUCTURE CODE=  aaaaa  CALL CODE = bbb
   CALLING DN       =  dn1
   ORIG AGENT       =  orgnum
   CALLED DN        =  orgnum
   TERM AGENT       =  CKT CLLI cktnum
   ____________________________________________________
```

Example

An example of log report AMAB200 follows:

```
AMAB200 APR18 14:00:25 9200 INFO    AMA TEST CALL RECORD
   STRUCTURE CODE   =   40510   CALL CODE   =   006
   CALLING DN       =   1818104415
   ORIG AGENT       =   CKT   QNSX231PRUSE   5
   CALLED DN        =   8005551212123456789123456789 12
   TERM AGENT       =   LTD   KNGA  431  DN 8114331 KEY 1
   -------------------------------------------------------
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
STRUCTURE CODE	Integers	Identifier that defines the content and order of the AMA record.
CALL CODE	Integers	Indicates the call code. *Bellcore Format Automatic Message Accounting Reference Guide, 297-1001-830,* contains the current call codes for BCFMT office.
CALLING DN	Symbolic text, up to 18 digits	Indicates calling number.
ORIG AGENT	Symbolic text	Identifies the CLLI and circuit number for the originating circuit. The originating agent can also be a line, identified by LEN and DN, attendant console, which is identified by customer group and console name, or a VFG identified by name and member number.
CALLED DN	Symbolic text. up to 30 digits	Identifies called number.
TERM AGENT	Symbolic text	Identifies the CLLI and circuit number for the terminating circuit. This field can also contain a line equipment number (LEN) and a directory number (DN).

Action

Ther is no action required.

AP310

Explanation

This log is generated when the CPU test fails. The cardlist segment provides a cardlist associated with a trouble event.

Format

The format for log report AP310 follows:

AP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL CPU Test Fault
Location: <node> <card description>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
The following tests failed:
_____
<Test list>

Cardlist:
<list of cards>

Example

An example of log report AP310 follows:

```
AP310 SEP23 03:11:47 1479 TBL CPU Test Fault
   Location:    FP 0    CPU 1
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Hardware test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order li
   The following tests failed:
   ---------------------------
   ROM checksum test
   Cardlist:
    <List of cards>
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the CPU test. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
card description	alphanumeric	The field indicates a card within the node. This card indicates the area of the node that failed testing, but may not be the card actually at fault. The fault card or cards are given by the cardlist in the body of the report
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	Hardware test failed	This field indicates the trouble code. This field is always “Hardware test failed" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates an action for the operating company personnel to take.

AP310 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Test list		This field indicates the list of test that failed and that must be rerun after replacing the cards. Possible values include: • Access protection RAM test • Bus access test • Data cache test • FIR test • MAU test • Maze test • Memory test for boot • ROM checksum test • RTIF test • Static RAM test • USART test
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that need to be replaced.

Action

Replace the indicated CPU card, and follow the standard card replacement procedure. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If this fails to clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP311

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a fault with a memory card in the node. The cardlist segment provides a cardlist associated with a trouble event.

Format

The format for log report AP311 follows:

<alrm>AP311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Memory Test Fault
Location: <node> <card description>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>

Test Failed	Return Code
<test>	<result>

Example

An example of log report AP311 follows:

```
*AP311 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Memory Test Fault
   Location: FP 0 Plane 1 Memory Card 3
   Status:  Alarm raised
   Trouble: Hardware test failed
   Action:  Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Test Failed      Return Code
   -----------      -----------
   Memory match     Failed
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC Side
    ----    --------    ------  --- ----------- ----    ----- ----
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

AP311 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates a minor alarm for this event; otherwise, no alarm displays.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the memory test. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
card description	alphanumeric	This field indicates a card within the node. The card indicates the area of the node that failed testing, but may not be the card actually at fault. The faulty card or cards are given by the cardlist in the body of the report.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action operating company personnel should take.
test	alpha	This field indicates which test the memory component failed, or could not be completed.
result	alpha	This field indicates the test results.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards to be replaced.

Action

Perform the action stated in the user action field. If a memory test failed, replace the card as soon as possible because all reads from the faulty address will fail.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

AP313

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a fault with the syncing of a processor.

Format

The format for log report AP313 follows:

<alrm>AP313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Fault Sync
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Detailed Reason: <reason_text>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

Example

An example of log report AP313 follows:

```
**AP313 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Fault Sync
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     HW test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Detailed reason:
    Mate memory missing
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC Side
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ----- ----
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that lost synchronization. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure to synchronize.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that may require replacing.

Action

Check failure reason. Check faulty cards. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If the test fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP314

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a problem with the switch of activity (SWACT) of a processor.

Format

The format for log report AP314 follows:

<alrm>AP314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SwAct Fault
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Detailed Reason <reason_text>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

Example

An example of log report AP314 follows:

```
**AP314 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL SwAct Fault
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Hardware test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Detailed Reason: SwAct failed, mate was jammed
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPECSide
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ---------
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed to switch activity. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the status for this event. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this event.
trouble code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure to switch activity.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that may require replacing.

Action

Check failure reason. Check faulty cards from cardlist. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If this fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP315

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a fault with the jamming of a processor.

Format

The format for log report AP315 follows:

<alrm>AP315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Jam Fault
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Detailed reason: <reason_text>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

Example

An example of log report AP315 follows:

```
*AP315 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Jam Fault
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Hardware test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Detailed reason:
   Could not write character to RTIF
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPECSide
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ---------
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  RTIF        08      9X21BA
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this event.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that is reporting the jam fault. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure of the jam attempt.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that may require replacing.

Action

Check failure reason. Check faulty cards from cardlist. Try to jam the mate manually. If this fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP316

Explanation

This log is generated when the image test of a CPU fails.

Format

The format for log report AP316 follows:

<alrm> AP316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Image Test Fail
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Detailed reason <reason_text>

Example

An example of log report AP316 follows:

```
** AP316 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Image Test Fail
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Software error, location unknown
   Action:      Report to higher level mtc
   Detailed reason:     Image test failed
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the image test. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble status	alpha	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.

AP316 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field always indicates “Software error, location unknown" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure for the image test. This field always indicates “Image test failed" for this report.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance. In the meantime, use the last load that ran successfully through an image test.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP319

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a discrepancy between the datafill for the node and hardware present.

Format

The format for log report AP319 follows:

<alrm> AP319 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Hardware Datafill Fault
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

Example

An example of log report AP319 follows:

```
** AP319 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Hardware Datafill Fault
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Datafill missing
   Action:      Check datafill and correct if necessary
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPECSide
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ---------
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that has the datafill discrepancy. The letter n indicates the number of node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_ status	alpha	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the cards involved. If both hardware and datafill are present, the cardlist contains two entries. The first is the card identity according to datafill. The second is the card identity actually found. If the problem is missing hardware or missing datafill, the cardlist contains a single entry that describes what is actually present.

Action

Check datafill. Manually update the datafill.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP320

Explanation

This log is generated whenever a trap occurs. Traps occur either on an active CPU running in simplex mode, or on both CPUs when they are running in sync.

Format

The format for log report AP320 follows:

AP320 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Software Trap
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Trap number: <nn>, <reason>

Example

An example of log report AP320 follows:

```
AP320 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Software Trap
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Trouble alert
   Trouble:     Application SW error
   Action:      Please forward this report to higher-level
   Trap number: 2,  Zero divide
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node where the trap occurs. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	alpha	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Trouble alert" for this report.

AP320 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field is always “Application software error" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take. This field always indicates “Please forward this report to higher-level maintenance" for this report.
nn	numeric	This field indicates the cumulative number of traps on the reporting processor since the last restart.
reason	alphanumeric	This field indicates the cause of the trap.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Before contacting the next level of maintenance, obtain additional trap information by entering TRAPINFO at CI MAP level. This information includes all local variables and parameters on the stack when the trap occurred. Save all reports generated during the five minutes before the trap report and the information obtained after entering the TRAPINFO command.

AP321

Explanation

This log is generated when the amount of unused memory in the node has fallen below safe levels.

Format

The format for log report AP321 follows:

<alrm> AP321 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Low Resource Warning
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
<kwds> KWORDS OF MEMORY LEFT.

Example

An example of log report AP321 follows:

```
* AP321 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Low Resource Warning
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Low memory
   Action:      Review resource provisioning
        525  KWORDS OF MEMORY LEFT.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates support operating system (SOS) duplex node that has the low memory warning. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field is always “Low memory" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take. This field is always “Review resource provisioning" for this report.
kwds	Integer	This field indicates the number of kilowords of remaining available datastore.

Action

Review resource provisioning. If necessary, perform a memory extension. Contact next level of maintenance for this analysis.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

AP322

Explanation

This log is generated when the spare memory allocation in the node is being depleted.

Format

The format for log report AP322 follows:

<alrm> AP322 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Low Spare Warning
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
CPU <p> is running out of available spares.
CPU <p> has <n> 2MByte spare(s) remaining.
<n> 8MByte spare(s) remaining.

Example

An example of log report AP322 follows:

```
* AP322 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Low Spare Warning
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Low memory
   Action       Review resource provisioning
   CPU 0 is running out of available spares.
   CPU  0   2   2MByte spare(s) remaining.
            0   8MByte spare(s) remaining.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that has a low memory warning. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field always indicates “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	Low memory	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field always indicates “Low memory" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
p	numeric	This field indicates the plane of the node on which the number of spare memory modules available has fallen below safe levels.
n	numeric	The field indicates the count of spare modules of a given size remaining for substitution. ***Note:*** Fields p and n repeat if the node is running in synchronous mode of operation.

Action

Repair or replace faulty memory cards.

Associated OM registers

None.

AP322 (end)

Additional information

None.

AP323

Explanation

This log is generated when the REx test fails. The cardlist segment provides a cardlist associated with a trouble event.

Format

The format for log report AP323 follows:

<alrm> AP323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL FAIL REX TEST
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>

FORMAT 1.

<action> <cntxt1> <cntxt2> <rextype> TEST FAILED.
FAILED TEST : <test_name>

FAIL PATTERN : <bit_pattern>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

FORMAT 2.
<reason>

Example

An example of log report AP323 follows:

```
** AP323 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL FAIL REX TEST
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     REx test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Manual Long Duplex CPU Failed.
   FAILED TEST  :   ACT_GO_INACT
   FAIL PATTERN :   0001
   Cardlist:
    <List of cards>
```

AP323 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a major alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the CPU test. The letter n indicates the number of the node for the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	REx test failed	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field always indicates “REx test failed" for this report.
user_action	Replace the following cards in the order listed	This field indicates the action to take. This field always indicates “Replace the following cards in the order listed" for this report.
action	Manual or System	This field indicates if the test was requested from the MAP terminal or by the system.
cntxt1	Short or Long	This field indicates if the test was a short one of a long (more exhaustive) one.
cntxt2	Simplex or Duplex	This field indicates the mode the application processor was in when the test ran. Simplex means the node was out of sync. Duplex means the the node was operating in sync.
rextype	CPU or MEM	This field indicates which set of tests ran and detected a fault.
reason	alpha	This field indicates the reason for the REx failure.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
test_name	alpha	This field indicates the test that detected the fault.
bit_pattern	binary	This field indicates the 16-bit binary value. Each bit set indicates which steps in the test failed.

Action

Replace the indicated card using the card replacement procedure. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If this fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP324

Explanation

The Application Processor (AP) generates log report AP324 in the event of a peripheral interrupt mismatch. The system generates this report when the Application Processor /File Processor runs in sync and only one processor receives the peripheral interrupt. The arrival of the peripheral interrupt notifies the processors of the message.

Format

The log report format for AP324 is as follows:

1.AP324 <mmmdd> <hh:ss:ss:> <ssdd> TBL Peripheral Interrupt Received
Location: <AP/FP>
Status: <statext>
Trouble <Tblxt>
Action: <actxt>
Cardlist:
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC Side
___ __ ____ _____ ___ _____ ___ _____ ___
.....<cardlist data>.....

Example

An example of log report AP324 follows:

```
AP324 JUN25 07:33:58 3600 TBL Peripheral Interrupt Received
Location: FP 2
Status:   Alarm raised
Trouble:  Bus fault
Action:   Replace the following cards in the order listed
Peripheral interrupt received, sync dropped by the mismatch.
Manual action required to re–synchronize the CPUs.
 Faults detected.
  Cardlist:
   Site  Flr   RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
Side   – –  – –   – –   – – –   – –  – – – – – –  – –   – –
–  – –  HOST   01      00 FP:02   03   Port          15
 9X86AA FRNT  HOST   01      00 FP:02   03   Port
15   9X86AA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Peripheral Interrupt Received	Constant	Indicates that only one processor receives the Peripheral Interrupt
Location	<AP/FP> <0..99>	Specifies the correct node for which the system generates this log
Status	Alarm raised	Indicates why the system generates this log
Trouble	Bus fault, Transient fault, Hardware test fails	Indicates which type of peripheral interrupt mismatch occurs
Action	Replace the indicated card(s). Follow the procedure for stand card replacement.	Provides user with recommended action
	Peripheral interrupt received, mismatch dropped sync. Peripheral interrupt received, sync dropped.	Informs the user that the node has dropped sync and will possibly give a reason
	Manual action required to synchronize the cpus again.	Informs the user that the system does not automatically restore the node to full duplex operation (i.e. sync)
	1-No faults detected. 2-No fault analysis as system was in update mode. 3-Faults detected. 4-Check mismatch for fault analysis.	Provides information that the maintenance system has, of the event at the time that the system generated the log

AP324 (end)

Action

Replace the indicated card(s). Follow the procedure for standard card replacement. Run a manual test on each card in the cardlist. On completion of successful card test(s), synchronize the node again. If any of the tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AP401

Explanation

The Application Processor generates this report once a day at 9:00 to provide a summary of the number of status checks for the node.

Format

The format for log report AP401 follows:

```
FP401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Duplex Node Daily Summary
    Location: <node>
      Checksum Ran to Completion   :nnn Times
      Traps  in   Last     24    Hours:   nnnnn
              CARD        FAULTS
            CPU0                        CPU1
      CARD TRANSIENT            CARD TRANSIENT
          ERRORS                      ERRORS
          0          n                0          n
          1          .                1          n
          .          .                .          .
          .          .                .          .
          m          n                m          n
```

Example

An example of log report AP401 follows:

```
AP401 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Duplex Node Daily Summary
   Location: FP 0
        Checksum Ran to Completion  ;22 Times
        Traps in Last 24 Hours: 1
             CARD   Faults
          CPU0                  CPU1
         CARD TRANSIENT       CARD TRANSIENT
            ERRORS               ERRORS
            3   1                8  1
            4   2
```

AP401 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node	0-99	This field specifies the node for which this log is generated.

Action

This log is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP450

Explanation

The Application Processor (AP) generates log report AP450 to summarize a series of event reports under one log header. The event reports occur during the routine exercise (REX) test.

The timestamp on the AP450 header line represents when the report is submitted to the central log system for output. The timestamps on the separate event header lines are the local lines assigned to the separate events at the reporting nodes. The system assigns the local lines when the events first generate. The time on the AP450 header line is normally 10 and 20 s after the time of the last reported event.

The AP450 is never alarmed. The AP450 is for the user to read and use as an abbreviated summary of a routine series of operations. Examples of these operations are the operations that compose an REX test.

The <entity name> is the text name of a hardware or software component or a service. The <entity name> can also be the text name of some other entity that associates with the switch. The <detailed event type> is a descriptive phase. This phase describes the type of trouble, state change, operation, or other type of event that occurs and involves a given entity. All of the events of state changes and all of the faults are also reported as separate logs. This reporting makes these events and faults readily accessible to mechanized downstream analysis.

The system logs high-priority events when they reach the central log system. Reporting applications identify high-priority events. The system logs other events after the generation of the AP450 summary report. Events AP450 report, and never as separate logs.

AP450 (continued)

Format

The log report format for AP450 is as follows:

- Format of a successful REX Test sequence:

```
1.Officeid     AP450 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REX Test Summary
    Location: <entity name>
    Summary: REX Test REX Successful
```

- Format of an REX test sequence that failed:

```
1.Officeid     AP450 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REX Test
Summary
    Location: <entity name>
    Summary: REX Test Sequence Failed
     TIME                    EVENT
    ____                     _____
    hh:mm:ss                <detailed event type>
    . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
    hh:mm:ss                <detailed event type>
```

Example

An example of log report AP450 follows:

- Example of an REX Test sequence that was successful:

```
ESCP AP450 JUN20 17:31:05 8591 INFO REX Test Summary
   Location: AP 7
   Summary: REX Test Sequence Successful
```

- Example of an REX test sequence that failed:

```
ESCP AP450 JUN20 17:31:05 8591 INFO REX Test Summary
   Location: AP 7
   Summary: REX Test Sequence Failed
   TIME                 EVENT
   ----                 -----
   16:48:43             Initiate Rex
   16:50:13             Initiate Cpu Test
   16:51:06             REx Fault
   16:51:06             Initiate Sync
   16:51:10             Initiate Cpu Test
   16:51:23             Initiate Memory Test
   16:52:43             Initiate Memory Test
   16:54:03             Initiate Memory Test
   16:55:23             Initiate Memory Test
   16:57:19             Initiate Memory Test
   Action: look for AP323 log(s)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO REX Test Summary	CONSTANT	Indicates the generation of high priority events for a single log report.
Location	Character string	Indicates the test name of a hardware or software component, a service, or some other entity that associates with the switch.
Summary	Description text	Indicates a phase describing what kind of trouble, state change, operation, or other types of occurrences that involve the given entity.

AP450 (end)

Action

The use of the AP450 message is to aid in log analysis. This message brings together related events in one report, in their correct time sequence. The action required depends on the characteristics of the events reported.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AP451

Explanation

The Application Processor (AP) generates log report AP451 in order to continue the summary that the AP450 report began. The system generates AP451 when a single log report cannot fit all the information that must pass. The system generates as many additional AP451 reports as required to complete event summary.

Format

The log report format for AP451 is as follows:

```
1.OFFICEID AP451 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REX TEST
SUMMARY   (contd)
    Location: <entity name>
    Summary: REX Test Sequence Failed
    TIME                    EVENT
    ____                    _____
    hh:mm:ss                <detailed event type>
    . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
    hh:mm:ss                <detailed event type>
```

AP451 (continued)

Example

An example of log report AP451 follows:

- Example of a successful REX Test sequence:

```
1.ESCP AP451 JUN20 17:31:05 8591  INFO REX TEST SUMMARY

   (contd)
   Location: AP 7
   Summary: REX Test Sequence Successful
```

- Example of a REX Test sequence failure:

```
1.ESCP AP450 JUN20 17:31:05 8591 INFO REX TEST SUMMARY
   (contd)
   Location: AP7
   Summary: REX Test Sequence Failed
   TIME                EVENT
   ----                -----
   16:48:43            Initiate Rex
   16:50:13            Initiate Cpu Test
   16:51:06            REx Fault
   16:51:06            Initiate Sync
   16:51:10            Initiate Cpu Test
   16:51:23            Initiate Memory Test
   16:52:43            Initiate Memory Test
   16:54:03            Initiate MemoryTest
   16:55:23            Initiate Memory Test
   16:57:19            Initiate Memory Test
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO REX TEST SUMMARY		Indicates the generation of the summary that an AP450 log report begins when more information is required.
Summary		Indicates a phase that describes the type of trouble, state change, operation, or other type of event that occurs. These conditions and events must involve the given entity.

Action

The use of the AP450 message is to aid in log analysis. This message brings together related events in one report, in their correct time sequence. The required action depends upon the characteristics of the events reported.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AP501

Explanation

The log is generated when the activity state of a processor changes.

Format

The format for log report AP501 follows:

AP501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Activity State Change
Location: <node>
REASON: <change reason>
FROM: <sync_state> <jam_state> Side <p> Active
TO: <sync_state> <jam_state> Side <q> Active

Example

An example of log report AP501 follows:

```
AP503 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Activity State Change
   Location:    FP 0
   REASON:      Manual command
   FROM:        In sync     Jam released    Side 0 Active
   TO:          In sync     Jam released    Side 1 Active
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node	0-99	This field specifies the support operating system (SOS) duplex node for the processor that had a state change.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the reason for the state change.
sync_state	In sync, Not in sync	This field indicates the synchronization status of the node before and after the state change.
jam_status	Jammed, Jam released	This field indicates the jam status of the node before and after the state change.
p	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.
q	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.

Action

This log is an information only log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

If a trouble condition exists, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP502

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a change in the status of a processor, memory, or port circuit pack in a duplex file processor or application processor. When a change in processor card state is reported, two successive AP502 logs are generated, one for each plane of the node.

Format

The format for log report AP502 follows:

AP502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Card State Change
Location: <card description>
REASON:<change reason>
FROM: <state>
TO: <state>
<Opt component state list>

Example

An example of log report AP502 for a processor card follows:

```
AP502 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Card State Change
   Location FP 0 CPU 1
   REASON:  System detected trouble
   FROM:    Okay
   TO:      In service trouble
CARD TYPE       OLD STATE       NEW STATE
---------       ---------       ---------
Processor       Okay            Okay
Power           Okay            Okay
Bus Term        Okay            Okay
RTIF            Okay            Okay
```

An example of log report AP502 for a port card follows:

```
AP502 OCT22 09:18:36 1000 INFO Card State Change
   Location FP 0 Plane 0 Port Card 0
   REASON:  System detected trouble
   FROM:    Okay
   TO:      In service trouble
   Detailed reason: Link 1 is out of service
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
card_description	alphanumeric	This field provides the location of an application processor or file processor card, memory card, or port card. If the location is a processor card, the state change reported on the FROM and TO lines is the computed status for the processor as a whole. The status of the individual cards making up the processor is reported in the <Opt component state list> field at the end of the log. If the location is a memory card, the state change reported is for that specific card. If the location is a port card, the <Opt component state list> at the end of the log displays the state of the port card component that caused the card to change state.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the cause of the state change.
state	Under test, Split, Faulty, Dependency, In service trouble, Hardware not tested, Unequipped, REX, Clock fault, E2A fault, Okay	This field indicates the computed state of the processor as a whole, or the state of the memory card before and after the state change.
Opt component state list	Fault cleared, Device in ISTb condition, Non critical virtual port 0 ISTb trap, Non critical virtual port 1 ISTb trap, Non critical virtual port 0 ISTB test, Non critical virtual port 1 ISTb test, Link 0 is out of service, Link 1 is out of service, Both links are out of service, Node is split, Critical trap fault, Critical test fault, Text unavailable	This field displays only if the FROM and TO lines are not in the REX or Under test states. For a processor card, the values this field displays are the same as in the state field. Otherwise, the values in this field display the port card state.

AP502 (end)

Action

This is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

Non.

Additional information

If a trouble condition exits, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP503

Explanation

This log is generated when the synchronization state of the node changes.

Format

The format for log report AP503 follows:

AP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Sync State Change
Location: <node>
REASON:<change reason>
FROM: <sync_state> <jam_state> Side <p> Active
TO: <sync_state> <jam_state> Side <q> Active

Example

An example of log report AP503 follows:

```
AP503 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Sync State Change
   Location:    FP 0
   REASON:      Manual command
   FROM:        In sync         Jammed      Side 0 Active
   TO:          Not in sync     Jammed      Side 0 Active
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node where n is the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the cause of the change.

AP503 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sync_state	In sync, Not in sync	This field indicates the synchronization status of the node before and after the state change.
jam_state	Jammed, Jam released	This field indicates the jam status of the node before and after the state change.
p	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.
q	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.

Action

This is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

If a trouble condition exists, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP504

Explanation

This log is generated when the jam state of the node changes.

Format

The format for log report AP504 follows:

```
AP504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Jam State Change
    Location:  <node>
    REASON:<change reason>
    FROM:    <sync_state> <jam_state>        Side <p>      Active
    TO:      <sync_state> <jam_state>        Side <q>      Active
```

Example

An example of log report AP504 follows:

```
AP504 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Jam State Change
   Location:    FP 0
   REASON:      Manual command
   FROM:        Not in sync     Jammed          Side 0 Active
   TO:          Not in sync     Jam released    Side 0 Active
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node where n is the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the cause of the state change.

AP504 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sync_state	In sync, Not in sync	This field indicates the synchronization status of the node before and after the state change.
jam_state	Jammed, Jam released	This field indicates the jam status of the node before and after the state change.
p	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.
q	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.

Action

This log is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

If a trouble condition exists, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP800

Explanation

The application processor generates this report when the node is experiencing a high trap rate.

Format

The format for log report AP800 follows:

<alrm> AP800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL HIGH TRAP RATE
Location: <node>
nnnn Traps per Minute

Example

An example of log report AP800 follows:

```
* AP800 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL HIGH TRAP RATE
   Location: FP 0
   234  Traps per Minute
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this report.

AP800 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node for the event. The letter n indicates the node of number for the applicable inventory table.
nnnn	numeric	This field indicates the number of times the high trap rate occurs

Action

If the problem persists, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

APS100-121

Explanation

An attendant pay station (service hall) is a public site where people can place calls under the supervision of an attendant. The attendant assigns telephones to customers and collects the charges from those calls. Upon completion of each call that originated from the service hall, a log in the range APS100 to APS121 is generated. Generation of this log requires that the APS is provisioned to a line, the call originates at the service hall, and the call has an originating number.

When the APS call ends, the system routes a record of the call details to a log device. The specific log name is selected by the combination of tables DNSCRN, TOPSDB, and TDBCLASS; or by table SPLDNID. Either table TDBCLASS field TDBCLSEL must be set to APSLOG, followed by the log number or table SPLDNID field SPLSEL must be set to APSLOG, followed by the log number.

If a device is not assigned in table TDBCLASS field TDBCLSEL or table SPLDNID field SPLSEL, an APS call generates an APS100 log.

Logs APS100 through APS121 provide the same information.

Format

The log report format for APS100 follows:

```
APS1XX MMMDD HH:MM:SS SSDD INFO APS LOG ENTRY
   MSG COUNT   = <MSG COUNT>
   CALLING DN  = <CLG DN>
   CALLED DN   = <CLD DN>
   DATE        = <DATE>
   ANSWER TIME = <ANS. TIME>
   DURATION    = <DURATION>
   CHARGES     = <CHGS>
   BOOTH       = <BOOTH>
```

Example

An example of log report APS101 follows:

APS100-121 (continued)

```
APS118 MAY01 14:22:39 9806 APS LOG ENTRY
   MSG COUNT   = 1
   CALLING DN  = 1027835473
   CALLED DN   = 1027835475
   DATE        = 05/01
   ANSWER TIME = 14:22
   DURATION    = 1
   CHARGES     = 20
   BOOTH       = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
APS1xx	constant, up to 6 characters	Identifies the log name.
mmmdd	5 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the month and day that the system generated the log.
hh:mm:ss	8 digits	Identifies the time at which the system generated the log.
ssdd	4 digits	Identifies the sequence number of the log. The number of the log increases when the system generates a log.
INFO APS LOG ENTRY	constant	Identifies the type of Advice of Charge (AOC) log that the system generates.
MSG COUNT	unsigned integer	Indicates the number of logs that the system generates of the same type. The message counter is unique to each APS1XX log. There is an increment whenever these logs are generated and is used to track any lost logs.
CALLING DN	up to 18 digits	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the originating party.
CALLED DN	up to 18 digits	Indicates the digits dialed by the call originator.
DATE	mm/dd	Indicates the date the call originated.
ANSWER TIME	hh:mm	Indicates the time of day the call was answered. If the user does not answer the call, this field indicates the origination time.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DURATION	0 to 999	Indicates the duration of the call in minutes between answer and disconnect. If the duration is less than one minute, the field indicates one minute. Although the global rating system supports sub-period billing, and the actual charges for the call reflect any sub-period billing charges, the duration of the call is rounded to the nearest minute when the call record is generated.
CHARGES	10 characters including point placeholders	Indicates charges that the calling party owes, which include the taxes. Depends on administration for units Calculation and display of charges depend on the following parameters: • APS_DISPLAY_DOLLAR_SIGN in table TOPSPARM controls display of the dollar sign. Use Y to display. • AMETER_PULSE_MONETARY_RATE in table OFCVAR is the charge factor, It determines charges that increase per pulse count. It has a value range of 0 to 100. • CHG_DISPLAY_DECIMAL in table TOPSPARM determines the digit length of the decimal part. It has a value range of 0 to 3.
BOOTH	6 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the booth number of the originating party. For direct dial calls (non-operator assisted), this value is always zero.

Action

When the system receives the log, you must collect payment for charges that the call incurs. If the log indicates zero charges, make sure the duration of the call is zero minutes.

Toll calls produce an AOCT100 log and an APS1xx log, where xx is in the range 00-21. The operating company evaluates both logs for metering information.

For maintenance purposes, there is no action since this log is for information only.

APS100-121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ARN600

Explanation

The Automatic Recall with Name (ARN) subsystem generates the ARN600 information log when a call does not route to the service node (SN), or the call to the SN meets an unsupported feature or agent.

Format

The format for log report ARN600 follows.

```
ARN600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  ARN log report
        REASON  : <rsntxt>
        Call ID       : <FFFF FFFF>
       ARN DN    : <NPAXXXXXX>
     SN DN     : <XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX>
        Treatment   : <trmnt>
```

Example

An example of log report ARN600 follows.

```
ARN600 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 ARN log report
   REASON    : Fails to route to Service Node
   Call ID   : 038B 0000
   ARN DN    : 5145425541
   SN DN     : 5148547855
   Treatment: PSIG
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Fails to route to Service Node	Error while routing to SN.
	Unsupported type of call to SN	Meets an unsupported feature or agent for the call to the SN.
Call ID	integer	Call identification number
ARN DN	10 digits	Controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	Service node directory number
Treatment	Treatment text of 4 characters maximum	Treatment applied to the call

ARN600 (end)

Action

Log ARN600 indicates a problem with the call to the SN. To determine the cause of the problem, save the log for reference. Then examine the log report to check the directory number (DN) that ARN used to route the SN and the treatment applied to the call. Also use the translations verification (TRAVER) tool to check the translations for the call to the SN.

Does not route to Service Node

Information log ARN600 has a value of “Fails to route to service node” when the call to the SN finds a treatment.

Examine the treatment field of the log report to determine what treatment the call to the SN encountered. Modify the datafill so the call to the SN avoids the treatment and uses the TRAVER tool to check the new translations.

Unsupported type of call to SN

Information log ARN600 has a value of “Unsupported type of call to SN”when the call to the SN meets an unsupported feature or an unsupported agent.

A treatment of Feature Not Allowed (FNAL) indicates that the call to the SN encountered an unsupported feature. Modify the datafill so the call to the SN avoids unsupported features and uses the TRAVER tool to check the new translations.

A treatment of undetermined (UNDT) indicates that the ARN blocks the call to the SN because the agent is not supported. The call to the SN does not route out of the ARN serving office on an ISUP, BRI, or PRI trunk.

Related OM registers

When the ARN subsystem generates log ARN600, the switch marks OM register ARNDNERR (Automatic Recall with Name directory number error).

Additional information

None

ARN601

Explanation

The Automatic Recall with Name (ARN) subsystem generates information log ARN601 when the T1 timer expires, the T2 timer expires, or the ARN could not allocate a clone virtual identifiers (CVID) to route the call to the service node (SN).

Format

The format for log report ARN601 follows.

```
ARN601  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ARN log report
        REASON : <rsntxt>
         CALL ID   : <FFFF FFFF>
       ARN DN   : <NPANXXXXXX>
     SN DN    : <XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX>
```

Example

An example of log report ARN601 follows.

```
ARN601 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 ARN log report
   REASON : T1 expired
   CALL ID: 038B 0000
   ARN DN : 5145425541
   SN DN  : 5148547855
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Reason	T1 expired	The T1 timer expired.
	T2 expired	The T2 timer expired.
	NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded	ARN could not allocate a necessary resource to route the call to the SN.
Call ID	integer	Call identification number
ARN DN	10 digits	Controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	Service node directory number

ARN601 (end)

Action

Save the log and use it as additional information to investigate the failure of the SN to respond within the normal time range. Check the values of T1 and T2. Also use the information to investigate the failure of the system to allocate enough resources to route the call to the SN. Check the value of NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded.

Related OM registers

The switch pegs OM register ARNT1 when the ARN subsystem generates log ARN601 with reason T1 expired.

The switch pegs OM register ARNT2 when the ARN subsystem generates log ARN601 with reason T2 expired.

The switch pegs OM register ARNDNERR when the ARN subsystem generates log ARN601 with reason NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded.

Additional information

None

ATB100

Explanation

The All Trunks Busy (ATB) subsystem generates this report. The system generates this report when the system blocks or attempts to seize an exact numbering plan area (NPA) or central office (CO). The call advances to another route. Generation of this log does not always mean that all trunks are busy. ATB conditions normally occur on high-traffic days. ATB conditions also occur when not enough allocated trunks are present to carry traffic to the specified NPA or CO.

Format

The log report format for ATB100 follows:

```
1.*ATB100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ALL_TRUNKS_BUSY
   CODETYPE = codenm  CODE = nnn
   COUNT = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report ATB100 follows:

```
1.*ATB100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL ALL_TRUNKS_BUSY
   CODETYPE = NPA     CODE = 919
   COUNT = 199
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL ALL_TRUNKS_ BUSY	Constant	Indicates that no trunks were available to route incoming calls to specified NPA or CO
CODETYPE	NPA	Indicates CODE field contains an NPA code
	OFC	Indicates CODE field contains a CO code
CODE	n0/1x	Specifies NPA for which the system advanced the call to another route (n = 2 to 9, and x = 0 to 9)

ATB100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	nxx	Specifies CO for which the system advanced the call to another route (n = 2 to 9, and x = 0 to 9)
COUNT	1 to 32767	Indicates number of call attempts for NPA or CO advanced to another route as a result of ATB conditions

Action

Save all ATB100 reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATME200

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME200. The system generates ATME200 when an international circuit passes the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. two tests. There are 25 test codes. Each code represents a collection of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The subsystem will not generate all of the fields in this report. This is because the system does not perform all of the tests. The fields that are optional appear in parentheses ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME200 is as follows:

ATME200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS PASS
CKT trkid
DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/! 2800=+/–nn.n?/!
NOISE=+/–nn?/!
RES: =/–nn.n ?/! =+/–nn.n?/! =+/–nn.n?/!
=+/–nn?/!
tsttxt SIG: sigtxt MEAS: meastxt

Example

An example of log report ATME200 follows:

```
ATME200 JUN19 02:48:01 7700 PASS PASS
   CKT     N5LOOP   50
   DIR: BASE= –1.1  400= +0.0   2800= +0.0  NOISE= –62
   RES:       –1.0       +0.1         +0.1         –62
   AN             SIG: NONE         MEAS: LFD N
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
PASS PASS	Constant	Indicates that the test passed.
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Gives the CLLI and CKT number for the circuit. Table I.

ATME200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at far office or measurement at near office are examples of director measurements.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz that deviates from the expected value. + indicates that the level is higher than the nominal. - indicates that the level is lower than nominal. ? indicates that the level exceeds the maintenance limits (Q1). ! indicates that the level exceeds the immediate action limits (Q2). If a ? or an ! is not present, the level does not exceed the limits. For Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT), the operating company enters Q limits in Table ATMEQ.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the Base level. The frequency of the signaling source must be 400hz. Refer to preceding description for explanation of +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the Base level The frequency of the signaling source must be 2800 hz. Refer to preceding description for explanation of +/- and ?/!.

ATME200 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn (phosphometric weighting, refer to CCITT recommendations). The system stores Q limits against each circuit in Table CLLIMTCE. Refer to *Gateway Customer Data Schema* , 297-2301-451, for additional information.
RES:	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of Responder measurements. Tone originates in the near office or measurement in the far office are examples of Responder measurements.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a signaling test. If the system performed a test, as given in field SIG: sigtxt , the results are output.
	AN	Indicates the system received answer.
	CB	Indicates the system received clear-back.
	RA	Indicates the system received re-answer.
	BF	Indicates the system received busy-flash.

ATME200 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
SIG: sigtxt		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates that the system did not perform a test.
	FULL	Indicates that the system performed a full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-ack, re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates that the system performed a short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	Indicates that the international circuit performed the busy signal test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer and busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed the short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, busy-flash.
MEAS: meastxt		Gives the type of transmission measurement the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a transmission measurement.
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement.
	LFD	Indicates loss frequency deviation measurement.
	N	Indicates noise measurement.

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement.
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There are no associated OM registers.

ATME201

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME201. The subsystem generates ATME201 when the international circuit fails the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. 2 tests. These tests test an international circuit. There are 25 test codes. The test codes determine the tests performed. Each code represents a collection of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The system does not generate all of the fields because the codes does not perform all of the tests. The symbols ( ) denote fields as optional.

Format

The log report format for ATME201 is as follows:

```
1.**ATME201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SIG
   CKT     trkid
   DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/!  400=+/–nn.n?/!   2800=+/–nn.n?/!     NOISE=nn?/!
   RES:Base=+/–nn.n ?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/!  2800=+/–nn.n?/!  NOISE     =nn?/!
   tsttxt       SIG: sigtxt       MEAS: meastxt
   msgtxt                         CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME201 follows:

```
1.**ATME201 JUN19 03:18:41 5300 FAIL SIG
   CKT        N5LOOP   50
   AN             SIG:FULL         MEAS: NONE
   CLEAR_BACK_NOT_REC                CKT   TTU 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SIG	Constant	Indicates that the signaling test failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the trunk circuit.

ATME201 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at distant office, measurement at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level, in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal.- indicates that the level is lower than the nominal. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1). ! indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2). For test trunk position (TTP), the Q limits are preset. If a ? or an ! are not present, the level does not exceed the limits. For automatic trunk testing (ATT), the operating company enters the Q limits. Table ATMEQ describes this procedure. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to above.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At the base level, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to the preceding description for an explanation of +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to above.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the base level. At the base level, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to the preceding description for an explanation of +/- and ?/!.

ATME201 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn. For phosphometric weighting, refer to CCITT recommendations. The system stores the Q limits against each circuit, in table CLLIMTCE. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
RES:	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of responder measurements. The tone originates in the near office and measurements in the distant office are examples of these measurements.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a Signaling Test. The system generates results if the system performed a signalling test, as SIG:sigtxt specifies.
	AN	Indicates that the system received answer.
	CB	Indicates that the system received clear-back.
	RA	Indicates the system received re-answer.
	BF	Indicates the system received busy-flash.
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a test .

ATME201 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	FULL	Indicates the system performed full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	Indicates the system performed busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer and busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a transmission measurement.
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement.
	LFD	Indicates loss at frequency deviation measurement.
	N	Indicates noise measurement.
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement.
	LFD N	Indicates loss at frequency deviation and noise measurement.

ATME201 (end)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information concerning why the test failed. Refer to table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit. The system generates this field only if the test uses transmission test unit (TTU) equipment.

Action

Manually test the circuit to determine the fault location.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATME202

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME202. The subsystem generates ATME202 when the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. two tests fail the Busy Signaling test. The system applies the CCITT ATME No. two tests to an international circuit.

There are 25 test codes. Each code represents a group of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The system performed a many tests. The test code chooses the tests. The system will not generate all of the fields because the system does not run all of the tests. Optional fields appear as parentheses ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME202 is as follows:

```
*ATME202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL BSY
    CKT     trkid
    DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/! 2800=+/–nn.n?/!
    NOISE=+/–nn?/!
    RES:      =/–nn.n ?/!       =+/–nn.n?/!       =+/–nn.n?/!
    =+/–nn?/!
    tsttxt        SIG: sigtxt    MEAS: meastxt
    msgtxt                       CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME202 follows:

```
ATME202 JUN19 03:24:22 9900 FAIL BSY
   CKT       N5LOOP   50
   SIG: BSY         MEAS: NONE
   BSY_FLASH_NOT_REC
```

ATME202 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL BSY	Constant	Indicates that the busy test failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the trunk circuit.
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates in the distant office, measurements at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal,- indicates that the level is lower than the nominal. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1), ! indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2). If a ? or an ! are not present, the level does not exceed the limits. For TTP, the Q limits are preset. For automatic trunk testing (ATT), the operating company Table ATMEQ enters the Q limits. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level, At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to the preceding description for an explanation of +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to the preceding description for an explanation of +/- and ?/!.

ATME202 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn phosphometric weighting. Refer to CCITT recommendations. The system stores the Q limits against each circuit. Refer to Table CLLIMTCE. Refer also to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
RES	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of responder measurements. Tone originates in the near office, measurements at the far office are examples of these results.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a signaling test. If the system performs a signaling test, as field SIG specifies, the results are output.
	AN	Indicates system received answer.
	CB	Indicates system received clear-back.
	RA	Indicates system received re-answer.
	BF	Indicates system received busy-flash.
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a test.
	FULL	Indicates the full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed the short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	Indicates the system performed busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.

ATME202 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer and busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed the short and busy signaling tests. The response is answer, busy-flash.
	MEAS	Gives the type of transmission measurement performed.
	NONE	Indicates that the system did not perform transmission measurement.
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement.
	LFD	Indicates loss at frequency deviation measurement.
	N	Indicates noise measurement.
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement.
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement.
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information on the reason the test failed. Refer to Table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). This field is output if the test used TTU.

Action

Manually test the circuit to determine the fault location.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATME203

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME203. The subsystem generates ATME203 when the Q1 (maintenance) limit is exceeded. The limit is exceeded because of the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. 2 tests. These tests are applied to an international circuit. There are 25 test codes. Each code represents a combination of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The test code determines the variety of tests performed. The subsystem generates does not generate all of the fields because the system does not run all of the tests. Optional fields appear as ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME203 is as follows:

```
1.**ATME203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Q1
   CKT     trkid
   DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/!  400=+/–nn.n?/!   2800=+/–nn.n?/!     NOISE=nn?/!
   RES:Base=+/–nn.n ?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/!  2800=+/–nn.n?/!  NOISE     =nn?/!
   tsttxt       SIG: sigtxt       MEAS: meastxt
   msgtxt                         CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report format for ATME203 follows:

```
1.**ATME203 JUN19 03:48:39 0369 FAIL Q1
CKT     N5LOOP   53
DIR: BASE= –1.1?
RES:       –1.0?
 AN             SIG: NONE         MEAS: L
```

ATME203 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Q1	Constant	Measurement exceeds the Q1.
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the trunk circuit.
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at distant office or measurement at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal- indicates that the level is lower than the nominal. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Q1! indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2). If a ? or an ! is not present, then the level does not exceed the limits. For trunk test position (TTP), the Q limits are preset. For automatic trunk testing (ATT) the operating company enters the Q limits in table ATMEQ. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	See preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to description above for +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	See preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to description above for +/- and ?/!.

ATME203 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn (phosphometric weighting). See CCITT recommendations. The system stores the Q limits against each circuit in Table CLLIMTCE. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
RES:	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of responder measurements. The tone originates in the near office or measurements at the distant office are examples of responder measurements.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a signaling test. The results are output only if the system performed a signaling test, as SIG: sigtxt specifies.
	AN	Indicates the system received answer.
	CB	Indicates the system received clear-back.
	RA	Indicates the system received re-answer.
	BF	Indicates the system received busy-flash.
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a test.
	FULL	Indicates the system performs full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back or re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performs short signaling test. The response is answer.

ATME203 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	BSY	Indicates the system performs busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer or busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed the short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a transmission measurement.
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement.
	LFD	Indicates loss at frequency deviation measurement.
	N	Indicates noise measurement.
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement.
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement.
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information concerning why the test failure occurred. Refer to table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). The system generates this field only if the test uses TTU equipment.

Action

Perform maintenance action if Q1 is exceeded. Test the circuit again manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATME204

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME204. The subsystem generates ATME204 when the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. 2 tests fail. These tests are applied to international circuits. A test failure occurs when the Q2 (immediate action) limit is exceeded. Each of the 25 test codes represents a group of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The test code determines which tests the system runs. The subsystem does not generate all of the fields in this log report because the system does not run all of the tests. The optional fields appear as ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME204 is as follows:

```
1.**ATME203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Q2
   CKT     trkid
   DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/!  400=+/–nn.n?/!   2800=+/–nn.n?/!     NOISE=nn?/!
   RES:Base=+/–nn.n ?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/!  2800=+/–nn.n?/!  NOISE     =nn?/!
   tsttxt       SIG: sigtxt       MEAS: meastxt
   msgtxt                         CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME204 follows:

```
1.**ATME204 JUN19 03:51:22 3602 FAIL Q2
   CKT     N5LOOP   53
   DIR: BASE= –1.1!
   RES:       –1.1!
   AN             SIG: NONE         MEAS: L
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Q2	Constant	Measurement exceeds the Q2 (immediate action limits).
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and the CKT number for the trunk circuit.
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at distant office, measurements at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level, in dBm at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal. - indicates that the level is lower. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1). ! indicates that the level exceeds the Q2. When a ? or an ! are not present, the level does not exceed the limits. For trunk test position (TTP), the Q limits are preset. For automatic trunk testing (ATT), the operating company enters the Q limits in Table ATMEQ. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to the description above for an explanation of +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to the description above for +/- and ?/!.

ATME204 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn phosphometric weighting. Refer to CCITT recommendations. Table CLLIMTCE contains the Q limits stored against each circuit. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
RES	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of responder measurements. Tone originates in the near office, measurements at the distant office are examples of these results.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a signaling test. The results are only output if the system did a signaling test, as field SIG specifies.
	AN	Indicates the system received answer.
	CB	Indicates the system received clear-back.
	RA	Indicates the system received re-answer.
	BF	Indicates the system received busy-flash.
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a test.
	FULL	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test. The response is answer.

ATME204 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	BSY	Indicates the system performed a busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer or busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	The system performed the short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform transmission measurement.
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement.
	LFD	Indicates loss frequency deviation measurement.
	N	Indicates noise measurement.
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement.
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement.
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information concerning why the test failed. Refer to Table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). This system generates this field if test uses TTU equipment.

Action

If the test result exceeds Q2, the circuit requires immediate maintenance action. You must manually test the circuit again.

ATME204 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATME205

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME205. The subsystem generates ATME205 when the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. 2 tests fail. These tests are applied to international circuits. A test failure indicates that the near end of the circuit is busy (NBSY). Each of the 25 test codes represents a group of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The system performs tests based on the test code. The system does not generate some fields in the report because the system does not perform all of the tests. The system denotes these fields as optional by ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME205 is as follows:

```
1.*ATME205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL NBSY
    CKT     trkid
    DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/! 2800=+/–nn.n?/! NOISE=+/–nn?/!
    RES:      =/–nn.n ?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!      =+/–nn?/!
    tsttxt      SIG: sigtxt    MEAS: meastxt
    msgtxt                 CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME205 is as follows:

```
1.ATME205 JUN19 03:52:12 0462 FAIL NBSY
CKT N5LOOP 55
DIR: BASE= –1.1
RES:                 SIG: NONE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL NBSY	Constant	Line test on an international circuit fails because the near end is busy (NBSY).
CKT	Integers	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the trunk circuit.

ATME205 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the fields that follow contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at distant office, measurements at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal - indicates that the level is lower. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1). ! indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2).. If a ? or an ! does not appear, the level does not exceed the limits. The system presets the Q limits for trunk test position (TTP). The operating company enters the Q limits for automatic trunk testing (ATT) in Table ATMEQ. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to preceding description for explanation of +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to preceding description for +/- and ?/!.
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn (phosphometric weighting). Refer to CCITT recommendations. The system stores the Q limits against each circuit in Table CLLIMTCE. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.

ATME205 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
RES:	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of responder measurements. Tone originates in the near office or measurements at the distant office are examples of these results.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a Signaling Test. The system generates results only when the system preforms a signaling test, as field SIG specifies.
	AN	Indicates the system received answer
	CB	Indicates the system received clear-back
	RA	Indicates the system received re-answer
	BF	Indicates the system received busy-flash
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed
	NONE	Indicates system did not perform test
	FULL	Indicates the system performed the full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back or re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed the short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	Indicates the system performed the busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer or busy-flash.

ATME205 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed the short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement the system performed
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a transmission measurement
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement
	LFD	Indicates loss frequency deviation measurement
	N	Indicates noise measurement
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information concerning the reason the test failed. Refer to table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). The system only generates this field if the system uses TTU equipment in tests.

Action

You can use the RTSFAIL command in ATME level at the MAP (maintenance and administration position) to test the circuit again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATME206

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME206. The subsystem generates ATME206 when the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No.2 tests fail. The ATME No. 2 tests are applied to an international circuit. A test failure can indicate that the far end is busy. Each of the 25 test codes represents a group of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The test code determines the tests that the system performs. The system does not generate all of the fields in the report. The system denotes these fields as optional by ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME206 is as follows:

```
1.ATME206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL FBSY
   CKT    trkid
   DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/! 2800=+/–nn.n?/! NOISE=+/–nn?/!
   RES:      =/–nn.n ?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!      =+/–nn?/!
   tsttxt    SIG: sigtxt      MEAS: meastxt
   msgtxt                     CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME206 follows:

```
1.ATME206 JUN19 03:18:07 9000 FAIL FBSY
   CKT        N5LOOP   50
   SIG:FULL         MEAS: NONE
   FAR_END_CONGESTION
```

ATME206 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL FBSY	Constant	Indicates the system did not perform line test on an international circuit because the far end is busy (FBSY).
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the trunk circuit.
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the fields following will contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at distant office or measurement at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal a indicates that the level is lower. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1) indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2) If a ? or an ! is not present, the level does not exceed the limits. The Q limits are preset for trunk test position (TTP). The operating company enters the Q limits for automatic trunk testing (ATT) in table ATMEQ. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to above.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to description above for explanation of +/- and ?/!.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to above.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to description above for explanation of +/- and ?/!.

ATME206 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn (phosphometric weighting). Refer to CCITT recommendations. The system stores Q limits against each circuit, in table CLLIMTCE. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
RES:	Constant	Indicates the following fields contain the results of responder measurements. The tone originates in the near office or measurements at the far office are examples of the results..
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a signaling test. The system only outputs results if the system performed a signaling test, as SIG field specifies.
	AN	Indicates the system received an answer.
	CB	Indicates the system received a clear-back.
	RA	Indicates the system received a re-answer.
	BF	Indicates the system received a busy-flash.
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform the test.
	FULL	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back or re-answer.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	Indicates the system performed a busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.

ATME206 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed a full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer and busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed a short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement the system performed.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform a transmission measurement.
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement.
	LFD	Indicates loss frequency deviation measurement.
	N	Indicates noise measurement.
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement.
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement.
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information that concerns that concerns the reason the test failed. Refer to table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). The system only outputs this field if the system used TTU equipment in tests.

Action

You can use the RTSTFAIL command in ATME level at the MAP terminal to test the circuit again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATME207

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates ATME207. The subsystem generates ATME207 when the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) ATME No. Two tests fail. The ATME No. Two tests are applied to international circuits. Instability or interruptions (I/I) cause a test failure. Each of the 25 test codes represents a group of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The system performs different tests based on the test code. The system does not generate all of the fields in this report. The system denotes these fields as optional by ( ).

Format

The log report format for ATME207 is as follows:

```
1.*ATME207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL I/I
   CKT     trkid
   DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/! 2800=+/–nn.n?/! NOISE=+/–nn?/!
   RES:      =/–nn.n ?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!      =+/–nn?/!
   tsttxt      SIG: sigtxt    MEAS: meastxt
   msgtxt                 CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME207 follows:

```
1.ATME207 JUN19 03:32:10 3703 FAIL I/I
   CKT        N5LOOP   53
   DIR: BASE=   .
   RES:         .
   AN            SIG:NONE         MEAS: L
   TTU_TROUBLE                     CKT          TTU 1
```

ATME207 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL I/I	Constant	Indicates instability or interruptions that occur during a test
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common-language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the circuit.
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of director measurements. Tone originates at distant office, and measurements at near office are examples of these results.
(BASE=+/-nn.n?/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. + indicates the level is higher than the nominal. - indicates that the level is lower. ? indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1). ! indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2). If a ? or an ! is not present, the level does not exceed the limits. The system presets the Q limits for trunk test position (TTP). The operating company enters the Q limits for automatic trunk testing (ATT) in Table ATMEQ. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level, as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 400hz. Refer to preceding description for +/- and ?/!.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to preceding value.	Indicates the measured power level as the power level deviates from the base level. At this time, the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to preceding description for +/- and ?/!.
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn (phosphometric weighting, refer to CCITT recommendations). The system stores the Q limits against each circuit in table CLLIMTCE. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
RES:	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of responder measurements. Tone originates in the near office or measurements at the distant office are examples of these results.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a Signaling Test. The system only generates the results if the system performs a signaling test, as field SIG field specifies.
	AN	Indicates the system received answer
	CB	Indicates the system received clear-back
	RA	Indicates the system received re-answer

ATME207 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	BF	Indicates the system received busy-flash
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test the system performed
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform the test
	FULL	The system performed the full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back or re-answer.
	SHORT	The system performed the short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	The system performed the busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	The system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer or busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	The system performed the short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement performed
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform transmission measurement
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement
	LFD	Indicates loss frequency deviation measurement
	N	Indicates noise measurement
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement
(msgtxt)	Symbolic text	Gives additional information on the reason the test failed. Refer to Table Q.
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). The system only generates this field if the system uses TTU equipment in test.

Action

Manually test the circuit to determine the cause of instability or interruptions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATME208

Explanation

The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem generates this report when the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telography (CCITT) ATME No. 2 tests fail. The system applies ATME No. 2 tests to international circuits. Detection of a miscellaneous error can cause the tests to fail. Each of the 25 test codes represents a group of signaling tests and transmission measurements. The system performs different tests based on the test codes. The system does not generate some of the fields in the report, and denotes these fields as optional by ( ).

Format

The format for log report ATME208 follows:

```
*ATME208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL MISC
    CKT     trkid
    DIR:BASE=+/–nn.n?/! 400=+/–nn.n?/! 2800=+/–nn.n?/! NOISE=+/–nn?/!
    RES:       =/–nn.n ?/!      =+/–nn.n?/!        =+/–nn.n?/!    =+/–nn?/!
    tsttxt       SIG: sigtxt     MEAS: meastxt
    msgtxt                      CKT TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report ATME208 follows:

```
1.ATME208 JUN19 03:32:10 3703 FAIL MISC
   CKT        N5LOOP   53
   DIR: BASE=   .
   RES:         .
   AN            SIG:NONE         MEAS: L
   TTU_TROUBLE                     CKT          TTU 1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL MISC	Constant	Indicates that a miscellaneous error caused test failure.
CKT	Symbolic text	Gives the common-language location identifier (CLLI) and CKT number for the circuit
DIR	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of director measurements. In other words, the tone starts at a distant office, and a near office measures the tone.
(BASE=+/-nn.n/!)	(+99.9dBm ?/!) to (-99.9dBm ?/!)	Indicates the measured power level in dBm, at 800hz or 1000hz, that deviates from the expected value. A (+) indicates the level is higher than the nominal. A (-) indicates that the level is lower than nominal. A (?) indicates that the level exceeds the Maintenance Limits (Q1). A (!) indicates that the level exceeds the Immediate Action Limits (Q2). If neither (?) or (!) appears, the level does not exceed the limits. The system sets the Q limits for trunk test position (TTP). The operating company enters the Q limits for automatic trunk testing (ATT), in Table ATMEQ. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)	Refer to previous value.	Indicates the measured power level, as it deviates from the base level, when the frequency of the signaling source is 400 hz. Refer to description above for explanation of (+)(-) and (?)(!)

ATME208 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
(2800=+/-nn.n?/)	Refer to previous value.	Indicates the measured power level as it deviates from the base level, when the frequency of the signaling source is 2800 hz. Refer to description above for explanation of (+)(-) and (?)(!).
(NOISE= nn.n?/!)	0-90	Indicates the measured noise level in dBrn. For phosphometric weighting, refer to CCITT recommendations. The system stores the Q limits against each circuit in table CLLIMTCE. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for additional information.
RES:	Constant	Indicates that the following fields contain the results of responder measurements. In other words, the tone originates at the near office. The far office performs measurements.
(Base=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(400=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(2800=+/-nn.n?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(NOISE= nn?/!)		Refer to DIR.
(tsttxt)	AN CB RA BF	Gives the response of a signaling test. The system only generates the results if the system did a signaling test. The signal test is specified in field SIG.
	AN	Indicates that the system received the re-answer.
	CB	Indicates that the system received clear-back.
	RA	Indicates that the system received re-answer.
	BF	Indicates that the system received busy-flash.
SIG		Gives the type of signaling test performed
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform the test
	FULL	Indicates the system performed the full signaling test. The response is answer, clear-back, or re-answer.

ATME208 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed the short signaling test. The response is answer.
	BSY	Indicates the system performed the busy signaling test. The response is busy-flash.
	FULL BSY	Indicates the system performed the full and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer, clear-back, re-answer, and busy-flash.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed the short and the busy signaling tests. The response is answer or busy-flash.
MEAS		Gives the type of transmission measurement performed
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform transmission measurement
	L	Indicates loss at base frequency measurement
	LFD	Indicates loss frequency deviation measurement
	N	Indicates noise measurement
	L N	Indicates loss at base frequency and noise measurement
	LFD N	Indicates loss frequency deviation and noise measurement
(msgtxt)	See Table Q.	Gives additional information for why the test failed
(CKT TTU n)	0-9	Identifies the transmission test unit (TTU). The system only generates this field if the TTU equipment is in use for the test.

Action

Test the circuit manually to determine source of error.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

ATME208 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT100

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a trunk circuit test completes. Log ATT100 reports miscellaneous trunk circuit test results not in in other ATT log reports.

Format

The log report format for ATT100 is as follows:

```
1.ATT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm                          rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT100 follows:

```
1.ATT100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W    1
   DIAG                        PASS
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the following data provides miscellaneous trunk circuit test results
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates system performed an extended diagnostic test
	TCON	Indicates system performed Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) continuity test
	TCOT	Indicates system performed a new version of CCIS6 continuity test on a digital trunk controller (DTC)

ATT100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	TE_M	Indicates system performed E and M lead signaling test
	TNSS	Indicates system performed non-synchronous test line test
tstnm	TR2L	Indicates system performed “repeat two" long delay test
	TR2S	Indicates system performed “repeat two" short delay test
	TSYN	Indicates system performed synchronous test line test
	T103	Indicates system used 103-type test line to perform signaling test
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed
	FAIL	Indicates test failed

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no required action.

If rslttxt = FAIL, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT101

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a group trunk test aborts.

Format

The log report format for ATT101ATT101 is as follows:

1. ATT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   ABORT GROUP TESTING TESTEQ: trkid tstnm ABORT
   reastxt

Example

An example of a log report follows:

```
1.ATT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT trkid
   ABORT GROUP TESTING  TESTEQ: TTT  0   DIAG          ABOR
   COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the following data provides a report when a group trunk test aborts
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
ABORT GROUP TESTING	Constant	Indicates test is not complete
TESTEQ	Symbolic text	Identifies test equipment for group test
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates system performed extended diagnostic test

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	MXAM	Indicates system performed mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter
	MXAN	Indicates system performed MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter
	MXRM	Indicates system performed MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter
	MXRN	Indicates system performed MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter
	MXWM	Indicates system performed MTX wire loop test with C-message filter
	MXWN	Indicates system performed MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter
	N100	Indicates system used 100-type test line to perform new version of milliwatt and balance test
	S100	Indicates system used 100-type test line to perform old version of balance test
	TART	Indicates system performed turkey arter test line test
	TA01	Indicates system used automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME) tp perform transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA02	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA03	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of noise measurements
	TA04	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements
	TA05	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurement

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TA06	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test
	TA07	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA08	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA09	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements
	TA10	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements
	TA11	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements
	TA12	Indicates system used ATME to perform short signaling test
	TA13	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test
	TA14	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA15	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA16	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements
	TA17	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and noise measurements and transmission test of level measurements in both directions

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TA18	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements
	TA19	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and busy flash signaling test
	TA20	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA21	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA22	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements
	TA23	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of level measurements and noise measurements in both directions
	TA24	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation
	TA25	Indicates system used ATME to perform short signaling test and busy flash signaling test
	TCON	Indicates system performed CCIS6 continuity test
	TCOT	Indicates system performed CCIS6 continuity test (new version on DTC)
	TE_M	Indicates system performed E and M lead signaling test
	TLPA	Indicates system performed loop-around test line test. Reference trunk occupies port one transmission test trunk (TTT)

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TLPB	Indicates system performed loop-around test line test. Reference trunk occupies port two TTTs
	TL0N	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test
	TL0S	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test with self check
	TL05	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test
	TL6N	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test
	TL6S	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and test with self check
	TL65	Indicates system used 105-type loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test
	TNSS	Indicates system performed non-synchronous test line test
	TR2L	Indicates system performed two long delay repeat tests
	TR2S	Indicates system performed two short delay repeat tests
	TSBS	Indicates the far-end equipment performed a self check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), noise (C_notched filter). The system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss test.
	TSBT	Indicates the system performed return loss measurement test
	TSYN	Indicates the system performed synchronous test line test

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TS65	Indicates the far-end equipment used 105-type test line to perform self check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB) and noise (C_notched filter).
	T100	Indicates the system used 100-type test line to perform milliwatt and balance test. The versions are not known.
	T102	Indicates the system used 102-type test line to perform milliwatt test
	T103	Indicates the system used 103-type test line to perform signaling test
	T104	Indicates the system used 104-type test line to perform milliwatt test in both directions
	T105	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) tests with self check
	T165	Indicates system used 105-type test linr to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) tests with self check
	T5AS	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss tests with self check
	T5AT	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) tests
	T5LB	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test
	T5SB	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform return loss test with self check

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Field	Value	Description
	T50L	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) tests
	T56N	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss tests
ABORT	Constant	Indicates test did not complete
reastxt	ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates the system attempted to run more trunk tests at one time than the set entry in table ATTSCHED allows. Table ATTSCHED is a customer data table ACTION: Change number of tests allowed at a time. Perform this change at ATT MAP level
	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone ACTION: Try test again.
	CARD FAULT	Indicates circuit pack meets hardware fault ACTION: Replace circuit pack
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment
	COULD NOT OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates software bug did not allow user to access customer data table ATTOPTNS ACTION: Try test again.
	COULD NOT READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates required entry in customer data. Table ATTOPTNS does not have entries for specified test class. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test
	CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	The system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test during maintenance of cell site controller (CSC) ACTION: Try test again

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	DATA FAULT	Indicates system has problems with received test result data ACTION: Retry test
	DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test initiates 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: Try test again
	FACILITY FAULT	Indicates fault in transmission facilities ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment
	FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates test equipment is not available or is inoperative ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment
	FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates software bug during initial setup prevents test. Normally indicates processes are not available ACTION: Try test again
	GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates trunk group executed a trunk test and the system ignored the second test request ACTION: No action is required
	GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates user aborted the test manually from the ATT MAP level. To manually abort a test, the user can: • Explicitly stop a group test • Reduce number of tests ATT can execute at the same time • Stop all ATT tests (HaltATT) ACTION: No action is required

ATT101 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	The system meets five consecutive failures and retests the reference trunk. The reference trunk fails the next test and the group aborts. ACTION: Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK NOT AVAILABLE	The system encounters five consecutive failures and retests the reference trunk. The reference trunk was not seized. The group system aborts. ACTION: Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	The system meets five failures one after the other in a search for a group reference trunk ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates the system detected hardware fault in the trunk circuit ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. The trunk can 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 tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	HIGH TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a high frequency tone ACTION: Try test again.
	HIT RECEIVED	Indicates the system detects transient condition on the trunk ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	INVALID REPLY	Indicates far-end office returns a signal that is not correct when the DMS attempts to transmit digits ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	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 NO SET	Indicates signaling failure that a fault in the software or loop generating equipment caused ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
	LTA CANCELLED	Indicates local trunk alarm (LTA) was not cancelled correctly ACTION: Diagnose test equipment and try test again.
	LTU FAULT	Indicates the system detects faults in line test unit (LTU) ACTION: Diagnose LTU.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone ACTION: Try test again.
	NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The system received either no responses or a response that the system did not expect from the CSC. ACTION: Diagnose CSC.
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The system receives no response or a response that the system does not expect. The response is from the cellular remote carrier unit (RCU). ACTION: Diagnose RCU.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The system receives no response or a response that the system does not expect. The system receives the response from the cellular test and alarm unit (TAU). ACTION: Diagnose TAU.
	NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates circuit pack was not present ACTION: Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or not present ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates software bug does not prevent the system from allocating a logical message buffer (MB) ACTION: Try test again.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after system seized trunk ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates test equipment was not available ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates software bug did not allow system to find trunk circuit ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NO TONE	Indicates far-end office did not return the correct tone ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 12 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates software bug does not allow system to find group trunks ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates test attempts transmission or loss tests on an out-going or two-wire trunk ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates the system has trouble when system transmits digits ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates far-end office returned an overflow tone ACTION: Try test again.
	PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates parameters were not correct or not correct for test type ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at intervals ACTION: Try test again.
	PM FAULT	The system meets a fault in the peripheral module (PM) ACTION: Diagnose PM.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 13 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	RINGING	Indicates far-end office did not respond to ringing ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal when office transmitted digits ACTION: Try test again.
	TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The test and alarm unit was not in use or was not available ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates the system detects fault in test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	The system detects fault in test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates test equipment was not available for test. The system generates this report every ten minutes if test equipment is not available. ACTION: Action is not required.
	TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test is not allowed on circuit ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	The system encounters trouble with test process ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates the system detects a software bug or the system received a response that the system did not expect from far-end office ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 14 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	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 correct tone ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TPT TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a test progress tone (TPT) that the system did not expect ACTION: Try test again.
	TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired for separate trunks in a trunk group to become available for testing. The time allowed for available trunks is to become available in customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was carrier failed ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was call processing deloaded ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was call processing busy ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was deloaded ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 15 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was offline ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was initialized ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was locked out ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was manually busy ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was not equipped ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was network management busy ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was peripheral module busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was in restricted idle ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 16 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was remote busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was system busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit SZD because the system already seized the trunk circuit ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates waiting time expired for separate trunks to become available for test. The time allowed for trunks to become available is in customer data table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Try test.
	TST EQUIPMENT NOT	Indicates difference REQUIRED in requested test. The requested test calls for equipment that is not necessary. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TTU FAULT	Indicates the system found a fault in the transmission test unit (TTU) ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returns tones that the system does not expect to know. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates software bug. A software error (SWER) report follows this message. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

ATT101 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates wrong circuit pack is 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: Try test again.
516	30 IPM TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses per minute ACTION: Try test again.
logtxt	FAIL	Indicates trunk test failed. Displayed with all reasons except TEST EQUIPMENT NOT AVAILABLE and TRUNK NOT TESTED.
	SKIP	Indicates the system skipped a trunk test. This value appears with TRUNK NOT TESTED reason only.
	TESTEQ	Indicates test equipment is not available. This value appears with TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE reason only.

Action

If the above table contains reastxt, use the following references to isolate and correct failures. ATT101 specifies these references.

For failures related to entries, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . For trunk equipment failures, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* . This is a step-by-step procedures guide to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures. For more information about trunk testing, refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* .

If the generated reastxt is not in the above table, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ATT101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT102

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT102. The subsystem generates ATT102 when a trunk test fails or does not complete.

Format

The log report format for ATT102 follows:

1.ATT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm reastxt rslttxt

Example

An example of log report ATT102 follows:

```
1.ATT102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W  1
   FP503 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
   Location: FP 2 DEVICE 1 (DK) SCSI BUS 0
   REASON: Change of state of associated entity
   FROM: InSv ( Isolated )      DRIVE STATE: Unknown
   TO: InSv                     DRIVE STATE: On LineT102
CONNECTION FAILURE             FAIL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the data that follows reports when a trunk test fails or does not complete.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates that the system performed an extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates that a mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter was performed.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	MXAN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXRM	Indicates that the system performed an MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter.
	MXRN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates that the system performed an MTX wire loop test with C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates that the system performed MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates that the system performed a new version of milliwatt and balance test. Indicates the system used a 100-type test line.
	S100	Indicates that the system used 100-type test line to perform only an old version of a balance test.
	TART	Indicates that the system performed a Turkey arter test line test.
	TA01	Indicates that the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used an automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).
	TA02	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA03	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA04	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA05	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA06	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test.
	TA07	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA08	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA09	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA10	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA11	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA12	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test.
	TA13	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test.
	TA14	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA15	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash- signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA16	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA17	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA18	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA19	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and busy flash-signaling test.
	TA20	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA21	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA22	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA23	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA24	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, a transmission test of noise measurements, and a loss frequency deviation.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA25	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test and a busy flash-signaling test.
	TCON	Indicates that the system performed a Common Channel Inter-office Signaling No. 6 (CCIS #6) continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates that the system performed a CCIS #6 continuity test new version on DTC.
	TE_M	Indicates that the system performed an E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA	Indicates that the system performed a loop around test line-test. Indicates that the reference trunk occupies port 1 of the transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TLPB	Indicates that the system performed a loop around test line-test. Indicates that the reference trunk occupies port two of TTT.
	TL0N	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL0S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with a self-check.
	TL05	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test.
	TL6S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL65	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TNSS	Indicates that the system performed a non-synchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 long-delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 short-delay test.
	TSBS	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), a noise (C_notched filter) a return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates that the system performed a synchronous test-line test.
	TS65	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), and a noise (C_notched filter). Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform a milliwatt and balance test. The version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates that the system used a 102-type test line to perform the milliwatt test.
	T103	Indicates that the system used a 103-type test line to perform a signaling test.
	T104	Indicates that the system used a 104-type test line to perform a milliwatt test in both directions.
	T105	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test automatically. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	T165	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test automatically. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), a noise (C_message filter), and a return loss test automatically. Indicates the system used 105-type test line.
	T5AT	Indicates the system performed two tests. A loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement and self-check test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5LB	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5SB	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss test with self-check.
	T50L	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T56N	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates that the system called more trunk tests to execute than the present setting in customer data Table ATTSCHED permits. ACTION: Change number of simultaneous tests from ATT MAP level.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	BUSY TONE	Indicates that far-end office returns a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CARD FAULT	Indicates there is a hardware fault in circuit pack. ACTION: Replace circuit pack.
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates there is a connection failure between the trunk and the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	COULDN'T OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates that a software bug prevented the opening of or access to customer data Table ATTOPTNS. ACTION: Try test again.
	COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates that the required entry in the customer data Table ATTOPTNS is not present for a specified test class. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	Indicates that the system attempted to perform a cellular trunk test while the maintenance of a cell site controller (CSC) was in progress. ACTION: Try test again.
	DATA FAULT	Indicates that trouble occurred with the received test result data. ACTION: Try test again.
	DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that a test initiated on a circuit not equipped for that test type. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	DIAL TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned the dial tone. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 9 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	FACILITY FAULT	Indicates a defect in transmission facilities. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates that test equipment is not available or not operational. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates that a software bug prevented the performance of the test. The software performs the first setup. This field value normally indicates that no processes are available. ACTION: Try test again.
	GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates that the trunk group executed a trunk test and ignored the second test request. ACTION: No required action.
	GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates that the test aborted manually from the ATT MAP level. The operating company personnel: • stopped group test. • reduced number of simultaneous tests the ATT can execute. • Stopped all ATT tests (HaltATT). ACTION: No required action.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates that the system encounters five consecutive failures and tests the reference trunk again. The reference trunk failed the test that followed and the system aborted the group. ACTION: Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: FIVE CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	Indicates that the system found five consecutive failures during the search for a group reference trunk. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 10 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates that the system encountered a hardware defect in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. The trunk could have a hardware defect.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates that a 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, defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	HIGH TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a high frequency tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	HIT RECEIVED	Indicates that the system detected a transient condition in the trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID REPLY	Indicates that the far-end office returned an invalid signal when the DMS switch tried to outpulse digits. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If the tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or in the transmission facility.
	LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates a defect in the loop bridge, or the receiving equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Diagnose test equipment.
	LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates a defective software or loop generating equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
	LTA CANCELLED	Indicates that the local trunk alarm (LTA) was improperly canceled ACTION: Diagnose test equipment, and try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	LTU FAULT	Indicates that the system detected a defect in line test unit (LTU). ACTION: Diagnose LTU.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates that the system attempted to perform a cellular trunk test. Indicates the system did not receive a response or received a response that was not expected. ACTION: Diagnose CSC.
	NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates that the system attempted a cellular trunk test. The cellular remote carrier urban (RCU) received a response that was not planned or no response. ACTION: Diagnose RCU.
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates an attempt made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cellular test and alarm unit (TAU) received a response that was not planned or no response. ACTION: Diagnose TAU.
	NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates that the circuit pack is missing. ACTION: Check the installation of the trunk circuit equipment.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the far-end test equipment does not exist or is not available. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end office or in the transmission facility.
	NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates that the software bug did not prevent the allocation of the logical message buffer (MB). ACTION: Try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 12 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office did not respond after the system seized the trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the test equipment was not available. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options.
	NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates that the software bug prevented the trunk circuit from being found. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
	NO TONE	Indicates that the far-end office failed to return the correct tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates that a software bug does not allow the system to find the trunks in the group. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates that a test attempted transmission or attempted 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 when the system transmitted digits. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, defect is in the far-end office or transmission facility.
	OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned an overflow tone. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 13 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates that the parameters are wrong or not compatible for test type. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal that was periodic or not continuous. ACTION: Try test again.
	PM FAULT	Indicates a defect in the peripheral module (PM). ACTION: Diagnose PM.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	RINGING	Indicates that the far-end office did not respond to ringing. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates that the far-end office returned a congestion signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the system attempted a cellular trunk test, but the TAU was in use or not available. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates the detection of a defect in the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 14 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates that the system detected a defect in the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that the test equipment was not available for testing. The system generates this report every 10 min if the test equipment does not become available. ACTION: There is no required action.
	TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that the test is not allowed on circuit. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates that there were problems with the test process. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates a software bug or a response from the far-end office that was not planned. ACTION: Try test again.
	TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the test is not available in the current load. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates a failure to detect the correct tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TPT TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a test progress tone (TPT). Indicates this result was not expected. ACTION: Try test again.
	TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates the waiting time for each trunk in the trunk group to become available for testing. The allowed waiting time is in the customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	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 that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was call processing deloaded. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was call processing busy. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit is deloaded. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IDL	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was idle. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was offline. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit initialized. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was locked out. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

ATT102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was manually busy. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was not equipped. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was network management busy. ACTION: When the trunk returns to the IDLE state, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was PM busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was in restricted idle. ACTION: When trunk state returns to the IDLE state, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was remote busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because it was system busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 17 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was already seized. ACTION: When the trunk returns to the IDLE state, try test again. ACTION: When trunk returns to the IDLE state, try test again.
	TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates the amount of time each trunk waits for a test. The allowed waiting time is in the customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in the customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.
	TST EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates a difference in the requested test. The requested test called for equipment that was not necessary. ACTION: Check the trunk and test the parameters and options.
	TTU FAULT	Indicates a defect found in the transmission test unit (TTU). ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a tone that is not planned or not known. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates a software bug is present. A Software Error Report (SWER) always precedes this message. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates a wrong circuit pack installed in the shelf. ACTION: Check the trunk circuit equipment installation.
	120-IPM TONE	Indicates that a far-end office returned a signal at 120 impulses every minute. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT102 (end)

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Field	Value	Description
	30-IPM TONE	Indicates that a far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses every minute. ACTION: Try test again.
logtxt	FAIL	Indicates that a trunk test failed. These results are displayed with all reasons except TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE and TRUNK NOT TESTED.
	SKIP	Indicates that a trunk test was skipped. Displayed with TRUNK NOT TESTED reason only.
	TESTEQ	Indicates that the test equipment is not available. Displayed with TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE reason only.

Action

If you find reastxt in the preceding table, use the following references to isolate and correct failures that ATT101 indicates.

For failures related to data entry, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . For failures related to trunk equipment, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* . This document gives step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures. For more information concerning trunk testing, refer to the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* .

If you do not find reastxt generated in the table above, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT103

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT103 when the subsystem encounters trunk test protocol problems,and aborts the test.

Format

The log report format for ATT103 is as follows:

1.ATT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm TESTLINE PROTOCOL FAILED reastxt
PROTOCOL

Example

An example of log report ATT103 follows:

```
1.ATT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W    1
   T102  TESTLINE PROTOCOL FAILED HIGH AND DRY PROTOCOL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates data that follows provides a report when trunk test protocol trouble occurs and the system aborts the test.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates that the system performed an extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates that the system performed a mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with a C-message filter.
	MXAN	Indicates MTX audio loop test with a C-notch filter was performed.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	MXRM	
	MXRN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX radio frequency loop test with a C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates that the system performed an MTX wire loop test with a C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX wire loop test with a C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform a new version of the milliwatt and balance test.
	S100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform only an old version of balance test.
	TART	Indicates that the system performed a Turkey arter test line test.
	TA01	Indicates that the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used an automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).
	TA02	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA03	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA04	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements.
	TA05	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TA06	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test.
	TA07	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA08	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA09	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurement.
	TA10	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA11	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements.
	TA12	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test.
	TA13	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test.
	TA14	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA15	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA16	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA17	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA18	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements.
	TA19	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.
	TA20	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA21	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA22	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA23	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA24	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation.
	TA25	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TCON	Indicates that the system performed a Common-Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates that the system performed a CCIS6 continuity test on digital trunk controller (DTC).
	TE_M	Indicates that the system performed an E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA	Indicates that the system performed a loop-around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 1 of the transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TLPB	Indicates that the system performed the loop-around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 2 of the TTT.
	TL0N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test.
	TL0S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test with a self-check.
	TL05	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter) test.
	TL6S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL65	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TNSS	Indicates that the system performed a nonsynchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 long delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 short delay test.
	TSBS	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), noise (C-notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates that the system performed a synchronous test line test.
	TS65	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB) and noise (C-notched filter). Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform a milliwatt and balance test. Indicates the version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates that the system used a 102-type test line a milliwatt test.
	T103	Indicates that the system used a 103-type test line a signaling test.
	T104	Indicates that the system used a 104-type test line a milliwatt test in both directions.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	T105	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test with self-check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T165	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter) test with self-check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm), noise (C-message filter), and return loss test with self-check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AT	Indicates that the system performed a loss (C1004 Hz at zero dBm), noise (C-message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at zero dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement and self- check test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5LB	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. Indicates the system.
	T5SB	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss test with self-check was performed.
	T50L	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at zero dBm) test.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	T56N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C-notched filter), and return loss test.
TESTLINE PROTOCOL FAILED	Constant	Indicates that a protocol failure occurred when the system executed an ATT trunk test.
reastxt	ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates that more trunk tests were called to execute than the present setting in customer data Table ATTSCHED permits. ACTION: Change the number of simultaneous tests from the ATT MAP level.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CARD FAULT	Indicates that the system encountered a hardware defect in the circuit pack. ACTION: Replace the circuit pack.
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates a connection failure between the trunk and the test equipment. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	COULDN'T OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates that a software bug prevented the opening or access to customer data Table ATTOPTNS. ACTION: Try test again.
	COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates that the required entry in customer data Table ATTOPTNS is not present for the specified test class. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 9 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	Indicates that an attempt to perform a cellular trunk test occurred while maintenance of the cell site controller (CSC) was in progress. ACTION: Try test again.
	DATA FAULT	Indicates that there were problems with the received test result data. ACTION: Try test again.
	DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that the test was initiated on a circuit not equipped for that test type. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options.
	DIAL TONE	Indicates that a far-end office returned a dial tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	FACILITY FAULT	Indicates a defect in the transmission facilities. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates that the test equipment was not available or inoperative. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates that a software bug during initial setup prevented the test. Normally indicates that processes are not available. ACTION: Try test again.
	GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates that the trunk group executed a trunk testand the system ignored the second test request. ACTION: There is no required action.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 10 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates that the test was manually aborted from the ATT MAP level because the user: • stopped the group test. • reduced the number of simultaneous tests ATT can execute. • stopped all ATT tests (HaltATT). ACTION: There is no required action.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates that the five consecutive failures occurred and the system tested the reference trunk again. The reference trunk failed the next test and the system aborted the group. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that five consecutive failures occurred and the system tested the reference trunk again. The system did not seize the reference trunk and the system aborted the group test. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	Indicates that five consecutive failures occurred during a search for a group reference trunk. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates that the system detected hardware defects in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk under test. The trunk can have hardware defects.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates that after a burst of audible ringing tone, the far-end office did not send an off-hook signal. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, damage is in the far-end or transmission facility.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	HIGH TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a high frequency tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	HIT RECEIVED	Indicates that the system detected a temporary condition in the trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID REPLY	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal that is not correct when the DMS switch tried to transmit digits. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates that a defect in the loop bridge or the receiving equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Find the defects in the test equipment.
	LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates that defect in the software or loop generating equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Find the defects in the test equipment.
	LTA CANCELLED	Indicates that the local trunk alarm (LTA) was not cancelled correctly. ACTION: Find the defects in the test equipment, and try the test again.
	LTU FAULT	Indicates that the system detected a fault in the line test unit (LTU). ACTION: Find the defects in the LTU.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 12 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates that a cellular trunk test attempt caused no response or a response that was not planned from the CSC. ACTION: Find the defects in the CSC.
	NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates that a cellular trunk test attempt caused a response that was not planned or no response from the cellular remote carrier urban (RCU). ACTION: Find the defects in the RCU.
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates that a cellular trunk test attempt caused no response or a response that was not planned from the cellular test and alarm unit (TAU). ACTION: Find the defects in the TAU.
	NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates that the circuit pack is not present. ACTION: Check the trunk circuit equipment installation.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the far-end test equipment was not available or does not exist. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk under test. If the tests pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates that a software bug prevented the allocation of no logical message buffer (MB). ACTION: Try the test again.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office did not respond after the trunk was seized. ACTION: Try the test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the test equipment is not available. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 13 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates that the software bug prevented the detection of the trunk circuit. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try the test again.
	NO TONE	Indicates that the far-end office does not return the correct tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates that a software bug prevented the detection of trunks in the group. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates that the test attempted transmission or loss tests on a trunk that was not an outgoing or 2-wire trunk. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates that problems occurred while the system transmitted outpulsing digits. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk under test. If tests pass, damage is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned an overflow tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates that the parameters were wrong or not compatible for the test type. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office returned a periodic signal or a signal that is not continuous. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 14 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	PM FAULT	Indicates that ta defect occurred in the peripheral module (PM). ACTION: Find the defects in the PM.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMEN T	Indicates that the far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try the test again.
	RINGING	Indicates that the far-end office ignored the ringing. ACTION: Find fault in the the trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates that a far-end office returned a congestion signal when the system transmits digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the system attempted a cellular trunk test and the test and alarm unit were in use or not available. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates that the system detected faults in the test equipment. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates that the system detected faults in the test equipment. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 15 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that the test equipment was not available for the test. The system generates this report every 10 min if test equipment remains not available. ACTION: There is no required action.
	TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that the test is not allowed on circuit. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates that problems with the test process. ACTION: Try the test again.
	TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates a software bug or a response that was not planned from far-end office. ACTION: Try test again.
	TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the test is not available in the current load. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates a failure to detect correct tone. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	TPT TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a test progress tone (TPT) that was not expected. ACTION: Try test again.
	TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates the time expired waiting for each trunk in the trunk group to be available for testing. The allowed waiting time is set in customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 16 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was carrier failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates that the system did not test he trunk circuit because it was call processing deloaded. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was call processing busy. ACTION: When trunk state returned to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It is deloaded. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was offline. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was initialized. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. The circuit was locked out. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was manually busy. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 17 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. The circuit was unequipped. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit was because it was network management busy. ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was PM busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was in restricted idle. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was remote busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was system busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was already seized. ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired while the system waited for each trunk to be available for testing. The allowed waiting time is set in customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 18 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TST EQUIPMNT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates difference in the requested test. The requested test called for equipment which was not necessary. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TTU FAULT	Indicates defect found in the transmission test unit (TTU). ACTION: Find the defects in the TTU.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a tone that was not planned or not known. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk test equipment.
	UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates a software bug. This message always occurs before a software error (SWER) report. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates a wrong circuit pack installed in the shelf. ACTION: Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
	120 IPM TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal at 120 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.
	30 IPM TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.
PROTOCOL	Constant	Indicates that protocol failure occurred during an ATT trunk test.

Action

If you find reastxt in the preceding table, use the following references. These references will help you to isolate and correct failures that ATT101 indicated.

For entry failures, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . For failures associated with trunk equipment, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* . This reference provides step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures. For more information concerning trunk testing, refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* .

If you cannot find reastxt in the preceding table, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT104

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT104. The subsystem generates this report when a N100/T100 trunk test is complete. The N100 is the new version of the 100-type test line and measures far-to-near end noise and loss. The T100 is the default test when the version is not known.

To select the correct test, the DMS switch waits 2 s after the far-end office goes off-hook. If a milliwatt tone appears during this time, the system performs the N100 test. If a milliwatt tone does not appear, the system performs the T100 test.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute N100 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
4. The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
5. The DMS measures the signal loss.
6. The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
7. The DMS measures the noise.
8. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The log report format for ATT104 is as follows:

```
1.ATT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm     EML: nn.n  FN_DEV: nn.n                rslttxt
    NML: nn   NIAL: nn   NOISE: nn.n          qltxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT104 follows:

```
1.ATT104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W    1
   T100      EML: 6.0   FN_DEV: 2.2
   PASS
   NML: 10   NIAL: 20   NOISE: 12                Q1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when N100/T100 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	N100	Indicates the system used 100-type test line to perform new version of milliwatt and balance test
	T100	Indicates the system used 100-type test line to perform milliwatt and balance test. The system did not know the version (old or new) in advance
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The field FN_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements are between acceptable limits.

ATT104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise and loss measurements were not between acceptable limits.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were between acceptable limits.
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were within maintenance limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. Initiate immediate action.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures. Take immediate action if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT105

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a S100/T100 trunk test is complete. An S100 is the new version of the 100-type test line, and the S100 measures far-to-near end noise. The T100 test is the default test for when the system does not know the version.

To select the correct test, the DMS waits two seconds after the far-end office goes off-hook. If a milliwatt tone appears during this time, the system performs the new S100 test. The system performs the default test T100 when the system does not know the version.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute S100 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS sends a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal, and provides quiet termination to the trunk.
4. The DMS measures the noise.
5. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The log report format for ATT105 follows:

1.ATT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm NML: nn NIAL: nn NOISE: nn.n qltxt rslttxt

Example

An example of log report ATT105 follows:

```
1.ATT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
CKT CAMA2W    1
T100  NML: 10  NIAL: 20  NOISE: 12.0      Q1          PASS
```

ATT105 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when an S100/T100 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	S100	Indicates that the system used the 100-type test line to perform the old version of the balance test.
	T100	Indicates that the system used the 100_type test line to perform the milliwatt and balance test. The system did not know the version in advance.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, the user must begin maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. The value NIAL appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, the user must begin immediate maintenance action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measurement on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were between acceptable limits.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were between maintenance limits. The user must begin maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. The user must begin immediate maintenance action.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise measurements were between acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise measurements were not between acceptable limits.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no required action.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. If qltxt = Q2, the user must take immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT106

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a T102 trunk test is complete. The T102 test measures far-to-near end loss on 102-type test lines.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute T102 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
4. The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
5. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the transmission loss.
6. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The log report format for ATT106 follows:

```
1.ATT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
T102   EML: nn.n  FN_DEV: nn.n  qltxt        rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT106 follows:

```
1.ATT106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
CKT CAMA2W    1
T102   EML: 6.0   FN_DEV: 2.2      Q1             PASS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when a T102 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
T102	Constant	Indicates system performed milliwatt with the 102-type test line
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The field FN_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates that far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were between acceptable limits
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were between maintenance limits. The user must begin maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. The user must begin immediate maintenance action.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements were between acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise and loss measurements were not between acceptable limits.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no required action.

ATT106 (end)

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. Perform immediate action if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT107

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a T104 trunk test is complete. The T104 measures far-to-near end and near-to-far end noise and loss.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute N100 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
4. The DMS applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
5. The far-end measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
6. The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
7. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
8. The far-end applies an attenuated milliwatt signal based on the near-to-far end loss.
9. The DMS measures the attenuated signal loss and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
10. The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
11. The DMS measures the noise.
12. The DMS provides quiet termination to the trunk.
13. The far-end measures the noise.
14. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The format for log report ATT107 follows:

```
1.ATT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
T104    EML: nn.n    FN_DEV: nn.n     NF_DEV: nn.n   rslttxt
NML: nn   NIAL: nn   NOISE: nn.n NF_NSE: nftxt    qltxt
```

ATT107 (continued)

Example

An example of log report ATT107 follows:

```
1.ATT107 JAN01 16:02:00 6298 INFO
CKT ODCMBX1 10
T104    EML:  6.0    FN_DEV:   1.6    NF_DEV: 0.1       PASS
NML: 10   NIAL: 20   NOISE: 11.0 NF_NSE: PASS        Q1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when a T104 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
T104	Constant	Indicates the system performed the milliwatt test in both directions and used the 104-type test line
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB

ATT107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements were within acceptable tolerances.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise and loss measurements were not within acceptable tolerances.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, the user should initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. The NIAL value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, the user must initiate immediate action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise
NF_NSE	PASS	Indicates that the accurate near-to-far end noise measured on trunk in decibels is less than 41 dBRN
	FAIL	Indicates that the accurate near-to-far end noise measured on trunk in decibels is greater than 41 dBRN
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were within acceptable tolerances
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were within maintenance limit. The user should initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements were in excess of immediate action limit. The user must initiate immediate maintenance action.

ATT107 (end)

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. Immediate action is required if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT108

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT 108 when a TLPA/TLPB trunk test is complete. These looparound trunk tests measure far-to-near end and near-to-far end loss for a group of trunks.

The TLPA and TLPB selects two trunks as reference trunks from the group of trunks the system tests. The far-to-near end loss is less than the maintenance limit on one reference trunk. The near-to-far end loss is less than the maintenance limit in the other reference trunk. The two trunks provide a known transmission loss for the looparound test.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute TLPA and TLPB as follows:

1. The DMS selects two reference trunks as follows:
   a. The DMS seizes a trunk and applies the T102 test. Refer to ATT106 for more information on T102-type trunk tests.
   b. When the trunk passes the T102 test, the trunk becomes the reference trunk with a known far-to-near end loss. If the trunk fails the T102 test, the DMS seizes and tests another trunk.
   c. When the DMS selects the first reference trunk , the DMS seizes and tests a second trunk with a looparound test.
   d. When the trunk passes the looparound test, the trunk becomes the reference trunk with a known near-to-far end loss. If the trunk fails the looparound test, the DMS seizes and tests another trunk.
2. The DMS selects the reference trunks and connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
3. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
4. The DMS applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk. The signal loops on the reference trunk with a known far-to-near end transmission loss.
5. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
6. The DMS applies a milliwatt tone to the reference trunk with a known near-to-far end transmission loss. The system loops the signal on the test trunk.
7. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the far-to-near end loss.

ATT108 (continued)

Format

The log report for ATT108 follows:

1.ATT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n NF_DEV: nn.n qltxt rslttxt

Example

An example of log report ATT108 follows:

```
1.ATT108 APR23 16:16:16 2346 INFO
CKT ODCMBX1 3
TLPA  EML: 6.0  FN_DEV: –.3    NF_DEV:  2.3       Q1    FAIL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generates this report when a TLPA/TLPB trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	TLPA	Indicates that the system has performed the looparound test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 1 of TTT.
	TLPB	Indicates that the system has performed the looparound test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 2 of TTT.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in User Data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. Field NF_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements are in acceptable tolerances
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements are in the maintenance limit. The user must initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements are in excess of immediate action limit. The user must initiate immediate action.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passes. Noise and loss measurements are in acceptable tolerances.
	FAIL	Indicates test fails. Noise and loss measurements are not in acceptable tolerances.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. Immediate action is required if qltxt = Q2.

ATT108 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT109

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT109. The subsystem generates ATT109 when it initiates a trunk group test.

Format

The log report format for ATT109 is as follows:

```
ATT109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GRP cllinm
    ATT GRP START TEST SUMMARY                    START
    seqtxt TEST: tstnm sigtxt meastxt
    START: sttxt   MAXTEST: nnnnn DELAY:  dlytxt
    WAITTIME: n  REMOVE: b  RMV25PC: b  LOG: logtxt
    RETEST: rtsttxt
    BERQ :   berq     SLIPSQ     : n
    ERSQ :   n %      DURATION   : nMINS
    RANGE: rngtxt   RECYCLE: nn       LOGSKIP: skiptxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT109 follows:

```
ATT109 DEC13 05:08:41 2146 INFO GRP OTMF1
   ATT GRP START TEST SUMMARY                        START
   MANUAL TEST: TL6N  FULL L
   START: IMMED   MAXTEST: 0     DELAY: SHORTDLY
   WAITTIME: 0  REMOVE: N  RMV25PC: N  LOG: ALL
   RETEST: N
   BERQ : 1.1 * 10E-3 SLIPSQ     : 3
   ERSQ :   8 %       DURATION   : 900 MINS
   RANGE: ALL      RECYCLE: 1         LOGSKIP: N
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
GRP cllinm	Table CLLI	Provides Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) for trunk group. List CLLI from CI MAP level for list of office CLLI.
ATT GRP START TEST SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates report summarizes starting parameters for a trunk group test.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
seqtxt	ATME, ATME1	Indicates the system tested a trunk group, and used automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).
	MANUAL, MANUALLY	Indicates the system tested a trunk group as a result of a command that the user entered at ATT MAP level.
	PERIODIC, PERIODIC1	Indicates the system tested a trunk group based on a periodic schedule.
	QUARTERLY	Indicates the system tested a trunk group at three-month intervals.
	SEMIANNUAL	Indicates the system tested a trunk group at semi-annual intervals.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates the system performed an extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates the system performed the mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter.
	MXAN	Indicates the system performed the MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXRM	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter.
	MXRN	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates the system performed the new version of milliwatt and balance test. The system used a 100-type test line.
	S100	Indicates the system only performed the old version of the balance test. The system used the 100-type test line.
	TART	Indicates the system performed the Turkey arter test line test.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TA01	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA02	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA03	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA04	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA05	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA06	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TA07	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA08	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA09	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA10	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA11	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA12	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test. The system used ATME.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TA13	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TA14	Indicates system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA15	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA16	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA17	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA18	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA19	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TA20	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The system performed a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA21	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA22	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA23	Indicates the system performed the full signaling test. The system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.

(Sheet 5 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TA24	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The system performed a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA25	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TB08	Indicates the system performed a bit error rate test line test (BERTL) at 56K bits every second. The system used a 2047 bit pattern.
	TB18	Indicates the system performed a BERTL at 64K bits every second. The system used a 2047 bit pattern.
	TCON	Indicates the system performed a Common Channel Inter-office Signaling No. 6 (CCIS #6) continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates the system performed a CCIS #6 continuity test (new version on digital trunk controller (DTC).
	TE_M	Indicates the system performed an E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA	Indicates the system performed a loop around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 1 of transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TLPB	Indicates the system performed a loop around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 2 of transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TL0N	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL0S	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with an automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL05	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. the system used a 105-type test line.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TL6N	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL6S	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with an automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL65	Indicates the system performed a loss (404,1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TNSS	Indicates the system performed a non-synchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates the system performed a repeat two long delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates the system performed a repeat two short delay test.
	TSBS	Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB). Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of noise (C_notched filter), and a return loss test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates the system performed a return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates the system performed a synchronous test line test.
	TS65	Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB). Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of noise (C-notched filter). The system used 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates the system performed a milliwatt and balance test. The system used a 100-type test line, but the version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates the system performed a milliwatt test. The system used a 102-type test line.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	T103	Indicates the system performed a signaling test. The system used a 103-type test line.
	T104	Indicates the system performed a milliwatt test in both directions. The system used a 104-type test line.
	T105	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test with automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T165	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with automatic check. The system performed a noise (C-notched filter) test with automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), and noise (C-message filter) test. The system performed a return loss test with automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AT	Indicates the system performed a loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), and noise (C-message filter) test. The system performed and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates the system performed a return loss measurement and a self check test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5LB	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5SB	Indicates the system performed a return loss test with self-check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T50L	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T56N	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. The system used a 105-type test line.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
sigtxt	BSY	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	FUL BSY	Indicates the system performed a full busy-flash test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	FULL	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	NONE	Indicates the system performed a no signaling test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed a short busy-flash test for the ATME2 set of tests.
meastxt	L	Indicates the system performed a loss measurement test at 0 dB and 1004 Hz for the ATME2 set of tests.
	L N	Indicates the system performed a loss and noise measurement test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	LFD	Indicates the system performed a loss frequency deviation measurement test. Loss frequency deviation measurement test is at -16 dB and 404,1004, and 2804 Hz for the ATME2 set of tests.
	LFD N	Indicates the system performed a loss frequency deviation and noise measurement test. The noise measurement test uses a C-notched filter for the ATME2 set of tests.
	N	Indicates the system performed a noise measurement test with a C-message filter for the ATME2 set of tests.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform transmission measurement tests. The system only performed the ATME2 signaling test.
START: sttxt	DLY hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on a daily base. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	DYOM day hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on one day of each month. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.

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Field	Value	Description
	EDY hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on even days. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time. values.
	EVM wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on even months. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	EWK wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on even weeks. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	HRY min	Indicates the test is scheduled for every hour. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	IMMED	Indicates the test is to begin immediately. IMMED only displays when the user initiates the test manually from automatic trunk testing (ATT) at the MAP level.
	IQT qmonth wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every three months. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	MTH wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every month. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	ODM wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every odd month. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	ODY hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every odd day. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	OWK wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every odd week. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	QTR qmonth day hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every three months. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	SYR smonth wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every six months. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	WKY wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on every week. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
MAXTEST: nnnnn	0-32767	Provides the maximum time in minutes that the test for a trunk group can run for.
DELAY: dlytxt	EXLONGDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is 15 seconds.

ATT109 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	LONGDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is nine seconds.
	MEDDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is six seconds.
	SHORTDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is one second.
WAITTIME: n	0-7	Indicates the minutes that the system waits for trunk circuits that are not available at the time of the test.
REMOVE: b	Y	Indicates that the DMS removes a trunk circuit from service if the test fails.
	N	Indicates that the DMS does not remove a trunk circuit from service if the test fails.
RMV25PC: b	Y	Indicates that the DMS can remove more than 25% of trunk circuits from service if the circuits fail the test.
	N	Indicates the DMS can not remove more than 25% of trunk circuits from service if the circuits fail the test.
LOG: logtype	ALL	Indicates the system reports all test results as logs.
	FL	Indicates the system only reports test failures as logs.
	Q1	Indicates the system only reports test failures or tests that exceed maintenance limit as logs.
	Q2	Indicates the system only reports test failures or tests that exceed the immediate action limit as logs.
RETEST: rtsttxt	ALL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that fail any of the ATME2 tests.
	BSY FLASH FAIL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that fail the ATME2 busy-flash test.
	BUSY FAR END	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits in which the far-end office is busy for the ATME2 tests.
	BUSY NEAR END	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits in which the near-end is busy for the ATME2 tests.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	INSTAB INTERM	Indicates the system retests all trunk circuits that show instability or difficulties for any ATME2 type test.
	MEAS Q1 FAIL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that exceed the maintenance limit of the ATME2 tests.
	MEAS Q2 FAIL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that exceed the immediate action limit of the ATME2 tests.
	MISC FAILURE	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that show miscellaneous troubles for the ATME2 tests.
	N	Indicates the ATT subsystem does not retest a failed trunk circuit.
	SIG FAILURE	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that fail the ATME2 signaling tests.
	Y	Indicates the system retested a trunk circuit.
BERQ : berq	A number expressed in scientific notation.	Provides the Q limit for the bit error rate test line (BERTL). The number 1.1 * 10E-3 means .0011.
SLIPSQ : n	Integer	Indicates the number of slips Q limit.
ERSQ : n %	0-100	Provides the error seconds Q limit.
DURATION : n	Integer	Provides the duration of the BERTL in minutes.
RANGE: rngtxt	ALL	Indicates that system tests all circuits in trunk group. Displayed only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.
	n1-n2	Provides circuit numbers for trunks that are tested. Displayed only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level. The value n1, n2 = circuit number(0-10000).
RECYCLE: nn	0-99	Indicates the number of times test equipment recycles through circuits in trunk group. Displays only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.

ATT109 (end)

(Sheet 12 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
LOGSKIP: b	Y	Indicates the system has not generated a report of results. Displays only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.
	N	Indicates the system generates a report of results. Displayed only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

The definition for variables used to represent time in ATT109 are as follows:

day Day of month (0-31)

hour Hour of day (0-23)

min Minute of hour (0-59)

qmonth Month of quarter (0-2)

smonth Month of semi-year (0-6)

wk Week of month (1 to 5)

wkday Day of week (0 = Monday, 1 = Tuesday, 2 = Wednesday, 3 = Thursday, 4 = Friday, 5 = Saturday, and 6 = Sunday)

ATT110

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT110. The subsystem generates ATT110 when a group trunk test terminates normally. The ATT110 report identifies the test and summarizes the results.

The summary report spans a series of different types of trunk tests. The report display is different for each type of test.

A group trunk test can include a transmission noise and loss test. These test results appear in a loss table (losstable) or in a noise table (noisetable). Each table contains bins. The bins in a loss table are based on the loss deviation from the expected measured loss (EML). The bins in a noise table are based on the noise deviation from the noise maintenance limit (NML). When the subsystem makes loss measurements for more than one frequency, the report summarizes loss deviation for each frequency.

The group-trunk test can be part of the automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME2) test. In this occurrence, the system tabulates the results according to type of failure.

Format

The log report format for ATT110 follows:

```
1.ATT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GRP clli
   ATT GRP TEST SUMMARY.  TEST: testnm              SUMMARY
   TESTEQ:trkid TIG:nnnnn TESTED:nnn% FLTEST:nnn%   SKIPPED:
   nnn%
   PASSED = nnnnn     SIG_FAIL = nnnnn       BSY_FAIL = nnnnn
   Q1_FAIL = nnnnn    Q2_FAIL = nnnnn        NE_BSY = nnnnn
   FE_BSY = nnnnn     INST_INT = nnnnn       MISC_FAIL = nnnnn
   LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT n1/n2 DB freq1   freq2   freq3
   HZ)
   losstable
   NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS fltrtxt)
   noisetable
```

Example

An example of log report ATT110 follows:

ATT110 (continued)

```
1.ATT110 DEC1305:13:37 8702 INFO GRP         OTMF1
   ATT GRP TEST SUMMARY.  TEST: T5AT                  SUMMARY
   TESTEQ:TTU 1 TIG:–8680 TESTED: 0% FLTEST: 0% SKIPPED:0%
   LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT 0/–10 DB 1004 HZ)

   Left Margin =        0.60 inches,    First Indent =
   0 inches>–4.8   AND LOWER               0
   –4.7   THROUGH     –4.3        0
   –4.2   THROUGH     –3.8        0
   –3.7   THROUGH     –3.3        0
   –3.2   THROUGH     –2.8        0
   –2.7   THROUGH     –2.3        0
   –2.2   THROUGH     –1.8        0
   –1.7   THROUGH     –1.3        0
   –1.2   THROUGH     –0.8        0
   –0.7   THROUGH     –0.3        1
   –0.2   THROUGH      0.2        1
    0.3   THROUGH      0.7        0
    0.8   THROUGH      1.2        0
    1.3   THROUGH      1.7        0
    1.8   THROUGH      2.2        0
    2.3   THROUGH      2.7        0
    2.8   THROUGH      3.2        0
    3.3   THROUGH      3.7        0
    3.8   THROUGH      4.2        0
    4.3   THROUGH      4.7        0
    4.8   AND HIGHER              0

   NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS C–MESSAGE)
   Left Margin =        0.60 inches,    First Indent =
   0 inches>–8    AND LOWER            2
   –7    THROUGH      –5      0
   –4    THROUGH      –2      0
   –1    THROUGH       1      0
    2    THROUGH       4      0
    5    THROUGH       7      0
    8    THROUGH      10      0
   11    THROUGH      13      0
   14    AND HIGHER           0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
GRP clli	Table CLLI	Provides the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group. The field lists CLLI from CI MAP level for the list of office CLLI.
ATT GRP TEST SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates report is a group test summary for trunk groups that an automatic trunk test (ATT) system tests.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates the system performed the extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates the system performed the mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter.
	MXAN	Indicates the system performed the MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXRM	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter.
	MXRN	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates the system used the 100-type test line to perform the new version of the milliwatt and balance test.
	S100	Indicates the system used the 100-type test line to perform only the old version of balance test.
	TART	Indicates the system performed a Turkey arter test line test.
	TA01	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TA02	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA03	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA04	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements.
	TA05	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA06	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test.
	TA07	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA08	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA09	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA10	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA11	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA12	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test.
	TA13	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test.

(Sheet 3 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TA14	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA15	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA16	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA17	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA18	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA19	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.
	TA20	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA21	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA22	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA23	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA24	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation. Indicates the system used ATME.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TA25	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.
	TCON	Indicates the system performed the CCIS #6 continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates the system performed the CCIS #6 continuity test for the new version on digital trunk controller (DTC).
	TE_M	Indicates the system performed the E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA,TLPB	Indicates the system performed the loop around test-line test.
	TL0N	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL0S	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL05	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL6S	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL65	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.
	TNSS	Indicates the system performed the non-synchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates the system performed the repeat two long delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates the system performed the repeat two short delay test.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TSBS	Indicates the system performed the far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates the system performed the return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates the system performed the synchronous test line test.
	TS65	Indicates the system performed the far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter). Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates the system performed the milliwatt and balance test. Indicates the system used a 100-type test line and the version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates the system performed the milliwatt test. The system used a 102-type test line.
	T103	Indicates the system used a 103-type test line to perform the signaling test.
	T104	Indicates the system used a 104-type test line to perform the milliwatt test in both directions.
	T105	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T165	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	T5AT	Indicates the system performed the loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss measurement and self check test.
	T5LB	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5SB	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform the return loss test with self-check.
	T50L	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T56N	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that the report is a group test summary for trunk groups that the ATT subsystem tested.
TESTEQ: trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for test equipment used for group trunk testing. Refer to Table I.
TIG: nnnnn	-32768- +32767	Indicates the number of trunks in the test group.
TESTED: nnn%	0-100 %	Indicates the percentage of test trunks in the group.
FAILED: nnn%	0-100 %	Indicates the percentage of trunks in the group that failed the test.
SKIPPED: nnn%	0-100 %	Indicates the percentage of skipped trunks in the group.
PASSES = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that pass the ATME2 trunk test. This field appears only for ATME2-type trunk tests.
SIG_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that fail the ATME2 trunk test because of a signaling test failure. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
BSY_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that fail the ATME2 trunk test because of a busy-flash test failure. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
Q1_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that exceed the maintenance limit for transmission measurements of the ATME2 trunk test. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
Q2_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that exceed the immediate action limit for the transmission measurements of the ATME2 trunk test. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
NE_BSY = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that the system cannot test because the trunks are near-end busy. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
FE_BSY = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that the system cannot test because the trunks are far-end busy. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
INST_INT = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that failed the ATME2 trunk test because of an instability or problem. This field appears only for ATME2-type trunk tests.
MISC_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that failed the ATME2 trunk test because of miscellaneous problems. This field appears only for ATME2-type trunk tests.
LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT meastxt)	0/-10 DB 1004Hz	Provides the heading for a loss deviation table. This table displays loss measurements that use a test tone at 1004 Hz and 0/-10 dB. Table Loss measurement appears only for a part of T105-type trunk tests. The loss measurement table can appear in conjunction with NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS C-MESSAGE) noise table.
LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT meastxt)	-10/-16 DB AND AT 404 1004 2804 HZ	Provides the heading for a loss deviation table. The table displays loss measurements that use a set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz and -10/-16 dB. The report only prints Table Loss Measurement for some T105-type trunk tests. The system can output the loss measurement table in conjunction with the NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS C-NOTCHED) noise table.
losstable	Symbolic text	Refer to the Additional Information section.

ATT110 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS fltrtxt)	C_MESSAGE	Provides the heading for the noise deviation table when the test uses a C-message filter and a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range.
	C_NOTCHED	Provides the heading for the noise deviation table when the test uses a C-notched filter that attenuates only test tone frequency. This filter makes sure noise measurements are accurate.
noisetable	Symbolic text	Refer to the Additional Information section.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated registers

There are no associated registers

Additional information

-4.8 AND LOWER n1 n2 n3

-4.7 THROUGH -4.3 n1 n2 n3

-4.2 THROUGH -3.8 n1 n2 n3

-3.7 THROUGH -3.3 n1 n2 n3

-3.2 THROUGH -2.8 n1 n2 n3

-2.7 THROUGH -2.3 n1 n2 n3

-2.2 THROUGH -1.8 n1 n2 n3

-1.7 THROUGH -1.3 n1 n2 n3

-1.2 THROUGH -0.8 n1 n2 n3

-0.7 THROUGH -0.3 n1 n2 n3

-0.2 THROUGH 0.2 n1 n2 n3

0.3 THROUGH 0.7 n1 n2 n3

0.8 THROUGH 1.2 n1 n2 n3

1.3 THROUGH 1.7 n1 n2 n3

1.8 THROUGH 2.2 n1 n2 n3

2.3 THROUGH 2.7 n1 n2 n3

2.8 THROUGH 3.2 n1 n2 n3

3.3 THROUGH 3.7 n1 n2 n3

3.8 THROUGH 4.2 n1 n2 n3

4.3 THROUGH 4.7 n1 n2 n3

4.8 AND HIGHER n1 n2 n3

Table Loss Measurement identifies the number of trunks that have a given loss deviation compared to the expected measured loss. The categories or bins, for example, 0.8 THROUGH 1.2, are constant. The frequency columns (n1, n2, and n3) and (0 to 32767) indicate the number of trunk circuits in each bin for different frequencies. The table Loss Measurement has one or three frequency columns. The number of frequencies associated with a test determine the number of columns.

- For transmission loss tests performed at 0/-10 dB, the table displays one frequency (1004 Hz) measurement.
- For transmission loss tests performed at -10/-16 dB, the table displays three frequency (404,1004, and 2804 Hz) measurements.

8 AND LOWER nnnnn

7 THROUGH -5 nnnnn

4 THROUGH -2 nnnnn

1 THROUGH 1 nnnnn

2 THROUGH 4 nnnnn

5 THROUGH 7 nnnnn

ATT110 (end)

8 THROUGH 10 nnnnn

11 THROUGH 13 nnnnn

14 AND HIGHER nnnnn

Table Noise identifies the number of trunks that have a given noise deviation compared to the noise maintenance limit. The categories or bins are constant. For example, 8 THROUGH 10. The frequency column nnnnn (for 0 to 32767) indicates the number of trunk circuits in each bin for the frequency. The filter used determines the frequency.

ATT111

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT111 when the number of groups the ATT subsystem can test at the same time is changed.

The ATT subsystem normally tests multiple groups of trunks at the same time. The number of groups of trunks tested at the same time can change. Enter a command at the ATT MAP level to change the number.

Format

The log report format for ATT111 is as follows:

ATT111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ATT SIMULTANEOUS TESTS RESET FROM n1 TO n2 SIZE

Example

An example of log report ATT111 follows:

```
ATT111 JAN01 16:02:01 6234 INFO ATT SIMULTANEOUS TESTS
   RESET FROM  5 TO 10 SIZE
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ATT SIMULTANEOUS TESTS RESET FROM n1 TO n2 SIZE	0 to 14	Indicates change in the number of trunk groups that can test at the same time.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT112

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT112. The subsystem generates ATT112 when the system selects test equipment or reference trunks.

The trunk test starts after the system selects test equipment. The ATT subsystem generates the ATT112 report after the system seizes and tests the test equipment.

Some trunk tests require one or more reference trunks. The subsystem starts the trunk test after the system selects the reference trunk. The ATT subsystem generates the ATT112 report after the system seizes and tests this reference trunk.

Format

The log report format for ATT112 is as follows:

```
1.ATT112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GRP cllinm
   equtxt     SELECTED: trkid                typetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT112 follows:

```
1.ATT112 DEC13 05:07:55 1126 INFO GRP          OTMF1
   TEST EQUIPMENT SELECTED: TTU  1                TESTEQ
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO GRP cllinm	customer data Table CLLI	Provides common language location identifier (CLLI) of trunk group. List CLLI from CI MAP level for correct CLLI.
equtxt	REFERENCE TRUNK	Indicates that the system selected the reference trunk.
	TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the system selected the test equipment facilities.
	TLPA REFERENCE TRUNK	Indicates the system selected reference trunks for loop around trunk test.
SELECTED: trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for reference trunk, loop around reference-trunk, or test equipment. Refer to Table I.
typetxt	TESTEQ	Indicates the system selected test equipment. Displayed if equtxt= TEST EQUIPMENT.
	REFERENCE	Indicates the system selected the reference trunk. Appears if equtxt= REFERENCE TRUNK or TLPA REFERENCE TRUNK.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT113

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT113. The subsystem generates ATT113 when a 105-type trunk test completes. There are seven different formats for ATT113. Each format has a different Explanation Table for the fields that appear. The following are the tests for each of the seven formats:

- FORMAT 1 TL6N, TL6S, T165, T5LB, and T56N
- FORMAT 2 TL0N, TL0S, TL05, T105, T5AS, T5AT, and T50L
- FORMAT 3 TSBS and TS65
- FORMAT 4 TS05
- FORMAT 5 TSBT, T5BS, and T5SB
- FORMAT 6 TERL
- FORMAT 7 T5LH.

The trunk tests that ATT113 reports perform a part of the following tests:

- Two-way transmission loss measurement test that uses one of two types of test tones:
  - — A set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz, with a signal strength of -16 dBm
  - — A single test tone at 1004 Hz with a signal strength of 0 dBm.
- Far-end self-check of transmission test equipment, that uses the same type of test tones as the transmission loss measurement test.
- Two-way noise measurement test, that uses a C-notched filter. This test runs while the system makes a 1004 Hz test tone is on the trunk. The C-notched filter attenuates only the test tone frequency to make sure of accurate noise measurements. The noise measurement test can run with the transmission loss test. The transmission loss test uses test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz, and -16 dBm.
- Two-way noise measurement test that uses a C-message filter. The C-message filter is a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range. This noise measurement test can occur along with the transmission loss test. The transmission loss test uses a test tone at 1004 Hz and 0 dBm.

- Far-end self-check of the noise test equipment, that uses the same filter type that the two-way noise measurement tests use.
- Two-way return loss measurement and far-end self check for the following tests:
  - — Echo Return Loss (ERL) test
  - — Low frequency Singing Return Loss (SRL) test
  - — High frequency Singing Return Loss (SHI) test.

Format

The log report format 1 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm  MEAS AT –16 DB     EML: nn.n DB     qltxt rslttxt
    LOSS MEAS AT:404  1004  2804 HZ
    FE_S.C:    sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
    FN_DEV:    n1    n2    n3 DB
    NF_DEV:    n1    n2    n3 DB
    NOISE C_NOTCHED      NML: nn   NIAL: nn  DBRN
    FE_S.C:  sctxt   FN_NSE: nn.n   NF_NSE: nn.n DBRN
    RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI
    F_N:      n1    n2    n3 DB
    N_F:      n1    n2    n3
```

The log report format 2 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm LOSS MEAS AT 0 dB AND AT 1004 HZ EML: nn.n dB qltxt
    FE_S.C: sctxt FN_DEV: nn.n NF_DEV: nn.n DB
    NOISE C_MESSAGE      NML: nn  NIAL: nn  DBRN
    FE_S.C:  sctxt   FN_NSE: nn.n    NF_NSE: nn.n DBRN
    RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI
    F_N:      n1    n2    n3 DB
    N_F:      n1    n2    n3
```

The log report format 3 for ATT113 is as follows:

ATT113 (continued)

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm SELFCHECK AT –16 DB AND AT: 404  1004  2804 Hz
          LOSS FE_S.C: sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
    NOISE C_NOTCHED FE_S.C:       sctxt
          RETURN LOSS     ERL   SRL   SHI
               FE_S.C: sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
```

The log report format 4 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
.ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm LOSS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ   FE_S.C: sctxt
          NOISE C_MESSAGE        FE_S.C: sctxt
```

The log report format 5 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI     qltxt   rslttxt
    FE_S.C:     sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
     F_N:     n1    n2    n3   DB
     N_F:     n1    n2    n3   DB
```

The log report format 6 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO      qltxt     rslttxt
    CKT trkid
    TERL RETURN LOSS  ERL
     F_N:     nn.n   DB
     N_F:     nn.n   DB
```

The log report format 7 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO        qltxt     rslttxt
    CKT trkid
    TERL RETURN LOSS  SRL   SHI
     F_N:     n1    n2    DB
     N_F:     n1    n2    DB
```

Example

An example of log report ATT113 follows:

Format 1

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:00:01 9098 INFO
CKT MTRLP2XX 34
T56N MEAS AT –16 DB   EML: 4.0 DB            Q1    PASS
     LOSS MEAS AT:    404    1004   2804 HZ
       FN_DEV:        0.5     0.9    1.0 DB
       NF_DEV:       –0.5     0.5   –1.1 DB
     NOISE C_NOTCHED   NML: 30   NIAL: 50 DBRN
      FN_NSE: 20    NF_NSE: 30 DBRN
     RETURN LOSS      ERL     SRL     SHI
       F_N:      22.5    15.6    20.2  DB
       N_F:      20.0    15.0    30.0  DB
```

Format 2

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:00:02 9098 INFO
T5AS LOSS MEAS AT 0 dB AND AT 1004 HZ  EML: 4.0 dB PASS
  FE_S.C: OK FN_DEV: 0.1 NF_DEV: –0.2 DB
NOICE C_MESSAGE      NML: 30   NIAL: 41  DBRN
  FE_S.C:  OK   FN_NSE: 20    NF_NSE: 29 DBRN
RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI
   F_N:      22.5  15.6  20.2 DB
   N_F:      20.0  15.0  30.0  DB
```

Format 3

ATT113 (continued)

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:01 1001 INFO
CKT MTXTRB2XX 36
TS65 SELFCHECK AT –16 DB AND AT: 404  1004  2804 Hz
                     LOSS FE_S.C: OK   OK    OK
NOISE C_NOTCHED FE_S.C:      OK
```

Format 4

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:01 1001 INFO
   CKT MTXTRB2XX 36
   TS05 LOSS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ   FE_S.C: OK
    NOISE C_MESSAGE        FE_S.C: OK
```

Format 5

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:011234 INFO
   CKT MTXTDN2FF 45
   T5BS RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI             PASS
   FE_S.C:       OK    OK    OK
    F_N:      20.5  15.4  20.4 DB
    N_F:      20.4  16.0  21.0 DB
```

Format 6

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:011234 INFO
   CKT MTXTDN2FF 45
   TERL RETURN LOSS  ERL                         PASS
    F_N:      20.5 DB
    N_F:      20.4 DB
```

Format 7

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:011234 INFO
   CKT MTXTDN2FF 45
   T5LH RETURN LOSS SRL   SHI                     PASS
    F_N:     15.4  20.4 DB
    N_F:     16.0  21.0 DB
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Representative text	Exercises equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
T5LH	Constant	Demonstrates 105-type test line performed singing return loss (low and high frequencies) measurement.
RETURN LOSS SRL SHI	Constant	Cites table header for following return loss transmission measurement tests: • Low frequency singing return loss • High frequency singing return loss
F_N: n1 n2 DB	-99.9 to 99.9 dB	States the results of far-to-near end return loss test for SRL and SHI
N_F: n1 n2 n3	-99.9 to 99.9 dB	States results of far-to-near end return loss test for SRL and SHI

Action

If rslttxt= PASS or there is no result, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, see *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step instructions. Take immediate action if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT114

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT114 if the system detects a fault. The system detects a fault when the system runs a trunk test on a 105-type test line. Log report ATT114 identifies the test and fault. A C-message filter is a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range. Noise measurements use a C-notched filter when a test tone is on the trunk. The C-notched filter attenuates the test tone frequency to make sure noise measurements are accurate. A command at the ATT MAP level or a scheduled test can initiate these tests.

Format

The log report format for ATT114 follows:

1.ATT114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm FAULT: flttxt

Example

An example of log report ATT114 follows:

```
1.ATT114 APR29 12:12:12 7394 INFO
   MTRLPQXXX34 34
   T105  FAULT: NO ANSWER FROM FAR END
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Constant Representative text	Indicates the system generates the information log. Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	TERL	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform echo return loss measurement.
	TL0N	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter) tests.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	TL0S	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL05	Notes the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm). The system uses a 105-type test line to perform noise (C-notched filter) test.
	TL6S	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL65	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.
	TSBS	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform far-end equipment self-check of: • loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm) test • noise (C-notched filter) test • return loss test
	TS05	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform far-end equipment self-check. The system checks loss (1004 Hz 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter).
	TS65	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform far-end equipment self-check. The system checks loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter).
	T105	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test with self-check.

ATT114 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	T165	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter) test with self-check.
	T5AS	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests with self-check. The system performs loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C-message filter) and return loss test.
	T5AT	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C-message filter) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dB) test.
	T5BS	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform return loss measurement and self-check test.
	T5BT	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform return loss measurement.
	T5LB	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test.
	T5LH	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform singing return loss (low and high frequencies) measurement.
	T5SB	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform return loss test with self-check.
	T50L	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dB) tests.
	T56N	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests. The system preforms loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C-notched filter) and return loss tests.
FAULT	ANNOUNCEMENT TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	BUSY TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns busy signal ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FL - CONFUSION	Indicates system encounters a connection integrity fault. Transmission trunk testing (TTT) facility failed to make a connection to trunk through network because of software trouble. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FL - INTEGRITY	Indicates system encounters a connection integrity fault. The TTT facility failed to make a connection to trunk through network because of a channel integrity loss. ACTION: Diagnose transmission trunk testing equipment.
	DIAL TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned a dial tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	FAILED TO GET MAILBOX	Indicates encounter of software problem and loss of mailbox message at receiving end. ACTION: Try test again.
	FAILED TO OPEN TTU	Indicates transmission test unit (TTU) failed to open when requested. ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	FAILED TO SEND MESSAGE	Indicates system encounters a software problem and loss of mailbox message at sending end. ACTION: Try test again.
	FAILED TO SET TTU	Indicates TTU failed to set or reset at request. ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	FAILED TO START TTU	Indicates TTU failed to start on request. ACTION: Diagnose TTU.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	FAR END CONGESTION	Indicates system received congestion message from far-end office during test. ACTION: Far-end office does not always have terminating test line. Check trunk parameters or options.
	FAR END DISCONNECTED	Indicates far-end office disconnected without a warning after logon. ACTION: Try test again.
	HI-DRY TONE DETECTED	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, trouble is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	HIGH TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office detected a high tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID TNE DET FAR END	Indicates far-end office detected an invalid tone. ACTION: Check test and trunk parameters and options again. Try test again.
	INVALID TNE DET NEAR END	Indicates DMS switch detected an invalid tone from far-end office. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID TST REQ FAR END	Indicates far-end office returned an invalid test request signal. ACTION: Recheck test and trunk parameters and options. Try test again.
	MAILBOX FAULT	Indicates the system encounters software trouble that affects mailbox. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	MILLIWATT TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO ANSWER FROM FAR END	Indicates far-end office failed to respond after system seized trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIP	Indicates far-end office does not have the necessary test equipment. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	NO Q LIMITS RECEIVED	Indicates system did not receive maintenance action and immediate action limits for transmission measurements. ACTION: Diagnose transmission test equipment. Try test again.
	NO REPLY FROM FAR END	Indicates that far-end office did not reply to test request signal. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates test line test failed because test equipment is not available. ACTION: Check trunk and diagnostic test parameters and options.
	NO TL/NO FAR END TEST EQPMT	Indicates test line or far-end office test equipment is not available, generally because of a data error. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. If data error is not found, the fault is at far-end office.
	NO TNE DET FAR END	Indicates far-end office failed to detect a test tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and transmission test equipment. Try test again.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	NO TNE DET NEAR END	Indicates DMS switch failed to detect a test tone from far-end office. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING - CONGESTION	Indicates the system encounters transmission trouble because of near-end congestion. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the trouble is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - HARDWARE TBL	Indicates system encounters transmission trouble because of a hardware fault. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, problem is in the far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - INVALID REPLY	Indicates the system encounters transmission problems because of an invalid reply from far-end office. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, problem is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - NO REPLY	Notes the system encounters transmission trouble because the far-end office did not reply. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, trouble is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - TROUBLE	Indicates the system encounters transmission trouble. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, problem is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	OVERFLOW TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned an overflow tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns a periodic tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	QUIET TERMINATION	Indicates far-end office applies quiet termination to trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	RINGING TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns ringing tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SELF -CHECK FAILURE	Indicates trunk or test equipment fail self-check. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
	TERM TEST EQUIPMENT FL	Indicates test did not terminate normally because of a test equipment failure. ACTION: Diagnose test equipment. Try test again.
	TEST EQPMT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates test failed because of a problem in requested test. The requested test called for equipment that was not necessary. ACTION: Check test and trunk parameters and options. Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates failure of TTT activity to open or reset. ACTION: Diagnose TTT facility. Try test again.
	TEST REQUEST FAILURE	Indicates the ATT subsystem does not start requested test. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT114 (end)

(Sheet 9 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	TONE DETECTOR FAULT	Indicates failure of tone detection system. ACTION: Diagnose tone detection circuit. Try test again.
	TPT IS NOT RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office did not receive test progress tone (TPT) when expected. ACTION: Try test again.
	TPT TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office received TPT, but did not expect to receive TPT. ACTION: Try test again.
FAULT	UNKNOWN TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned an unknown tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	120 IPM TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned tone at 120 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.
	30 IPM TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned tone at 30 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.

Action

If action in description field fails to correct the problem, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT115

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT115 when a successful ARTER transmission test runs. The ARTER test is the automatic transmission test that the telephone network in Turkey uses. This test works with a 6805 or an equal system. The test design is not for use in the North American market.

The 6805 can be a two-wire or four-wire unit. If the 6805 is a four-wire unit, the system executes the following trunk runs:

- Far-to-near end loss and noise test
- Near-to-far end loss and noise test
- Loop-around loss and noise test

If the 6805 is a two-wire unit, the system executes the far-to-near end loss and noise tests.

The system uses an 804Hz test tone at 0 dBm to perform transmission loss measurements. In order to perform noise measurements, the 6805 unit provides quiet termination to the trunk. The DMS switch measures the noise levels.

Format

The log report format for ATT115 is as follows:

```
1.ATT115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    EML = nn.n DB  NML = nn DBRN   NIAL = nn DBRN
    FN_DEV = nn.n ?!txt FN_NOISE = nn.n       rtxt  qltxt
    NF_DEV = nn.n ?!txt NF_NOISE = nn.n       rtxt  qltxt
    ANS RCVD = anstxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT115 follows:

```
1.ATT115 FEB17 00:02:40 8831 INFO
   CKT  OTMF1  0
   EML =  6.0 DB  NML = 30 DBRN   NIAL = 30 DBRN
   FN_DEV =  1.1       FN_NOISE = 16           PASS
   NF_DEV =  3.9 ?     NF_NOISE = 16           PASS  Q1
   ANS RCVD = Y
```

ATT115 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Representative text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
TART	Constant	Indicates performance of ARTER transmission test for system in Turkey
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Indicates expected measured loss (EML) in decibels field. Field EML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise field. Filed NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise field. Field NIAL is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, initiate maintenance action
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Indicates far-or-near end loss deviation in decibels field. Field FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Indicates near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels field. Field NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels. The system displays this field only for 6805 4-wire units.
?!txt	Blank	Indicates loss deviation is less than maintenance limit
	?	Indicates loss deviation is greater than maintenance limit and less than immediate action limit

ATT115 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	!	Indicates loss deviation is greater than immediate action limit
FN_NSE	-99.9 to 99.9	Indicates measured far-to-near end noise in decibels above reference noise
NF_NSE	-99.9 to 99.9	Indicates measured near-to-far end noise in decibels above reference noise. The system displays this field only for 6805 4-wire units.
rtxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Loss and noise measurements in acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Loss and noise measurements not in acceptable limits.
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements in acceptable limits
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements in maintenance limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. Initiate immediate action.
ANS RECD	Y	Indicates 6805 unit responded to trunk test request for digits
	N	Indicates 6805 unit did not respond to trunk test request for digits

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

This log is for information purposes only.

If rtxt=PASS, there is no action required.

If rtxt=FAIL, manually run the test again to collect additional data.

ATT115 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT116

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT116 when a cellular trunk test terminates normally. Log report ATT116 reports three types of tests:

1. The wire loop test measures loss and noise on wire trunk facilities between the DMS and cellular remote carrier unit (RCU).
2. The audio loop test measures loss and noise on wire trunk facilities and RCU audio circuitry.
3. The radio frequency loop test measures loss and noise on wire trunk facilities, RCU audio, and radio frequency (RF) circuitry. The RCU RF circuitry is the cellular transmitter. This test requires a test and alarm unit (TAU) that is remote from the RCU. A TAU is a remote cellular telephone with circuitry to test, measure, and report on the transmission characteristics of the RCU.

All loss measurements use a test tone of 1004 Hz at 0 dBM or -16 dBm. All noise measurements use a C-message filter or a C-notched filter.

Note: A C-message filter is a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range. Noise measurements use a C-notched filter to take measurements while a test tone occurs. This filter attenuates the frequency of the test tone to make accurate noise measurements.

Format

The log report format for ATT116 is as follows:

```
1.ATT116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n  NF_DEV: nn.n  qltxtt rslttxt
   NML: nn   NIAL: nn      NOISE: nn.n
```

Example

An example of log report ATT116 follows:

```
1.ATT116 NOV15 10:01:09 8200 INFO
   CKT MONTANAACE  1
   MXWM EML: 10.1   FN_DEV: –0.3    NF_DEV:  0.3     PASS
    NML: 30     NIAL: 50        NOISE: 21
```

ATT116 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	MXAM	Indicates performance of mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter
	MXAN	Indicates performance of MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter
	MXRM	Indicates performance of MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter
	MXRN	Indicates performance of MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter
	MXWM	Indicates performance of MTX wire loop test with C-message filter
	MXWN	Indicates performance of MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. Field EML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides far-to-near end deviation in decibels. Field FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
FN_DEV	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation exceeds 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides near-to-far end deviation. Field NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation exceeds 99.9 dB
rsltxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements in acceptable limits.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	FAIL	Indicates failure of test. Noise and loss measurements not in acceptable limits. Refer to Action section of this log.
NML	1 to 63	Indicates noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels. Field NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the NOISE measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels. NIAL is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If noise measurement exceeds NIAL, initaite immediate maintenance action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Indicates far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise (dBRN)
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements in acceptable limits
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements in maintenance limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceed immediate action limit. Trunk requires immediate action.

Action

If rsltxt= PASS, there is no action required.

If rsltxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures. If qltxt = Q2, take immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT117

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT117 when a cellular mobile test call attempt occurs. The test call can be:

- from a test and alarm unit (TAU) to the mobile telephone exchange remote carrier unit (MTX RCU).
- from the MTX RCU to the TAU.

If the test call completes, the test passes. If the test fails, the system generates other log reports to explain the failure.

A command entered at the ATT MAP level or a scheduled test initiates this test.

Format

The log report format ATT117 is as follows:

```
1.ATT117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm  infotxt                    rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT117 follows:

```
1.ATT117 MAY24 23:42:12 1234 INFO
   CKT OWNHA2 1 10
   MXOR CALL COMPLETED                                PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates data that follows provides a report when a cellular mobile test call attempt occurs
CKT	Symbolic text	Indicates equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
testnm	MXOR	Indicates that MTX originates test call to TAU

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MXTM	Indicates TAU originates test call to MTX
infotxt	CALL COMPLETED	Indicates call completed
	CALL ABORTED-CHECK LOGS	Indicates system aborted call. Other logs generated by the system at the same time explain the failure.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Test call completed.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. System aborted test call.

Action

If rsltxtx=PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt=FAIL, see other CELL or TRK log reports that the system generated at the same time for problem isolation and solving.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT118

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT118 when receive signal strength (RSSI) test for mobile telephone exchange (MTX) completes. RSSI uses a test and alarm unit (TAU). Three types of RSSI tests are present:

1. The control channel RSSI test measures the received signal strength transmitted by the TAU to a control channel receiver (CCH). The TAU transmits signals on a control channel at four signal strengths. The CCH measures and reports the received signal strength in decibels.
2. The voice channel power test measures the received signal strength on a voice channel. The mobile telephone exchange remote carrier unit (MTX RCU) transmits the voice channel to the TAU. The TAU measures and reports the received signal strength in decibels.
3. Voice channel RSSI and locating receiver RSSI test measures received signal strength transmitted by TAU to a voice channel receiver (VCH). The voice channel RSSI test can run with a locating receiver (LCR). The TAU transmits signals on a voice channel at four signal strengths. The voice channel receiver and the locating receiver measure and report the received signal strength in decibels.

Format

The log report format for ATT118 is as follows:

1.ATT118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm tsttxt

Example

An example of log report ATT118 follows:

```
1.ATT118 JUL16 10:01:10 8201 INFO
   CKT 10THAVE       2
   MXRV VCH     RSSI dB  -65   -75   -85   -95
                PASS
   LCR   0 RSSI dB  -65   -75   -85   -95
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates following data provides a report when the RSSI test for the mobile telephone exchange completes.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	MXPW	Indicates performance of MTX power measurement test.
	MXRC	Indicates performance of RSSI test for control channel.
	MXRV	Indicates performance of RSSI test for voice channel.
tsttxt		A minimum of one of the following values appears, according to the type of test
	TX POWER (DB) nnn	Provides received signal strength transmitted power on a voice channel from MTX RCU to TAU in decibels. Displayed when tstnm= MXPW. nnn=signal strength (-130 to -29).
	CCH	Indicates circuit number of control channel that MXRC test uses. Appears when tstnm=MXRC. nnnn=circuit number (0 to 9999).
LCR	Symbolic text	Indicates circuit number of locating receiver that MXRV test uses. Appears when tstnm=MXRV. nnnn=circuit number (0 to 9999).
VCH	Symbolic text	Indicates use of VCH for MXRC test. Appears when tstnm=MXRC.
RSSI(DB)	Symbolic text	Indicates measured received signal strength transmitted by TAU to device (VCH, LCR or CCH) in decibels. Records results of each of four transmission levels. Appears when tstnm=MXRC or MXRV. n1, n2, n3, n4 = transmission levels (-130 to -29).

ATT118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates received signal strength measurements in acceptable limits
	FAIL	Indicates received signal strength measurements are not in acceptable limits

Action

This log is for information purposes only.

If rslttxt=PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt=FAIL, manually run the test again to collect additional data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT119

Explanation

The ATTPL2 subsystem generates ATT119 to indicate the fail status of a transmission loss test. This test involves a 904 test line for MOC licenses.

Format

The log report format for ATT119 is as follows:

ATT119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
(The system only generates ATT119 on an international switch.)

Example

An example of log report ATT119 follows:

```
ATT119 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
   (This log only generates on an international switch.)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING (The subsystem only generates ATT119 on an international switch)	Constant	

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ATT119 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT120

Explanation

The ATTPL2 subsystem generates ATT120 to indicate a pass status on a transmission loss test. This test involves a T904 test line for MOC licensees.

Format

The log report format for ATT120 is as follows:

ATT120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
(The subsystem only generates ATT120 on an international switch.)

Example

An example of log report ATT120 follows:

```
ATT120 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
   (This log only generates on an international switch.)
```

Action

A future release of this manual will include additional information on this log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT121

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Test (ATT) subsystem generates ATT121 when ATT performs a Bit Error Rate Test Line (BERTL) on a trunk. The log reports the results of the test. The test fails when the results exceed set maintenance test limit (Q limit).

Format

The log report format for ATT121 is as follows:

```
1.ATT121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CKT  cktid
    tst    BER   = rate        DURATION    = n  SEC/MINS restxt
           ERS   = percent     TIME INSYNC = n  SEC/MINS
           SLIPS = slipn
```

Example

An example of log report ATT121 follows:

```
1.ATT121 MAR29 08:45:40 0789 INFO CKT  OTMF1    10
   TB08 BER   = 1.0 x 10E–6  DURATION    = 900 SEC/MINS PASS
    ERS   = 6 %          TIME INSYNC = 890 SEC/MINS
    SLIPS = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT cktid	Symbolic test	Identifies the circuit under test. Refer to Table I.
tst	TB08	Indicates the BERTL test performed is at a speed of 56K bits/s with a known pattern of 2047 bits.
	TB18	Indicates the BERTL test performed is at a speed of 64K bits/s with a known pattern of 2047 bits.
BER = rate	A number, expressed in scientific notation. (For example, 1.0 x 10E-6 means 0.000001).	Provides the rate of bits in error to bits not in error. 1.0 x 10E-6 means 1 bit in 1 million bits is in error.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DURATION = n SEC/MINS	Integer	Provides the duration of the test in seconds or minutes.
restxt	PASS	Indicates the BERTL test on the indicated circuit passed. The number of bits in error do not exceed the set Q limit.
	Q2	Indicates the BERRL test on the indicated circuit failed. The number of bits in error exceed the set Q limit. (BERQ, ERSQ, or SLIPSQ).
ERS percent	0 to 100	Provides the percentage of the number of seconds of test duration with the number of bits in error.
TIME INSYNC = n SEC/MINS	Integer	Indicates the time in sync.
SLIPS = slipn	Integer	Indicates the number of slips that the system detected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT122

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Test (ATT) subsystem generates ATT122 when ATT performs a bit error rate test line (BERTL) on a trunk. The ATT subsystem generates this report when the BERTL on a trunk meets connection failure. The test does not have any results.

Format

The log report format for ATT122 is as follows:

ATT122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CKT cktid
tst REASON : rsntxt FAIL

Example

An example of log report ATT122 follows:

```
ATT122 MAR29 08:60:10 0788 INFO CKT OTMF1      11
   TB08  REASON : No test equipment                FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT cktid	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit under test. Refer to Table I.
tst	TB08	Indicates the BERTL test runs at a speed of 56K bits/s with a 2047 bit pattern.
	TB18	Indicates the BERTL test runs at a speed of 64K bits/s with a 2047 bit pattern.
FAIL	Constant	Indicates connection failure.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason for connection failure. Refer to Table Reasons in this log.

Action

There is no action required.

Reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason
Network connection failure
Connection integrity failure
No test equipment
No far end test line
Answer not received
Test equipment trouble
Circuit trouble
Flash message received
Far end congestion
Confusion message received
Far end disconnected
Call failure message
Unknown message received
High and dry tone
Busy tone detected
Overflow tone detected
Ringing tone detected
Audio tone detected
Announcement/voice detected
120 IPM tone detected
30 IPM tone detected
Periodic signal detected
Hit detected

ATT122 (end)

Reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason
MW tone detected
Reorder tone detected
Dial tone detected
High tone detected
Test progress tone
Tone detector failure
800HZ tone detected
No tone detected
Low tone detected
Transmission hardware failure
Transmission no reply
Transmission congestion
Transmission trouble
Transmission not correct reply
Failed to start test
Failed to get sync
SYNC lost
TL Unexpected message
Failed to get result

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT123

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT123 when a successful TL01 digital loop-around line test runs. This test agrees with International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) Red Book Rec.O.11 specified loop-around line test at the terminating office.

The originating digital loop-around line test performs the following transmission and noise measurements. According to CCITT Red Book recommendation, the system uses a 1020 Hz tone at -10 dBm to perform the transmission test.

Format

The format for log report ATT123 is as follows:

```
ATT123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm EML = nn.n DB NML = nn.n DBRN  NIAL = nn DBRN
FN_DEV nn.n ?!txt FN_Noise = nn.n     rtxt q1txt
NF_DEV nn.n ?!txt NF_Noise = nn.n     rtxt q1txt
ANS RCVD = anstxt  )
(E16,0,0,,5,0.25,0,0.0533333,1,15,0,0,1,0,-0.3066667,0,1,0,0,
7,0,0,7,0,0,1,0
.12  5,0.125,1,1,0,0.0666667,6))>
```

Example

An example of log report ATT123 follows:

```
 1.ATT123 JUL17 00:03:45 8000 INFO
 2. CKT JAP12WN7 0
 3. TL01 EML = 0.0 DB NML = 50 DBRN   NIAL = 50 DBRN
 4. FN_DEV 0.1       FN_Noise = 24       PASS
 5. NF_DEV 3.9 !     NF_Noise = 24       FAIL Q2
 6. ANS RCVD = Y
```

ATT123 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	TL01	Provides test line code for CCITT digital loop-around test line.
EML	Range 0.0 to 36.0	Provide expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. Field EML is an entered value in Table CLLIMTCE, subtable DIAGDATA.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. Field NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE subtable DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. Field NIAL is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE subtable DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, initiate immediate action.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to + 99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
NF_DEV	-99.9 to + 99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
FN_NOISE	-99.9 to + 99.9	Provides far-to-near end noise power level in decibels above reference noise power.
NF_NOISE	-99.9 to + 99.9	Provides near-to-far end noise power level in decibels above reference noise power.
?!txt	Blank	Indicates loss deviation is in Q1 limit.

ATT123 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		Indicates noise level measurement is in maintenance level limit.
	?	Indicates that loss deviation exceeds Q1 limit, but is in Q2 limit. For noise power level measurement, indicates noise power level measurement exceeds maintenance level limit, but is in the immediate action level limit.
	!	Indicates that loss deviation exceeds Q2 limit. Indicates that noise power level measurement exceeds immediate action level.
rtxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Loss and noise measurements are in acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Loss and noise measurements are not in acceptable limits.
q1txt	Blank	Indicates that transmission measurements are in immediate acceptable limits.
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements exceed maintenance level limit but are in immediate action level limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceed immediate action level limit. Initiate immediate action.
ANS RCVD	Y	Indicates the system detects an ANSWER message from far-end.
	N	Indicates the system does not detect an ANSWER message from far-end.

Action

If the value of field rtxt is PASS, there is no action required. If the value of field rtxt is FAIL, manually run the test again to collect additional data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ATT123 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT124

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT124 when the system performs the R2 simplified test.

Format

The log report format for ATT124 is as follows:

ATT124 mmmdd hh&gml .mm&gml .ss ssdd INFO CKT trkid tstnm infotxt

Example

An example of log report ATT124 follows:

```
ATT124 OCT22 02&gml.13&gml.44 9876 INFO CKT R2DOGAB
R2SM TEST PASSED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Constant	Indicates circuit information follows.
trkid	Alphanumeric	Indicates specified name of circuit.
tstnm	Constant	Indicates R2 simplified test name.
infotxt	Alpha	Indicates results of R2 simplified test.

Action

If the R2 simplified test fails, determine if the test runs on R2 digital trunks. When the test runs on R2 digital trunks, evaluate the log for additional information.

When the R2 simplified test does not run on R2 digital trunks, remove the test from the trunks that are not digital.

ATT124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD101

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report generates AUD101 when the support operating system (SOS) letter audit frees a letter. When the system queues the letter on a mailbox for more than three audit cycles, the system frees the letter. The audit cycles last for three minutes.

Format

The log report format for AUD101 is as follows:

AUD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC LETTER FREED MB AT h1
OWNER hhhh hhhh typenm modnm , LAST WAITER hhhh hhhh prognm
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .

Example

An example of log report AUD101 follows:

```
AUD101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 EXC LETTER FREED MB AT 00057DDD
   OWNER 4082 8018 PROGRAM IOAUDDP, LAST WAITER 808D C001
   IOAAP
   00E6 0000 4000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 .
   . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Indicates that an exception condition is present
LETTER FREED	Constant	Indicates that the SOS letter audit freed the letter
MB AT h1	0000 to FFFF	Provides mailbox address in data store
OWNER	0000 to FFFF	Identifies mailbox owner
typenm	MODULE	Indicates that mailbox owner is type MODULE
	PROGRAM	Indicates that mailbox owner is type PROGRAM.

AUD101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
modnm	Software module name	Provides additional information for NT or operating company software technicians.
LAST WAITER	0000 to FFFF	Provides program or module name of mailbox owner
prognm	Character string	Provides program name of the last waiter.
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	The following figure identifies the information in this field. Refer to How to Interpret Hex Tables in AUD and AUDT Log Reports, in the introduction to this document.

Action

If reports repeat, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD102

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report AUD102 when the support operating system (SOS) letter audit frees a letter. The SOS letter audit frees a letter that has a mailbox address that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for AUD102 is as follows:

AUD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC LETTER SENT TO BAD MAILBOX FREED
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .

Example

An example of log report AUD102 follows:

```
AUD102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 EXC LETTER SENT TO BAD MAILBOX
    FREED
   00E6 0000 4000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 .
   . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXC LETTER SENT TO BAD MAILBOX FREED	Constant	Indicates that the SOS letter audit frees a letter with a mailbox address that is not correct.
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	Identifies the information in this field. Refer to How to Interpret Hex Tables in AUD and AUDT Log Reports, in the introduction to this document.

Action

If reports repeat, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD102 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD103

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report AUD103 when a system audit discovers the following:

- a stopped process
- a process that appears to be ready but is not on any support operating system (SOS) ready queue

This log does not normally appear in the field.

Format

The log report format for AUD103 is as follows:

*AUD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC PROCESS audtxt hhhh hhhh
MOD mdnm
Q=hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh, RDYW=hhhh, TSLICE=hh, NSUSP=hh,
IC=hhhhhhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD103 follows:

```
*AUD103 JAN02 13:49:26 8600 EXC PROCESS STOPPED 2108 E01C MOD
LGDV
   Q=FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF,RDYW=0D21,TSLICE= 3,NSUSP=0,
   IC=000098F8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC PROCESS	NOT ON Q	Indicates process found ready but not on any ready queue.
	STOPPED	Indicates process found in stopped state.
audtxt	0000 to FFFF	Provides process identification.
MOD		Provides name of entry module of process.

AUD103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Q	0000 to FFFF	Provides first words of queue headers from process block.
RDYW	0000 to FFFF	Provides ready word from process block.
TSLICE	0 to FF	Provides time slice from process block.
NSUSP	0 to FF	Provides nosusp ticks from process block.
IC	0 to FFFFFFFF	Provides last executed program store address of process.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD104

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD104 when an audit log detects a condition that is not normal in the deload list.

Format

The log report format for AUD104 is as follows:

AUD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DELOAD_LIST reastxt
CIRCUIT= CKT trkid MB=hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD104 follows:

```
AUD104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DELOAD_LIST DELOAD LIST
FULL
   CIRCUIT= CKT RTP2W  2 MB= E111 901A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DELOAD_LIST	Constant	Indicates detection of a condition that is not normal in deload list.
reastxt	DELOAD LIST FULL	Indicates more room is not avaliable on deload list.
	DUPLICATE ENTRY	Indicates attempt to add entry already in deload list.
	INCORRECT MAILBOX	Indicates entry found on deload list with mailbox that is not correct.
	STATE NOT CPD	Indicates circuit found that is not in state call processing deload (CPD). Occurs when circuit posts from trunk test position (TTP) or line test position (LTP) MAP level.
CIRCUIT	Symbolic text	Identifies affected trunk equipment.
MB	0000-FFFF	Identifies mailbox that the circuit uses.

AUD104 (end)

Action

If the subsystem generates the same AUD104 reports, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If the system continues to generate AUD104, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD105

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD105 when the signaling connection control part audit detects an error in the local subsystem data. The LSS field indicates the local subsystem at which the audit detects the error.

Format

The log report format for AUD105 is as follows:

AUD105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP LOCAL SUBSYSTEM
LSS: substxt
PROBLEM: probtxt
ACTION: acttxt

Example

An example of log report AUD105 follows:

```
AUD105 JAN02 17:35:48 1300 INFO SCCP LOCAL SUBSYSTEM
   LSS: SCMG
   PROBLEM: Local SCMG routing status is NOT AVAILABLE
   ACTION: Routing status set to AVAILABLE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP LOCAL SUBSYSTEM	Constant	Indicates that the signaling -connection control part detects an error in the local subsystem.
LLS	Symbolic text	Indicates the local subsystem at which the audit detects the error. Refer to Table Local subsystems at the end of this log report.
PROBLEM	Descriptive text	Indicates the problems that the audit encounters. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.
ACTION	Descriptive text	Indicates action that occurred. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.

AUD105 (end)

Action

The audit process corrects any detected errors. To report repeated occurrences of problems, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes problems and actions in the log report:

Problem	Action
Local SCMG routing status is NOT AVAILABLE.	Routing status set to AVAILABLE.
Routing status for OFFL or MBSY subsystem not correct.	Routing status set to prohibited.
Local SCMG subsystem not RTS.	SCMG is RTS.

A list of local subsystem names follows:

- SS UNKNOWN
- SCMG
- TUP
- ISDNUP
- OAM
- E800
- E800TEST
- ACCS
- N00TEST
- TCN
- TCNTEST
- ACCSTEST

AUD106

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD106 when signaling connection control part (SCCP) audit detects an error in the remote subsystem data. The RPC field indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN.

This field can remain blank if the system cannot associate the detected problem with a separate point code. The RSS field indicates the remote subsystem where the audit detects the error.

Format

The log report format for AUD106 is as follows:

AUD106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP REMOTE SUBSYSTEM
RPC: clli RSS: substxt
PROBLEM: probtxt
ACTION: acttxt

Example

An example of log report AUD106 follows:

```
AUD106 JAN02 17:57:43 1000 INFO SCCP REMOTE SUBSYSTEM
   RPC: TORONTO    RSS: E800
   PROBLEM: Invalid subsystem routing status for OFFL or
   MBSYS
   ACTION: Subsystem routing status set to PROHIBITED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP REMOTE SUBSYSTEM	Constant	Indicates that the SCCP audit detects an error in the remote subsystem data.
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN.
RSS	Character string	Indicates the remote subsystem where the audit detected the error. Refer to Table Local subsystem at the end of this log report.

AUD106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	Descriptive text	Indicates the error that occurred. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.
ACTION	Descriptive text	Indicates action taken. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.

Action

The audit process corrects any detected errors. Report repeated problems to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes problems and actions in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Problem	Action
Subsystem routing status for OFFL or MBSYSS is not correct	System sets subsystem routing status to PROHIBITED.
SCMG routing status for PROHIBITED PC is not correct.	System sets SCMG routing status to PROHIBITED.
SST active for PROHIBITED Point Code	System deactivates SST.
SST active for non-PROHIBITED Subsystem	System sets subsystem routing status to PROHIBITED.
SST inactive for PROHIBITED Subsystem	SST is active.
Translation for replicated PROHIBITED Subsystem is not correct.	System sets translation status that is not correct to BACKUP.
Translation for replicated AVAILABLE Subsystem that is not correct.	System sets subsystem translation status to NORMAL.
Translation for non-replicated Subsystem is not correct.	System sets subsystem translation to NORMAL.
Missing PERM data record for Subsystem	System resets PERM data and sets subsystem routing status to PROHIBITED.

AUD106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Problem	Action
PERM data present for unequipped subsystem	System deletes the PERM data record.
SCMG routing status for non-PROHIBITED PC that is not correct.	System sets SCMG routing status to AVAILABLE
SCMG routing status for PROHIBITED PC is not correct.	System sets SCMG routing status that is not correct to PROHIBITED.
SST active for SCMG subsystem	System deactivates SCMG SST.
Translation status for SCMG subsystem is not correct.	Systems sets SCMG translation status to NORMAL.
Missing PERM data record for SCMG	System resets the SCMG PERM data.
NO PROT data record for SCMG subsystem	System resets the SCMG PROT and PERM data.

AUD107

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD107 when signaling connection control part (SCCP) audit detects an error in remote point code data.

The RPC field indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN. The field can remain blank if the system cannot associate the detected error with a given point code.

Format

The log report format for AUD107 is as follows:

AUD107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP REMOTE POINT CODE
RPC: clli
PROBLEM: probtxt
ACTION: acttxt

Example

An example of log report AUD107 follows:

```
AUD107 JAN02 17:40:48 9100 INFO SCCP REMOTE POINT CODE
   RPC: TORONTO
   PROBLEM: No PROT data block
   ACTION: PERM block has been deallocated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP REMOTE POINT CODE	Constant	Indicates the SCCP audit detects an error in the remote point code data
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN.
PROBLEM	Description	Indicates the system detects a problem. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.
ACTION	Description	Indicates the system takes action. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this report.

Action

The audit process corrects detected errors. Report repeated problems to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes problems and actions in the log report:

Problem	Action
PROT data not present	The system deallocates PERM block.
PERM data block not present	The system deallocates PERM block.
PROT data record not present	The system clears PERM data.
PERM data record not present	The system resets PERM data.
Routing status for OFFL or MBSY PC is not correct	The system sets PC routing state to PROHIBITED.
Congestion level for PROHIBITED PC is not correct	The system sets PC congestion level to 0.

AUD108

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem AUD108 when the subsystem detects a problem with Table Internal MEM Selector. The reason code in the log indicates the reason for each occurrence in the log. The remaining parts of AUD108 provide additional information that relates to a given reason code.

Format

The log report format for AUD108 is as follows:

AUD108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB LOG
REASON text
CURR_ENTRIES aaaa
CURR_MAX_SIZ bbbb
TC_COUNT ccc
AUDIT_COUNT ddd
RTEREF_TABLE eeee

Example

An example of log report AUD108 follows:

```
AUD108 JAN01 08:00:02 1367 INFO INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB
LOG
   REASON        AUDIT – TRKMEM OCCURS AS MEM_SELECT IN
   EXCESS
   OF 255 TIMES
   CURR_ENTRIES  0130
   CURR_MAX_SIZ  0256
   TC_COUNT       255
   AUDIT_COUNT    255
   RTEREF_TABLE   N/A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB LOG	Constant	Indicates the following data provides a report when the system detects a problem with this table.
REASON	AUDIT - TRKMEM OCCURS AS MEM_SELECT IN EXCESS OF 255 TIMES	Indicates that the audit detects a single trunk member entered as a MEM select route a minimum of 255 times.
	AUDIT - MEM_SELECTOR MISS ING FROM INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB	Indicates that the audit detects a trunk member entered as a MEM select route. An entry for the trunk member is not present in Table Internal MEM Selector.
	AUDIT - INTERNAL MEM SELECT COUNT ERROR DETECTED/CORRECT ED	Provides the count in Table Internal MEM Selector for number of times the trunk member occurs as a MEM select route. The number of times the same trunk member occurs as MEM select route in route tables can be different. The audit is the reason for this difference.
	AUDIT - MEM SEL ENTRY IN INTERNAL MEMSEL TAB, NOT IN RTEREF	Indicates an entry is present in the internal MEM selector table. The route tables do not contain an associated MEM select route for the entry.
CURR_ENTRIES	Integers	Indicates the current number of different trunk members entered in the route tables as MEM select routes.
CURR_MAX_SIZ	Integers	Indicates the maximum number of entries that the system allocates for the data store.
TC_COUNT	Integers	Provides the number of times the system uses a single trunk member as a MEM select route. Table Internal MEM Select records this count.

AUD108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AUDIT_COUNT	Integers	Provides the number of times the system uses a single trunk member as a MEM select route. The audit records this count.
RTEREF_TABLE	Integers	Indicates active audits. Table RTEREF records the active audits.

Action

There is no action required. This log indicates the errors that the audit process detects. The audit process corrects the detected error in the internal Table TRUNK_MEMSEL_TAB. Forward any occurrences of this log, with important information, to the next support level.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD120

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log AUD120 to report the results of the system audit (SYSAUD) process, each hour. SYSAUD is the Support Operating System (SOS) letter audit.

Format

The log report format for AUD120 is as follows:

AUD120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM HOURLY AUDIT REPORT
NUM AUDITS = nnnn, NUM ERRORS = nnnn, NUM TRAPS = nnnn

Example

An example of log report AUD120 follows:

```
AUD120 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT REPORT
   NUM AUDITS = 5,    NUM ERRORS = 0,    NUM TRAPS = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM HOURLY AUDIT REPORT	Constant	Indicates SYSAUD report each hour.
NUM AUDITS = nnnn	0-9999	Provides number of audits the system performed in last hour.
NUM ERRORS = nnnn	0-9999	Provides number of errors the system found in last hour.
NUM TRAPS = nnnn	0-9999	Provides number of times audit process trapped in last hour.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD120 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD394

Explanation

This report is generated under the following conditions:

- the RSDT audit process finds one or more RSDTLINE tuples with data inconsistencies.
- when the command RSDT ACT or RSDT DEACT is executed and there are inconsistencies in table RSTLINE tuples.
- when command RSDT CHGDN or RSDT CHGLN is executed.

The audit system process totals all the errors reported by all audit procedures executed each hour and generates a report in the AUD120 log. The maximum number of errors that can be reported by the RSDT audit process is 20 000.

Format

The format for log report AUD394 follows:

```
*AUD394 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RSDTLINE AUDIT REPORT
    LEN: len                          OLDSTATE = preaudit state
    ERROR: probtxt
    ACTION: actxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUD394 follows:

```
*AUD394 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RSDTLINE AUDIT REPORT
   LEN: lHSOT 00 1 00 08                OLDSTATE = IN_EFFECT
   ERROR  : IMPROPER LINE STATE
   ACTION : RSDT STATE CANNOT BE SET TO UNDEFINED
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RSDTLINE AUDIT REPORT	Constant	Indicates that the RSDTLINE audit system detects an error in the RSDTLINE table.
LEN	Symbolic text	Indicates the line equipment number of the line with the error condition.

AUD394 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OLD STATE	Character string	Indicates the LEN state in table RSDTLINE before the audit process (IN_EFFECT, ELIGIBLE, or UNDEFINED).
ERROR	Descriptive text	Indicates the error that has occurred. See the Problem/Action table at the end of this report.
ACTION	Descriptive text	Identifies what has been attempted by the system to correct the error. If the system cannot correct the error, it may be necessary for the user to take action. See the Problem/Action section at the end of this report.

Action

The message text describes the process invoked to correct the error and whether or not it was successful. All corrective action should be verified to ensure that problem has been corrected in table RSDTLINE or any associated table. If the problem was not corrected, the next audit cycle may correct the inconsistency. or it may be necessary to follow the instructions specified in the ACTION field to correct the problem manually.

Associated OM registers

Group RSDT register DELAUDIT

Additional information

The following table explains problems and actions in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Problem	Action
ERROR :LEN MUST BE PRESENT IN TABLE LNINVACTION:RSDT LINE HAS BEEN DELETED	*No further action required.* LEN has been removed from table RSDTLINE due to missing datafill in table LNINV.
ERROR :LEN MUST BE PRESENT IN TABLE LNINVACTION:RSDT LINE SHOULD BE DELETED	*Action required.* LEN has no table LNINV tuple and RSDT_ENABLED is set to N. Check datafill and delete if necessary.

AUD394 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Problem	Action
ERROR :LEN MUST BE PRESENT IN TABLE LNINVACTION:RSDT LINE CANNOT BE DELETED	*Possible action required.* LEN has no LNINV tuple. Report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR :LEN MUST BE PRESENT IN TABLE LNINVACTION:FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* LEN could not be removed from RSDTLINE due to an IMAGEDUMP in progress. The next audit cycle should correct the problem.
ERROR :LINE DATA IS NOT SUPPORTED BY RSDTACTION:RSDT LINE HAS BEEN DELETED	*No further action required.* LEN has been removed from table RSDTLINE due to an unsupported line data.
ERROR :LINE DATA IS NOT SUPPORTED BY RSDTACTION:RSDT LINE SHOULD BE DELETED	*Action required.* Line data of LEN is not supported by RSDT, but RSDT_ENABLED is set to N. Check datafill and delete if necessary.
ERROR :LINE DATA IS NOT SUPPORTED BY RSDTACTION:RSDT LINE CANNOT BE DELETED	*Possible action required.* Line data of LEN is not supported by RSDT. Investigate datafill and report problem to Nortel if problem continues to be generated.
ERROR :LINE DATA IS NOT SUPPORTED BY RSDTACTION:FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* LEN could not be removed from table RSDTLINE due to an IMAGEDUMP is in progress. The next audit cycle should correct this problem.
ERROR :CARDCODE NOT SUPPORTEDACTION:RSDT LINE HAS BEEN DELETED	*No further action required.* LEN has been removed from table RSDTLINE due to an unsupported CARDCODE in table LNINV.
ERROR :CARDCODE NOT SUPPORTEDACTION:RSDT LINE SHOULD BE DELETED	*Action required.* LEN has an unsupported CARDCODE in table LNINV and RSDT_ENABLED is set to N. Check datafill and delete if necessary.

AUD394 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Problem	Action
ERROR :CARDCODE NOT SUPPORTEDACTION:RSDT LINE CANNOT BE DELETED	*Possible action required.* LEN has an unsupported CARDCODE in table LNINV. Investigate datafill and report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR :CARDCODE NOT SUPPORTEDACTION:FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* LEN could not be removed from RSDTLINE due to an IMAGEDUMP in progress. The next audit cycle should correct the problem.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LINE STATUS FOR RSDTACTION:RSDT LINE HAS BEEN DELETED	*No further action required.* LEN has been removed from table RSDTLINE due to an unsupported STATUS in LNINV.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LINE STATUS FOR RSDTACTION:RSDT LINE SHOULD BE DELETED	*Action required.* LEN has an unsupported STATUS in LNINV and RSDT_ENABLED is set to N. Check datafill and delete if necessary.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LINE STATUS FOR RSDTACTION:RSDT LINE CANNOT BE DELETED	*Possible action required.* LEN has an unsupported STATUS in LNINV. Report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LINE STATUS FOR RSDTACTION:FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* LEN could not be removed from RSDTLINE due to an IMAGEDUMP in progress. The next audit cycle should correct the problem.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LCC FOR RSDT LINEACTION:RSDT LINE HAS BEEN DELETED	*No further action required.* LEN has been removed from RSDTLINE due to an unsupported LCC.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LCC FOR RSDT LINEACTION:RSDT LINE SHOULD BE DELETED	*Action required.* LEN has an unsupported LCC and RSDT_ENABLED is set to N. Check datafill and delete if necessary.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LCC FOR RSDTLINEACTION:RSDT LINE CANNOT BE DELETED	*Possible action required.* LEN has an unsupported LCC. Investigate datafill and report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.

AUD394 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Problem	Action
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE LCC FOR RSDT LINEACTION:FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* LEN could not be removed from RSDTLINE due to an IMAGEDUMP in progress. The next audit cycle should correct the problem.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE OPTION FOR RSDT LINEACTION:RSDT LINE HAS BEEN DELETED	*No further action required.* LEN has been removed from RSDTLINE due to an unsupported hunt group.
ERROR :INCOMPATIBLE OPTION FOR RSDT LINEACTION:RSDT LINE SHOULD BE DELETED	*Action required.* LEN has an unsupported hunt group and RSDT_ENABLED is set to N. Check datafill and delete if necessary.
ERROR : INCOMPATIBLE OPTION FOR RSDT LINEACTION: RSDT LINE CANNOT BE DELETED	*Possible action required.* LEN has an unsupported hunt group. Investigate datafill and report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR : INCOMPATIBLE OPTION FOR RSDT LINEACTION: FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* LEN could not be removed from RSDTLINE due to an IMAGEDUMP in progress. The next audit cycle should correct the problem.
ERROR :INVALID RSDT STATEACTION:RSDT STATE HAS BEEN SET TO UNDEFINED	*No further action required.* The STATE field has been set to UNDEFINED.
ERROR : INVALID RSDT STATEACTION: RSDT STATE HAS BEEN SET TO ELIGIBLE	*No further action required.* The state field has been set to ELIGIBLE.
ERROR :INVALID RSDT STATEACTION:RSDT STATE HAS BEEN SET TO IN_EFFECT	*No further action required.* The STATE field has been set to iN_EFFECT.
ERROR :INVALID RSDT STATEACTION:RSDT STATE IS IN_EFFECT BUT RTS FAILED	*Action required.* Check the state of the line and attempt to RTS it if possible.

AUD394 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Problem	Action
ERROR :INVALID RSDT STATEACTION:RSDT STATE CANNOT BE SET TO IN_EFFECT	*Action required.* An attempt to RTS the lines as IN_EFFECT has failed. Investigate datafill and attempt to correct manually. Report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR :INVALID RSDT STATEACTION:FAILED TO DELETE LENLINES ENTRY	*Action required.* Investigate datafill and attempt to correct manually. Report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR :LINE IS CORRUPTEDACTION:FAILED TO WRITE TO PROTECTED STORE	*No further action required.* Line corruption could not be determined or corrected due to an IMAGEDUMP in progress. The next audit cycle should correct this problem.
ERROR :LINE IS CORRUPTEDACTION:CORRUPTION COULD NOT BE CORRECTED	*Possible action required.* The line has been corrupted. Investigate datafill and report problem to Nortel if log continues to be generated.
ERROR :WRONG LINE ATTRIBUTEACTION:LINE ATTRIBUTE HAS BEEN UPDATED	*No further action required.* The line attribute index has been corrected.
ERROR :WRONG LINE ATTRIBUTEACTION:FAILED TO UPDATE LENLINES ENTRY	*Action required.* Investigate datafil and attempt to correct manually. Report problem to Nortel if unsuccessful or log continues to be generated.
ERROR :INCORRECT STATE AND LINE ATTRIBUTEACTION:STATE IN_EFFECT, LINE ATTRIBUTE UPDATED	*No further action required.* The STATE field has been set to IN_EFFECT and the lne attribute index has been corrected.
ERROR :INCORRECT STATE AND LINE ATTRIBUTEACTION:FAILED TO UPDATE LENLINES ENTRY	*Action required.* Investigate datafil and attempt to correct manually. Report problem to Nortel if unsuccessful or log continues to be generated.
ERROR :INCORRECT DN AND LINE ATTRIBUTEACTION:DN AND LINE ATTRIBUTE HAVE BEEN UPDATED	*No further action required.* The DN and line attribute index has been corrected.

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Problem	Action
ERROR : INCORRECT DN AND LINE ATTRIBUTEACTION: FAILED TO UPDATE LENLINES ENTRY	*Action required.* Investigate datafill and attempt to correct manually. Report problem to Nortel if unsuccessful or log continues to be generated.
ERROR : NO RSDT DN IN TABLE DNROUTEACTION: RSDT_ENABLED SHOULD BE SET TO N	• *Action required.* Perform the following steps: • Enter command RSDT DEACT • Add an RSDT DN to table DNROUTE • Enter command RSDT ACT
ERROR : IMPROPER LINE STATEACTION: RSDT STATE CANNOT BE SET TO UNDEFINED	*Action required.* The RSDT IN_EFFECT line cannot be set to UNDEFINED because the line is CP busy. It is recommended that the command RSDT AUDIT be used when the line becomes IDLE.

AUD395

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates an AUD log report when call process stops with no warning. A call process normally stops without warning if an error is present in the system software. Call process also can stop if the system software does not compensate for a feature use error that the end user makes. The AUD log report indicates call processing resources cleaned up in a manner that is not normal. This does not always affect service to the end user.

The system generates some AUD sequences when the parties of a conference call hang up in a given order. After the parties finish the conference and go on-hook. The software can be not able to clear resources that the call used. Because the call is over, the AUD sequence is transparent to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports show a translation or software problem. The two main AUD logs that provide information in these conditions are the AUD395 and AUD398 reports. These audit logs work together.

The AUD395 report is a hexadecimal model of the call condense block (CCB). A separate CCB is present for each call in progress on DMS equipment. The system stores call characteristics DMS system software to use when the software processes the call. This information includes the following:

- agent name for the originating and terminating agent in the call
- any required billing
- if all digits are present
- translation information
- called digits
- calling directory number or trunk billing number
- if features are in effect
- routing information

The information in the CCB can help to construct again the event that caused the AUD395 report.

The AUD398 report is a hexadecimal model of the call data block (CDB). The CDB stores additional information for call processing software to complete the call. The CDB contains important problem solving elements. The message type and message body contain the last message the call process received before both the AUD395 and AUD398 output. Any of the following can occur: DIGITS_MSG, CALL_ERROR_MSG, CLEAR_FORWARD_MSG, INTEGRITY_LOST_MSG.

Both the AUD395 and AUD398 log reports give information common to all call processes when the system activates features against a call process. These log reports also store additional information for specific features.

These stored features are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a system wide setting for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for the EXT block data. These log reports are the only AUD log reports. An AUD395 or AUD398 report can have an associated EXT block (AUD4XX or AUD5XX) report.

There can be other logs for these AUD reports. These logs contain TRAP and/or software error (SWER) reports. These reports, along with the AUD reports can determine profiles on the calls in question. Use the CALLID field on the report to link these AUD logs together. The CALLID appears in the TEXT field in some SWER reports. The AUD395 log report associates with the SWER100 report with the same CALLID or with a CC103 TRAP report. Save all log reports that occur at the same time as AUD395 or AUD398 reports. The log reports can construct again the event that caused the system to generate the report.

The DISPCALL system solves problems in log reports. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the following blocks into a data model:

- AUD395
- AUD398
- some AUD4XX

For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.

Format

The log report format for AUD395 is as follows:

```
AUD395 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCB DUMP
    CALLID:  callid
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh...
```

Example

An example of log report AUD395 follows:

AUD395 (continued)

```
AUD395 JAN13 12:00:00 2112 INFO CCB DUMP
   CALLID:  655363                                        (WORDS
   FFFF FFFF 0063 C201 FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF     0–9
   FFFF 0000 FFFF FFFF 00C2 00DE 0000 0000 0028 0410    10–19
   FFFF FFFF 3C1C 1600 00FF FF50 023F 0A29 0015 0B1C    20–29
   6BD9 9C00 6BD8 9C00 8536 9800 FE00 FFFF FFFF FFFF    30–39
   08A5 0000 FFFF FFFF 0052 0C00 08A7 7F48 0407 040B    40–49
   0022 2607 3259 9400 9100 9400 C688 9300 3261 9400    50–59
   FE05 FFFF 08CF 0000 3873 0C07 0000 0000 0002 2E0B    60–69
   1226 F432 FFFF FFFF 47FF FD01 8002 FFFF FFFF FFFF    70–79
   0AAA 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000    80–89
   0000 0002 0200 0041 0010 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000    90–99
   0002 2E0B 4005 1000 0415 0415 0000 0000 0050 03E7   100–109
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0EDE 0003 0000 0000   110–119
   0000 000A 0504 8000                                 120–123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCB DUMP	Constant	Indicates this report is data dump of CCB.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process stopped.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	The following figures identify the information in this field. Refer to “How to Interpret Hex Tables in AUD and AUDT Log Reports", in the introduction to this document.

Action

Many AUD395 reports that repeat indicate a translation problem or a software problem. Perform the following four steps when on-site personnel decide to use problem solving to respond to repeated call failures.

1. Look for TRAP (CC103) and SWER (SWER100) log reports. Many AUD395 reports that indicate system trouble associate with TRAPs or SWERs.
2. Examine agent IDs in the PORT1PERM and PORT2PERM fields. These fields identify the calling and called agents. More than one AUD395 log report with the same originator and terminator indicates that you localized the problem.
3. Examine the call processing selectors for PORT1PERM and PORT2PERM. These fields can identify the types of lines involved in the

call. If several log reports specify a type of line, it can be an important indication.

4. Examine evidence to decide if the problem relates to corrupt data tables. Examples of the problem in the data tables can be in the translation, or the code. Contact software support personnel if you suspect the code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 0 1

CPTLB(192)
LINK(32)
CPMBPTR(32)

BIT: 15 0 31 16

WORD: 2 3

CPTLB(C)				
1	MYINDEX(15)		ECCBINDEX(15)	2
	PRIMINDEX(8)	SECINDEX(7)	PRIMINDEX(8)	SECINDEX(7)

BIT: 47 32 63 48

1 PROCQD(1)

2 UP_OVER_WARM(1)

WORD: 4 5

CPTLB(C)				
3	2	AUDIT(5)	1	WAKEID(16)
LETTERC(16)				

BIT: 79 64 95 80

1 STATE(1)
2 LINKCOUNT(6)

3 LETTERCOUNT(2)

WORD: 6 7

CPTLB(C)
LETTERQ(32)

BIT: 111 96 127 112

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 AND 1

LINK or CPMBPTR

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 3

2,AUDIT,3,4 or LETTERC

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 AND 1

CPTLB: The call processing terminal linkage block is the field in the CCB used by the Input/Output (I/O) subsystem.

LINK: A queue link while the CCB is in any of the CCB queues: the available queue, the progress queue or the origination queue.

CPMBPTR: A pointer to the associated call data block (CDB) while a link between the CCB and the call process occurs.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 2

MYINDEX: The index of the CCB in the store table that occurs in segments.

SECINDEX: The secondary index.

PRIMINDEX: The primary index.

PROCQD: A boolean value to indicate a link between the CCB and call process. This bit indicates the call process is suspended in the SOS mailbox. The call process waits for a message at the SOS mailbox.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 3

UP_OVER_WARM: This bit indicates that a call can maintain a warm restart.

ECCBINDEX: The index of an extended call condense block, if the call involves an extended call condense block

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 4

AUD395 (continued)

STATE: The configuration of the CCB. The states are:

- 0: ONFREEQ - the CCB is available for selection.
- 1: LINKED_NOCPMB - the CCB is linked to a terminal but not attached to a call processing mailbox. The arrival of a message at CPTLB removes a call processing mailbox from the queue.
- 2: LINKED_CPMB - the CCB is linked to a terminal and to a call processing mailbox.
- 3: UNAVAILABLE - the CCB is not available, as for an audit.
- 4: ONREADYQ1 - the CCB is in the CCB ready queue.
- 5: ONREADYQ2 - the CCB is in the READYORIGS1 queue. The system removes CCBs from this queue when CCBs do not occur in the CCB ready queue.
- 6: ONREADYQ3 - the CCB is in the READYORIGS2 ready queue. This queue handles originations during overload conditions.

AUDIT: The call processing audit process uses this field.

LINKCOUNT: The number of terminals linked to the CCB.

LETTERCOUNT: The number of call processing letters in the CCB queue.

LETTERC: The number of call processing letters in the CCB queue. Fast access uses the number .

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 5

WAKEID: Used by the call processing wakeup facility.

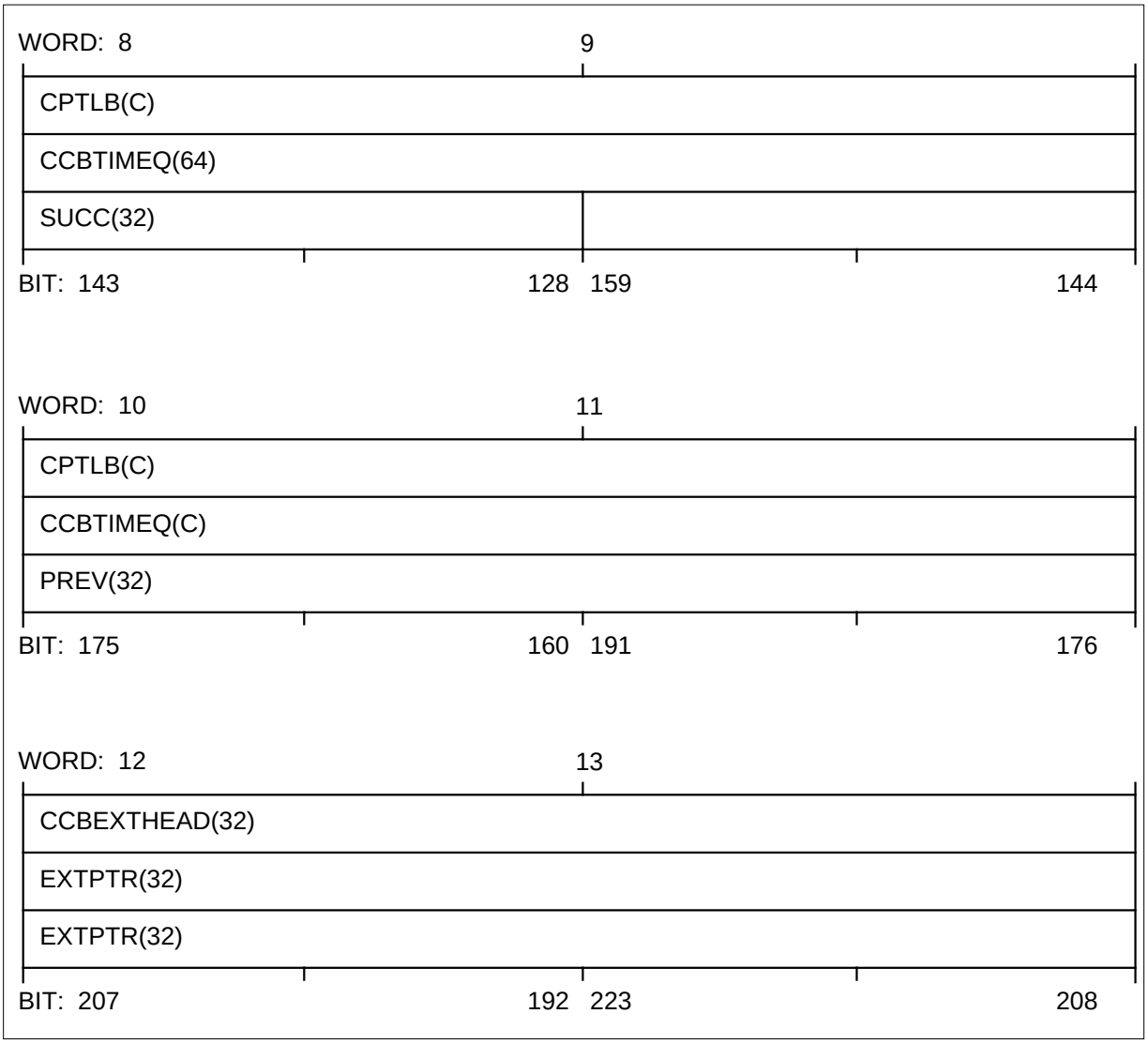
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 6 AND 7

LETTERQ: The header for the one-way pointer queue of call processing letters in the CCB.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 8

CCBTIMEQ: Points to an item in the two-way pointer queue.

SUCC: Points to the next item in the two-way pointer queue.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 11

FASTECCBINDEX or 1,ECCBINDEX

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 12 AND 13

CCBEXTHEAD (EXTPTR) or second EXTPTR

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 10

AUD395 (continued)

PREV: Points to the link of the preceding item that is in the two-way pointer queue.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 12

CCBEXTHEAD: The structure that starts a chain of extension blocks.

EXTPTR: Pointer to an extension block, if extension block is in use.

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 14 15

						5	4	3	2	1	CMI(10)
9	8	7	6	CS(5)	SEQNO(5)						
FASTSEQNO(16)						FASTMOVE(1744)					

BIT: 239 224 255 240

1 CONN_FAILURE(1)
2 SEIZE_FAILURE(1)
3 MEM_SEL_ACTIVE(1)
4 SPARE2(2)
5 OCC_CALL(1)
6 XBITS(3)
7 FORCEUNAVAIL(1)
8 PRIORITY_SERVICE(1)
9 SA(1)

WORD: 16 17

D	C	B	A	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	RECEIVER(32)
	H		G	F	E									AID(24)
FASTMOVE(C)														

BIT: 271 256 287 272

1 OCC_INCOMING(1)
2 NO_INTRASW(1)
3 EA_CALL(1)
4 PIC_CALL(1)
5 LATA_CALL(1)
6 STATE_CALL
7 TRD_TIMING_USED(2)
8 TS_OMREG(1)
9 SEIZE_FAILURE(1)
0 AC_FTR_IN_EFFECT(1)
A NOT_APLICABLE(1)
B RESELECT(1)
C DIST_RING(1)
D CCBFC(2)
E OP_ALLOW(1)
F ZERO_PLUS_FGD_ACCESS(1)
G TEN_DIGIT_ANI_FOUND(1)
H UPAC_CALL(1)

WORD: 18 19

RECEIVER(C)		CCBFA(32)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	
FASTMOVE(C)		

BIT: 303 288 319 304

AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 14

SEQNO,CS,... or FASTSEQNO

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 15

CMI,1,2 or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 16

1,2...(9,0,A or E,F,G),B(C or H),D

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 17 AND 18

RECEIVER or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 19

CCBFA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 14

SEQNO: This field works with the CCB index to generate a different call ID for each call. When a new call uses the CCB, the sequence number changes.

CS: The CCB call state. Call state values are:

- 0 - Call is idle.
- 1 - Originating, request of a receiver occurs.
- 2 - System receives digits but does not condense the call.
- 3 - System condenses call and call waits for digits.
- 4 - Indicates the system transmits digits.
- 5 - Overlapped transmission or reception occurs.
- 6 - The system established of a network connection and condenses the call.
- 7 - The system established a two-way network connection occurred and did not condense the call.
- 8 - The system established a one-way network connection. An announcement is an example of a one-way network connection.
- 9 - Multi-party calling.
- 10 - Service tone. An example of a service tone is a reorder tone.

- 11 - Indicates system generates termtone, ringing or busy tone. Also indicates that talking began on fast call.
- 12 - Held is a special state while the system condenses a call in a feature call.
- 13 - Testing is a special state that is not on an audit timer.
- 14 - A transient state in call process.
- 15 - Indicates the system preempts a call on the network
- 16 - Custom calling features.
- 17 - Indicates the system waits as a call condenses while the system performs timing.
- 18 - Origtone occurs when the originator rings or receives a tone. This call is not a one-port call.
- 19 - Pfheld is the value the system uses for business sets.
- 20 - The system drives all messages into the setup processor from the starter.
- 21 - The system drives all messages from the starter to the cross processor.
- 22 - Calls preserved over WARM SWACT, LM/RLM WARM takeback/takeover.
- 23 - A call waits on the last agent in the call to disconnect. The disconnect normally occurs after talk but before idle.

The permitted condensed call states are:

- dialing
- overlapping outpulsing and reception
- talking
- multi-party calling
- termtone
- held
- testing
- custom

XBITS: Special call processing bits for a terminal identifier (TID) with the state of SELECTCPTLB. After the system selects a terminal linkage block for the TID, the system copies the bits to the selected CPTLB. This field constitutes an area with no restrictions.

AUD395 (continued)

FORCEUNAVAIL: A boolean value that indicates if the system forced terminal linkage block state to unabaliable.

PRIORITY_SERVICE: (Provided later)

SA: This bit indicates service analysis.

FASTSEQNO: The CPIO system uses this integer.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 15

CMI: The cross-matrix index categorizes a connection. Line-to-line or trunk-to-trunk are examples of connection categories.

OCC_CALL: This bit indicates other carrier call.

FASTMOVE: Area reserved for CPIO.

SPARE2: (Provided later.)

MEM_SEL_ACTIVE: (Provided later.)

SEIZE_FAILURE: (Provided later.)

CONN_FAILURE: (Provided later.)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 16

OCC_INCOMING: This bit indicates other carrier call incoming.

NO_INTRASW: This bit denies intraswitching.

EA_CALL: This bit specifies an equal access call.

PIC_CALL: This bit identifies a primary interLATA carrier call.

LATA_CALL: This bit indicates an intraLATA call. If true, this bit specifies an interLATA call.

STATE_CALL: If false, this bit indicates an call between states. If true, this bit specifies an interstate call.

TRD_TIMING_USED: This field identifies the time release disconnect time used. The values are:

- 0 - No time release disconnect
- 1 - Short time release disconnect
- 2 - Long time release disconnect

TS_OMREG: This bit indicates use of the traffic separation operational measurement register.

SEIZE_FAILURE: This bit indicates an attempt to seize an outgoing agent failed.

AC_FTR_IN_EFFECT: This bit indicates an attendant console feature is in effect.

RESELECT: This bit indicates that the system selects of an outgoing agent again.

DIST_RING: This bit indicates distinctive ringing.

CCBFC: The CCB format code (0-3)

OP_ALLOWED: (Provided later.)

ZERO_PLUS_FGD_ACCESS: (Provided later.)

TEN_DIGIT_ANI_FOUND: (To be provided later.)

UPAC_CALL: (Provided later.)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 17

RECEIVER: The call processing identifier (CPID) of the receiver.

AID: The agent ID is an area with no restrictions.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 18 AND 19

CPS: CP Selector is a string range from 0 - 255.

CCBFA: The CCB format area is an area with no restrictions that often define formats for local and toll calls.

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 20	21
CCBFA(C)	PORT1PERM(352)
	AGENTEXTHEAD(32)
	EXTPTR(32)
FASTMOVE(C)	

BIT: 335 320 351 336

WORD: 22	23
PORT1PERM(C)	
AGENTEXTHEAD(C)	AGENT(32)
EXTPTR(C)	AID(24)
	AGENT_MSG_DATA(128)
	AGENT(32)
	AID(24)
FASTMOVE(C)	

BIT: 367 352 383 368

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 20

CCBFA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 21 AND 22

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 23

```
  PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
    /            \
AGENT  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(AGENT)
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 21

PORT1PERM: Contains information about the originating agent.

AGENTEXTHEAD: If extension blocks are part of the structure, the chain begins with AGENTEXTHEAD. The field AGENTEXTHEAD contains the pointer to the first extension block.

EXTPTR: The pointer to the first extension block.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 23

AGENT: The CPID associated with the originator; <NIL> if there is no designate DN.

AID: Agent ID in the AID field indicates an area without restrictions.

AGENT_MSG_DATA: A copy of AGENT and the other fields in the overlay to which AGENT belongs.

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 24		25		
PORT1PERM(C)				
AGENT(C)		PE(32)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)	1	PORT(6)	CHNL(5)
			NO(6)	
			3 2	
			SNODE_NO(11)	
		NM_CHNL(16)		
		EN_PATHEND(16)		
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)				
AGENT(C)		PE(32)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)	4	PORT(6)	CHNL(5)
			NO(6)	
			6 5	
			SNODE_NO(11)	
		NM_CHNL(16)		
		EN_PATHEND(16)		
FASTMOVE(C)				

BIT: 399 384 415 400

1 NM_PAIR(5)
2 TS_PORT(3)
3 TS_NO(3)
4 NM_PAIR(5)
5 TS_PORT(3)
6 TS_NO(3)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 24

```
     PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
          /          \
AGENT  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(AGENT)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 25

                                PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
                                   /                \
                            PE          or          AGENT_MSG_DATA(PE)
                      /        \
    /                            \
EN_PATHEND or NM_CHNL or
EN_PATHEND or NM_CHNL or
CHNL,PORT or SNODE_NO
CHNL,PORT or SNODE_NO
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 24

CPS: The CP Selector, a string range from 0 to 255.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 25

PE: The path end data structure identifies an endpoint on a network. The PE contains terminal information that depend on connections.

CHNL: The network module channel number.

PORT: The network module port number.

NO: The network module port number as a full 6-bit index.

TS_NO: The switch number on the network module (O - 7).

TS_PORT: The port on the switch (0 - 7).

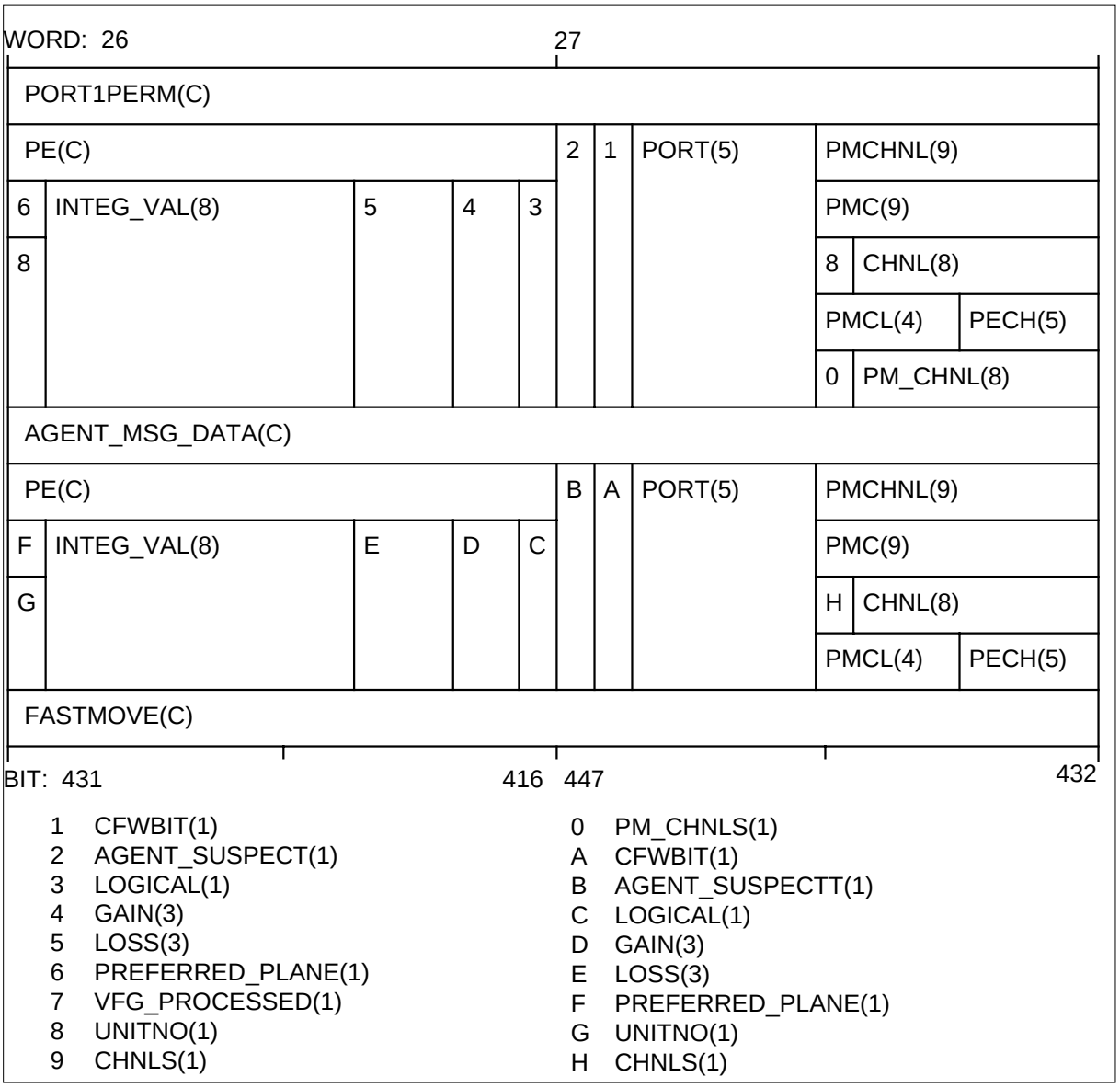
NM_PAIR: The network module pair (0 - 31).

SNODE_NO: The short node number (0 - 2047).

NM_CHNL: The network module channel number expressed as an integer.

EN_PATHEND: A one-word area without restrictions.

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 26

```
     PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
      /          \
  PE    or    AGENT_MSG_DATA(PE)
   /   \                          /      \
 8  or 6                        F   or   G

 OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 27

                                PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
                                     /                \
     PMCHNL,PORT,1,2 or PM_CHNL,0 or
 AGENT_MSG_DATA(PMCHNL)
         /          \                                        /              \
 PMC,7 or CHNL,9 or

 PMC or CHNL,H or
    PECH,PMCL

 PECH,PMCL
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 26

LOGICAL: A boolean logical connection value. If this value is true, there is no physical pathend and other fields do not have meaning.

GAIN: The pad gain value (0 to 7) adjusts based on the other pathend.

LOSS: The pad loss value (0 to 7) that adjusts based on the other pathend.

INTEG_VAL: The integrity value the other end of the connection uses. The range is from 0-254.

PREFERRED_PLANE: Identifies either an odd plane (1) or an even plane (0).

UNITNO: Identifies unit 0 or unit 1.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 27

PMCHNL: Specifies the C-side of the peripheral module channel number.

PMC: The peripheral module channel. This number is between 0-511.

AUD395 (continued)

CHNL: The channel number for peripheral modules that have more than 256 C-side channels.

CHNLS: The channel set for 0-1 that defines CHNL .

PECH: The channel number in the range from 0-31.

PMCL: The peripheral channel module link between 0-15 associated with PECH.

PM_CHNL: Same as CHNL.

PM_CHNLS: Same as CHNLS.

PORT: The call processing port number, an identifier between 0-31.

CFWBIT: The call forwarding flag.

AGENT_SUSPECT: Indicates if an agent fails this field increases twice the system busies the defective agent and run diagnostics.

VFG_PROCESSED: (Provided later.)

WORD: 28				29	
PORT1PERM(C)					
3	2	1	THREAD(9)	TID(24)	
	4			5	NODE_NO(12)
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)					
8	7	6	THREAD(9)	TID(24)	
				9	NODE_NO(12)
FASTMOVE(C)					
BIT: 463			448	479	464

1 FMTCODE(5)
2 UTR_AVAILABLE(1)
3 CPI(1)
4 TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

5 FMTCODE(5)
6 UTR_AVAILABLE(1)
7 CPI(1)
8 TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

WORD: 30		31
PORT1PERM(C)		
TSI(8)	TID(C)	FMTAREA(160)
	TRMNL_NO_LSB(8)	
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)		
TSI(8)	TID(C)	
	TRMNL_NO_LSB(8)	
FASTMOVE(C)		
BIT: 495	480	511 496

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 28

AUD395 (continued)

```
            PORT2PERM or FASTMOVE
              /                 \
THREAD,...    or    AGENT_MSG_DATA(THREAD,... )

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 29

    PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
      /                 \
TID       or     AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 30

        PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
            /                 \
TID,TSI     or     AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID,TSI)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 31

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 28

THREAD: The agent thread index. The thread table maps from agent thread values and call processing functions to indexes into auxiliary tables. The tables lead to specific call processing procedures. Thread values include the following:

- 1 - POTS DP (POTS Dial Pulse)
- 2 - POTS DGT (POTS Digitone)
- 39 - POTS XTD (POTS extended dial pulse)
- 41 - POTS XTD DGT (POTS extended Digitone)
- 110 - IBN DP
- 111 - IBN DGT
- 112 - IBN XTD DP
- 113 - IBN XTD DGT
- 114 - IBN CONSOLE
- 115 to 117 - IBN INCOMING TRUNK
- 120 - 4-WIRE SUBSCRIBER

- 129 to 131 - IBN OUTGOING TRUNK
- 132 to 134 - IBN TWO-WAY TRUNK
- 199 - KEY SET
- 203 - MADN DP
- 204 - MADN DGT

FMTCODE: The agent format code that indicates which of the 32 improvements of the TEMP_FORMAT_AREA refinements the system uses.

UTR_AVAILABLE: This bit indicates the agent is a DTMF line or a multifrequency trunk on an XPM equipped with universal tone receivers (UTRs).

CPI: The call progress indicator. This bit is true when the system sends call progress to the terminal.

TRTMTSEQNO: A number from 0 - 7 that tracks which treatment a message requires.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 29

TID: The terminal ID of the agent.

NODE_NO: The node number of the terminal.

TERMNL_NO_MSN: The most important nibble of the terminal number.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 30

TRMNL_NO_LSB: The least significant bit of the terminal number.

TSI: The telport supervision indicator. TSI values are:

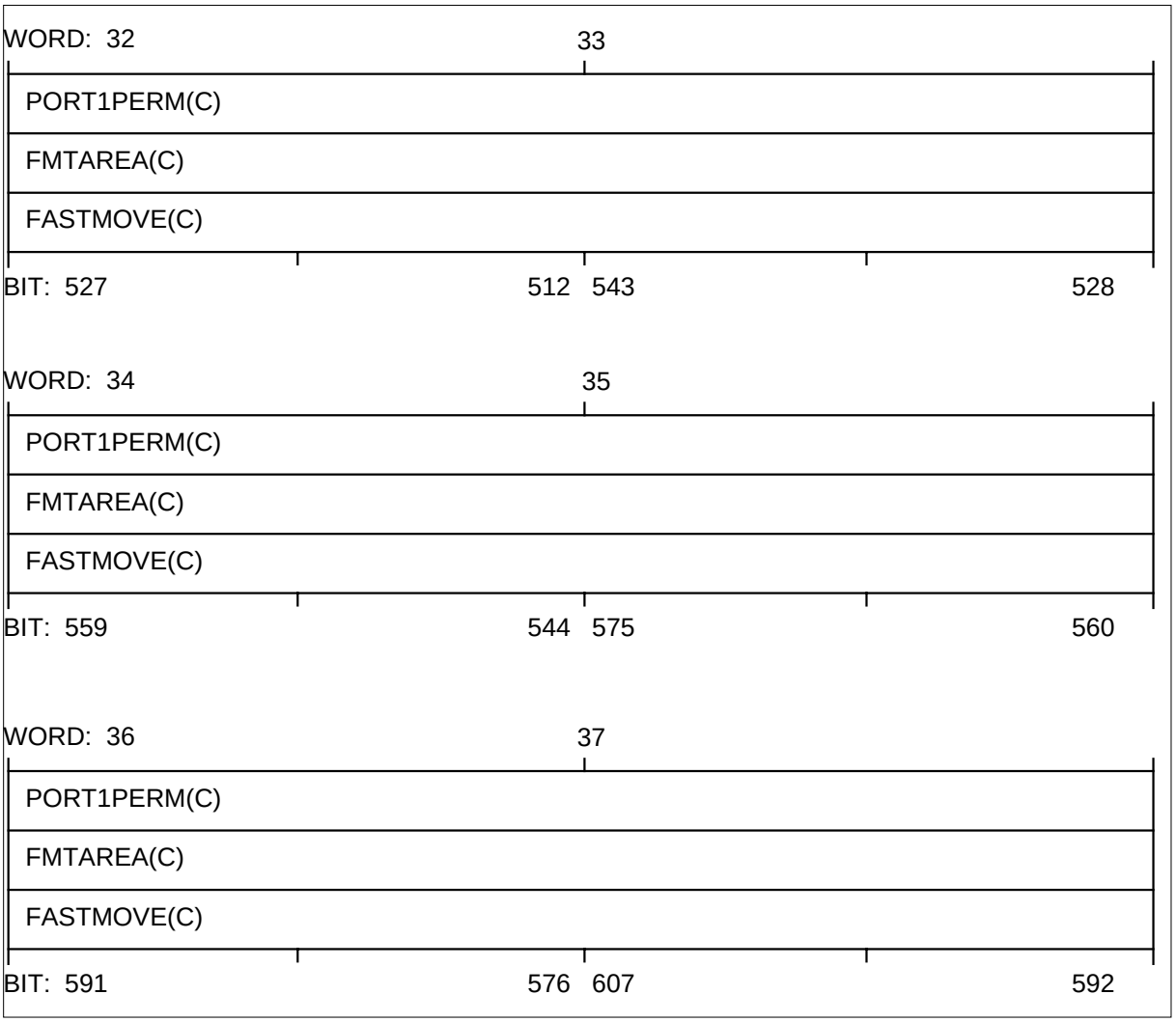
- 0 - no tsi
- 1 - receive tsi
- 2 - send tsi
- 3 - single tsi
- 4 - control tsi
- 5 - slave tsi
- 6 - calling tsi

AUD395 (continued)

- 7 - called tsi
- 8 - integ tsi
- 9 - l l tsi
- 10 - l 0 tsi
- 11 - l t tsi

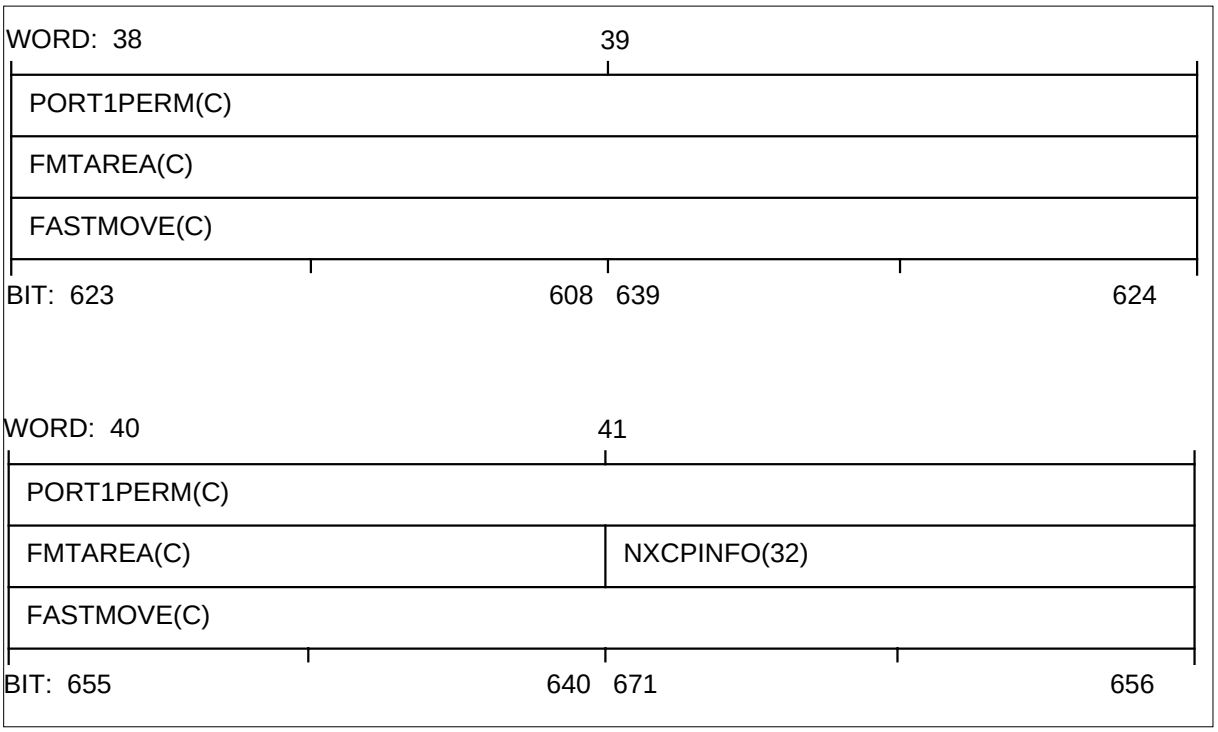
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 31

FMTAREA: An area of 10 words with no restrictions. The area contains agent pointers, progress marks, and miscellaneous information related to agents in the call.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 32 to 37

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 38 to 40

PORT1PERM of FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 41

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
/ \
NXCPINFO or 1

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 41

NXCPINFO: (Provided later.)

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 42	43
PORT1PERM(C)	
NXCPINFO(C)	AGENTEXTHEAD(32)
	EXTPTR(32)
	AGENTEXTHEAD(32)
	EXTPTR(32)
FASTMOVE(C)	
BIT: 687 672	703 688

WORD: 44	45
PORT2PERM(C)	
AGENTEXTHEAD(C)	AGENT(32)
EXTPTR(C)	AID(24)
	AGENT_MSG_DATA(128)
	AGENT(32)
	AID(24)
AGENTEXTHEAD(C)	PORT2PERMCPID(32)
EXTPTR(C)	AID(24)
FASTMOVE(C)	
BIT: 719 704	735 720

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 42

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 43 and 44

PORT2PERM(AGENTEXTHEAD) or second AGENTEXTHEAD or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 45

```
   PORT2PERM or PORT2PERMCPID or FASTMOVE
      /          \
 AGENT  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(AGENT)
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 43

PORT2PERM: Contains information about the terminating agent.

AGENTEXTHEAD: If extension blocks are part of the structure, the chain begins with the AGENTEXTHEAD structure. The AGENTEXTHEAD structure contains the pointer toward the first block.

EXTPTR: The pointer to the first extension block.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 45

AGENT: The CPID associated with the dialed number; <NIL> without a designated DN.

AID: The agent ID, defined in a 24-bit area that does not have restrictions.

AGENT_MSG_DATA: Copy of AGENT and other fields in the overlay where AGENT belongs.

PORT2PERMCPID: The LEN and DN associated with the dialed number.

<NIL> if there is no specified DN.

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 46		47		
PORT2PERM(C)				
AGENT(C)		PE(32)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)	1	PORT(6)	CHNL(5)
			NO(6)	
			3 2	
			SNODE_NO(11)	
		NM_CHNL(16)		
		EN_PATHEND(16)		
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)				
AGENT(C)		PE(32)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)	4	PORT(6)	CHNL(5)
			NO(6)	
			6 5	
			SNODE_NO(11)	
		NM_CHNL(16)		
		EN_PATHEND(16)		
PORT2PERMCPID(C)		TOPS_AREA(1024)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)			
FASTMOVE(C)				

BIT: 751 736 767 752

1 NM_PAIR(5)
2 TS_PORT(3)
3 TS_NO(3)
4 NM_PAIR(5)
5 TS_PORT(3)
6 TS_NO(3)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 46

```
  PORT2PERM or PORT2PERMCPID or FASTMOVE
      /            \
AGENT  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(AGENT)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 47

```
                              PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                                   /            \
                   PE          or          AGENT_MSG_DATA(PE)
                /       \
   /                       \
EN_PATHEND or NM_CHNL or
EN_PATHEND or NM_CHNL or
CHNL,PORT or SNODE_NO
CHNL,PORT or SNODE_NO
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 46

CPS: The CP selector is a string range from 0 - 255.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 47

PE: The pathend data structure. The pathend data structure identifies an endpoint in a network. This field contains terminal information that depends on connections.

CHNL: The network module channel number.

PORT: The network module port number.

NO: The network module port number as a full 6-bit index.

TS_NO: The switch number on the network module (O to 7).

TS_PORT: The port on the switch (0 to 7).

NM_PAIR: The network module pair (0 to 31).

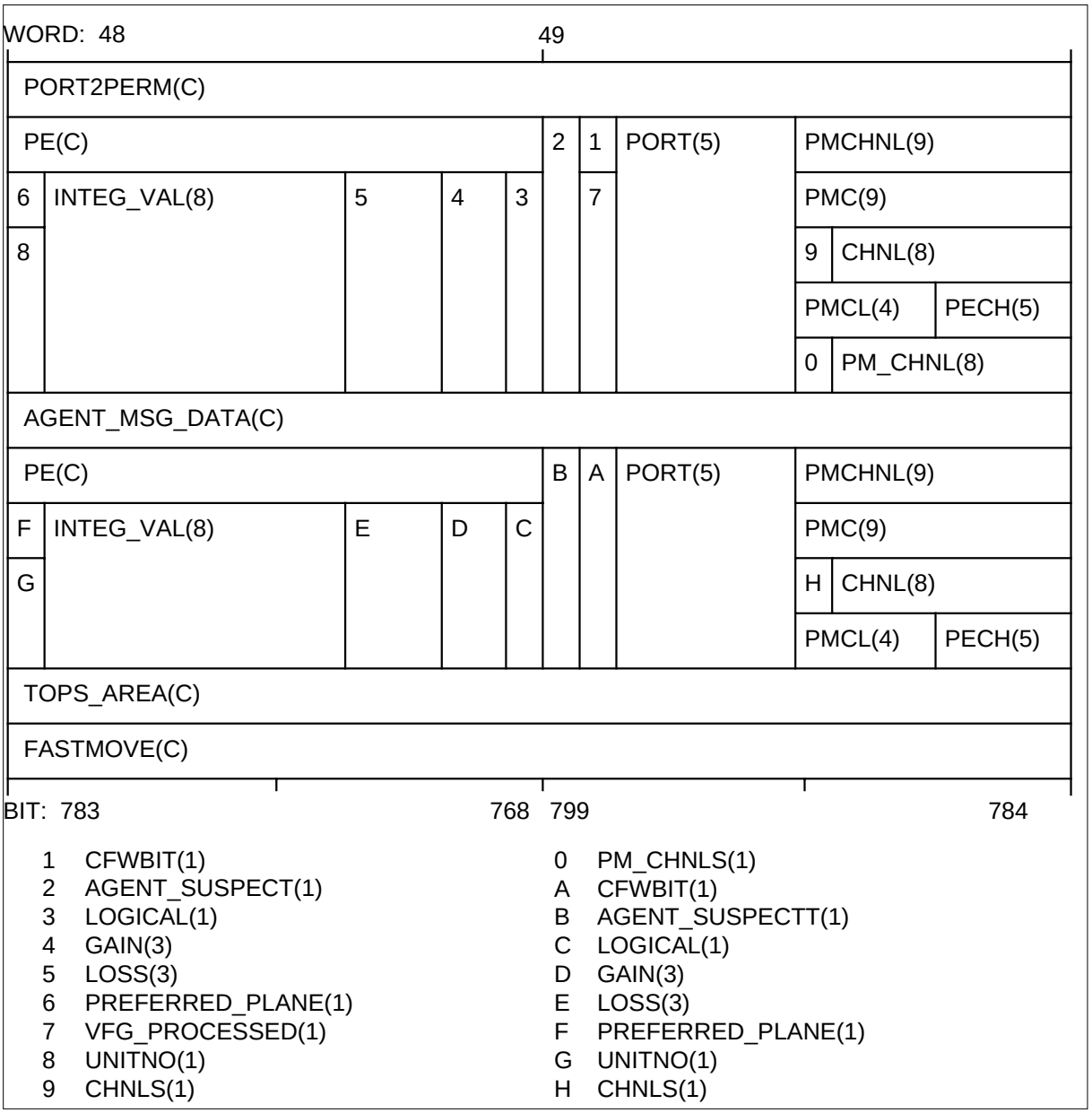
SNODE_NO: The short node number (0 to 2047)

NM_CHNL: The network module channel number expressed as an integer.

AUD395 (continued)

EN_PATHEND: A one word area with no restrictions.

TOPS_AREA: An area of 64 words with no restrictions reserved for TOPS devices. The auxiliary operator services system (AOSS) is an example of a TOPS device.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 48

```
     PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
        /                  \
  PE        or         AGENT_MSG_DATA(PE)
 /    \                          /              \
6  or 8                         F                G

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 49

                                PORT2PERM or FASTMOVE
                                     /              \
     PMCHNL,... or  PM_CHNL,0  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(PMCHNL)
        /            \                                        /            \
PMC or CHNL,9 or

PMC or CHNL,H or
    PECH,PMCL

PECH,PMCLFIELD

DESCRIPTIONS – WORD 48
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 48

LOGICAL: A boolean logical connection value. If true, a pathend is not present and other fields do not have meaning.

GAIN: The pad gain value (0 - 7) adjusts based on the other pathend.

LOSS: The pad loss value (0 - 7) adjusts based on the other pathend.

INTEG_VAL: The integrity value the system uses at the other end of the connection. The range is from 0-254.

PREFERRED_PLANE: Identifies either an odd plane (1) or an even plane (0).

UNITNO: Identifies unit 0 or unit 1.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 49

PMCHNL: Specifies peripheral module C-side channel number.

PMC: The peripheral module channel, a number in the range from 0-511.

AUD395 (continued)

CHNL: The channel number for peripheral modules with a minimum of 256 C-side channels.

CHNLS: The channel set (0 or 1)that defines CHNL .

PECH: The channel number in the range from 0-31.

PMCL: The peripheral channel module link between 0-15 associated with PECH.

PM_CHNL: Same as CHNL.

PM_CHNLS: Same as CHNLS.

PORT: The call processing port number, any identifier between 0-31.

CFWBIT: The call forwarding flag.

AGENT_SUSPECT: Indicates failure of an agent. If this field increases twice, the system will busy the damaged agents and run diagnostics.

VFG_PROCESSED: (Provided later.)

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 50				51	
PORT2PERM(C)					
3	2	1	THREAD(9)	TID(24)	
	4			5	NODE_NO(12)
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)					
8	7	6	THREAD(9)	TID(24)	
				9	NODE_NO(12)
TOPS_AREA(C)					
FASTMOVE(C)					
BIT: 815			800	830	816

1 FMTCODE(5)
2 UTR_AVAILABLE(1)
3 CPI(1)
4 TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

5 FMTCODE(5)
6 UTR_AVAILABLE(1)
7 CPI(1)
8 TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

WORD: 52		53
PORT2PERM(C)		
TSI(8)	TID(C)	FMTAREA(160)
	TRMNL_NO_LSB(8)	
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)		
TSI(8)	TID(C)	
	TRMNL_NO_LSB(8)	
TOPS_AREA(C)		
FASTMOVE(C)		
BIT: 847	832	863 848

AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 50

```
          PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
               /                  \
THREAD,...     or    AGENT_MSG_DATA(THREAD,... )
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 51

```
  PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
     /                  \
TID      or     AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 52

```
       PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
            /                  \
TID,TSI     or     AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID,TSI)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 53

PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTM

OVEFIELD DESCRIPTIONS – WORD 50

THREAD: The agent thread index. The thread table maps from agent thread values and call processing functions to indexes into auxiliary tables. The tables lead to specified call processing procedures. Thread values include the following:

- 1 - POTS DP (POTS dial pulse)
- 2 - POTS DGT (POTS digitone)
- 39- POTS XTD (POTS extended dial pulse)
- 41- POTS XTD DGT (POTS extended digitone)
- 110- IBN DP
- 111- IBN DGT
- 112- IBN XTD DP
- 113- IBN XTD DGT
- 114- IBN CONSOLE
- 115 to 117 - IBN INCOMING TRUNK

- 120 - 4-WIRE SUBSCRIBER
- 129 to 131 - IBN OUTGOING TRUNK
- 132 to 134 - IBN TWO-WAY TRUNK
- 199 - KEY SET
- 203 - MADN DP
- 204 - MADN DGT

FMTCODE: This agent format code indicates which one of the 32 TEMP_FORMAT_AREA improvements is in use.

UTR_AVAILABLE: If true, this bit indicates that the agent is one of two possibilities. The agent is either a DTMF line or a multifrequency trunk on an XPM equipped with universal tone receivers (UTRs).

CPI: The call progress indication. The bit applies while the system sends call progress to the terminal.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 51

TID: The terminal ID of the agent.

NODE_NO: The terminal node number.

TERMNL_NO_MSN: The most important nibble of the terminal number.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 52

TRMNL_NO_LSB: Least significant bit of the terminal number.

TSI: The telport supervision indicator. TSI values are:

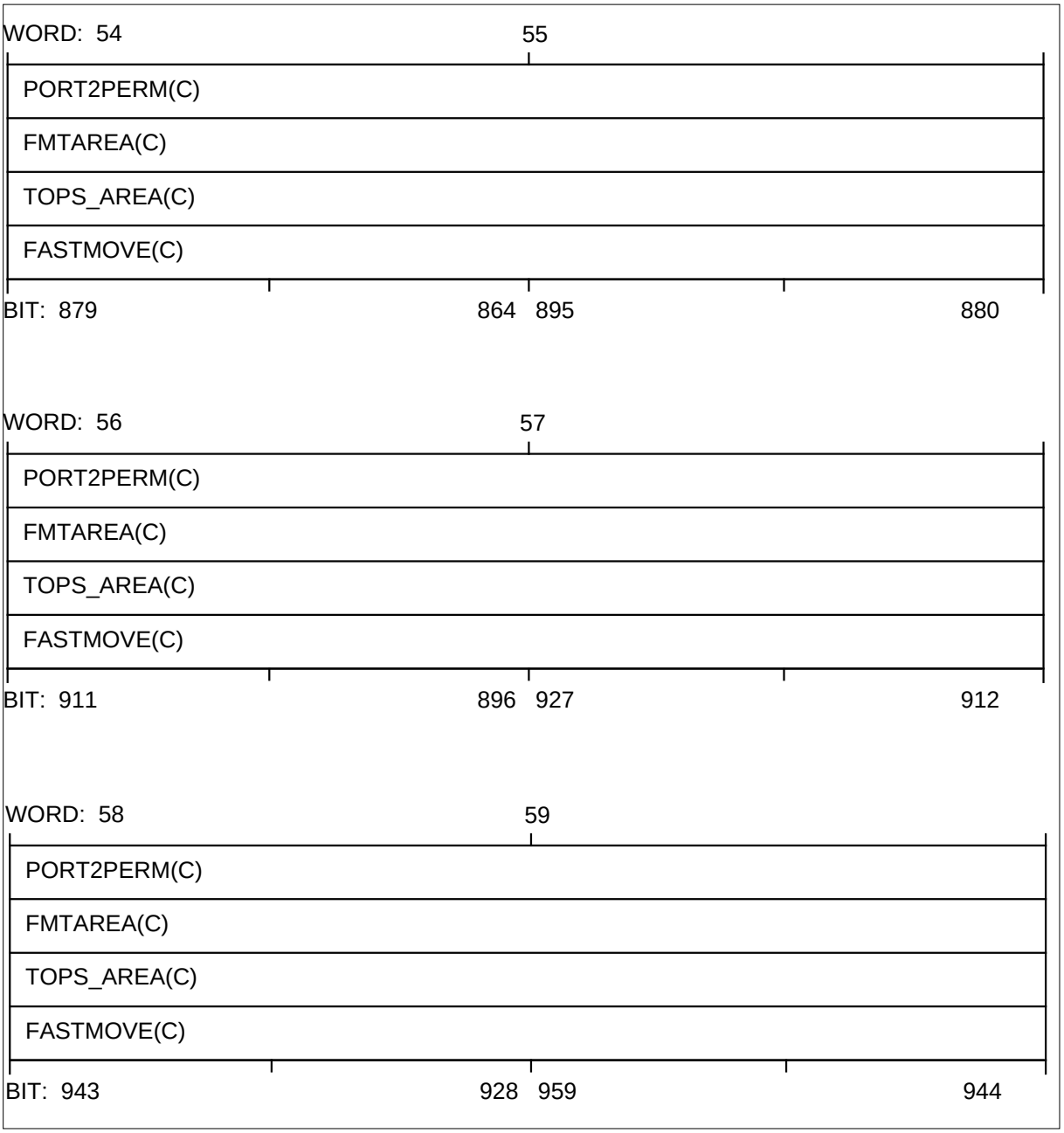
- 0 - no tsi
- 1 - receive tsi
- 2 - send tsi
- 3 - single tsi
- 4 - control tsi
- 5 - slave tsi
- 6 - calling tsi
- 7 - called tsi

AUD395 (continued)

- 8 - integ tsi
- 9 - l l tsi
- 10 - l 0 tsi
- 11 - l t tsi

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 53

FMTAREA: An area of 10 words that does not have restrictions. The FMTAREA contains agent pointers, progress marks, and miscellaneous bits of information related to agents in the call.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 54 through 59

PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 60 61

PORT2PERM(C)
FMTAREA(C)
TOPS_AREA(C)
FASTMOVE(C)

BIT: 975 960 991 976

WORD: 62 63

PORT2PERM(C)	
FMTAREA(C)	NXCPINFO(32)
TOPS_AREA(C)	
FASTMOVE(C)	

BIT: 1007 992 1023 1008

WORD: 64 65

PORT2PERM(C)	CHB(712)					
NXCPINFO(C)	XLAB(576)					
	5	4	3	2	1	RC(4)
TOPS_AREA(C)						
FASTMOVE(C)						

BIT: 1039 1024 1055 1040

1 RE_TRANSLATED(1)
2 IDDD_ARS(1)
3 SPARE(1)
4 AMAPRT_PFX_FENCE_CNT(4)
5 MIN_DIGITS(5)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 60 through 62

PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 63 AND 64

```
          PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                /             \
 NXCPINFO    or     1
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 65

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 63

TRTMTSEQNO: Number from 0-7 that tracks the treatment from which a message must arrive.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 65

CHB: This call handler block contains the translation and route blocks associated with a call.

XLAB: This translation block contains translation information that tells if a call failed in the translation process.

RC: The translation return code. Code values are:

- 0 - Indicates current translation step requires more digits.
- 1 - Indicates the current translation step completes. Translations continue with the next step.
- 2 - Indicates translation complete.
- 3 - Indicates the system determined the translation route identifier.
- 4 - Indicates the system determined the translation route identifier but notes the system must decode the position.
- 5 - Indicates the system will decode the treatment.
- 6 - Indicates translation will start again and begin digit collection again.
- 7 - Analyze the translation protocol.
- 8 - Indicates the system condensed the call. The call waits for another event like equal access ANI or called number.
- 9 - Indicates the need to enter translations again with a new translation result.

AUD395 (continued)

- 10 - For service switching point (SSP) features, proceed to setup. Translation required after DB query.
- 11 - System tells CP to stop digit collection and set automatic data processing (ADP). Enter translations again.

RE_TRANSLATE: This bit indicates if translation is necessary again.

SPARE: Two boolean values that the system did not use.

AMAPRT_PREFIX_FENCE_COUNT: The AMA pretranslation prefix fence value.

MIN_DIGITS: The minimum digits the system requires.

IDDD_ARS: (Provided later.)

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 66 67

CHB(C)			
XLAB(C)			
XLASTAGE(6)	2	1	ORIG_AGENT(32)
3			AID(24)
4			CCF_ACTIVE_TYPE(16)
TOPS_AREA(C)			
FASTMOVE(C)			

BIT: 1071 1056 1087 1072

1 MAX_DIGITS(5)
2 PREFIX_FENCE(5)
4 IBN_XLASTAGE(6)
5 IXLASTAGE(6)

WORD: 68 69

CHB(C)		
XLAB(C)		
ORIG_AGENT(C)		TXROUTE(32)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	AID(24)
CCF_SPARE(16)		TERM_AGENT(32)
		AID(24)
TOPS_AREA(C)		
FASTMOVE(C)		

BIT: 1103 1088 1119 1104

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 66

AUD395 (continued)

```
          CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                    /          \
XLASTAGE   or   3 or 4
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 67

```
                    XLAB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                       /          \
ORIG_AGENT   or   CCF_ACTIVE_TYPE
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 68

```
                    XLAB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                       /       \
ORIG_AGENT   or   CCF_SPARE
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 69

```
     CHB (XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                 /          \
TXROUTE   or   TERM_AGENT
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 66

MAX_DIGITS: Indicates the maximum digits the system allows.

PREFIX_FENCE: The number of digits the translations use.

XLASTAGE: The translation stage of a normal POTS call. Possible stages are:

- 0 - First stage
- 1 - Decipher stage
- 2 - Six digit translation stage
- 3 - Balance digits stage
- 4 - VAC code stage
- 5 - Initial with prefix
- 6 - Prefix added
- 7 - Custom call feature program

- 8 - ESN stage
- 9 - CCIS inward translation stage

IBN_XLASTAGE: The translation stage of an IBN call. Possible stages are:

- 0 - IBN first stage, equal to POTS first stage.
- 1 - Network Class of Service (NCOS) feature initial, equal to POTS decipher stage.
- 2 - NCOS preliminary first stage, equal to POTS six-digit translation stage.
- 3 - Custom feature initial, equal to POTS balance digits stage.
- 4 - Custom feature preliminary initial, equal to POTS VAC code stage.
- 5 - Custom translation initial, equal to POTS initial with prefix.
- 6 - NCOS feature read, equal to POTS prefix added.
- 7 - NCOS preliminary read
- 8 - Custom feature read
- 9 - Custom preliminary read
- 10 - Custom translation read
- 11 - NCOS feature decipher
- 12 - NCOS preliminary decipher
- 13 - Custom feature decipher
- 14 - Custom preliminary decipher
- 15 - Custom translation decipher
- 16 - IBN prefix added
- 17 - NCOS oct initial
- 18 - Custom oct initial
- 19 - NCOS oct read
- 20 - Custom oct read
- 21 - NCOS oct decipher
- 22 - Custom oct decipher
- 23 - Non-standard read translators provided by tttr selector provides 23 and 24 as special translators.
- 24 - Decipher that is not standard
- 25 - IBN CCF program (the custom feature program)

AUD395 (continued)

- 26 - Flash first stage, with decodes 26-35 for flash translations.
- 27 - Flash feature initial
- 28 - Flash oct initial
- 29 - Flash preliminary initial
- 30 - Flash feature read
- 31 - Flash oct read
- 32 - Flash preliminary read
- 33 - Flash feature decipher
- 34 - Flash oct decipher
- 35 - Flash preliminary decipher.

IXLASTAGE: The translation stage of an international call. Possible stages are:

- 0 - Translation initial
- 1 - Translation read
- 2 - Get standard translation table
- 3 - Translation decipher
- 4 - Translation complete
- 5 - Translation ambiguous

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 67

ORIG_AGENT: The call processing identifier (CPID) of the originator. The system uses this overlay for translations as a virtual originator.

AID: The agent ID, an area with no restrictions.

CCF_ACTIVE_TYPE: An overlay that enters a translated feature after entry of feature activation digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 68

CPS: The call processing selector, a string between 0-255.

CCF_SPARE: A reserved word.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 69

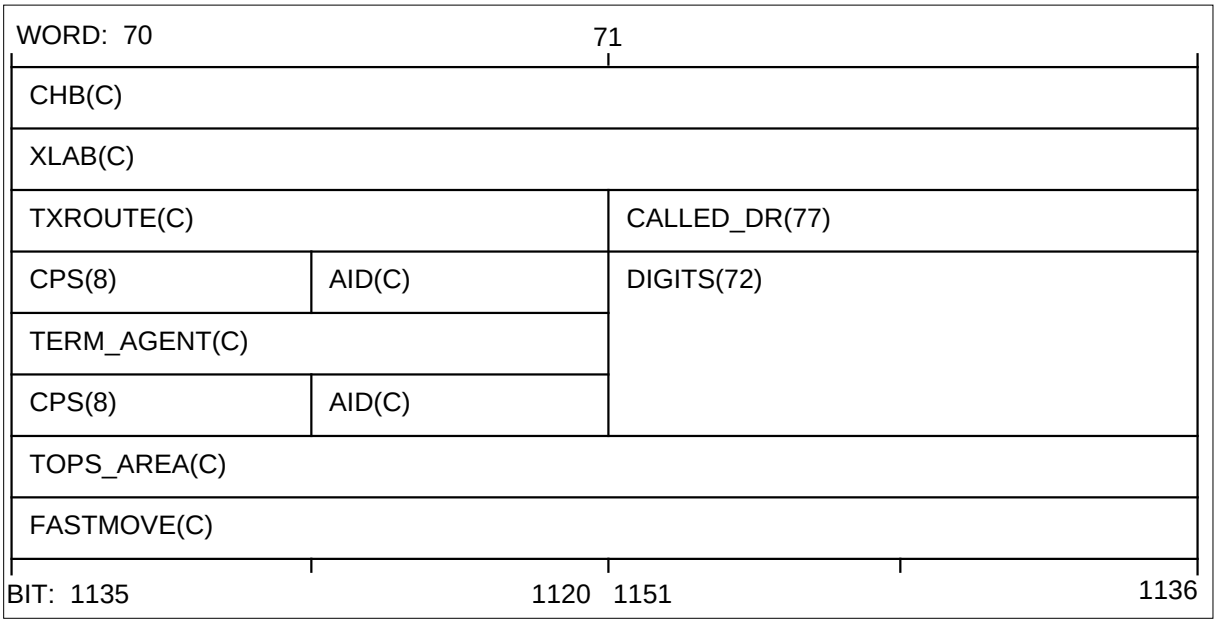
TXROUTE: The translation route CPID.

AID: The agent ID, an area with no restrictions.

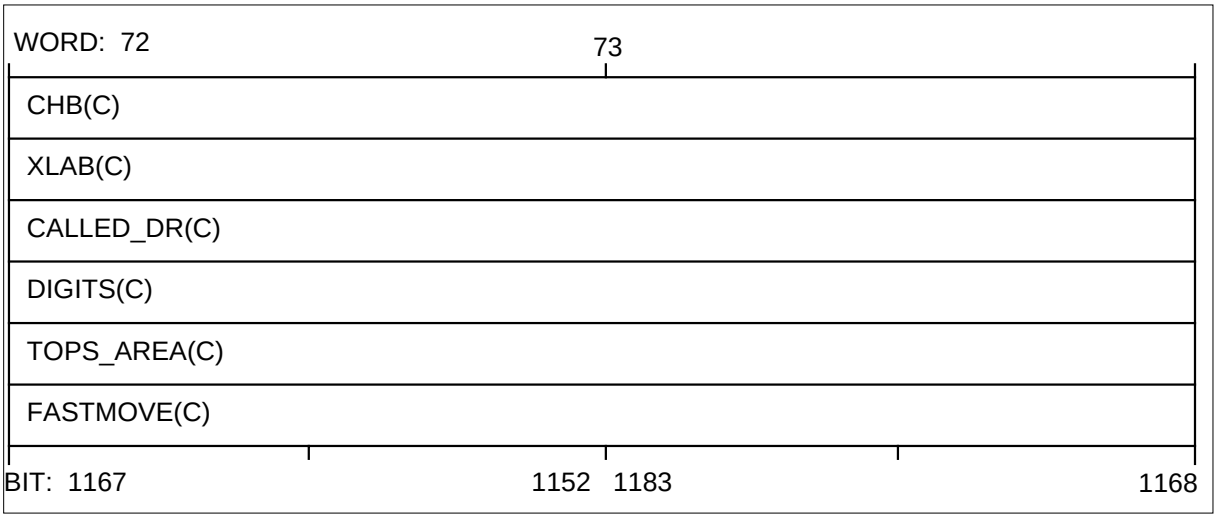
TERM_AGENT: The terminating agent call processing. The system uses this field after translation completes.

Explanation

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 70 - 71



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 72 - 73



AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 70

```
 CHB (XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
          /        \
TXROUTE   or   TERM_AGENT
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 71 THROUGH 73

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 70

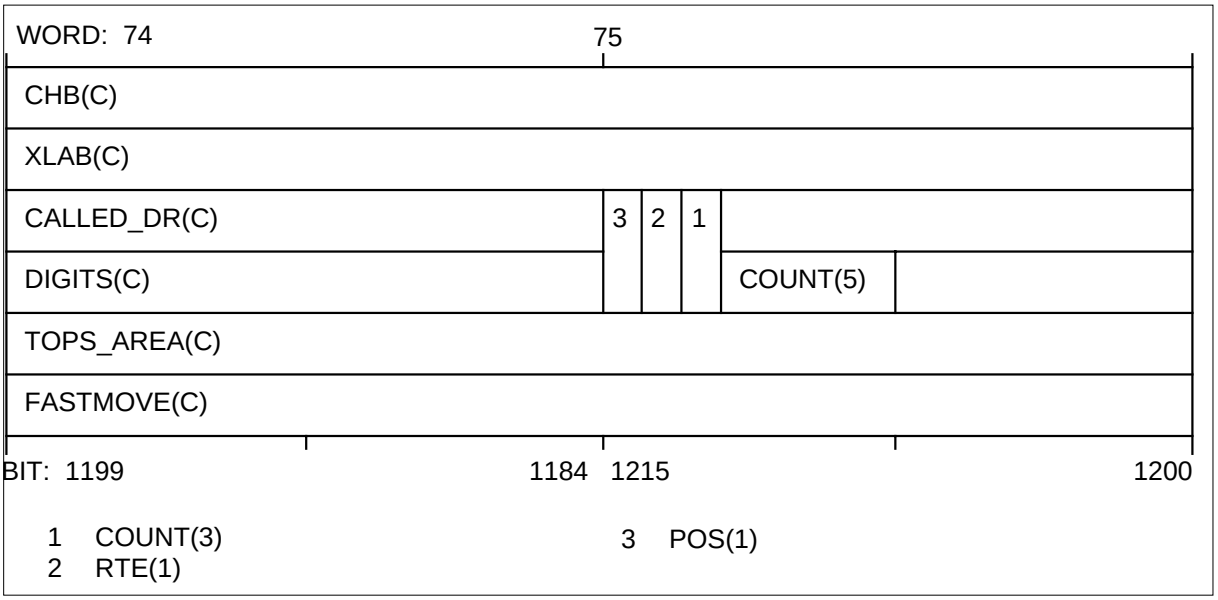
CPS: Is the CP Selector, a string between 0 to 255.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 71

CALLED_DR: Specifies the called directory number.

DIGITS: The digits in the called directory number, up to a maximum of 18 digits.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 74 - 75



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 76 - 77

WORD: 76		77		
CHB(C)				
XLAB(C)				
DGID(32)				
OVFL_ROUTEID(32)				
AID(24)		CPS(8)		
LCANAME(8)	SCRNCL(8)	1	SAVE_ID_CC(12)	
PROTOCOL_INFO(32)				
TOPS_AREA(C)				
FASTMOVE(C)				
BIT: 1231	1216	1247		1232

1 XLASPARE3(4)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 74 AND 75

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 76

```
CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
     /        \
DGID  or  OVFL_ROUTEID or SCRNCL,LCANAME or PROTOCOL_INFO
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 77

```
                CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE                    /
\DGID or OVFL_ROUTEID or SAVE_ID_CC,1 or PROTOCOL_INFO
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 75

COUNT: The number of digits in the called directory number.

VALID_TERM_AGENT: This bit indicates a terminating agent that is correct.

AUD395 (continued)

POS: This bit indicates position.

RTE: This bit indicates route.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 76

DGID: An area without restrictions reserved for the digilator ID.

OVFL_ROUTEID: Call processing ID.

AID: The Agent ID, an area with no restrictions.

SCRNCL: The screening class. Fields SCRNCL and LCANAME appear with an incoming CAMA after the translation finishes.

LCANAME: The single-character name of the local call area.

PROTOCOL_INFO: An area the user can refine for protocol information.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 77

CPS: The call processing selector, a string between 0 to 255.

SAVE_ID_CC: The 3-digit table that contains the call condense ID number.

XLASPARE3: A spare digit.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 78 - 79

WORD: 78	79
CHB(C)	
XLAB(C)	
CALLING_DR(77)	
DIGITS(72)	
AUTH_CODE_DR(77)	
DIGITS(72)	
DIGIT_FILL(48)	
AUTH_DR7(31)	
DIGITS(28)	1
INTL_DIGIT_FILL(52)	
TOPS_AREA(C)	
FASTMOVE(C)	

BIT: 1263 1248 1279 1264

1 COUNT(3)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 78

```
      CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
            /         \
CALLING_DR  or  AUTH_CODE_DR or DIGIT_FILL or AUTH_DR7
        or INTL_DIGIT_FILL
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 79

```
         CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
               /        \
CALLING_DR  or  AUTH_CODE_DR or DIGIT_FILL or AUTH_DR7
or INTL_DIGIT_FILL
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 78

AUD395 (continued)

CALLING_DR: A table that contains the 12 digits in the calling directory number.

DIGITS: A table of the digits associated with the directory number.

AUTH_CODE_DR: A table that contains the authorizing code directory number for a DMS 250 switch up to a maximum of 12 digits.

DIGIT_FILL: A table that contains a billing number up to a maximum of 12 digits.

AUTH_DR7: The register that contains authcode digits up to a maximum of 7 digits.

INTL_DIGIT_FILL: The table that contains international digit fill up to a maximum of 13 digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 79

COUNT: The number of digits in the authorizing directory number.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 80 - 81

WORD: 80	81	
CHB(C)		
XLAB(C)		
CALLING_DR(C)		
DIGITS(C)		
AUTH_CODE_DR(C)		
DIGITS(C)		
DIGIT_FILL(C)	1	FANI_DIGITS(8)
FILLED_PIN_DIGITS(16) / PIN_INDEX(13)	DIALED_PIN_DIGITS(16)	
INTL_DIGIT_FILL(C)	6 5 4 3	2
TOPS_AREA(C)		
FASTMOVE(C)		
BIT: 1295 1280	1311	1296

1 AMA_PRET_NAME(8)
2 INTL_ANI_INFO(8)
3 INTL_ANI_FAILURE(1)
4 INTL_ANI_SUPPRESS_DN(1)
5 INTL_ANI_FILLER1(1)
6 INTL_ANI_FILLER2(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 80

```
CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
      /        \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or DIGIT_FILL or FILED_PIN_DIGITS
      or PIN_INDEX or INTL_DIGIT_FILL
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 81

```
CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
      /     \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or FANI_DIGITS,1 or
      DIALED_PIN_DIGITS or 7,2,...
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 80

AUD395 (continued)

FILED_PIN_DIGITS: The register that consists of up to four filed PIN digits.

PIN_INDEX: The index in a multi-PIN table.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 81

FANI_DIGITS: Two digits of FANI information.

AMA_PRET_NAME: The AMA pretranslation table name.

DIALED_PIN_DIGITS: A four-digit table that contains the dialed pin number.

INTL_ANI_INFO: A two-digit table of information about international automatic numbering identification.

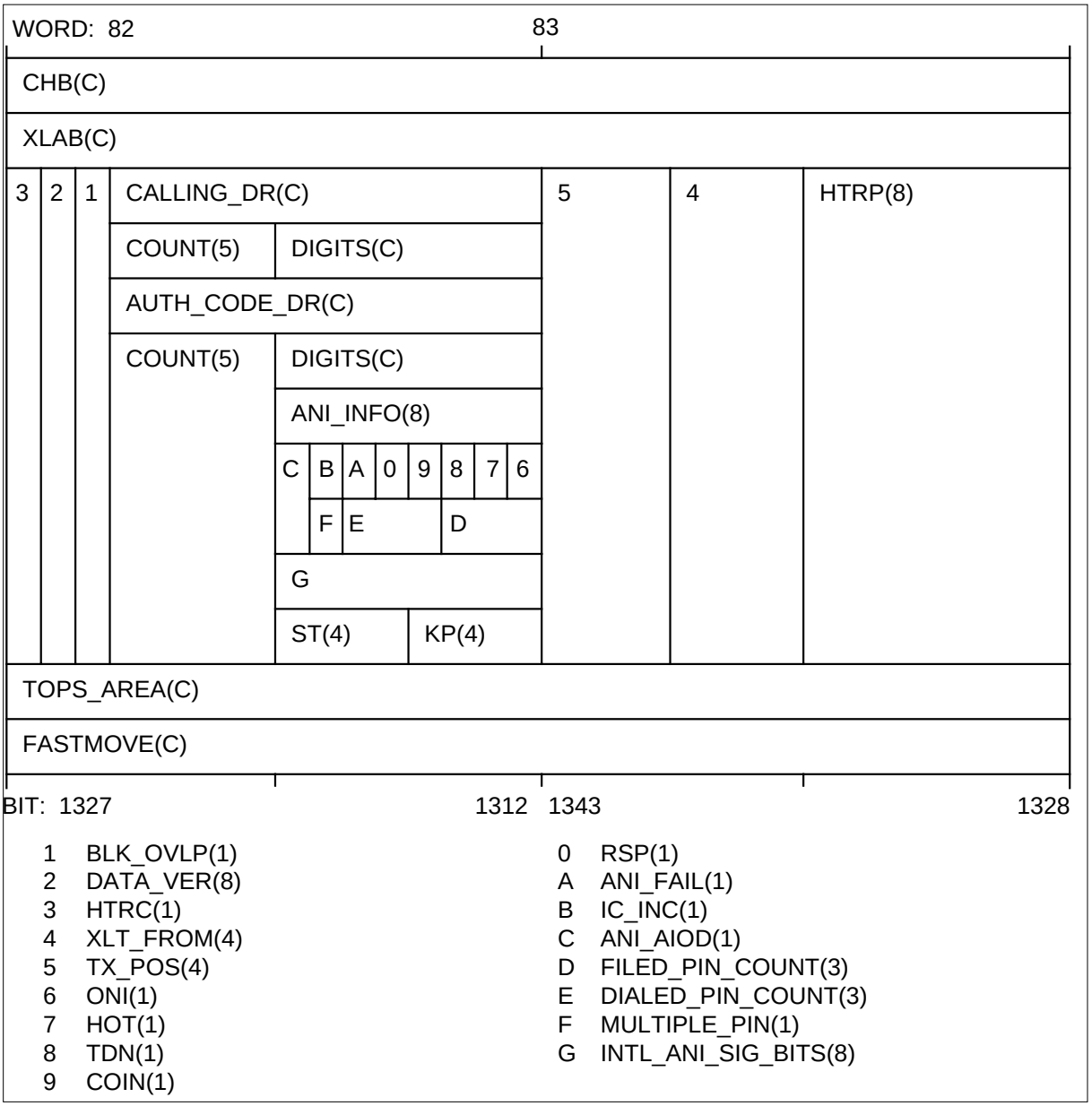
INTL_ANI_FAILURE: This bit indicates the ANI data received is not in the correct format.

INTL_ANI_SUPPRESS_DN: This bit indicates the system suppresses the directory number.

INTL_ANI_FILLER1: (Provided later.)

INTL_ANI_FILLER2: (Provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 82 - 83



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 82

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or ANI_INFO or D,E,F
or G

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 83

AUD395 (continued)

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 82

COUNT: The number of digits in the associated directory.

BLK_OVLP: This bit indicates a block overlap pulse.

DATA_VER: This bit initiates a trace of translation, route and DMI.

HTRC: This bit indicates a hard to reach code.

ANI_INFO: A special automatic numbering identification for equal access.

ONI: This bit specifies Operation Number Identification.

HOT: This bit specifies hotel.

TDN: This bit indicates toll denied.

COIN: This bit indicates a coin telephone.

RSP: This bit specifies restricted sent paid, ANI digit 7.

ANI_FAIL: This bit means the ANI received is not in the correct format. A service switching point number services code call uses this bit.

IC_INC: This bit indicates a carrier call if the system uses OSS signaling.

ANI_AIOD: (Provided later.)

FILED_PIN_COUNT: A digit count in the range from zero to four.

DIALED_PIN_COUNT: A digit count in the range from zero to four.

MULTIPLE PIN: This bit indicates multiple pins.

INTL_ANI_SIG_BITS: A two-part code. The first four bits are the key pulse (KP) code:

- 0 - NIL_MF_KP
- 1 - MF_KP
- 2 - MF_KP2.

The next four bits are the start translation (ST) code:

- 0 - NIL_MF_ST
- 1 - MF_ST3P
- 2 - MF_STP
- 3 - MF_ST2P
- 4 - MF_ST
- 5 - MF_STKP.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 83

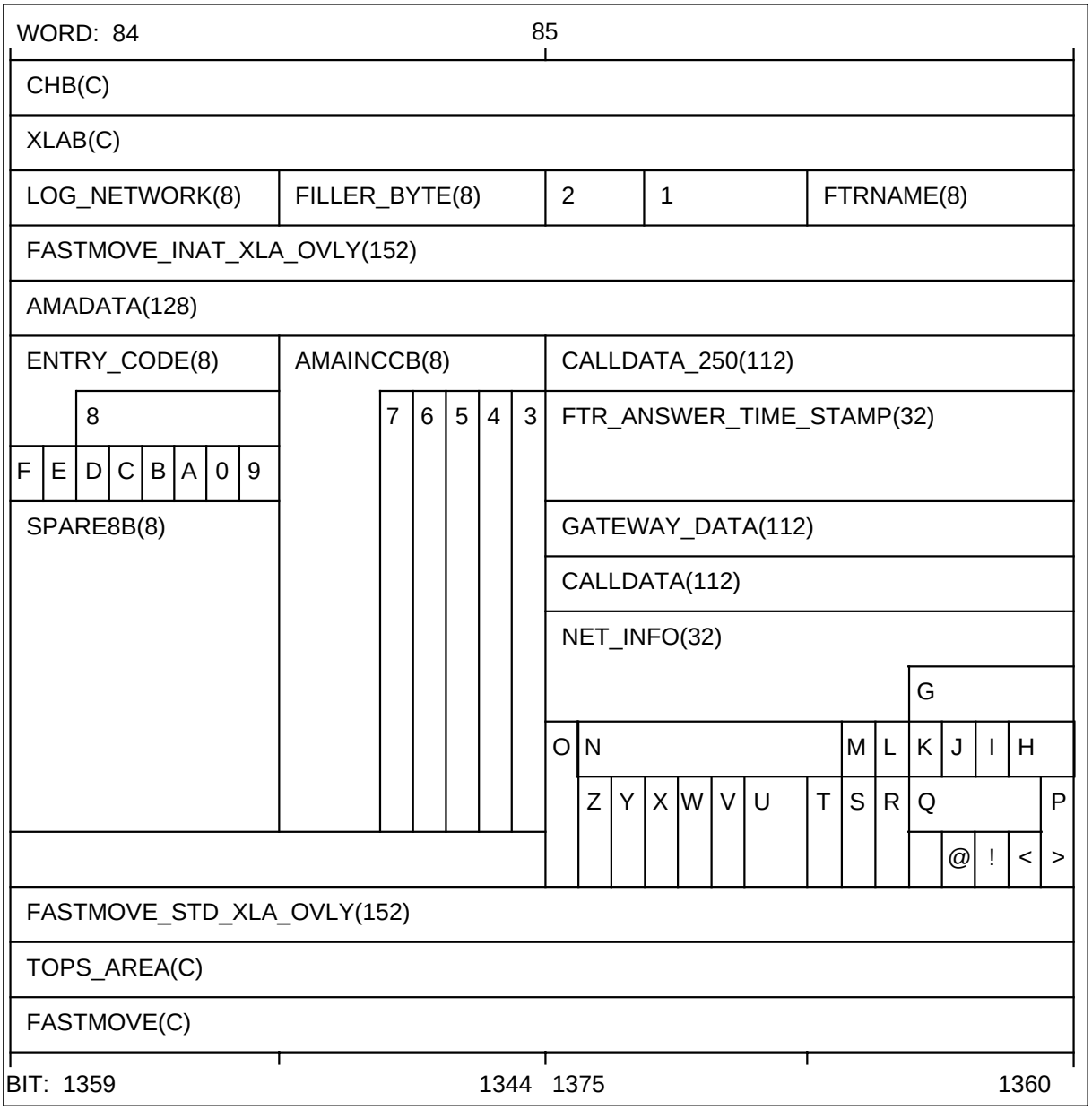
HTRP: A CC digit register number.

XLT_FROM: (Provided later.)

TX_POS: A translation position value (0 - 15).

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 84 - 85

AUD395 (continued)



EXAMPLE OVERLAY WORD 84

Block beginning with word 84

```
1  XLACLASS(5)       K   AUTH(1)
2  FUNCTION(3)       L   ACCT(1)
3  AMA(1)            M   NERVE(1)
4  LAMA(1)           N   CONSOLE_NUMBER(8)
5  CDR(1)            O   NO_MCD_DONE(1)
6  SMDR(1)           P   SPARE_CCSA_BIT(1)
7  CDATA(1)          Q   AFR_NIBBLE(4)
8  ORIG_CLASS(6)     R   SPARE_TDMTT_BIT(1)
9  RCF_LEG(1)        S   AMA_TREATMENT(1)
0  CFW_LEG(1)        T   MSG_REG_FAIL(1)
A  TWC_LEG(1)        U   DA_CALL(2)
B  HOTEL_RMP(1)      V   SST_TIMING_INDICATOR(1)
C  POSTPAY_COIN(1)   W   OUTWATS_VIA_VFG_WITH_NO_SPB(1)
D  PREPAY_COIN(1)    X   CXFER_IN_EFFECT(1)
E  MUMR_DETAILED(1)  Y   TERM_DATAPATH(1)
F  MUMR_TIMED(1)     Z   THIS_WAS_DA_CALL(1)
G  NET_TYPE(5)       >   WATS_AFR_WATS(1)
H  SPARE(2)          <   WATS_AFR_DDD(1)
I  ARS(1)            !   CCSA_AFR_WATS(1)
J  ATTX(1)           @   FX_AFR(1)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 84

```
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,...
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 85

```
     CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
          /      \
FTRNAME,...  or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY or AMADATA or
FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY                        /          \
                                       CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA
                                   or CALLDATA or 4,5,... or P,Q,...or d,c,...
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 84

FILLER_BYTE: Insures system will not overwrite CDATA bit in AMADATA. This overlay associates with international translations.

AUD395 (continued)

LOG_NETWORK: Corresponds to the logical network on which the user places a call. Values correspond to local, national and international. The system adds each network to the data dictionary and returns an ID. Translations and metering now use this information.

FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY: Moves international overlays with a single command. The system defines data fields as not signed integers to speed the identification of the data the user must move.

AMADATA: The system uses AMADATA with POTS, IBN and DMS250 calls.

AMAINCCB: This bit indicates the CCB AMA area is not in use.

AMA: This bit indicates Automatic Message Accounting.

LAMA: This bit indicates Local Automatic Message Accounting.

CDR: This bit indicates Local Call Detail Recording.

SMDR: This bit indicates Station Message Detail Recording.

CDATA: This bit indicates IBN-related call data.

ENTRY_CODE: A two-digit code that identifies the call type as it records. The operating company can modify these codes. The codes are in the Entry Code Table.

ORIG_CLASS: Indicates the type of charge class for an AMA entry.

RCF_LEG: This bit identifies a remote call forwarding leg.

CFW_LEG: This bit identifies a call forwarding leg.

TWC_LEG: This bit identifies a three-way call.

HOTEL_RMP: This bit indicates a remote message pulse.

POSTPAY_COIN: This bit indicates postpay option.

PREPAY_COIN: This bit indicates prepay option.

MUMR_DETAILED: This bit indicates detailled multi-unit message rate.

MUMR_TIMED: This bit indicates the record of elapsed time for multi-unit message rate calls.

SPARE8B: A spare byte.

FAST_MOVE_XLA_OVLY: Used to transport IBN/POTS/DMS250 over-lays with the use of a single command. The system again defines data fields as not signed integers to speed the identification of data the user must move.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 85

FTRNAME: The name of a feature in use. The overlay associates with international translations.

XLACLASS: The international call class. National, continental and international are examples of call classes.

FUNCTION: The international function refinement for the feature selector.

CALLDATA_250: The overlay that contains call data for DMS-250.

FTR_ANSWER_TIME_STAMP: Call processing uses FTR_ANSWER_TIME_STAMP to obtain system timing that is not calculated.

GATEWAY_DATA: The overlay DMS-300 translations use.

CALLDATA: The overlay for international IBN call processing.

NET_INFO and NET_TYPE: Contains information needed to access other networks in the translation block.

SPARE: Reserved space. IBN call process uses this overlay.

ARS: This bit indicates automatic route selection.

ATTX: This bit identifies an attendant extended call.

AUTH: This bit acknowledges the arrival of an authorizing code.

ACCT: This bit indicates the system received the account code.

NERVE: Associated with a special Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) feature.

AUD395 (continued)

CONSOLE_NUMBER: The account number of the console.

NO_MCD_DONE: This bit marks the billing block as an immediate answer.

SPARE_CCSA_BIT: This bit identifies a common control switching originated call. This overlay contains AT&T Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) information.

AFR_NIBBLE: Overlayed with the automatic flexible routing bits. This bit speeds the movement of the bits to the AT&T LAMA recording unit.

SPARE_TDMTT_BIT: A virtual facility group AMA option. This option indicates a tandem-tie-trunk-originated call.

AMA_TREATMENT: Not used.

MSG_REG_FAIL: This bit indicates a message register failure.

DA_CALL: This bit indicates a directory call for help.

SST_TIMING_INDICATOR: This bit provides the short supervisory transition timing indicator.

OUTWATS_VIA_VFG_WITH_NO_SPB: This bit indicates an outwats through virtual facility group without a special billing number.

CXFER_IN_EFFECT: This bit indicates an IBN call transfer. Corresponding bits do not occur in AT&T recording units. The only use of the bit is confirmation before conference use recording.

TERM_DATAPATH: This bit indicates an incoming call to a data unit.

THIS_WAS_DA_CALL: This bit indicates a directory call for help. The AT&T Cama billing uses this information.

WATS_AFR_WATS: This bit indicates the occurrence of WATS-to-WATS calls.

WATS_AFR_DDD: This bit indicates a WATS-to-POTS call.

CSSA_AFR_WATS: This bit indicates a common-control-switching arrangement to WATS call.

FX_AFR: This bit indicates a foreign exchange call.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 86 - 87

WORD: 86	87
CHB(C)	
XLAB(C)	
TUPLE_PTR(16)	EXTRA_DIGITS(27)
	DIGITS(24)
FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY(C)	
AMADATA(C)	
CALLDATA_250(C)	
FTR_ANSWER_TIME_STAMP(C)	PREXLA_AREA(48)
	1
GATEWAY_DATA(C)	
CALLDATA(C)	
NET_INFO(C)	PREXLA_AREA(48)
	2
AMAD_TO_RU(96)	
ANSWER_TIME_STAMP(32)	
AMADATAOVLY(96)	
ANSWER_TIME_STAMP(32)	
FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY(C)	
TOPS_AREA(C)	
FASTMOVE(C)	

BIT: 1391 1376 1407 1392

1 PREXLA_FEAT_CODES(8) 2 PREXLA_FEAT_CODES(8)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 86

AUD395 (continued)

```
     CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
            /      \
TUPLE_PTR    or   FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
     /            \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
ANSWER_TIME_STAMP or AMADATAOVLY
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 87

```
          CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

EXTRA_DIGITS or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
      /            \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
ANSWER_TIME_STAMP or AMADATAOVLY
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 86

TUPLE_PTR: The pointer to the current tuple. When a request for more digits interrupts the search process, the pointer returns to the table. The overlay associates with international translations.

AMAD_TO_RU: Used to speed the transfer of fields in the next overlay to the recording unit. During the transfer, the system addresses all fields at the same time.

ANSWER_TIME_STAMP: Contains system timing information that call processing did not calculate for use.

AMADATAOVLY: Indicates the generation of an overlay as a replacement for the current AMA data overlay.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 87

EXTRA_DIGITS: A data structure that has up to six additional digits and a field that identifies the number of digits.

DIGITS: The field that contains additional digits.

AUD395 (continued)

PREXLA_AREA: Improves the pretranslation table in the DMS-250 .

PREXLA_FEAT_CODE: The pretranslation feature code.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 88 - 89

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 88			89	
CHB(C)				
XLAB(C)				
1	EXTRA_DIGITS(C)		2	XLANAME(11)
	3	DIGITS(C)		
FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY(C)				
AMADATA(C)				
CALLDATA_250(C)				
PREXLA_AREA(C)				
GATEWAY_DATA(C)				
CALLDATA(C)				
PREXLA_AREA(C)				
AMAD_TO_RU(C)				
CONV_10MS(32)				
CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP(32)				
AMADATAOVLY(C)				
CONV_10MS(32)				
FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY(C)				
TOPS_AREA(C)				
FASTMOVE(C)				
BIT: 1423		1408	1439	1424

1 XLACLASS(5)
2 AC_FENCE(5)
3 COUNT(3)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 88

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

```
            /     \
EXTRA_DIGITS,XLASYS or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
       /        \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
CONV_10MS or CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP or
AMADATAOVLY
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 89

```
CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                              /       \
            XLANAME,1   or   FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
          or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
            /              \
CALLDATA_250  or  GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
CONV_10MS or CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP or
AMADATAOVLY
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 88

XLASYS: The international translation system code. The XLASYS code associates with different parts of the dialed address. These parts include the access code, office code, and country code.

COUNT: The field that contains the additional digit count.

CONV_10MS: The non-equal access conversion in 10 milli-second units.

CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP: The time stamp used equal access connect time.

XLACLASS: (Provided later.)

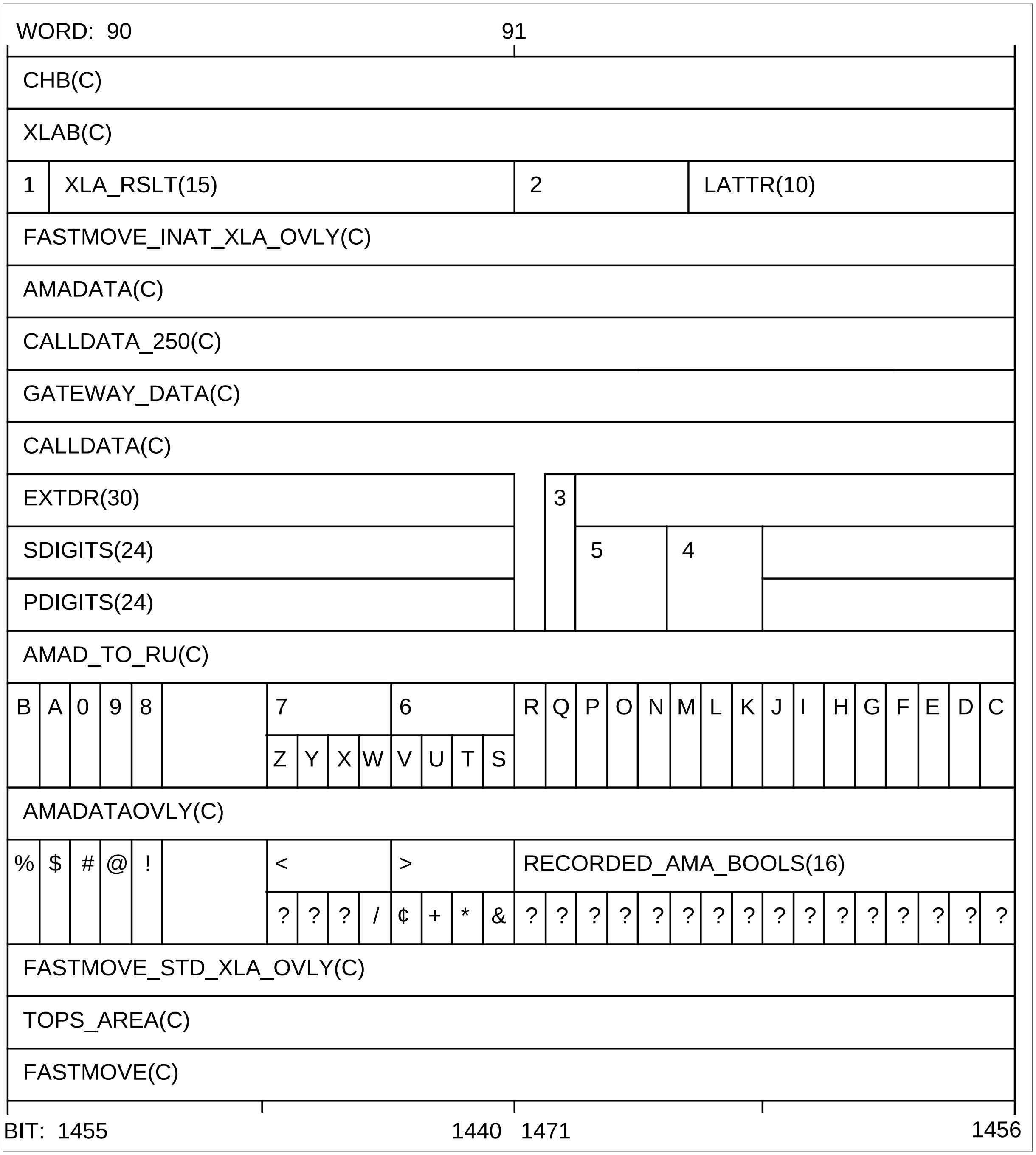
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 89

XLANAME: A field that identifies a translation subtable name.

AC_FENCE: The prefix digits that determine the translation class. This value must equal that of the XLACLASS at the end of the translation.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 90 - 91

AUD395 (continued)



```
1    PRIVL(1)                 O   JOINT_HOLD(1)
2    FTRINSTANCE (6)          P   EXPENSIVE ROUTE (1)
3    BLUE_BOX_PLACEHOLDER(1)  Q   BLUE_BOX(1)
4    SCNT(3)                  R   DIG_SENT(1)
5    PCNT(3)                  S   OBS_STUDY(1)
6    ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)     T   LUS_STUDY(1)
7    TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)     U   FREE_CALL(1)
8    BLOCK_ID(4)              V   MSG_CALL(1)
9    INW_CALL_RECORD(1)       W   OUTWATS_CALL(1)
0    INW_CALL_BLOCKED(1)      X   COIN_CALL(1)
A    ANIOFL(1)                Y   LUSTERM_STUDY(1)
B    ZERO_TIME(1)             Z   MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI(1)
C    SERV_ANAL(1)             >   ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)
D    APPLY_CHARGE(1)          <   TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)
E    TRAFFIC_SAMPLED(1)       !   BLOCK_ID(4)
F    CLD_DISC(1)              @   INW_CALL_RECORD(1)
G    ANIFL(1)                 #   INW_CALL_BLOCKED(1)
H    OPER_DIAL(1)             $   ANIOFL(1)
I    ONI(1)                   %   ZERO_TIME(1)
J    ANSWERED(1)              &   OBS_STUDY(1)
K    TIMESTAMP(1)             *   LUS_STUDY(1)
L    TIMESTAMP_SET(1)         +   FREE_CALL(1)
M    LOCAL_CALL(1)            ¢   MSG_CALL(1)
N    DERIVED_SMDR(1)          /   OUTWATS_CALL(1)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 90

```
                CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                        /      \
XLA_RSLT,1  or  FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
             /         \
CALLDATA_250   or   GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA(EXTDR) or
AMAD_TO_RU or 6,7,...  or                    /         \
S,T,U,...  or AMADATAOVLY              SDIGITS    or    PDIGITS
           /      \
    g,f,...     or    o,n,...
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 91

AUD395 (continued)

```
                CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                      /         \
            LATTR,2   or   FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
            or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
                 /            \
   CALLDATA_250   or   GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA(EXTDR) or
   AMAD_TO_RU or C,D,E,...  or                      /          \
                     AMADATAOVFL              SDIGITS  or  PDIGITS
                       /                  \
RECORDED_AMA_BOOLS    or    a,b,...
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 90

XLA_RSLT: The translation result to determine the translator result traverse the digilator values.

PRIVL: The bit signifies a privileged user. An operator is an example of a privileged user.

EXTDR: Contains information about called directory number extensions.

SDIGITS: Directory number suffix digits.

PDIGITS: Directory number prefix digits.

ORIG_FEATURE_CODE: The feature code for the originating device (NT AMA).

TERM_FEATURE_CODE: The feature code for the terminating device (NT AMA).

BLOCK_ID: An internal structure in the software.

INW_CALL_RECORD: This bit highlights that an inward WATS call record occurs.

INW_CALL_BLOCKED: This bit indicates a blocked inward WATS call.

ANIOFL: This bit indicates Automatic Number ID overflow.

ZERO_TIME: This bit indicates a timer value of zero.

OBS_STUDY: This bit indicates the system generates of AMA reports for local call origination. This overlay contains AT&T LAMA data.

LUS_STUDY: This bit indicates that a line use study is in progress. This study applies to call origination.

FREE_CALL: This bit indicates free number termination.

MSG_CALL: (Provided later.)

OUTWATS_CALL: This bit identifies an outward WATS call.

COIN_CALL: This bit indicates that the call is from a coin-operated telephone.

LUSTERM_STUDY: This bit indicates a line use study is in progress on the terminating device.

MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI: This bit denotes multi-unit message rate with the message billing index included.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 91

LATTR: The line attributes index.

FTRINSTANCE: The translation feature name.

BLUE_BOX_PLACEHOLDER: This bit prevents the calldata overlay from overlaying the blue box bit in AMADATA. The bit prevents the overlay when AMADATA moves from the CCB to a recording unit.

SCNT: The sdigit count.

PCNT: The pdigit count.

SERV_ANAL: This bit indicates service analysis.

APPLY_CHARGE: This bit indicates the application of a charge to the call.

TRAFFIC_SAMPLED: This bit indicates the sampling of traffic.

CLD_DISC: This bit means called disconnect. The called party hung up first.

ANIFL: This bit flags an Automatic Number Identification failure.

AUD395 (continued)

OPER_DIAL: This bit indicates a call that the operator dialed.

ONI: This bit indicates Operator Number Identification is in progress.

ANSWERED: This bit indicates that the call connected.

TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP_SET: Bits indicate use of CC timing.

SPARE_BIT_1: This bit reserved for future use.

DERIVED_SMDR: (Provided later.)

JOINT_HOLD: This bit indicates that the calling and called parties are on hold.

EXPENSIVE_ROUTE: (Provided later.)

BLUE_BOX: This bit indicates a call could be a blue box fraud call.

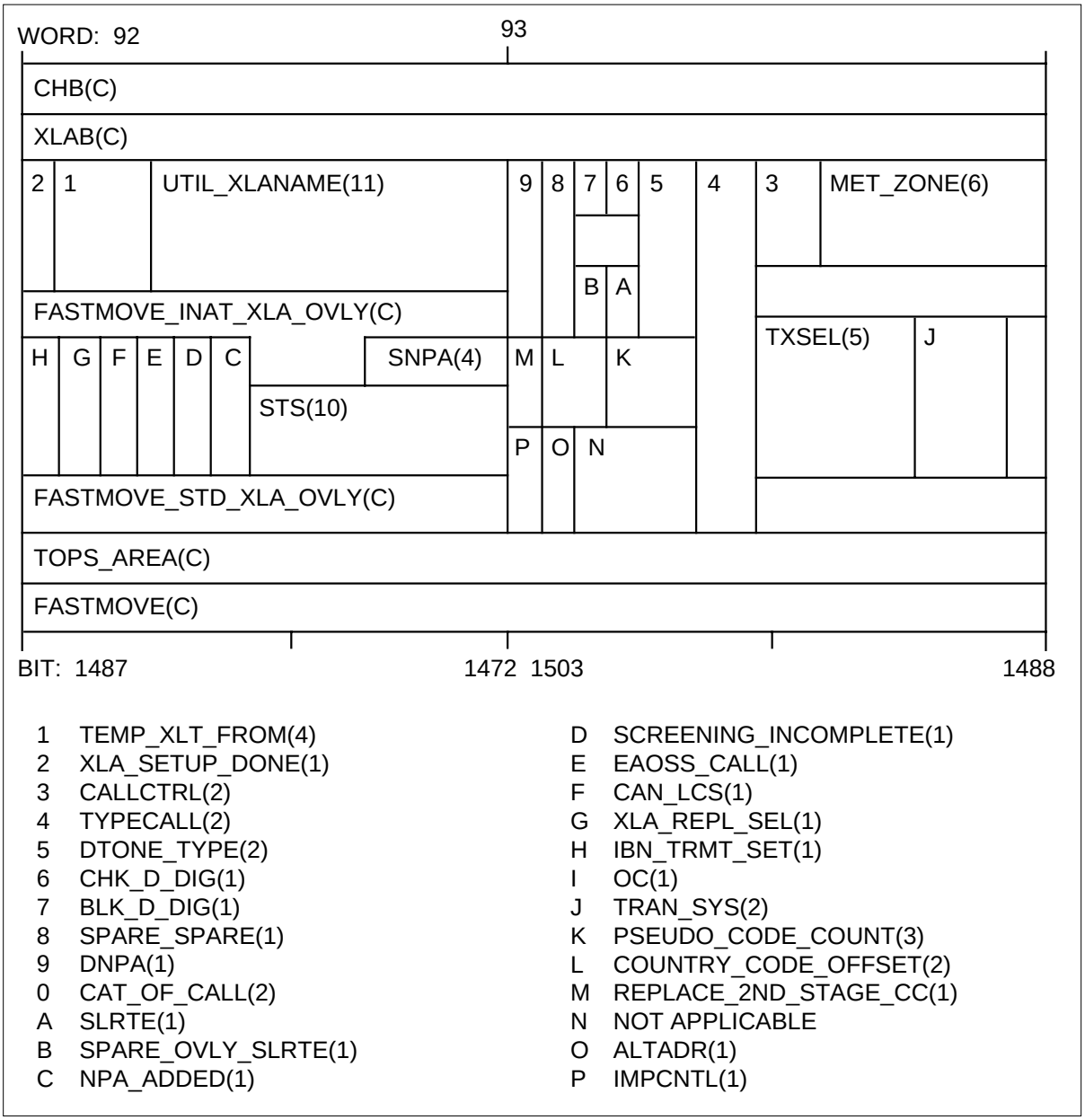
DIG_SENT: This bit indicates digits are present as they trasmit.

RECORDED_AMA_BOOLS: An overlay that allows fast storage of AMA bools.

CWT_LEG: (Provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 92 - 93

AUD395 (continued)



1	TEMP_XLT_FROM(4)	D	SCREENING_INCOMPLETE(1)
2	XLA_SETUP_DONE(1)	E	EAOSS_CALL(1)
3	CALLCTRL(2)	F	CAN_LCS(1)
4	TYPECALL(2)	G	XLA_REPL_SEL(1)
5	DTONE_TYPE(2)	H	IBN_TRMT_SET(1)
6	CHK_D_DIG(1)	I	OC(1)
7	BLK_D_DIG(1)	J	TRAN_SYS(2)
8	SPARE_SPARE(1)	K	PSEUDO_CODE_COUNT(3)
9	DNPA(1)	L	COUNTRY_CODE_OFFSET(2)
0	CAT_OF_CALL(2)	M	REPLACE_2ND_STAGE_CC(1)
A	SLRTE(1)	N	NOT APPLICABLE
B	SPARE_OVLY_SLRTE(1)	O	ALTADR(1)
C	NPA_ADDED(1)	P	IMPCNTL(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 92

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
UTIL_XLANAME,1,2 or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY or
SNPA or STS or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY

AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 93

```
                    CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                          /       \
MET_ZONE,3,4,(5,6  or 9),7,8 or N,0,P,A,B or
I,J,(TXSEL or O),K,L,M
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 92

UTIL_XLANAME: A field that identifies a translation subtable name.

TEMP_XLT_FROM: (Provided later.)

XLA_SETUP_DONE: This bit indicates the translation setup is complete.

SNPA: The serving number plan area.

STS: The serving translation scheme.

NPA_ADDED: This bit indicates the addition of a numbering plan area.

SCREENING_INCOMPLETE: This bit indicates the screening did not complete.

EAOSS_CALL: This bit indicates the equal access operator services system is in use.

CAN_LCS: This bit indicates the system cancelled local call screening.

FILLER: A spare bit.

IBN_TRMT_SET: This bit prevents a general no circuit treatment after IBN treatments.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 93

CALLCTRL: (Provided later.)

MET_ZONE: The destination area, the geographical or logical destination of the call.

TYPECALL: The call type.

- 0 - Direct dial.
- 1 - Operator assisted.
- 2 - No prefix local.

DTONE_TYPE: The dial tone type (first field in the TXRSLT overlay)

- 0 - Normal dial tone
- 1 - Special dial tone
- 2 - No dial tone
- 3 - Stutter dial tone (100ms on, 100ms off)

CHK_D_DIG and BLK_D_DIG: A two-bit overlay that NADTXLA uses to implement a four-digit translation system. The digit that the feature checks or blocks follows the numbering plan area code in the called directory number.

SPARE_SPARE: Spare bit.

DNPA: This bit indicates that the destination numbering plan area code is in the digilator value.

CAT_OF_CALL: An overlay required to store category of call for Spanish translations.

PSEUDO_CODE_COUNT: A range of zero to four. (First value in the ddo overlay)

COUNTRY_CODE_OFFSET: (Provided later.)

REPLACE_2ND_STAGE_CC: (Provided later.)

OC: Defines the originating source as:

- 0 - LCL
- 1 - NLCL.

TRAN_SYS: Defines the translation system as:

- 0 - National
- 1 - International
- 2 - Nil
- 3 - International partitioned.

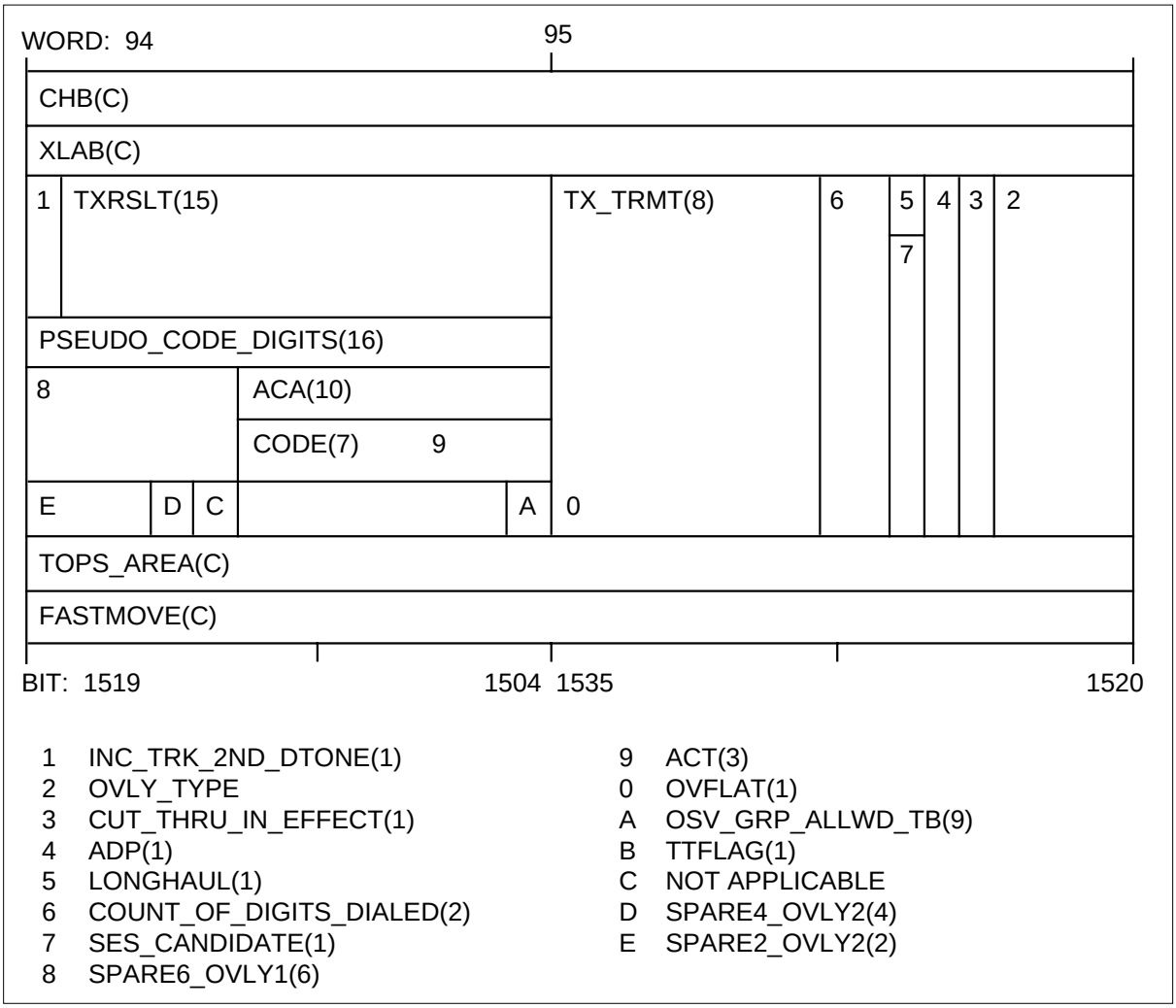
AUD395 (continued)

- ALTADR: This bit denotes alternate addressing.
- IMPCNTL: This bit indicates immediate preemption control.

TXSEL: Defines the translation selector as:

- 0 - None
- 1 - SCCF update
- 2 - Pretranslation selector
- 3 - HNPA translation selector
- 4 - INWO translation selector
- 5 - INWT translation selector
- 6 - INWS translation selector
- 7 - INWC translation selector
- 8 - DDO translation selector
- 9 - Not clear translation selector
- 10 - CC translation selector
- 11 - Inprtrns translation selector
- 12 - NSC translation selector.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 94 - 95



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 94

```
    CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
          /        \
TXRSLT,1 or PSEUDO_CODE_DIGITS or ACA or 9,CODE or 0,...
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 95

```
CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
      /       \
    5   or   7
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 94

AUD395 (continued)

TXRSLT: The digilator value for the called directory number.

INC_TRK_2ND_DTONE: This bit indicates that the incoming DTMF trunk requires dial tone.

SPARE2_OVLY2: Reserved bits

PSEUDO_CODE_DIGITS: (Provided later.)

ACA: The abbreviation code analysis for speed calling. The ACA is the first value in the ccf_pgm overlay.

SPARE6_OVLY1: Reserved bits

ACT: Defines the abbreviation code type as:

- 0 - not code
- 1 - sc1read
- 2 - sc2read
- 3 - sc1upd
- 4 - sc2upd
- 5 - cfact
- 6 - cfdeact
- 7 - wmlupd

CODE: (Provided later.)

OVFLAG: This bit is an overflow route flag.

OSV_GRP_ALLWD_TB: The OSV Group allowed table. This table contains eight bits.

TTFLAG: This bit is a trunk test flag.

SPARE4_OVLY2: Reserved bits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 95

OVLY_TYPE: Defines the overlay type that appears in words 92 and 93 as:

- 0 - TXRSLT overlay
- 1 - DDO overlay
- 2 - CCF program overlay

CUT_THRU_IN_EFFECT: This bit indicates cut through dialing is in use.

ADP: This bit indicates all digits are in place.

LONGHAUL: This bit indicates a longhaul operation. The LONGHAUL bit normally works with DMS 300.

COUNT_OF_DIGITS_DIALED: The count of subscriber digits dialed.

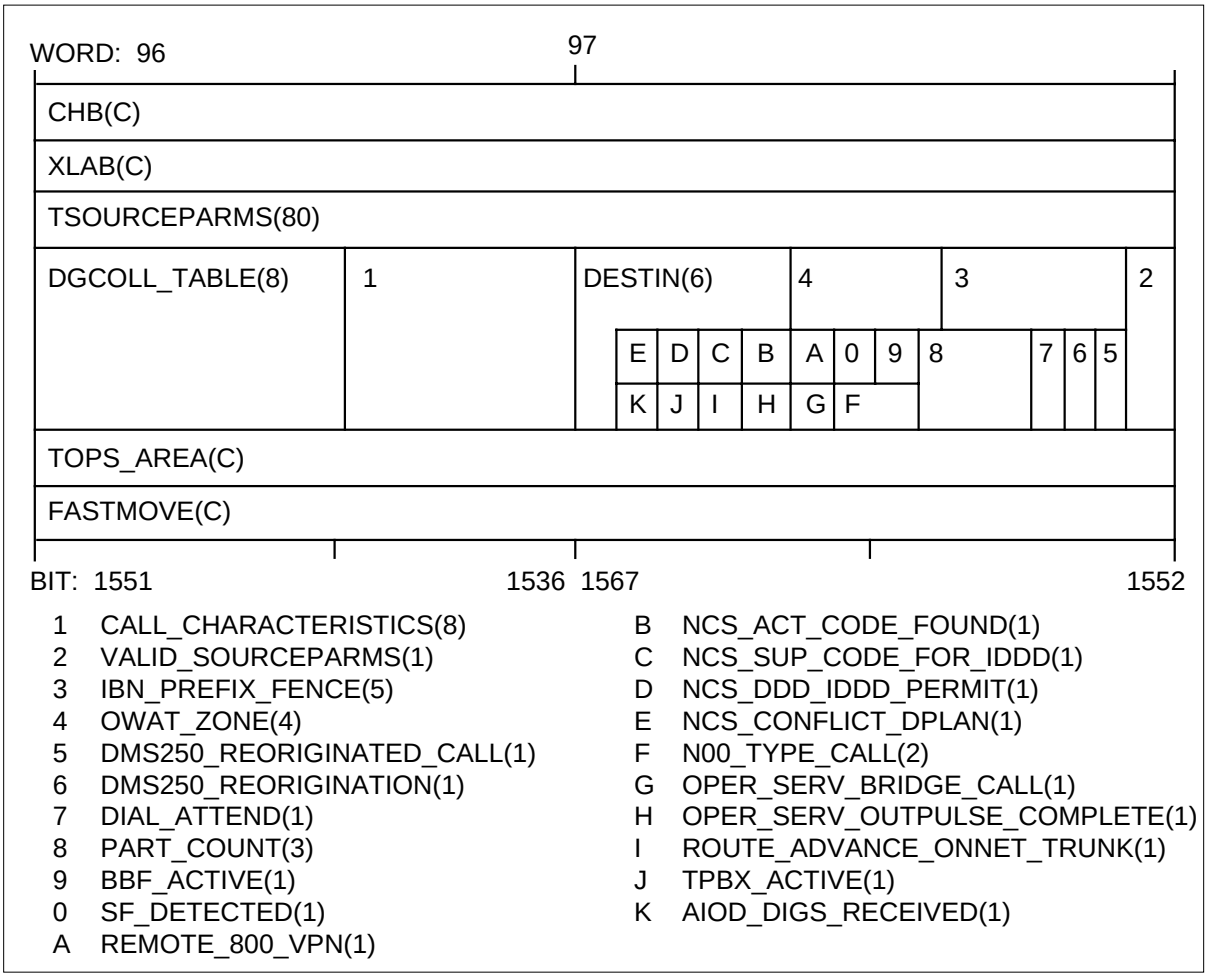
- 0 - Other digits dialed
- 1 - Five digits dialed
- 2 - Six digits dialed
- 3 - Seven digits dialed

TX_TRMT: The extended treatment field.

SES_CANDIDATE: This bit indicates SES is in place.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 96 - 97

AUD395 (continued)



1	CALL_CHARACTERISTICS(8)	B	NCS_ACT_CODE_FOUND(1)
2	VALID_SOURCEPARMS(1)	C	NCS_SUP_CODE_FOR_IDDD(1)
3	IBN_PREFIX_FENCE(5)	D	NCS_DDD_IDDD_PERMIT(1)
4	OWAT_ZONE(4)	E	NCS_CONFLICT_DPLAN(1)
5	DMS250_REORIGINATED_CALL(1)	F	N00_TYPE_CALL(2)
6	DMS250_REORIGINATION(1)	G	OPER_SERV_BRIDGE_CALL(1)
7	DIAL_ATTEND(1)	H	OPER_SERV_OUTPULSE_COMPLETE(1)
8	PART_COUNT(3)	I	ROUTE_ADVANCE_ONNET_TRUNK(1)
9	BBF_ACTIVE(1)	J	TPBX_ACTIVE(1)
0	SF_DETECTED(1)	K	AIOD_DIGS_RECEIVED(1)
A	REMOTE_800_VPN(1)		

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 96

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 97

```
      CHB(SOURCEPARMS) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                /       \
3,4,DESTIN   or   5,6,7,8,(9,0,A,..,orF,G,H)
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 96

SOURCEPARMS: Contains information about the type of caller and the call.

CALL_CHARACTERISTICS: The first four bits are user-defined. The other assignments are:

- Bit 4 - CALLCHR_ORIGINATOR_CWT
- Bit 5 - CALLCHR_DIG_DATA_ONLY
- Bit 6 - CALLCHR_DIG_DATA_PREFER
- Bit 7 - CALLCHR_SATELLITE

DGCOLL_TABLE: An index used for IBN digit collection.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 97

VALID_SOURCEPARMS: This bit indicates the sourceparm area is correct for a call. The value is false for an IBN call.

IBN_PREFIX_FENCE: Identifies the last digit that an IBN translation uses. This bit is the first field in the POTS, IBN and international overlay.

OWAT_ZONE: The outwats area with nil (0 - 13)

DESTIN: Identifies where the call is going:

- 0 - Destination not determined
- 1 - An IBN line, either inter or intra group.
- 2 - An IBN trunk, either inter or intra group.
- 3 - Non-intra group
- 4 - Feature activation. For example, sccf programming
- 5 - Speed call code use
- 6 - Diverted to attendant
- 7 - EPSCS, CCSA, ETN, AVON, OWT, or DOD
- 8 - “Dial 0" calls for operational measurements
- 9 - Destination is a treatment
- 10 - Network speed call
- 11 - Dial call waiting
- 12 - Group intercom
- 13 - Last number redial code
- 14 - Feature activated with FTR terminator call.
- 15 - Voice message exchange.

AUD395 (continued)

PART_COUNT: The number of partitions received. The PART_COUNT is the first field in the standard DMS 250 overlay.

OPER_SERV_BRIDGE_CALL: This bit indicates an operator service bridge call.

REMOTE_800_VPN: (Provided later.)

NCS_ACT_CODE_FOUND: (Provided later.)

NCS_SUP_CODE_FOR_IDDD: (Provided later.)

NCS_DDD_IDDD_PERMIT: (Provided later.)

NCS_CONFLICT_DPLAN: (Provided later.)

ROUTE_ADVANCE_ONNET_TRUNK: (Provided later.)

N00_TYPE_CALL: (Provided later.)

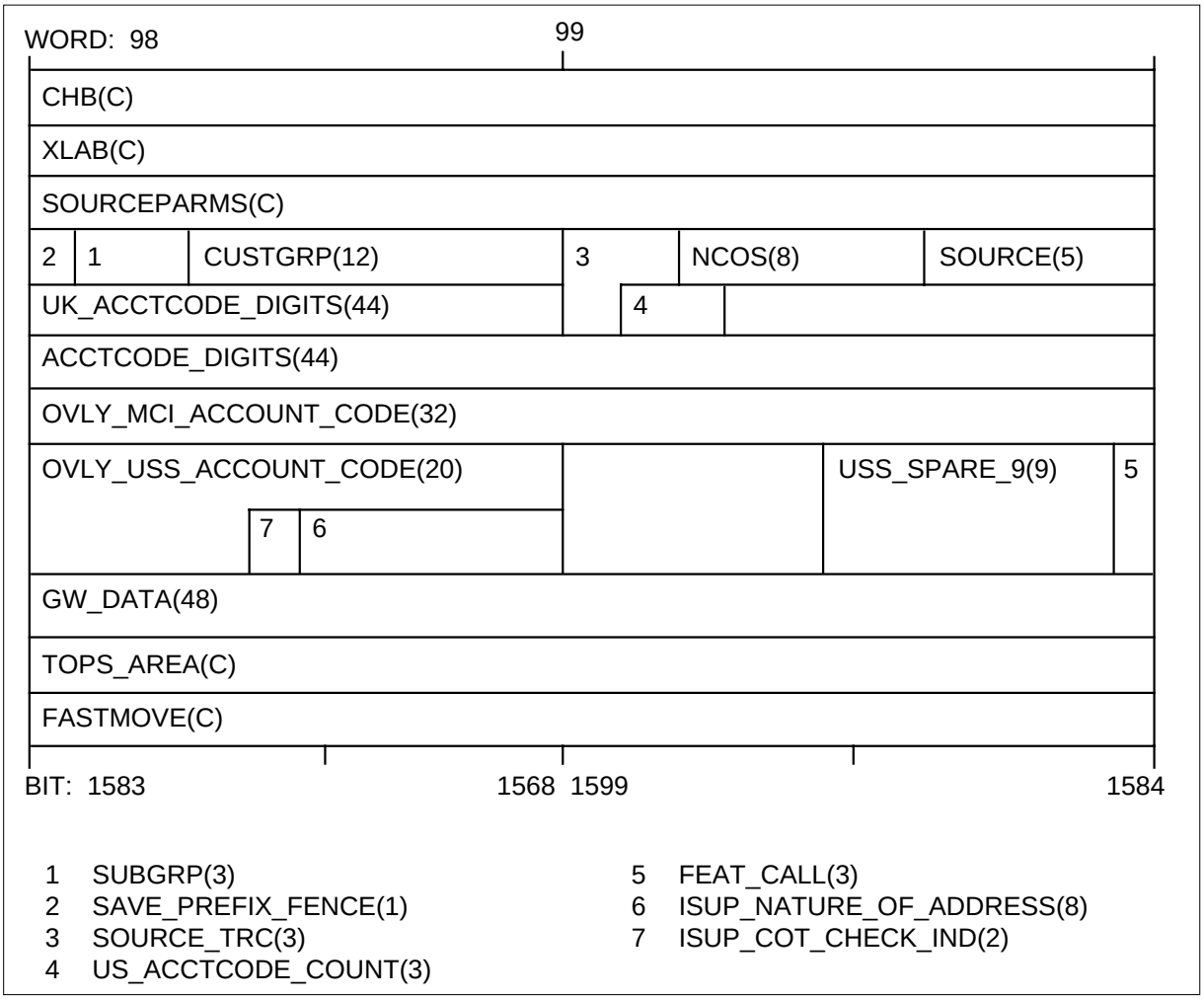
OPER_SERV_BRIDGE_CALL: (Provided later.)

OPER_SERV_OUTPULSE_COMPLETE: (To be provided later.)

TPBK_ACTIVE: (To be provided later.)

AIOD_DIGS_RECEIVED: (To be provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 98 - 99



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 98

CHB(SOURCEPARMS) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CUSTGRP,2,1 or UK_ACCTCODE_DIGITS orACCTCODE_DIGITS or
OVLY_MCI_ACCOUNT_CODE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 99

CHB(SOURCEPARMS) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
SOURCE,NCOS,3, 4 or ACCTCODE_DIGITSor 7,USS_SPARE_12

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 98

AUD395 (continued)

CUSTGRP: The number of the customer group number.

SUBGRP: The number of the customer subgroup.

SAVE_PREFIX_FENCE: This bit forces the use of IBN_PREFIX_FENCE after the translation completes. This feature does not allow digits to commit during POTS translations.

UK_ACCTCODE_DIGITS: A seven-digit table that contains a UK DMS 250 account code.

ACCTCODE_DIGITS: An eleven-digit table that contains a DMS 250 account code.

OVLY_MCI_ACCOUNT_CODE: (Provided later.)

OVLY_USS_ACCOUNT_CODE: (Provided later.)

ISUP_NATURE_OF_ADDRESS: (Provided later.)

ISUP_COT_CHECK_IND: (Provided later.)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 99

SOURCE: The source type of the IBN agent. The values are:

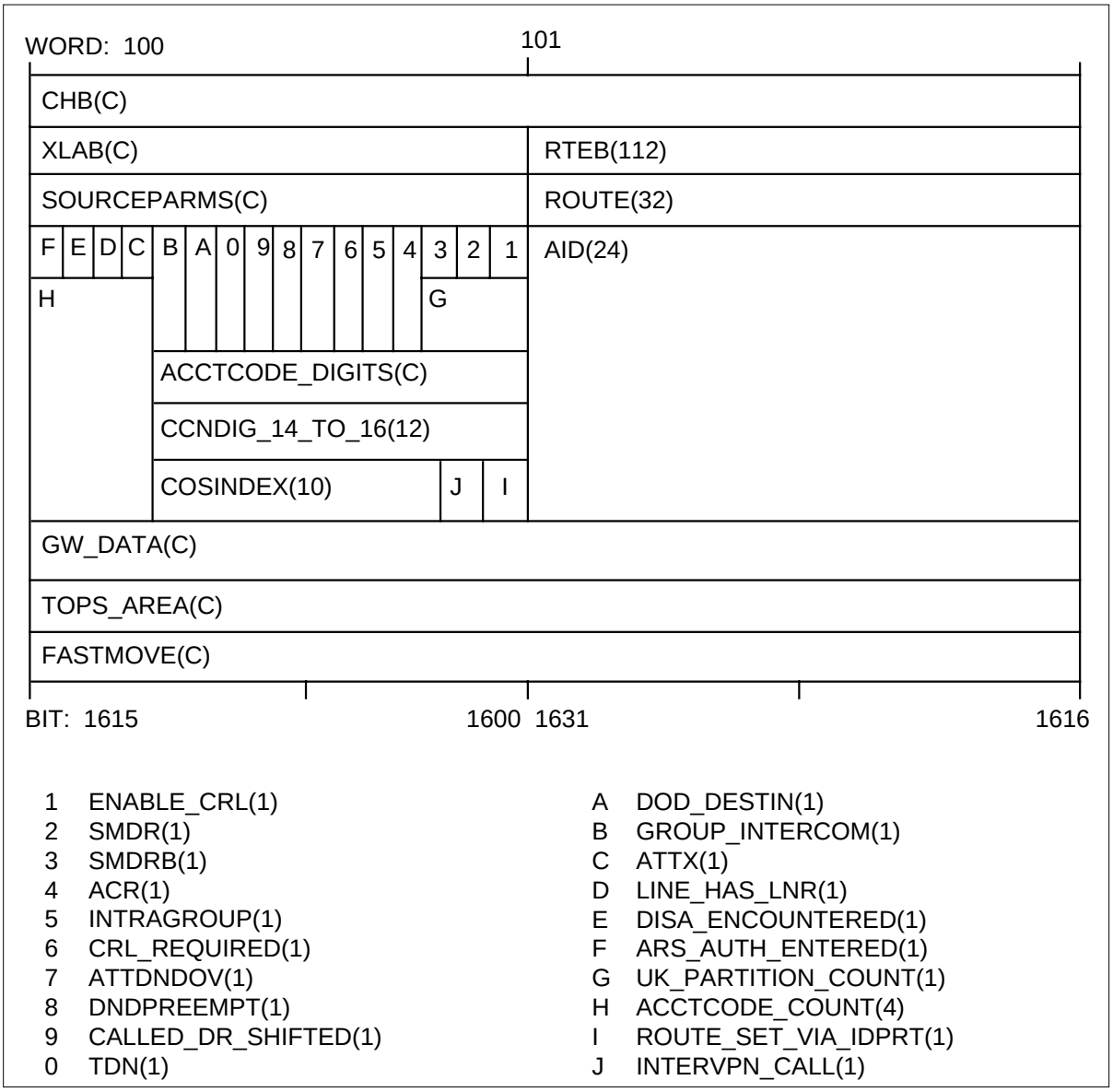
- 0 - Nil
- 1 - IBN line
- 2 - IBN trunk
- 3 - IBN prop set
- 4 - ATTCONS
- 5 - External line or trunk
- 6 - Direct inward system access

NCOS: Identifies the network class of service.

SOURCE_TRC: The source terminating restriction code.

USS_SPARE12: (Provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 100 - 101



1	ENABLE_CRL(1)	A	DOD_DESTIN(1)
2	SMDR(1)	B	GROUP_INTERCOM(1)
3	SMDRB(1)	C	ATTX(1)
4	ACR(1)	D	LINE_HAS_LNR(1)
5	INTRAGROUP(1)	E	DISA_ENCOUNTERED(1)
6	CRL_REQUIRED(1)	F	ARS_AUTH_ENTERED(1)
7	ATTDNDOV(1)	G	UK_PARTITION_COUNT(1)
8	DNDPREEMPT(1)	H	ACCTCODE_COUNT(4)
9	CALLED_DR_SHIFTED(1)	I	ROUTE_SET_VIA_IDPRT(1)
0	TDN(1)	J	INTERVPN_CALL(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 102 - 105

AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 102 — 103

CHB(C)													
RTEB(C)													
ROUTE(C)			A	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	RC(3)
CPS(8)	AID(C)												
TOPS_AREA(C)													
FASTMOVE(C)													

BIT: 1647 — 1632 — 1663 — 1648

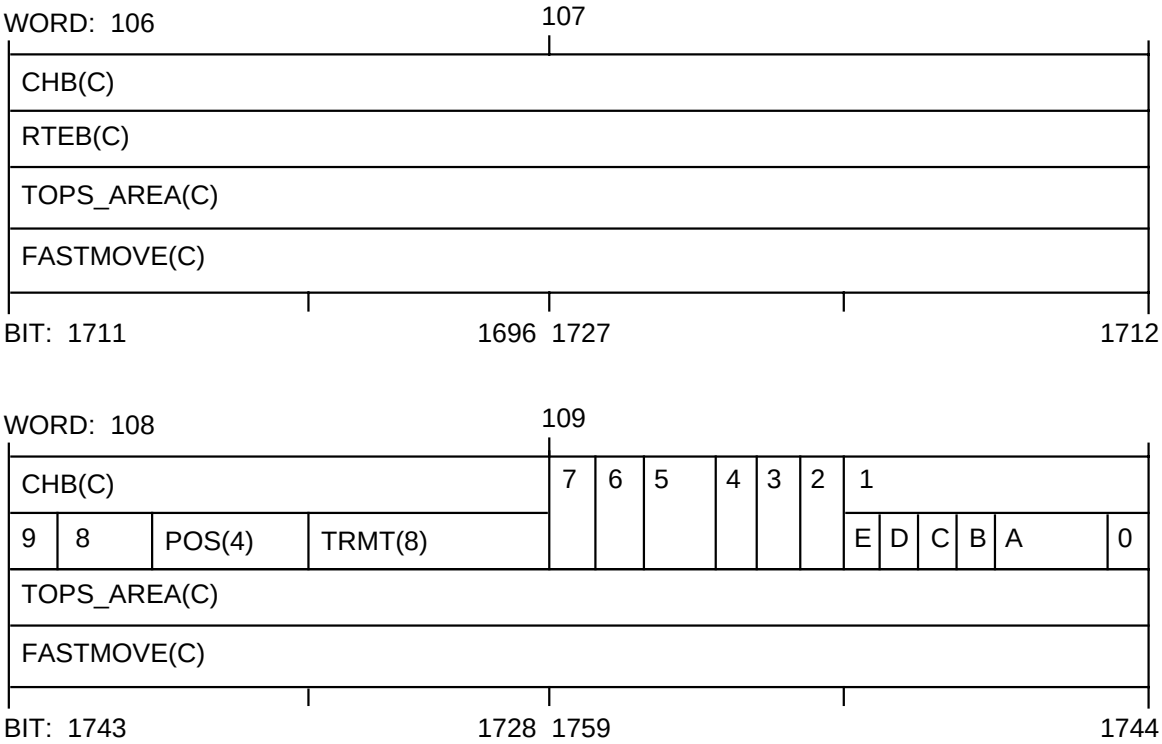
1 RTE_TYPE(2)
2 ROUTE_CHAIN(2)
3 PREV_SATELLITE(1)
4 CHOICE(1)
5 OHQT_APPLIED(1)
6 QUEUING_ACTIVE(1)
7 OHQ(1)
8 CANCSTDL(1)
9 INHIBIT_QUEUING(1)
0 HUNT(1)
A PREEMPT_SEARCH(1)

WORD: 104 — 105

CHB(C)
RTEB(C)
TOPS_AREA(C)
FASTMOVE(C)

BIT: 1679 — 1664 — 1695 — 1680

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 106 - 107



1 FTR_IN_EFFECT(1)
2 SD_ORIG(1)
3 SDVOICE(1)
4 LCO_CALL(1)
5 CHARGE_TREATMENT(2)
6 FORCE_CC_TIMING(1)
7 AC_ATTACHED(1)
8 TFR(3)
9 ANI_SPILL(1)
0 ANI_APILL_9(1)
A CHBTYPE(3)
B OTS_PEGGING(1)
C LEAS_CALL(1)
D CHBSPARE1(1)
E RECORDING_REQD(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 110 - 111

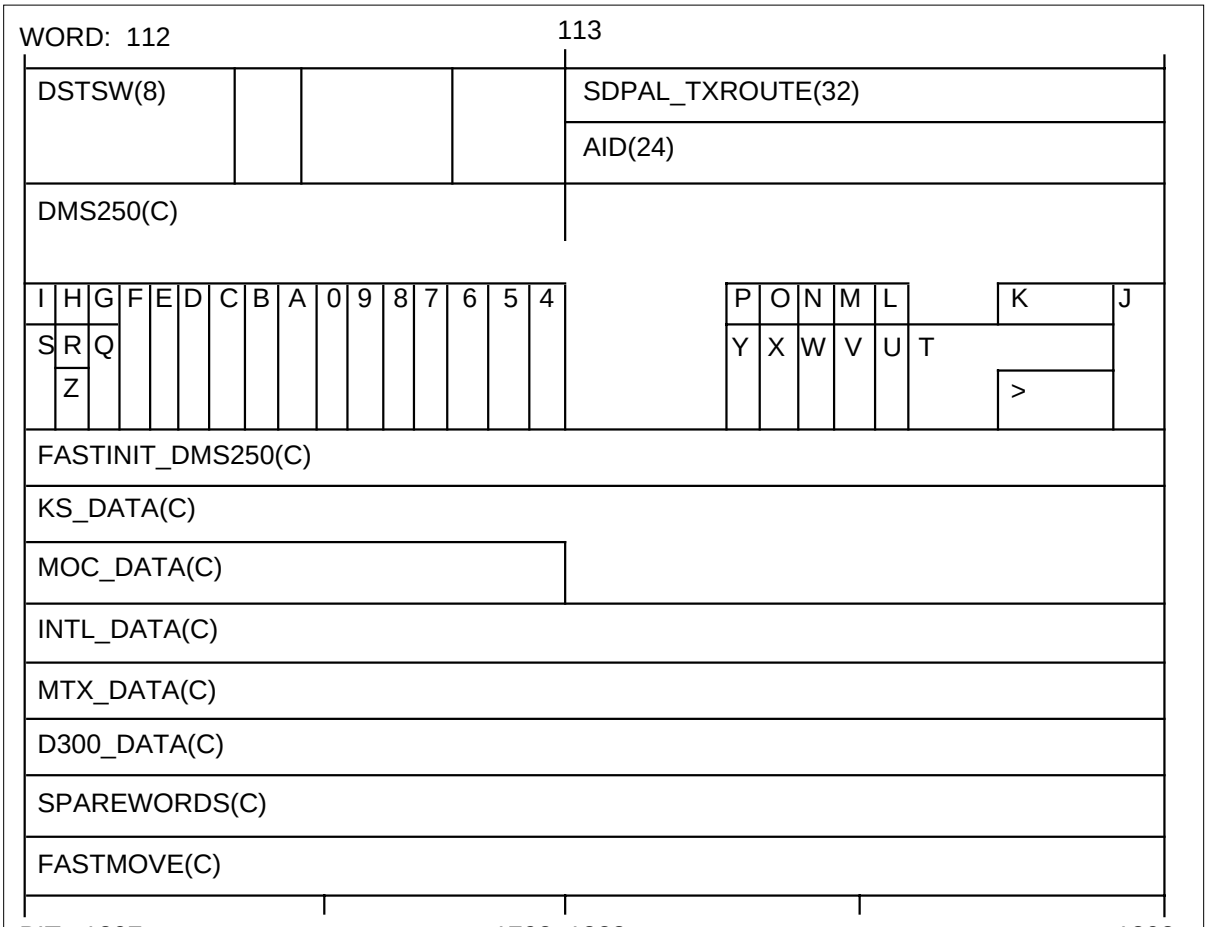
AUD395 (continued)

WORD: 110				111			
EAEO_DATA(16)							
3	2	1	EA_CARRIER(10)	4	CIS(4)	COI(4)	CDTYP(5)
DMS250(80)							
PART_DIGITS(16)				9	8	7	6	5
			B A 0				
FASTINIT_DMS250(80)							
KS_DATA(80)							
MOC_DATA(48)							
INTL_DATA(80)							
MTX_DATA(80)							
D300_DATA(80)							
TOPS_AREA(C)				SPAREWORDS(64)			
FASTMOVE(C)							

BIT: 1776 1760 1791 1776

1 EA_LOCAL(1)
2 EA_OCS_NEEDED(1)
3 CALL_EVENT(4)
4 TTIDX(3)
5 PROCESSING_STAGE(5)
6 CLASS_OF_SVC(5)
7 ACCOUNT_CODE_LEN(4)
8 AUTHREQD(1)
9 AUTHCODE_OVERRIDE_ACTIVATED(1)
0 ACCT_VAL_REQD(1)
A PRIV_SPD_ALLOWED(1)
B PRIV_SPD_DIALED(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 112 - 113



1 TRAF_TYPE(2)
2 PFXLT_FROM(4)
3 PFIXCNT(2)
4 AUTHCODE_FOR_IMT(1)
5 DATACALL_WITH_ESUP(1)
6 DATACALL_FLAG(1)
7 ONNET_FLAG(1)
8 TOLL_FREE_FLAT(1)
9 TREATMENT_SET_FLAT(1)
0 HOTLINE_FLAT(1)
A PUBLIC_SPEED_ALLOWED(1)
B ENHANCED_REORIGINATION_AL LOWED(1)
C IDDD_ALLOWED(1)
D ATD_FAILED(1)
E DIGITS_LOADED(1)
F RETRANSLATE(1)
G CARRIER_CUT_THRU(1)
H ALTERATE_VPN_ROUTE_AVAILABLE(1)

I VPN_CALL(1)
J GENERATE_CDR(1)
K RDB_REQUEST_TYPE(4)
L AUTHTRAP_FLAG(1)
M DMS250_ISUP_TEST_CALL(1)
N CPIXFER(1)
O REORIG_SCREENING_REQD(1)
P RESET_PERFORMED(1)
Q EA_TRANSITIONAL(1)
R SPLB_FLAG(1)
S EA_CUT_THRU(1)
T ROUTE_LIST_OFFSET(5)
U TCNTRAP_FLAG(1)
V EMERG_OPERATOR_CALL(1)
W CONF_POSSIBLE(1)
X CONF_POSS)BY_AUTHANI(1)
Y DP_CONF_CALL(1)
Z ACCT_BEFORE_ADDRESS(1)
> HOP_COUNT(4)

AUD395 (continued)

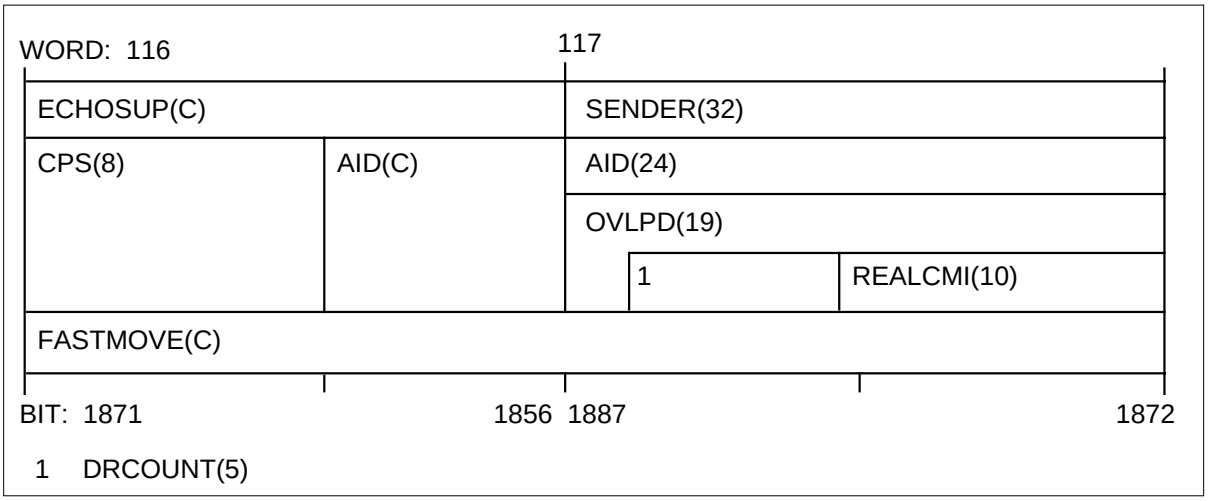
OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 114 - 115

WORD: 114		115
		ECHOSUP(32)
SPDPAL_TXROUTE(C)		AID(24)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	
DMS250(C)		
TRANSACTION_ID(16)		
1	PRIVATE_SPD_IDX(15)	
FASTINIT_DMS250(C)		
KS_DATA(C)		
MOC_DATA(C)		
INTL_DATA(C)		
MTX_DATA(C)		
D300_DATA(C)		
SPAREWORDS(C)		
FASTMOVE(C)		

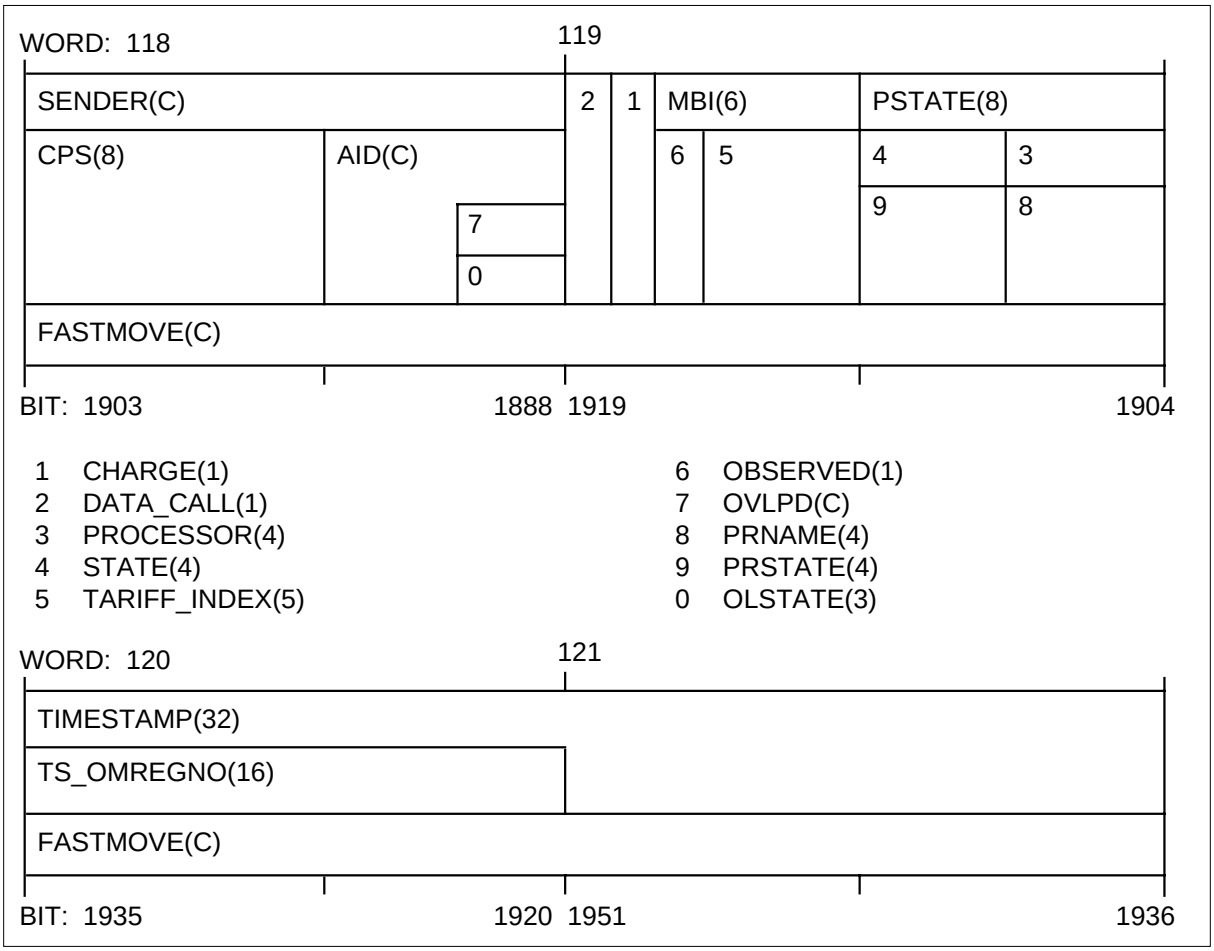
BIT: 1839 1824 1855 1840

1 AUTHCODE_TROUBLE_DMS250(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 116 - 117



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 118 - 121



AUD395 (end)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 122 - 123

WORD: 122		123									
TERMDISP(8)	ORIGDISP(8)	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
					A	VPNTERM_KEY(12)					
					B	CARRIER_ID_CODE(12)					
FASTMOVE(C)											

BIT: 1967 1952 1983 1968

1	NSCID(4)	7	SPARE(3)
2	AGENT_ARCHITECTURE(2)	8	TCN_CALL(1)
3	REPORT_IMMEDIATE_ANSWER(1)	9	CAC_CALL(1)
4	SUPPRESS_ANI(1)	0	NET_AC_ATTACHED(1)
5	FGD_BILL_PTY(1)	A	SPARE_FOR_VPNTERM_KEY(1)
6	E911_CALL(1)	B	UCS_SPARE_BIT(1)

AUD396

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD396 when the call processing base software detects the abnormal termination of a call process. The occurrence of a call death can affect service. The AUD396 is an information log and provides support personnel with additional data. Additional data can help support personnel isolate the cause of a call death.

Format

The log report format for AUD396 is as follows:

AUD396 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALL THREAD DUMP
CALLID: <callid> STARTER: <starter string>
THR1: <thread1> THR2: <thread2> CMI: <cross_matrix_index>
MESSAGE TYPE: <mt> CALL STATE: <cs>

Example

An example of log report AUD396 follows:

```
AUD396 JUL12 08:15:17 0201 INFO CALL THREAD DUMP
   CALLID:000A 0000     STARTER:LINES
   THR1:0002    THR2:0000   CMI:0000
   MESSAGE TYPE:0018    CALL STATE:IDLE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	0000-FFFF	Indicates different call sequence identification for each call.
STARTER	Variable	Indicates the application Starter that the system invoked to process the call. An example of an application starter is a line or a trunk.
THR1	0 to 511	Provides the index of the thread table for the originating agent.
THR2	0 to 511	Provides the index of the thread table for the terminating agent.

AUD396 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
CMI	0 to 1023	Indicates the cross matrix index is obtained when both originating or terminating agents are known.
MESSAGE TYPE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the nature of the event that the call process and application software undertake. The STARTER and the call state determines the processor/function to invoke next.
CALL STATE	IDLE	Indicates call status as Idle and new.
	ORIGINATION	Indicates receiver requested.
	RECEIVING	Indicates digit reception, not condensed.
	DIALLING	Indicates condensed, waiting for digits.
	OUTPULSING	Indicates outpulsing.
	OVLPULSING	Indicates overlapped, outpulsing and reception.
	TALKING	Indicates network connection established, call condensed.
	TWOWAYCON	Indicates two-way net connection, not condensed.
	ONEWAYCON	Indicates one-way network connection (ex announcement).
	MULTIPORT	Indicates a multiparty call.
	SERVICETONE	Indicates service tone (re-order).
	TERMTONE	Indicates generated audible ring or busy tone, or talking in fast call.
	HELD	Indicates special state when condensed in feature call.
	TESTING	Indicates special state that audit does not time.
	TRANSIENT	Indicates transient state with call process.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	PREEMPTING	Indicates call preempted - Autovon use only.
	CUSTOM	Indicates custom calling feature.
	WAITING	Indicates condensed when timing performed.
	ORIGTONE	Indicates originator rings or receives tone, not a 1 port call.
	PFHELD	Indicates for P-Phone.
	SETUP	Drive all messages to setup procedure from starter.
	XPROC	Drive all messages from starter to cross procedure.
	PRESERVED	Indicates calls preserved over warm Switch of Activity (SWACT), line module (LM)/remote line module (RLM) warm.
	ONE_END_DISC	Waits for disconnect of last agent in the call.
	DORMANT	Indicates call condense block (CCB) links to the multi-condense (DORMANTTID).
	COLLECTING	Use for MF to SS7 FGD call to collect digits.
	WAITALERT	Use for integrated services digital network (ISDN) calls to wait for alerting.
	WAITRLS	Use for ISDN calls to wait for release.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Support personnel use this log to debug call deaths. The information is not important for operating company personnel. Other than collection of the data, support personnel must not take action. When support personnel collect this data, support personnel must collect the AUD396 log. Support personnel must

AUD396 (end)

collect all other logs with the same CALLID. Other logs with the same CALLID include AUD395 and AUD398. Support personnel must attach the SWERS that relate to the death. The SWERS can have a reason in the set, (101, 102, 103, 104, 105). The system can generate additional SWERS. Support personnel must include these additional SWERS.

AUD398

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD398 when a call process stops without warning. A call process stops without warning because an error in the system software removes the call process. A call process can stop without warning because an end user makes a feature use error. The system software does not compensate for a feature use error that an end user makes. The AUD log reports indicate call processing resources cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This procedure can affect service to the end user.

The system can generate AUD sequences when parties of a conference call hang up in a specified order. The parties finish the conference and go on-hook. The software can have problems clearing resources that the call uses. The AUD sequence is transparent to the end user because the call is finished. Log reports AUD4XX or AUD5XX that repeat can indicate a translation problem or a software problem. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports provide information about these occurrences.

AUD395 is a hexadecimal design of the call condense block (CCB). Each call in progress on DMS equipment has a separate CCB. The DMS equipment for system software stores the following call characteristics to use in the call process:

- the name of the originating and terminating agent in the call
- billing required
- if all digits are present
- translation information
- called digits
- calling directory number (DN) or trunk billing number
- if a feature is in effect
- if the system routes information.

AUD398 is a hexadecimal representation of the call data block (CDB). The CDB stores additional information for call processing software to complete the call.

The CDB contains one of the most important problem solving elements. The message type and body, contain the last message the call process receives before the system generates AUD395/398. The last message the call process receives can be a DIGITS_MSG, CALL_ERROR_MSG, CLEAR_FORWARD_MSG, INTEGRITY_LOST_MSG, etc.

AUD398 (continued)

Log reports AUD395 and AUD398 connect in tandem. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes when the system activates features against a call process. The system must store additional information that is associated with a specified feature. Extension (EXT) blocks store this additional information. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal designs for EXT block data. The remainder of the AUD log reports consists of AUD4XX and AUD5XX. An AUD395 or AUD398 report can have an associated EXT block AUD4XX or AUD5XX report.

Other logs can associate with these AUD reports. These logs are normally, but not only, TRAP and/or software reports (SWER) reports. These reports are important in order to determine a profile on the call in question. Refer to the CALLID field in the report to link the AUD logs together. Specified SWER reports have the CALLID in the TEXT field. AUD398 associates with the SWER100 report that has the same CALLID, or with a CC103 TRAP report. Save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time as an AUD395 or AUD398 report. These log reports can reconstruct the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report.

The DISPCALL system can troubleshoot log reports. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and specified AUD4XX blocks to a data design. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003.*

Format

The log report format for AUD398 is as follows:

```
AUD398 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CDB DUMP
    CALLID: callid
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh...
```

Example

An example of log report AUD398 follows:

```
AUD398 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CDB DUMP
   CALLID:         407
   (WORDS:
   0ACB 1300 FFFF FFFF 0100 BD89 1500 FFFF FFFF 8088      0
   – 9
   0010 293A 0000 3AD1 8A97 8930 8080 8080 8080 8080     10
   – 19
   8080 807C 0020 0008 DFE1 0468 0000 8080 8080 8080     20
   – 29
   FFFF FFFF 3420 8080 AAAA 1205 2111 3200 80AA 8080     30
   – 39
   1806 0D48 0000 8080 8080 8000 00C2 0E00 5721 8080     40
   – 49
   3699 0C07 0D48 8080 85AA F321 BA30 A550 8080 8080     50
   – 59
   8080 0100 0ACB                                        63)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CDB DUMP	Constant	Indicates report is data dump of CDB.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Indicates call process that stopped.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides temporary data used when the system sets up or takes down a call. The following figure identifies these data fields.

Action

AUD398 can indicate a translation or software problem. When onsite personnel decide to troubleshoot call deaths that repeat, the following four steps are recommended.

1. Look for TRAP (CC103) and SWER (SWER100) log reports. AUD398 reports that indicate system trouble normally have associated TRAPs or SWERs.
2. Examine the agent intermediate dials (IDs). The agent IDs are TID and TERMINAL_CPID. These fields identify the calling and called agents. If a minimum of one AUD398 shows the same originator and terminator, you have detected the problem.

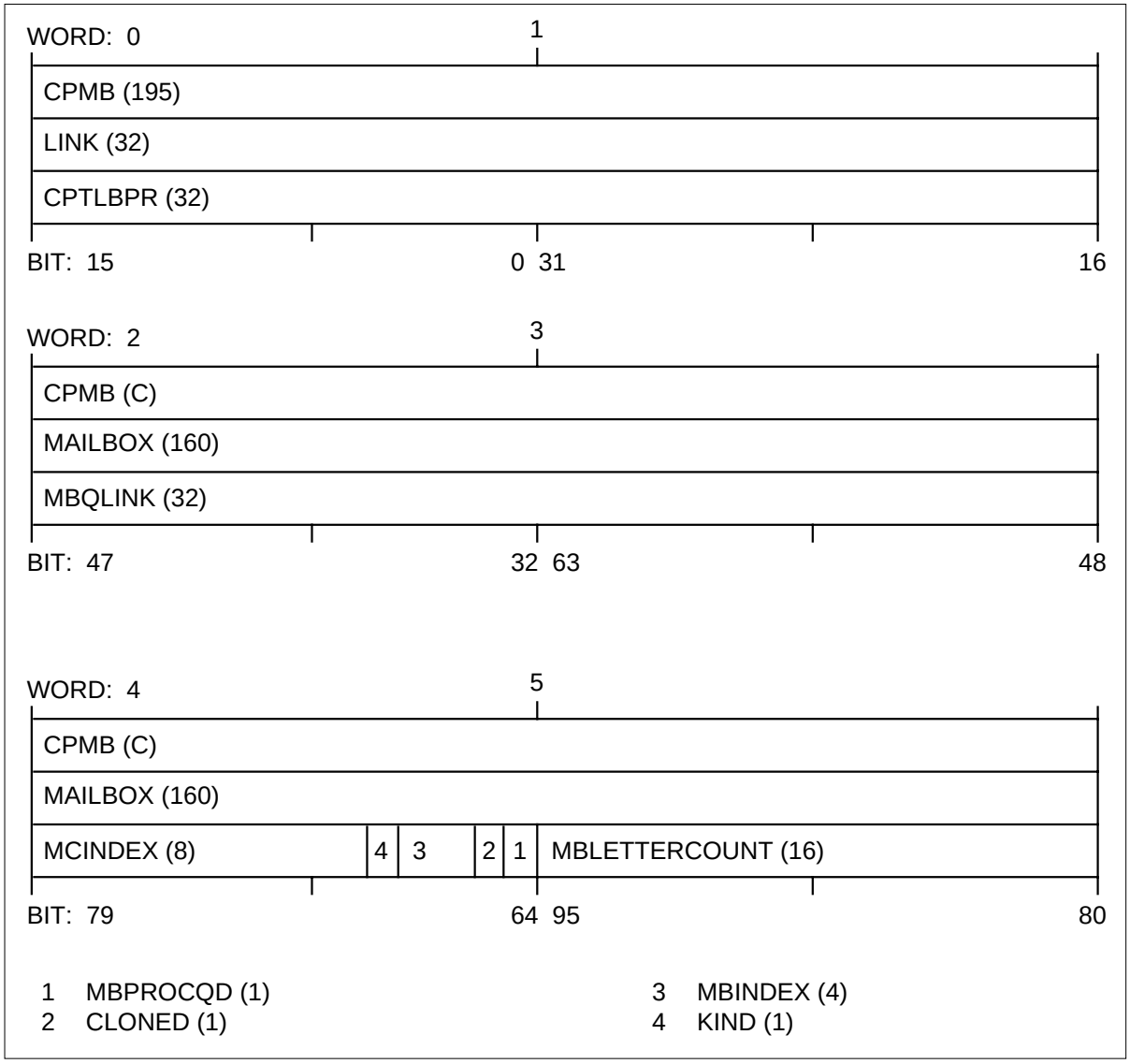
AUD398 (continued)

3. Examine the call processing selectors (CPS). These fields identify the types of lines linked to the call. If several log reports indicate that a specified type of line is linked to the call, the line can be an indication.
4. Examine the available data to decide if the problem relates to corrupt data tables. The problem can relate to a translation, or to the code. Contact software support personnel if you suspect the problem relates to the code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

LINK or CPTLBPTR

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 0 - 5

CALL_DATA_BLOCK: A CALL_DATA_BLOCK stores temporary data about a call when the system processes the call. Sixty 16-bit words, numbered 0 - 59, make up the CALL_DATA_BLOCK. Descriptions of the fields that comprise this block are as follows:

AUD398 (continued)

CPMB: The Call Processing Mailbox (CPMB) field contains information on the call processing mailboxes. The CPMB field contains information on the queues that associate with the call processing mailboxes. The following subfields (one of which has subfields) make up the CPMB:

- LINK or CPTLBPTR
- MAILBOX
  - MBQLINK
  - MBPROCQD
  - CLONED
  - MBINDEX
  - KIND
  - MCINDEX
  - MBLETTERCOUNT
  - MBPROCPTR
  - MBLETTERQ
  - FREELETQ
  - LETWSIZE
  - STATE
  - MULTIWAIT

LINK: This field is a queue link. This queue link is in use when the CDB is enqueued with free CDBs. This queue link is in use when the call process that associates with the CDB is suspended. The queue link is suspended on the queue of free mailboxes. The next fields, LINK and CPTLBPTR overlay each other.

CPTLBPTR: This field points to the associated Call Processing Terminal Linkage Block (CPTLB).

MAILBOX: This field receives messages for a call process when the process stops. The process stops when the process invokes one of the call processing waiting procedures. The MAILBOX or subfield contains the subfields that appear under the CPMB description that precedes.

MBQLINK: This field is a queue that links the mailboxes when a process waits for more than one mailbox. The value of the field is NIL if the process waits on one mailbox or a cloned mailbox.

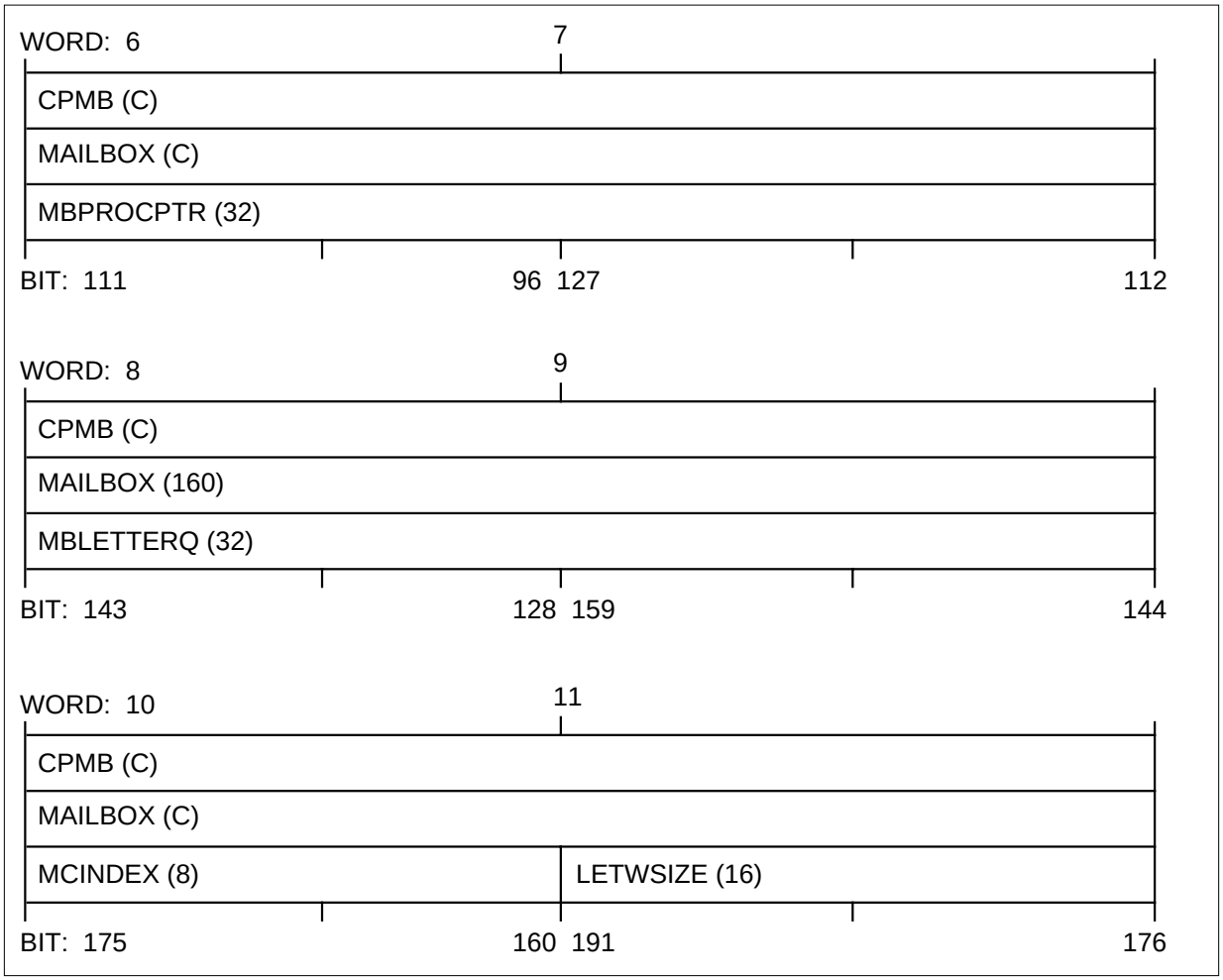
MBPROCQD: If true, this field indicates a process waits on the mailbox.

CLONED: If true, this field indicates if a mailbox was cloned.

MBINDEX: This field indicates the index of the mailboxes on MBQLINK.

KIND: This field indicates the letter type.

MBLETTERCOUNT: This field indicates the number of letters that the letter queue can contain. The queue is full if the value of the field is NIL.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 6 - 11

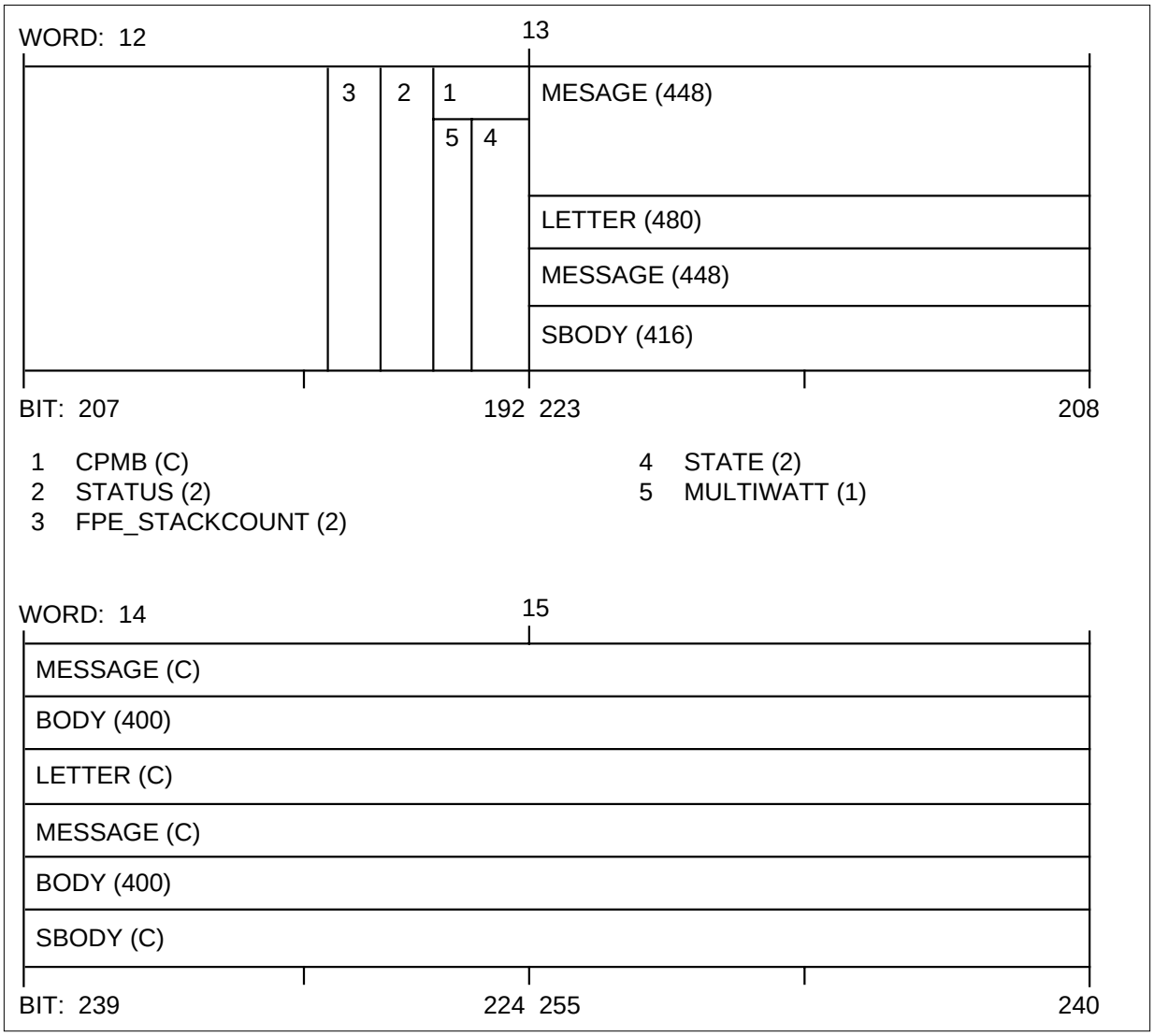
MBPROCPTR: This field points to the process that the mailbox contains.

AUD398 (continued)

MBLETTERQ: This field contains the queue header for the one-way queue. The one-way queue contains the letters in the mailbox.

FREELETQ: This field identifies the available letter queue.

LETWSIZE: This field gives the letter size.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 13 - 38

```
                    MESSAGE or LETTER

                        /        \

                      /            \

                  MESSAGE or SBODY
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 12

STATE: This field gives the state of the call data block. The state can be one of the following:

- CPMBQUEUED: the call process that associates with the CDB is suspended on the available queue. This state indicates that the CDB and the CPTLB can link together.
- CPMBLINKED: the CDB links to a CPTLB.
- CPMBUNAVAIL: the CDB links to other processes, like audits or recovery.
- CPMBIDLE: the first state when the CDB is allocated. The system uses this field as a transient state during recovery from error conditions.

MULTIWAIT: If true, this field indicates a process can wait for up to 16 mailboxes at the same time.

STATUS: This field gives the call processing system state and indicates responses to the state. STATUS is normally set to PROCESSING. When an error occurs, the system uses the state as a flag to prevent infinite loops during recovery. Possible values are:

- PROCESSING
- DISPLAYING
- CLEANING
- RECOVERING.

FPE_STACKCOUNT: This field holds the number of feature processing environment (FPE) work items.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 13 - 15

AUD398 (continued)

MESSAGE: This field contains information on the incoming message that the system processes. This field overlays field LETTER. Subfield MESSAGE contains the subfields BODY and TID. The BODY is the MESSAGE content. The format of BODY depends on the message type. The TID is the terminal identifier of the originator. The following three subfields comprise TID:

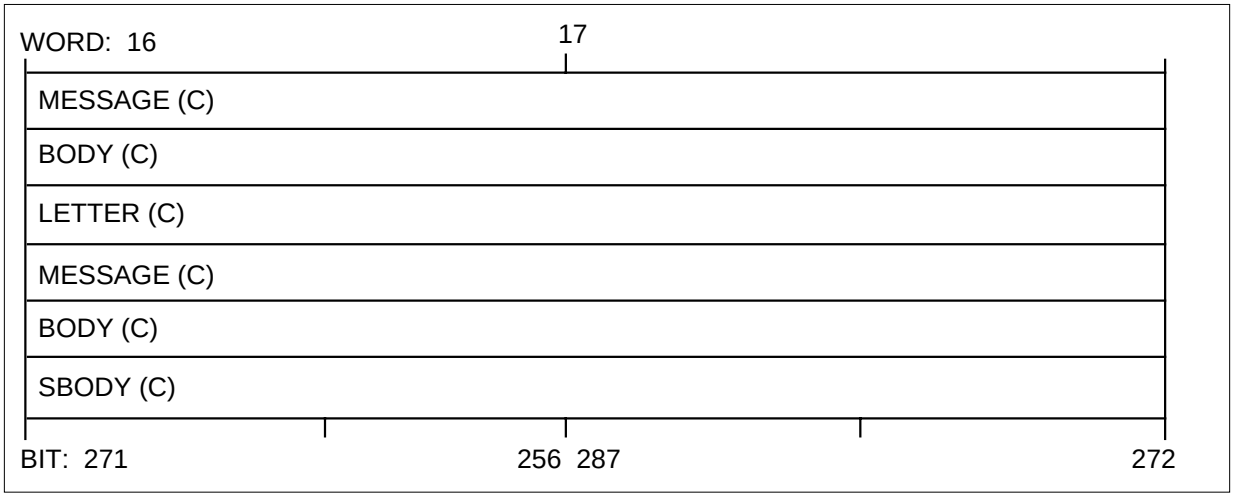
- NODE_NO (node number)
- TRMNL_NO_MSN (terminal number, most important NIBBLE)
- TRMNL_NO_LSB (terminal number, least important byte)

LETTER: This field overlays MESSAGE. Call processing uses LETTER to receive incoming messages from peripherals. The LETTER field contains overlay MESSAGE or SBODY.

MESSAGE: This field contains information on the incoming message that the system processes. The following fields make up MESSAGE:

- BODY: contains the MESSAGE content.
- TID: the terminal identifier of the originator.
- AUDIT: holds the call processing audit information.
- FTID: overlays fields TID and AUDIT. The FTID is a double-integer arithmetic field and allows fast access. The two subfields, LS and MS, stand for least important word and most important word.

SBODY: Information to be provided.



AUD398 (continued)

WORD: 18	19
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
LETTER (C)	
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
SBODY (C)	

BIT: 303 288 319 304

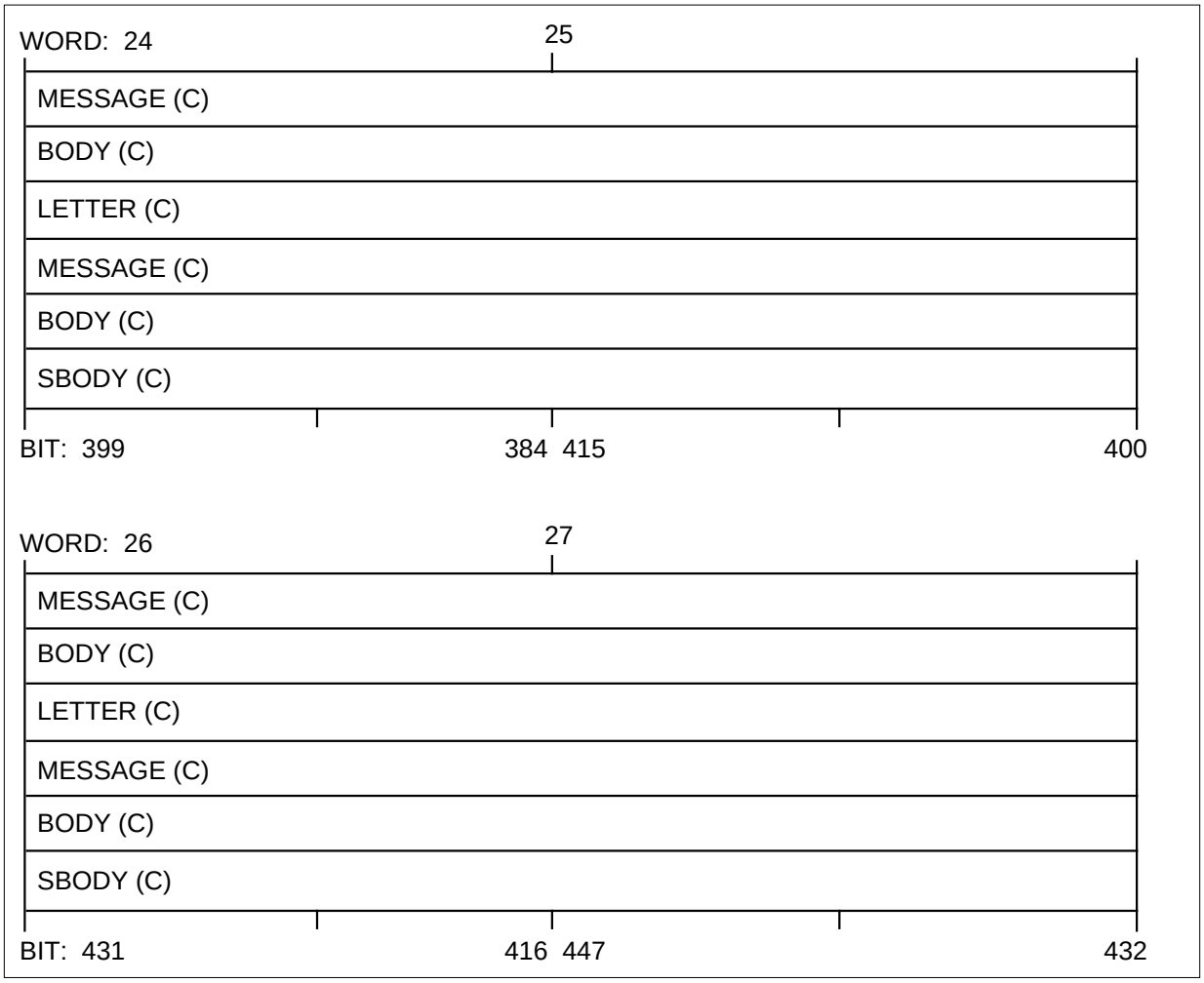
WORD: 20	21
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
LETTER (C)	
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
SBODY (C)	

BIT: 335 320 351 336

WORD: 22	23
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
LETTER (C)	
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
SBODY (C)	

BIT: 367 352 383 368

AUD398 (continued)



AUD398 (continued)

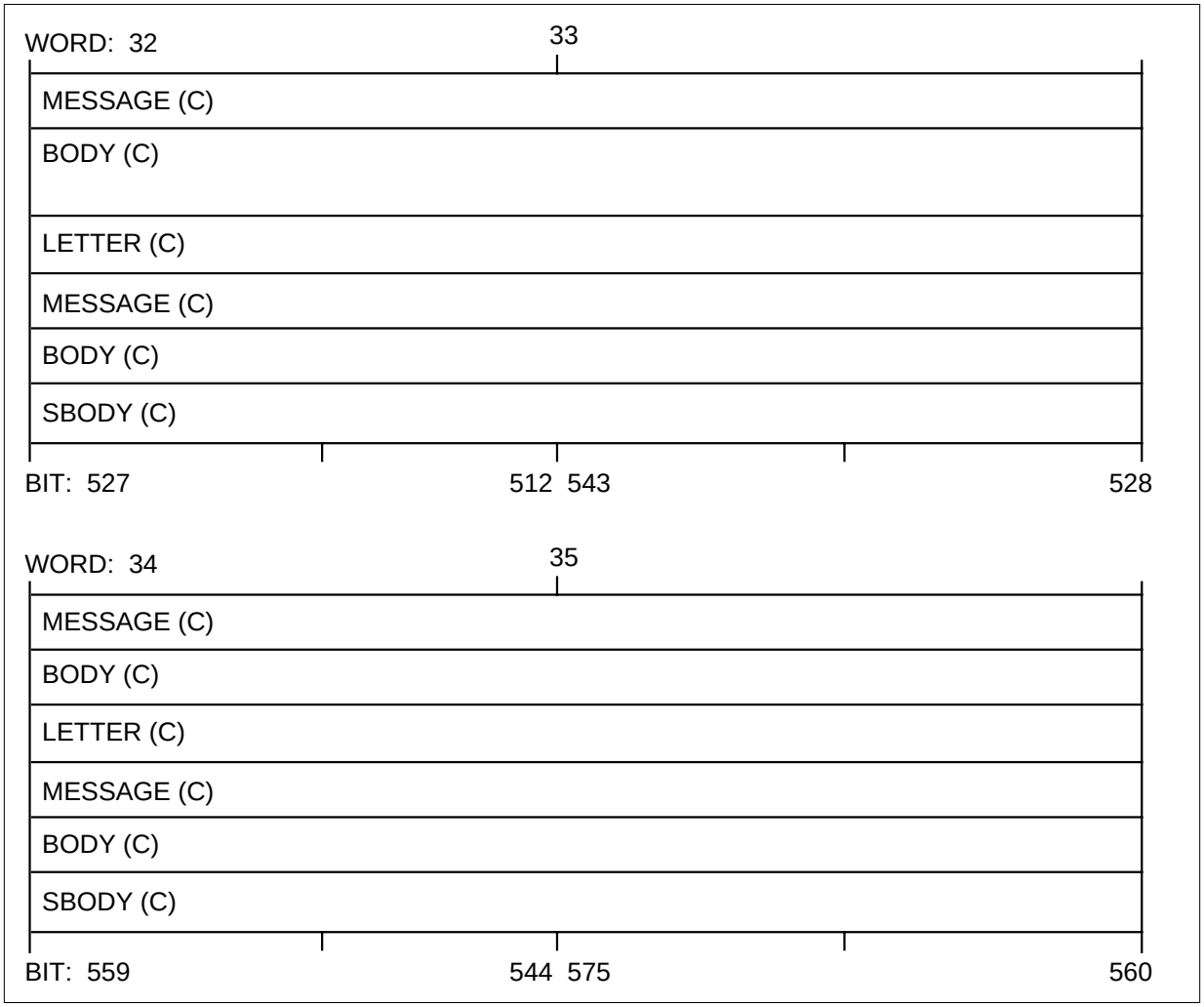
WORD: 28	29
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
LETTER (C)	
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
SBODY (C)	

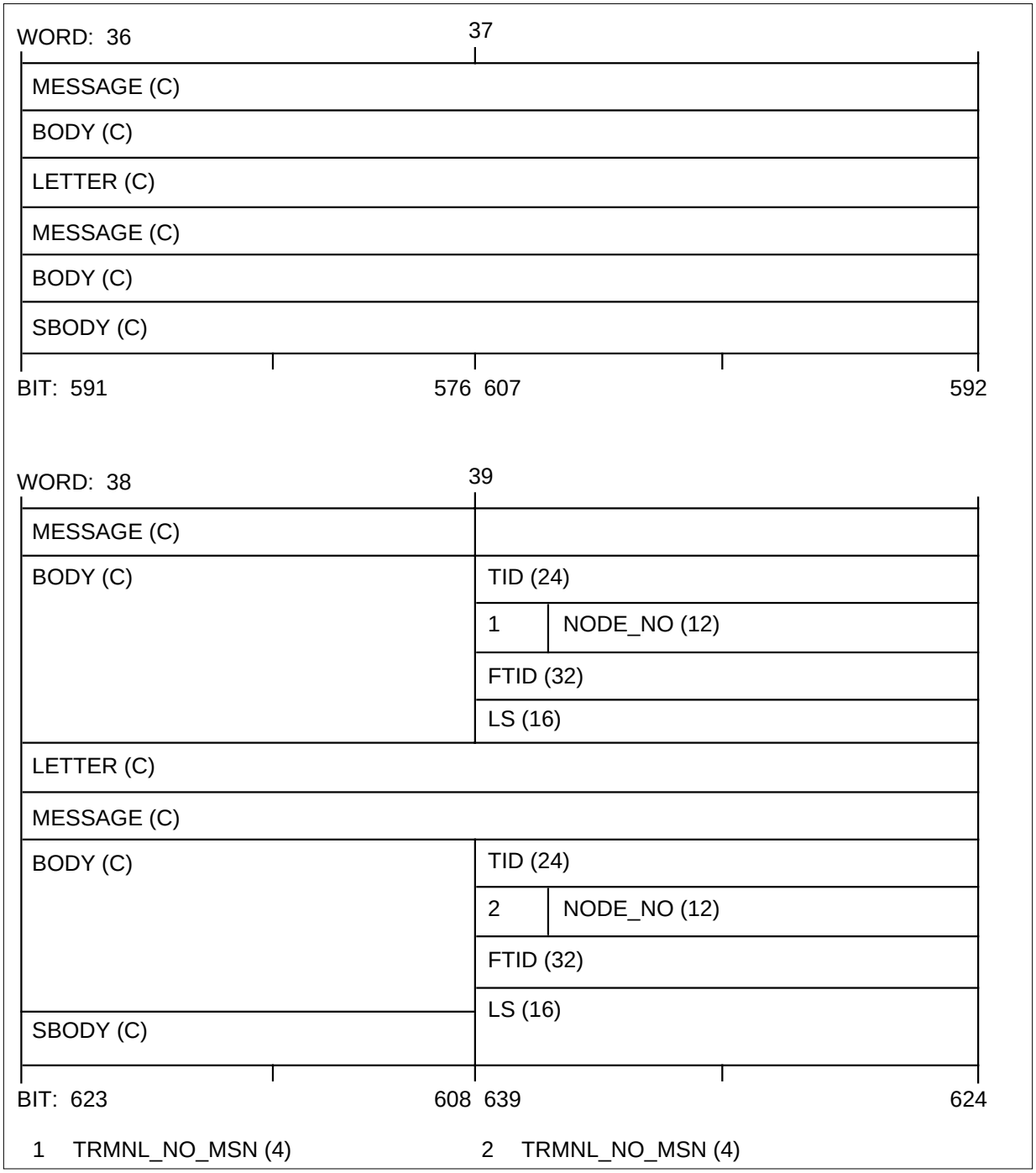
BIT: 463 448 479 464

WORD: 30	31
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
LETTER (C)	
MESSAGE (C)	
BODY (C)	
SBODY (C)	

BIT: 495 480 511 496

AUD398 (continued)





OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 39

AUD398 (continued)

```
                    MESSAGE or LETTER (MESSAGE)

                        /          \

                      /              \

                    TID  or  FTID
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 39

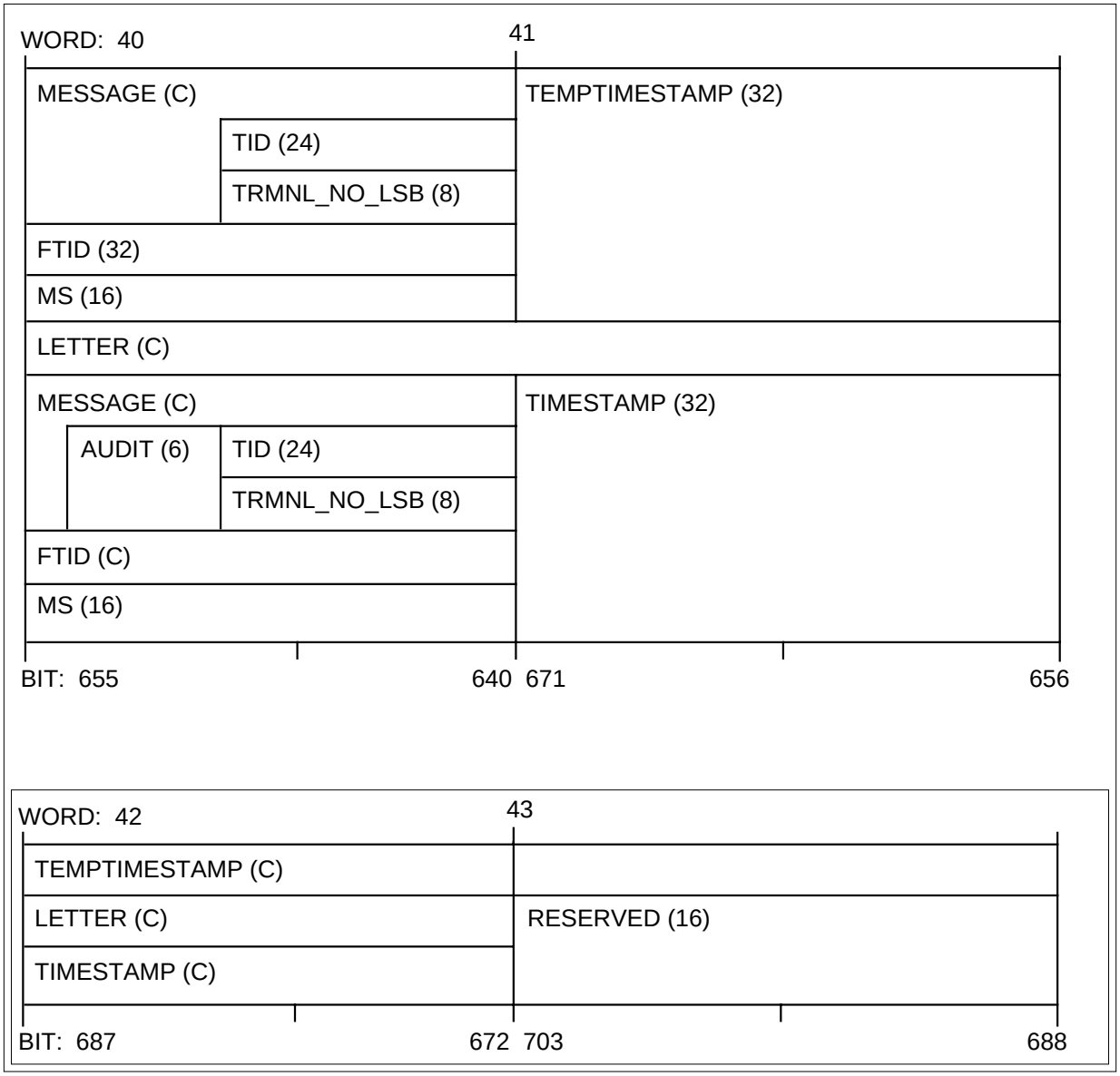
TID: This field holds the terminal identifier of the originator.

NODE_NO: This field is the node number of the TID.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: This field is the most NIBBLE of the TID terminal number.

FTID: FTID overlays fields TID and AUDIT. The FTID is a double-integer arithmetic field and allows fast access. The FTID has two subfields: LS and MS.

LS: LS stands for least important word.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 40

AUD398 (continued)

MESSAGE or LETTER (MESSAGE)

/ \

/ \

TID, AUDIT or FTID

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 41 and 42

TEMPTIMESTAMP or LETTER

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 40

TRMNL_NO_LSB: This field is the least important byte of the TID terminal number.

AUDIT: This field holds the call processing audit information.

MS: MS stands for most important word.

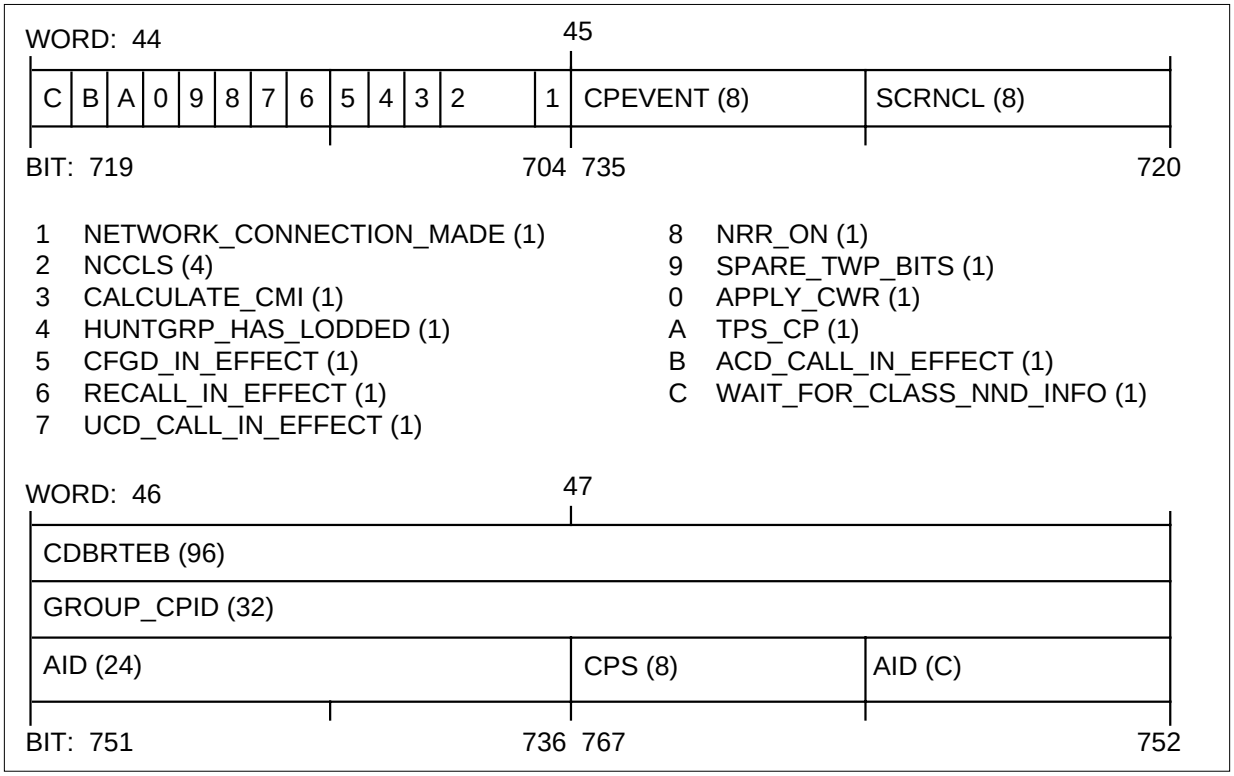
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 41 and 42

TEMPTIMESTAMP: This is a call processing timestamp.

TIMESTAMP: This is a call processing timestamp.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 43

RESERVED: Information to be provided.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 44

NETWORK_CONNECTION_MADE: If true, this field indicates a connection to the network.

NCCLS: This field indicates no circuit class type (NCCLS). This field can have one of the following values:

- 0 (NCRT)
- 1 (NCTC)
- 2 (NCLT)
- 3 (NOSC)
- 4 (NCBN)
- 5 (NCID)
- 6 (NCOT)
- 7 (NCIT)
- 8 (NCIM)

AUD398 (continued)

- 9 (NCON)
- 10 (NCOF)

CALCULATE_CMI: If true, this field indicates that the system generated a cross matrix index (CMI). A CMI can display data on lines and trunks.

HUNTGRP_HAS_LODDED: If true, this field indicates the call goes through the hunt terminator. The system places the call in a line overflow to a directory (LOD).

CFGD_IN_EFFECT: Information to be provided.

RECALL_IN_EFFECT: If true, this field states a recall is in effect for the call.

UCD_CALL_IN_EFFECT: If true, this field indicates the call is a UCD call.

TEEN_RINGCD: This field provides the teen service ring code.

APPLY_CWR: If true, this field indicates that the receiver of a call applied call waiting to the originator.

TPS_CP: To be supplied.

ACD_CALL_IN_EFFECT: To be supplied.

SDN_WITH_TERM_BILLING: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 45

CPEVENT: To be supplied.

SCRNCL: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 46 - 50

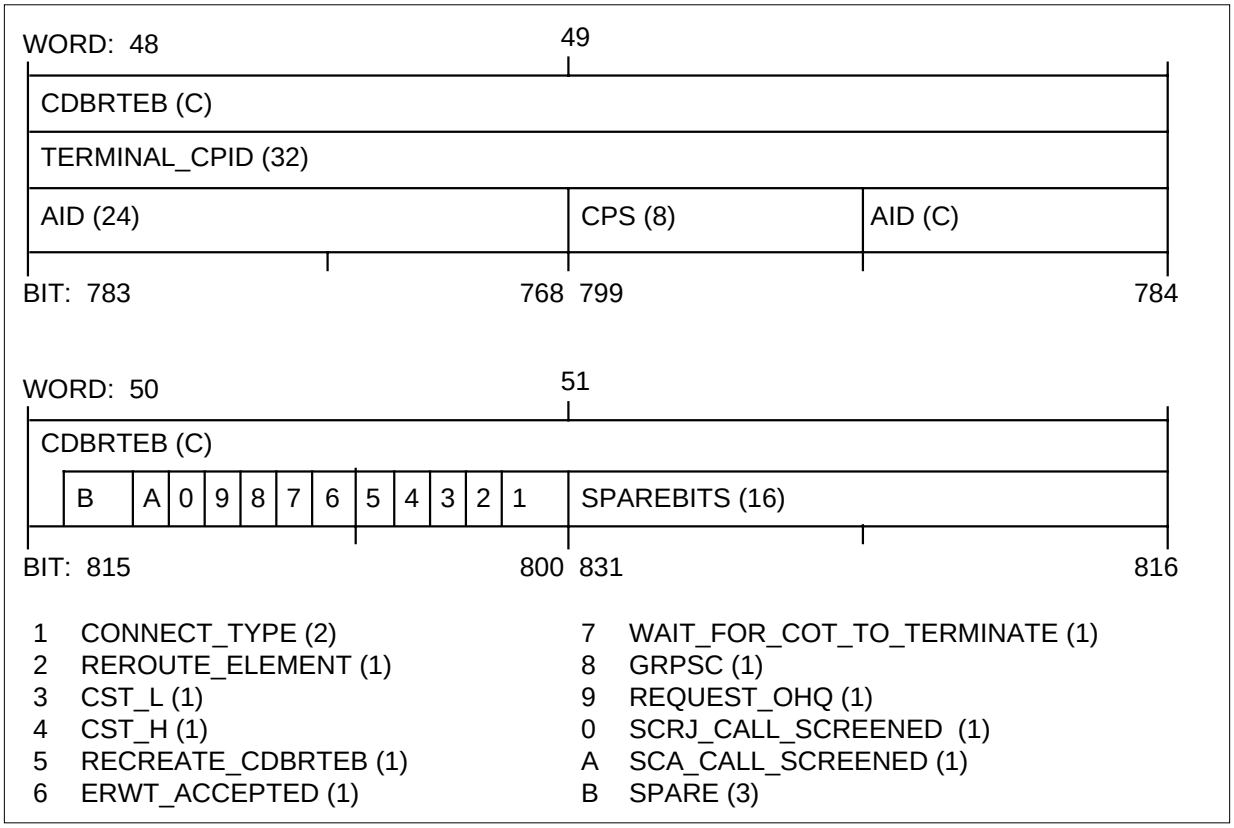
Call data block routing block (CDBRTEB) details the path of the call from originator to terminator. The following subfields comprise CDBRTEB.

GROUP_CPID: This field contains the call processing identifier of the terminating group. GROUP_CPID has two subfields: call processing selector (CPS) and agent identification (AID).

CPS: This field identifies a call processing agency.

AID: This field identifies an agent in a call processing agency.

TERMINAL_CPID: This field contains the call processing identifier of the terminating terminal. TERMINAL_CPID has the same subfields as GROUP_CPID.



CONNECT_TYPE: This field gives the connection type of the call:

- direct
- alternate
- tandem.

REROUTE_ELEMENT: If true, this field indicates the system routed the previous route element again.

CST_L: If true, this field denotes low class of tone.

CST_H: If true, this field denotes high class of tone.

RECREATE_CDBRTEB: If true, this field indicates the CDBRTEB is correct.

AUD398 (continued)

ERWT_ACCEPTED: If true, this field indicates the caller accepts an expensive route.

WAIT_FOR_COT_TO_TERMINATE: Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) trunks use this field. CCIS6 trunks, delay termination to lines until the system establishes a voice path.

GRPSC: If true, this field indicates the subscriber selected the group speed calling option.

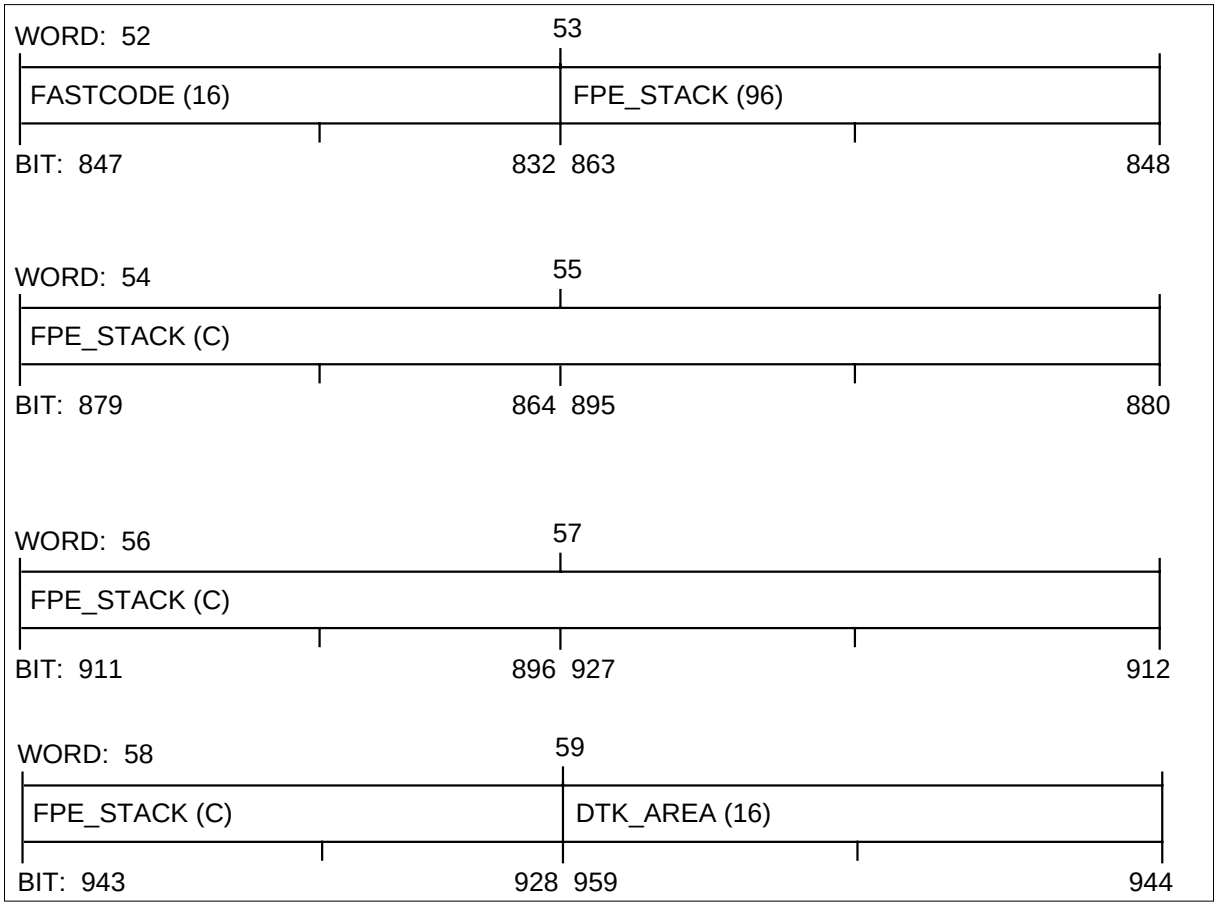
REQUEST_OHQ: If true, this field indicates off-hook queuing is in effect for the call.

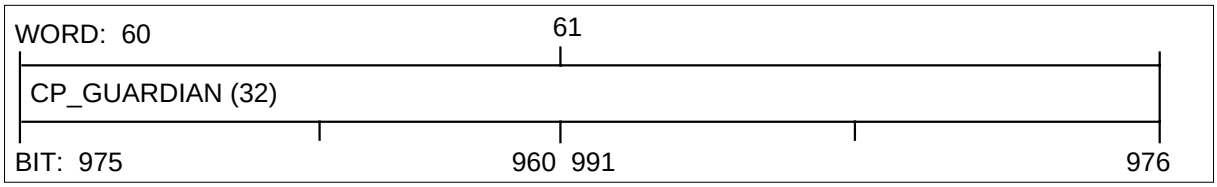
SPARE: Spare space for the CDB.

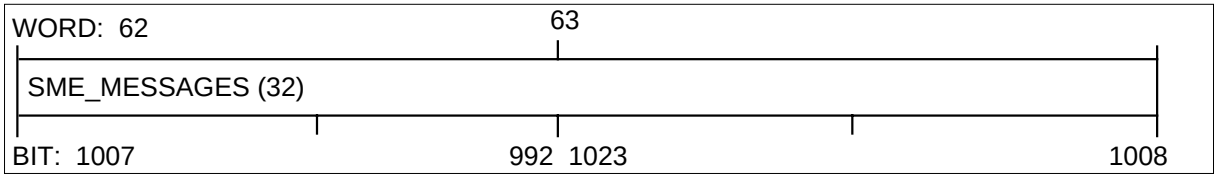
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 51

SPAREBITS: Spare space for the CDB.

AUD398 (continued)







FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 52 - 56

AUD398 (end)

FASTCODE: The entry in this field causes a call to enter a streamlined processing environment from the cross processor. Call processing initializes the field to 0 (NOT FAST). Other possible values are:

- 1 (Fast Possible)
- 2 (Intertoll-to-Intertoll)
- 3 (INCAMA-to-Intertoll)
- 4 (Local-to-Local)

FPE_STACK: This field contains the feature processing environment work requests.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 57

DTK_AREA: The Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) virtual call processing uses this field.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 58 - 59

CP_GUARDIAN: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 60 - 61

SME_MESSAGES: To be supplied.

AUD399

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD399 if the Call Data Block (CDB) or a CPLETTER dumps a call. The CDB or CDLETTER dumps points to a long message buffer.

Format

The log report format AUD399 is as follows:

```
AUD399 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LONG BUFFER DUMP
    CALLID: callid    REASON: rsntxt
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD399 is as follows:

AUD399 (continued)

```
AUD399 APR01 01:01:00 1234 INFO LONG BUFFER DUMP
   CALLID: 12345      REASON: BFP Incomplete Buffer
   001C FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
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   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LONG BUFFER DUMP	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem dumped a long buffer involved with a call or long message.
CALLID	Character string	Indicates the call process involved. Refer to Table I.
rsntxt	BFP Buffer Not complete	Indicates that if the system loses a packet of a long message that BFP packetizes and transports, the message cannot assemble completely. The long buffer audit detects this condition.
	CDB IOMSG LB	Indicates that the system dumped a long buffer as part of a call dump. The system must generate other logs for the call condense block (CCB) and the call data block (CDB). This reason appears if CDB.MESSAGE contains a pointer to a long message that does not equal CDB.CP_GUARDIAN.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CDB Guarded LB	Indicates that the system dumped a long buffer as part of a call dump. The system must generate other logs for the CCB and CDB.
	LONG MESSAGE LOST	Indicates that message transfer system (MTS) lost a long message. The system dumps partial message received.
hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the contents of the long buffer.

Action

You must save this log report for analysis. The next level of maintenance analyses this log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD400

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD400 when a call attempts to free a receiver that another call already owns.

Format

The log report format for AUD400 is as follows:

AUD400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd WARN INVALID FREE RECEIVER
RECEIVER trkid CALLID callid
OWNED CALLID callid

Example

An example of log report AUD400 follows:

```
AUD400 APR01 12:00:00 2112 WARN INVALID FREE RECEIVER
   RECEIVER CKT RTP2W  CALLID 872493
   OWNED CALLID 563929
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
WARN INVALID FREE RECEIVER	Constant	Indicates call attempted to free receiver that another call owns
RECEIVER	Symbolic text	Identifies receiver
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that attempts to free receiver
OWNED CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that receiver owns

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD401

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates this report when the position idler calls on the audit to dump auxiliary operator services system (AOSS) position data. The position idler requests the dump to help solve a software problem. The callid also is associated with a software error (SWER) or TRAP.

Format

The log report format for AUD401 is as follows:

```
AUD401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AOSS RU DUMP
   trkid        CALLID callid                (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
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  20–>29
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh                           30–>34
```

Example

An example of log report AUD401 follows:

```
AUD401 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AOSS RU DUMP
CKT AOSSPOS 212 CALLID 950298      (WORDS
   FFFF FFFF 0012 0000 1001 2200 0000 00C1 0B0 0000  0–>9
   0000 0000 00C2 0103 0022 0000 0110 0000 00A2 0100 10–>19
   0011 001D 0000 0024 00A6 0120 0000 0202 0000 003B 20–>29
   FFFC 01F2 0B30 0000 0300                          30–>34
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AOSS RU DUMP	Constant	Indicates this report contains data dump for AOSS position.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect line equipment.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides sequence number of call process.
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	Provides 35 words of AOSS position data.

AUD401 (end)

Action

These AUD log reports indicate the system cleaned call processing resources in a manner that is not normal. This procedure does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or software problem. Most AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report.

The AUD395 and AUD398 reports give detailed information common to all call processes. When features are activated against a call process, additional information about a certain feature must be stored. These areas are called Extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a fixed template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These log reports are the remainder of the AUD log reports.

Save all log reports that occur in one period of time. These logs can help reconstruct the event which generated the report. Save all logs generated during the 5 min before the AUD log report and for 5 min after this report.

1. Use the CALLID field associated with this report to look for other associated AUD reports. More than one CALLID can be associated with an agent if a feature is in effect. An example of a feature is three-way calling (3WC).
2. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs that can be associated with this report.
3. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture additional failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
4. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather the most information possible about the call in question. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD402

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD402. The subsystem generates AUD402 when data dump occurs for a REGIONAL SEMAPHORE (REGNSEMA) extension block. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores enough data to describe a call. This report is an associated report for an AUDT102 report if the AUD402 audit detects a problem. This report is an associated report for an AUDT399, or AUD398 report when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD402 is as follows:

AUD402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid(WORDhhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh 0–5)

Example

An example of log report AUD402 follows:

```
AUD402 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP   419104   (WORDS
   1001 FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF 0–5)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides six words of data from the REGNSEMA extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information

AUD402 (continued)

common to all call processes. When the user activates features against the call process, the additional information for a given feature must be stored. These areas are Extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These log reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

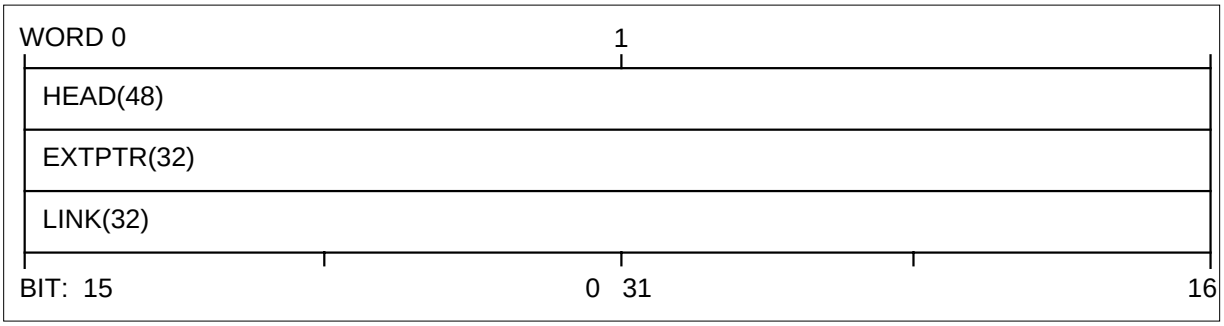
To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information, which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the problem encountered. The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated 5 minutes before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

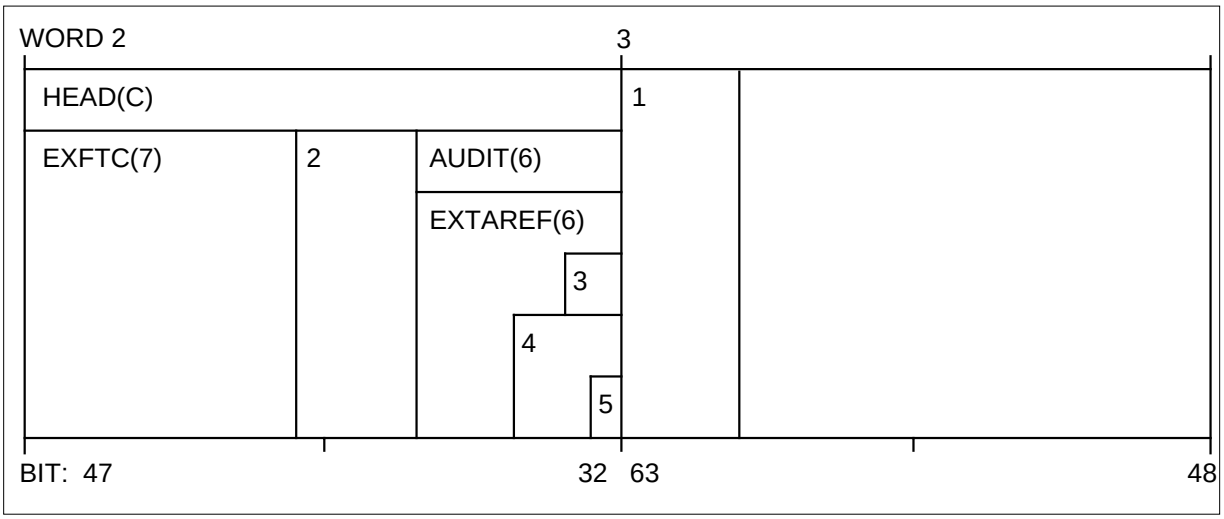
OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

AUD402 (continued)

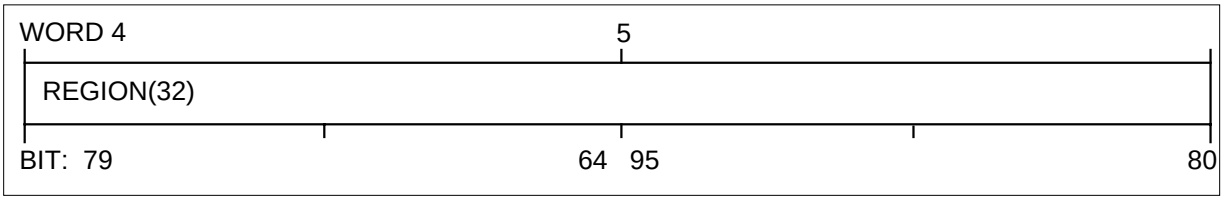
1 POOLNUM(4)
4
LSTATE(3)

2
STATE(3)

5
AUDTRAP(1)

3
COUNT(2)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 4 and 5



REGNSEMA_EXT_BLOCK: The name of this extension block recording unit is REGNSEMA_EXT_BLOCK. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to call data blocks (CDB) and call condense blocks (CCB). In addition, an extension block can also append to another extension block, depending upon the type of the call. Field REGNSEMA_EXT_BLOCK forms a structure called HEAD.

HEAD: This field is a structure of an EXT_BLOCK type. The subfields of HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Field EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Field LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Field AUDIT contains a tally of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT, only IBN extension blocks use this field. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT form the field EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates when the system performs and audit on the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

- 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
- 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
- 2 (EXTDETACHED: in use, but are not linked)
- 3 (EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block)
- 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: This extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
- 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: Extension blocks are not available)
- 6 (EXTHELD: audits do not take place)

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. The audit uses field LSTATE compares the temporary state with the current RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. Refer to the values listed in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

POOLNUM: To be supplied.

REGION: To be supplied.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD403

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD403 when a data dump for a PORTEXTPERM extension block exists. A call condense block (CCB) stores only sufficient data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB. This report is an associated report for an AUD395 report if the audit detects a problem. This report is an associated report for an AUD399 report when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD403 is as follows:

AUD403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid(WORDhhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh 0–8
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh 9–17
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh 18–24)

Example

An example of log report AUD403 follows:

```
AUD403 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP    419104 (WORDS
   1801 0000 0000 0000 7F81 0000 8080 8080 8080     0–8
   0000 FFFF FFFF 0000 0000 0500 0000 0000 0000     9–17
   5000 8000 0000 0002 0300 0000 0000              18–24)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides 25 words of data from perm extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, the additional information for a given feature must be stored.

These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These log reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information, which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the problem encountered. The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving:

1. Save all logs generated 5 minutes before and after the AUD log report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. for additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

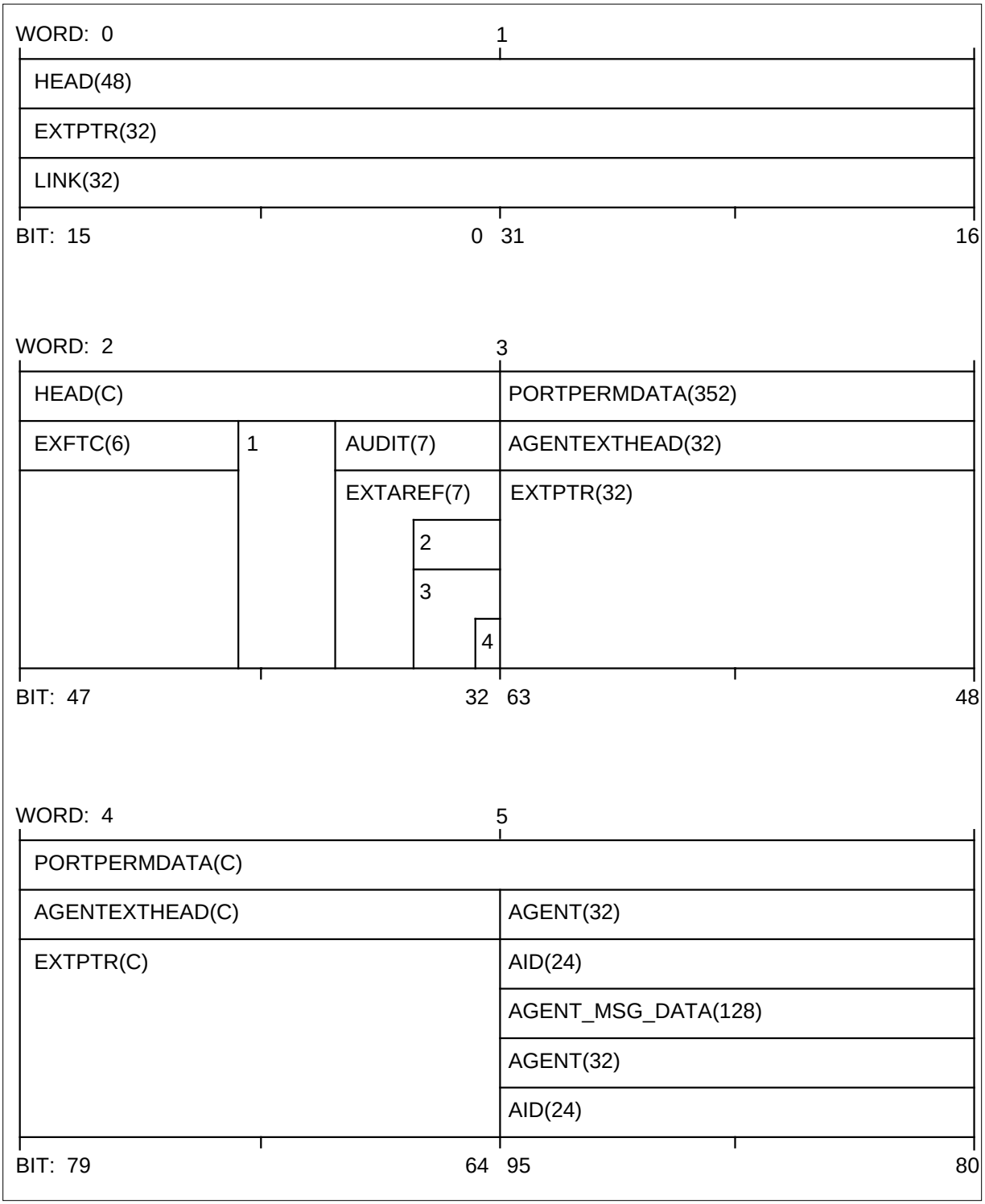
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD403 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD: 2

AUDIT or subfield EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

PORTEXTPERM: The name of this extension block recording unit is PORTEXTPERM. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to call data blocks (CDB) and call condense blocks (CCB). In addition, an extension block can connect to another extension block, depending upon the type of call. A structure called HEAD forms field PORTEXTPERM.

HEAD: A structure of type EXT_BLOCK, HEAD contains the subfields: EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Subfield EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Subfield LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or original queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Subfield AUDIT contains a tally of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only the IBN extension blocks use EXTAREF. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT form the field EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates that the extension block is in the audit process.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

- 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
- 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
- 2 (EXTDETACHED: in use and not linked)

AUD403 (continued)

- 3 (EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head, points to an extension block)
- 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: This extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks.)
- 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: Extension blocks are not available.)
- 6 (EXTHELD: audits do not take place)

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. The audit also compares the temporary state with the current RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. See the values listed earlier for LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of format codes.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 3, 4 and 5

PORTPERMDATA: To be supplied.

AGENTEXTHEAD: To be supplied.

AGENT: To be supplied.

AGENT_MSG_DATA: To be supplied.

AID: To be supplied.

WORD: 6		7		
PORTPERMDATA(C)				
AGENT(C)		PE(32)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)	1	PORT(6)	CHNL(5)
			NO(6)	
			3 | 2	
			SNODE_NO(11)	
		NM_CHNL(16)		
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)				
AGENT(C)		PE(32)		
CPS(8)	AID(C)	4	PORT(6)	CHNL(5)
			NO(6)	
			6 | 5	
			SNODE_NO(11)	
		NM_CHNL(16)		
BIT: 111	96	127		112

1
NM_PAIR(5)
4
NM_PAIR(5)

2
TS_PORT(3)
5
TS_PORT(3)

3
TS_NO(3)
6
TS_NO(3)

AUD403 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 6 & 7

CPS: To be supplied.

NM_CHNL: To be supplied.

EN_PATHEND: To be supplied.

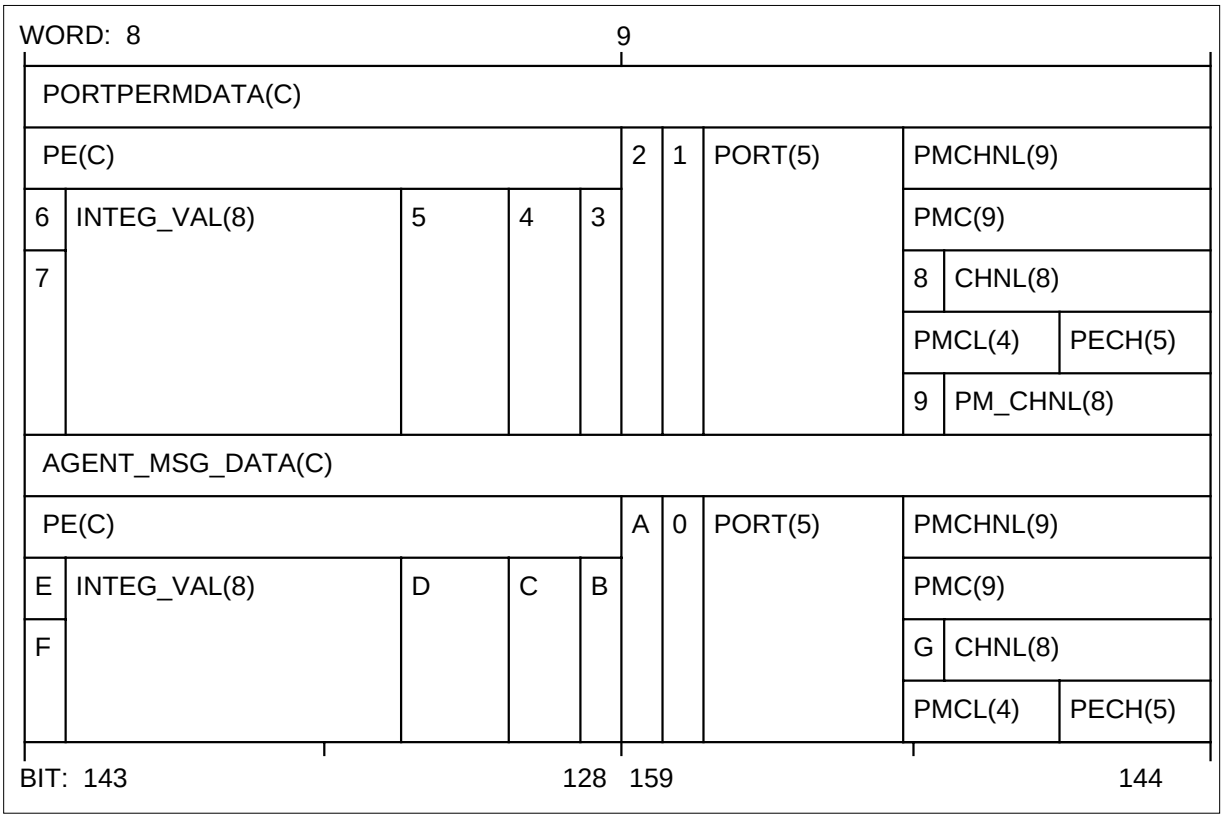
PE: To be supplied.

SNODE_11: To be supplied.

NM_PAIR: To be supplied.

TS_PORT: To be supplied.

TS_NO: To be supplied.



```
1 CFWBIT(1) 0 CFWBIT(1) 2 AGENT_SUSPECT(1) A AGENT_SUSPECT(1) 3
LOGICAL(1) B LOGICAL(1) 4 GAIN(3) C GAIN(3) 5 LOSS(3) D LOSS(3)
6 PREFERRED_PLANE(1) E PREFERRED_PLANE(1) 7 UNITNO(1) F
UNITNO(1) 8 CHNLS(1) G CHNLS(1) 9 PM_CHNLS(1)
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 8 & 9

INTEG_VAL: To be supplied.

PORT: To be supplied.

PMCHNL: To be supplied.

PMC: To be supplied.

CHNL: To be supplied.

PMCL: To be supplied.

PECH: To be supplied.

PM_CHNL: To be supplied.

CFWBIT: To be supplied.

AGENT_SUSPECT: To be supplied.

LOGICAL: To be supplied.

GAIN: To be supplied.

LOSS: To be supplied.

PREFERRED_PLANE: To be supplied.

INITNO: To be supplied.

CHNLS: To be supplied.

PM_CHNLS: To be supplied.

AUD403 (continued)

WORD: 10				11	
PORTPERMDATA(C)					
3	2	1	THREAD(9)	TID(24)	
	4			5	NODE_NO(12)
AGENT_MSG_DATA(C)					
8	7	6	THREAD(9)	TID(24)	
				9	NODE_NO(12)

BIT: 175 160 191 176

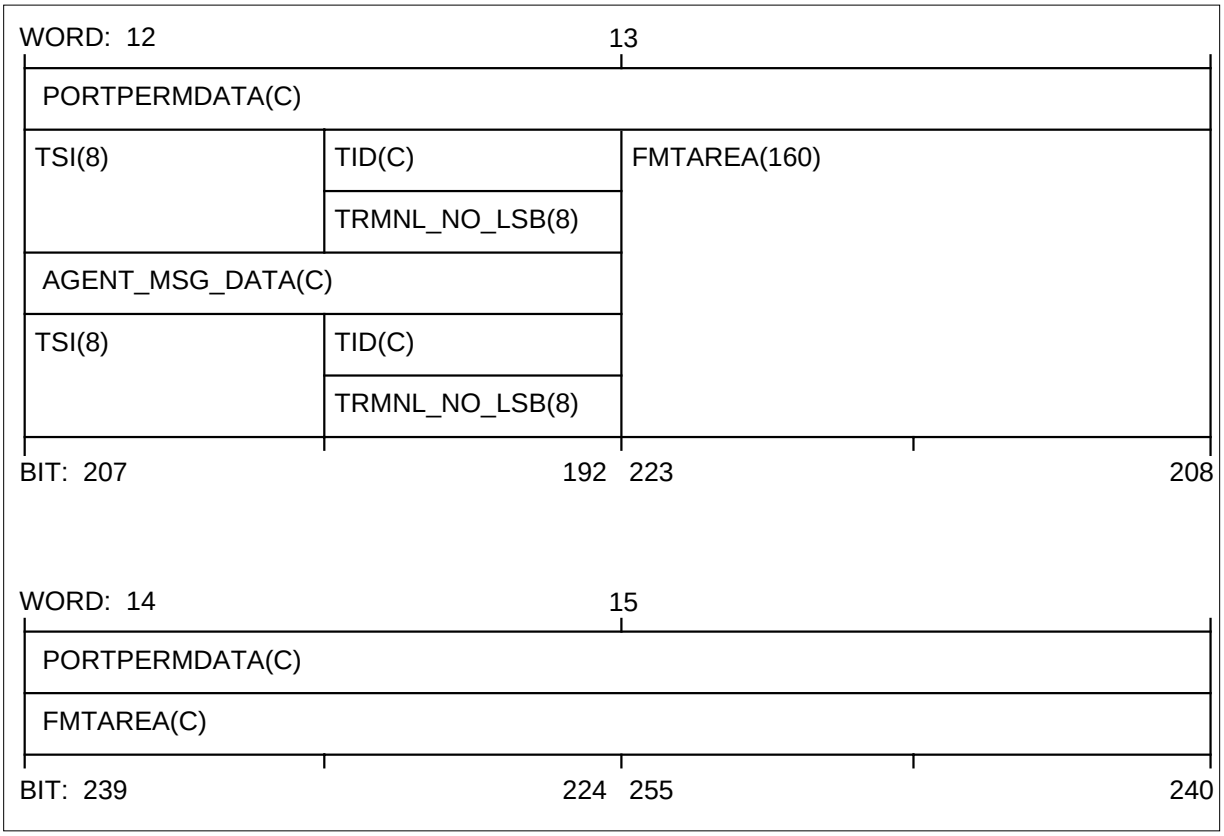
1
FMTCODE(5)
6
FMTCODE(5)

2
UTR_AVAILABLE(1)
7
UTR_AVAILABLE(1)

3
CPI(1)
8
CPI(1)

4
TRTMTSEQNO(1)
9
TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

5
TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 10, 11, 12, & 13

THREAD: To be supplied.

TID: To be supplied.

NODE_NO: To be supplied.

FMTCODE: To be supplied.

UTR_AVAILABLE: To be supplied.

CPI: To be supplied.

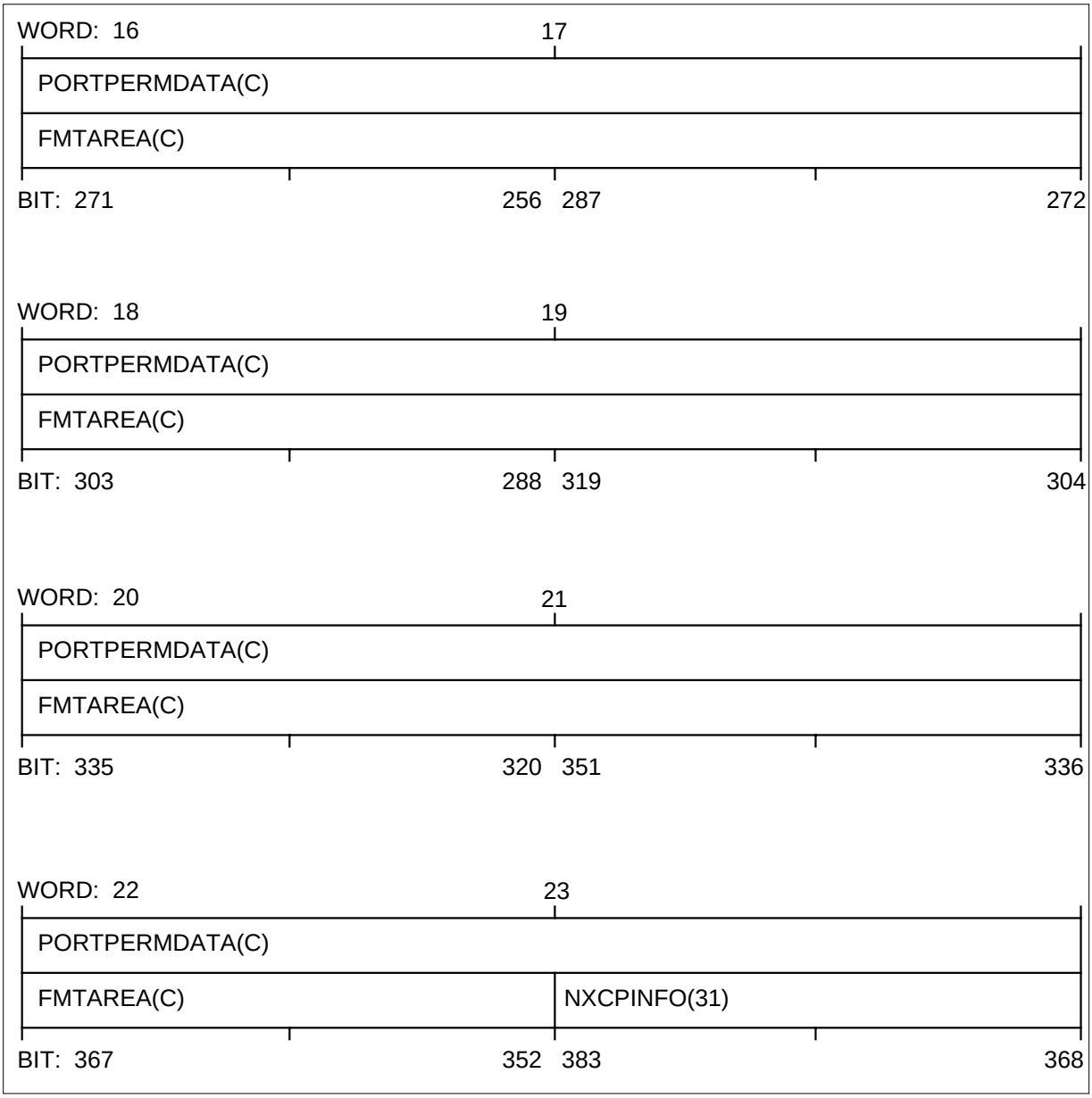
TRMNL_NO_MSN: To be supplied.

TSI: To be supplied.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: To be supplied.

AUD403 (continued)

FMTAREA: To be supplied.



WORD: 24		25
PORTPERMDATA(C)		
1	NXCPINFO(C)	
BIT: 399		384

1
SME_AGENT(1)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD: 23

NXCPINFO: To be supplied.

AUD404

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD404. The subsystem generates AUD404 when a data dump for a INWATS COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING (INWCCS) recording unit extension block occurs. A call condense block (CCB) stores only sufficient data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB. The AUD404 associates with the AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. The AUD404 associates with the AUDT399 report if the call process stops without a warning. The AUD404 can associate with the AUD398 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD404is as follows:

```
AUD404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid   (WORDS
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh    0–8
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh    9–17
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   18–26
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh                       27–31)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD404follows:

```
AUD404 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP    125840 (WORDS
   2001 8000 0000 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080    0–8
   8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000 0000    9–17
   2001 8000 0000 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080   18–26
   A000 0000 0000 8000 2D6D                       27–31)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides 32 words of data from the INWCCS extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, the additional information for a given feature needs a storage area. These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the problem encountered.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving:

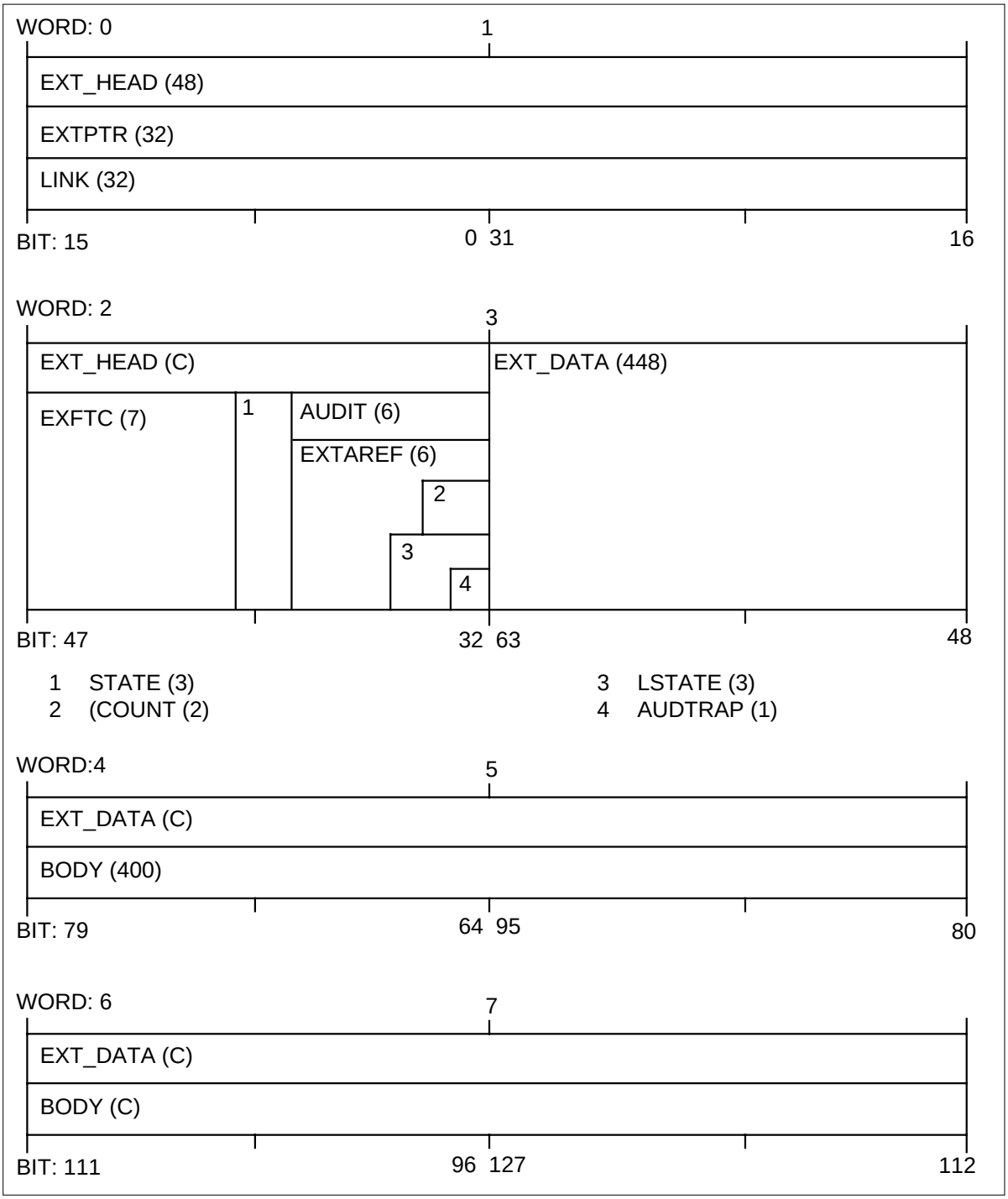
1. Save all logs generated five min before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data model. For more information about DISPCALL, *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD404 (continued)

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

INWCCS_EXT_BLOCK_TYPE: The name of this extension block recording unit is INWCCS_EXT_BLOCK_TYPE. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to call data block (CDBs) and call condense block (CCBs). In addition, you can append an extension block to another extension block. This action depends upon the type of call. Field INWCCS_EXT_BLOCK_TYPE is made up of a structure called EXT_HEAD.

EXT_HEAD: A structure of type EXT_BLOCK, EXT_HEAD contains the subfields: EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Field EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Field LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Field AUDIT contains a tally of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use this field. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT form the field EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates when the system performs an audit on the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

- 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
- 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
- 2 (EXTDETACHED: in use and not linked)

AUD404 (continued)

- 3 (EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block)
- 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
- 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available)
- 6(EXTHELD: audits have not taken place)

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. Field LSTATE also compares the temporary state with the current RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.

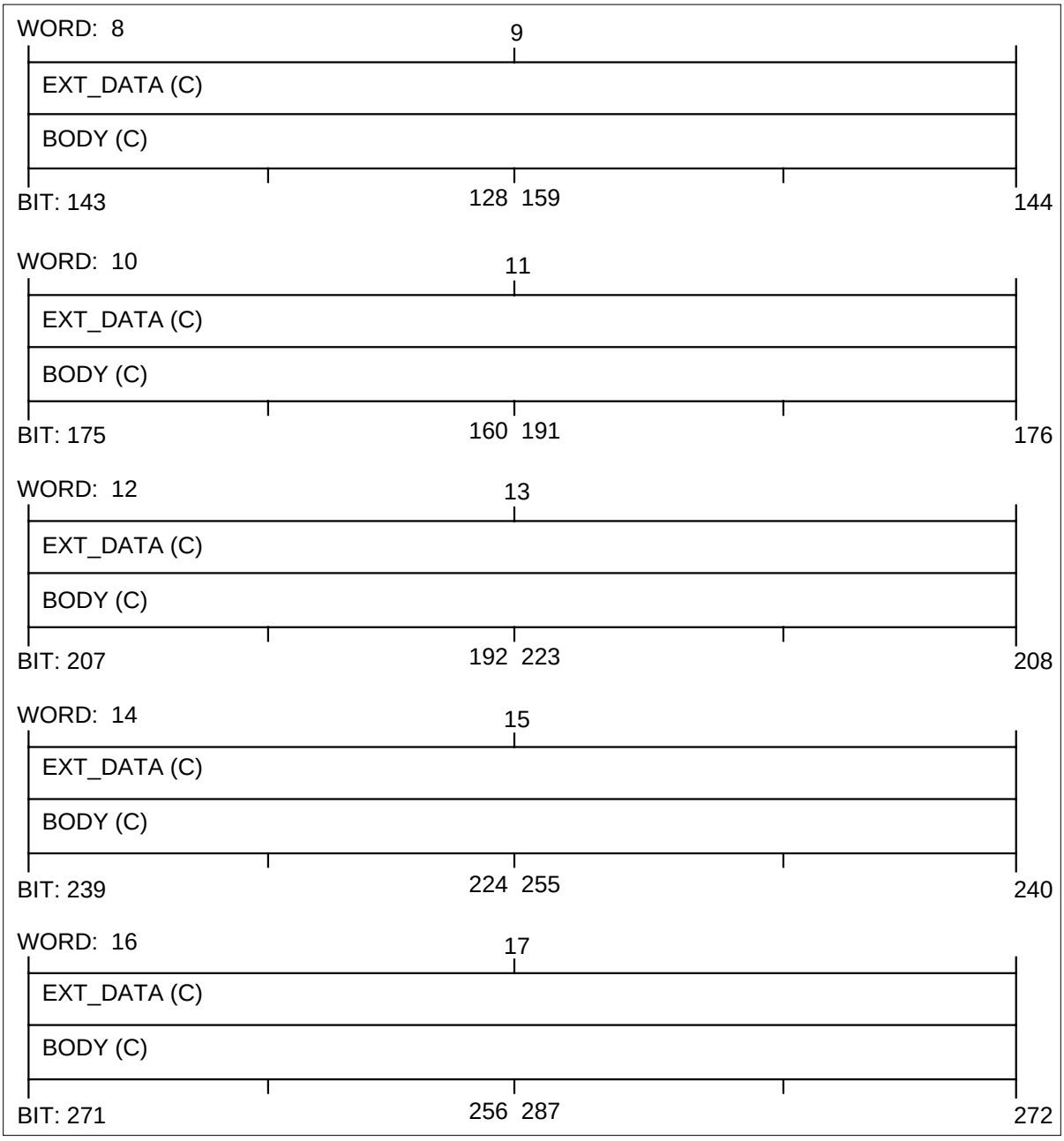
STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. See the values listed earlier for LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

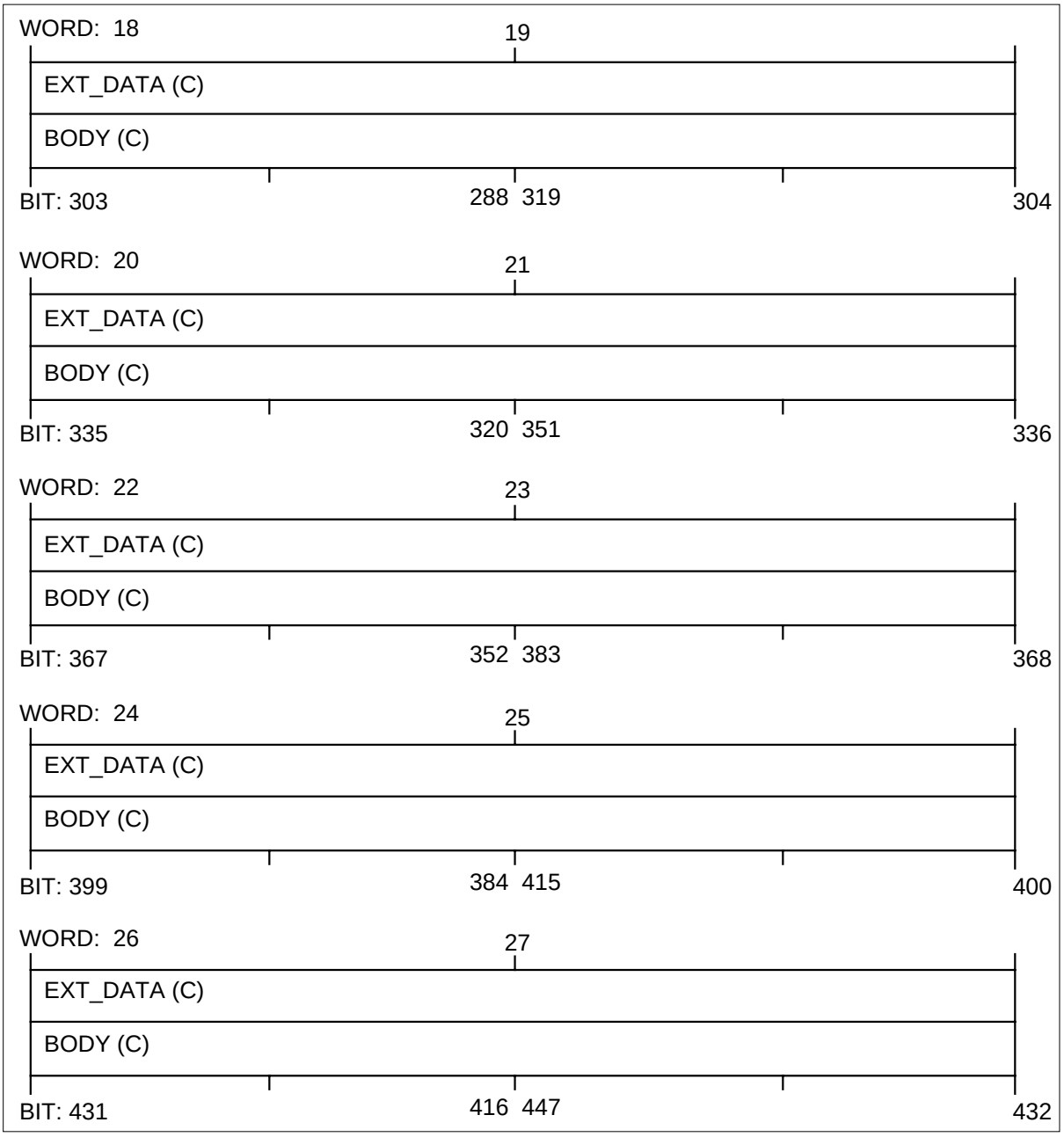
EXT_DATA: To be supplied.

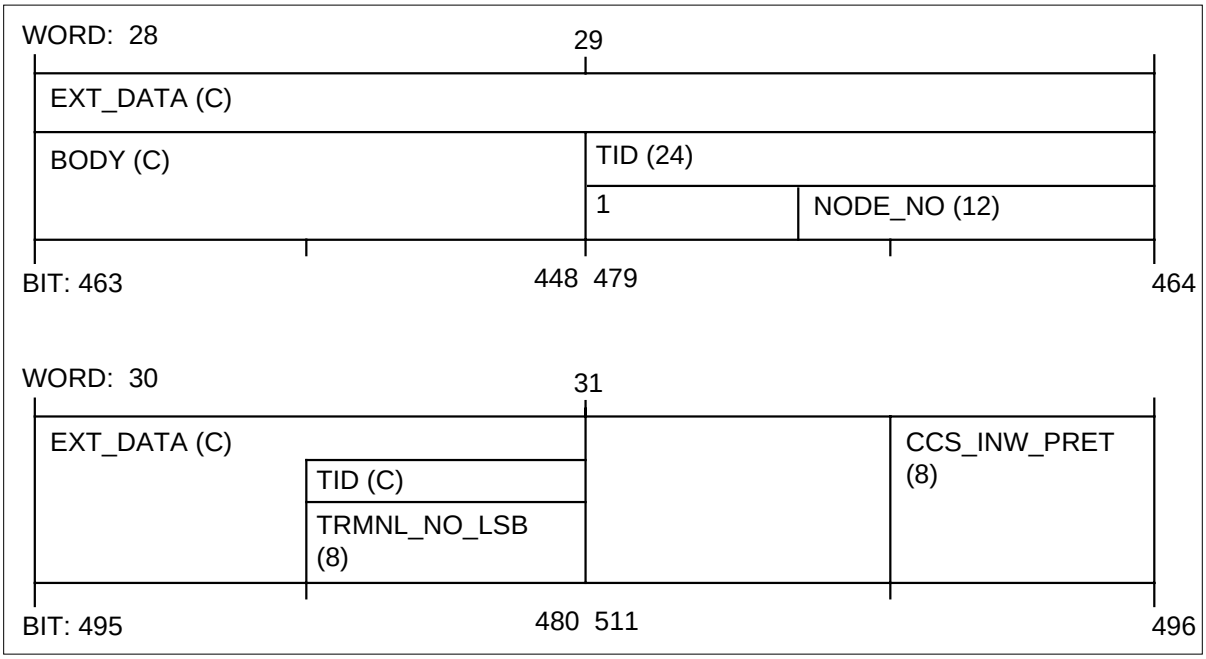
BODY: To be supplied.

AUD404 (continued)



AUD404 (continued)





FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 29, 30, & 31

FTID: To be supplied.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: To be supplied.

CCS_INW_PRET: To be supplied.

NODE_NO: To be supplied.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: To be supplied.

AUD405

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for an automatic number identification (ANI) spill block extension block occurs. The AUD405 uses extension blocks to provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores only sufficient data to describe a basic call. The AUD405 associates with the AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. The AUD405 associates with the AUDT399 report if the call process stops without a warning. The AUD405 can associate with the AUD398 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD405is as follows:

```
AUD405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh      0–8
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh      9–17
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh     18–26
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh          27–34)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD405 follows:

```
AUD405 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP    100661  (WORDS
   2801 8080 8080 8080 8080 A080 F9CD 0C00 8080        0–8
   0010 8080 3259 9400 0000 2607 FFFF 0415 0002        9–17
   1226 0041 0000 0000 00DE 8080 8080 8080 8080       18–26
   03E7 0022 0AAA 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000            27–34)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides 34 words of data from the ANI spill block extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, the additional information for a given feature must be stored. These areas are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information, which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the trouble.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving:

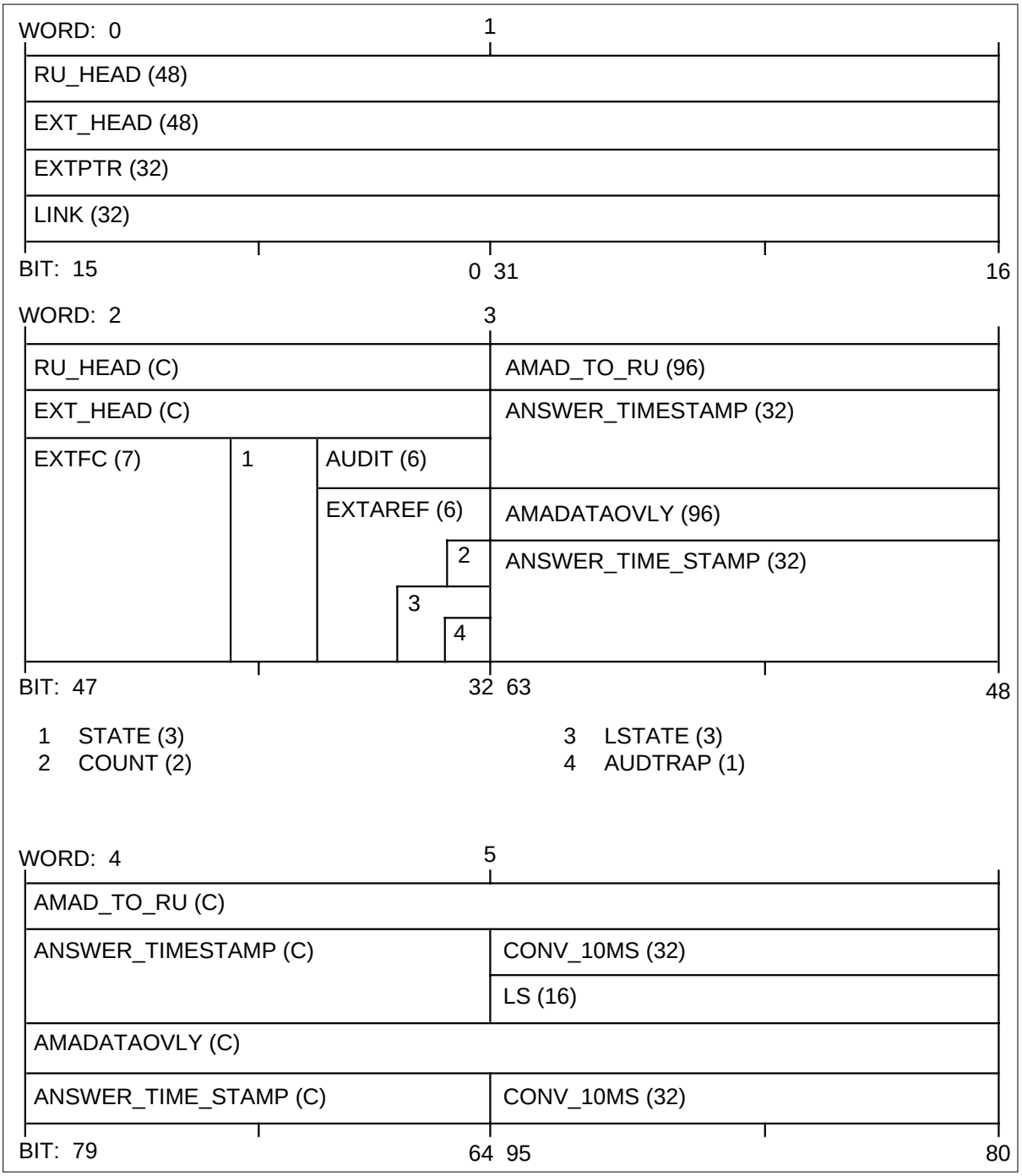
1. Save all logs generated 5 min before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. When you cannot to localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD405 (continued)

Additional information



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 - 5

EXTFC: The name of this extension block recording unit is EXTFC. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to call data blocks (CDB) and CCBs. You can append an extension block to another extension block. Field EXTFC contains a structure called RU_HEAD.

RU_HEAD: Recording unit head copies the complete contents of a recording unit.

EXT_HEAD: To be supplied.

AMAD_TO_RU: This field expedites transferring fields in the next overlay to the recording unit. All fields are addressed in an extension block during the transfer instead of separately.

ANSWER_TIMESTAMP: Contains system timing information (the time of the call) that is not formatted for call processing to use.

AMADATAOVLY: An overlay in development is a replacement for the current AMA data overlay.

CONV_10MS: Holds the conversation time (not equal access) in 10 ms units.

LS: LS stands for least significant word.

Remaining field descriptions: To be supplied.

AUD405 (continued)

WORD: 6	7						
AMAD_TO_RU (C)							
CONV_10MS (C)	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
MS (16)							
AMADATAOVLY (C)							
CONV_10MS (C)	D	C	B	A	0	9	8
						L K J I	H G F E

BIT: 111 96 127 112

1	ORIG_FEATURE_CODE (4)	B	INW_CALL_BLOCKED (1)
2	TERM_FEATURE_CODE (4)	C	ANIOFL (1)
3	BLOCK_ID (4)	D	ZERO_TIME (1)
4	INW_CALL_RECORD (1)	E	OBS_STUDY (1)
5	INW_CALL_BLOCKED (1)	F	LUS_STUDY (1)
6	ANIOFL (1)	G	FREE_CALL (1)
7	ZERO_TIME (1)	H	MSG_CALL (1)
8	ORIG_FEATURE_CODE (4)	I	OUTWATS_CALL (1)
9	TERM_FEATURE_CODE (4)	J	COIN_CALL (1)
0	BLOCK_ID (4)	K	LUSTERM_STUDY (1)
A	INW_CALL_RECORD (1)	L	MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI (1)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 6 & 7

MS: MS stands for most significant word.

ORIG_FEATURE_CODE: The feature code assigned to the original device.

TERM_FEATURE_CODE: The feature code assigned to the terminating device.

BLOCK_ID: To be supplied.

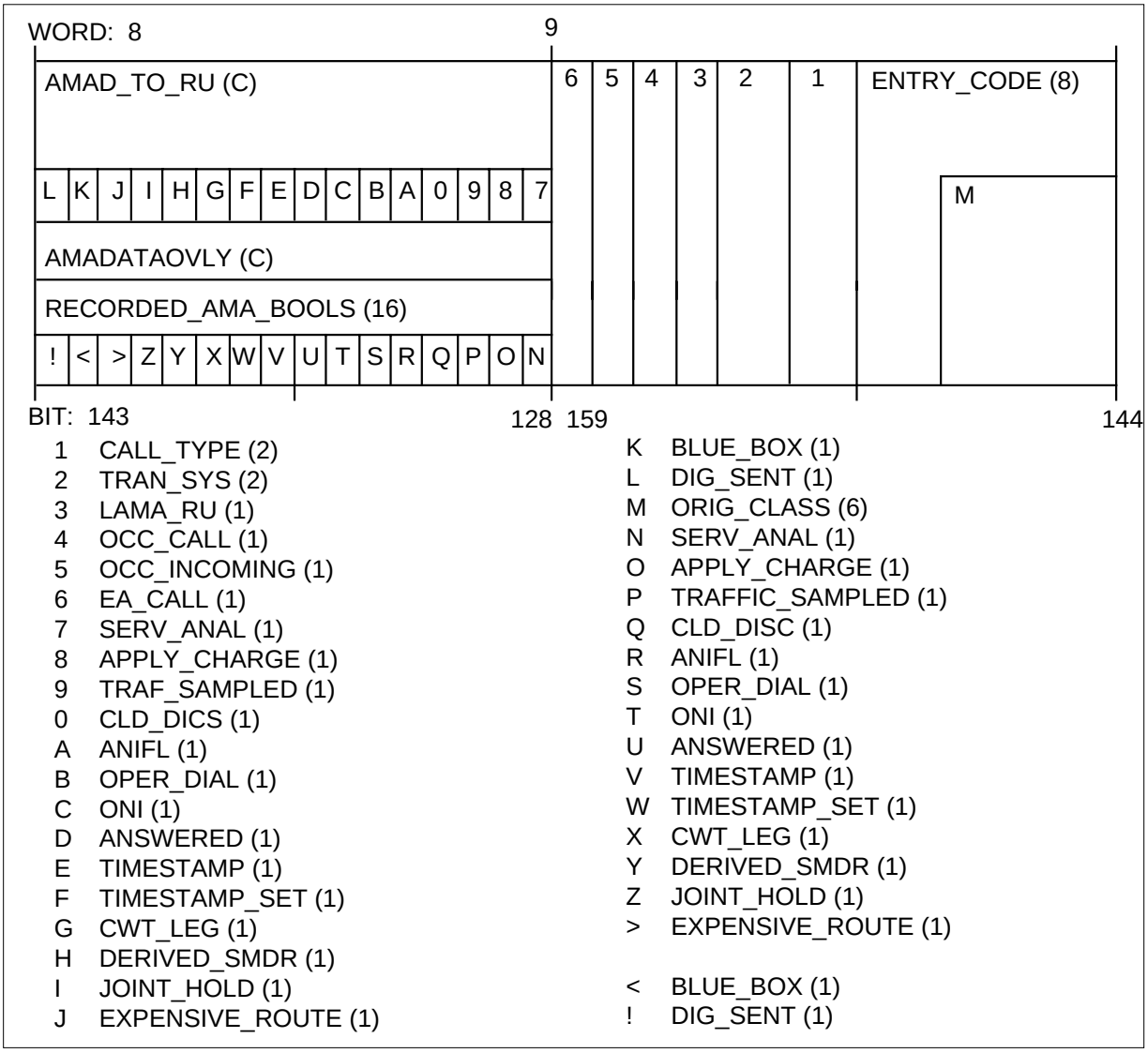
INW_CALL_RECORD: To be supplied.

INW_CALL_BLOCKED: To be supplied.

ANIOFL: To be supplied.

ZERO_TIME: To be supplied.

Remaining field descriptions: To be supplied.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 8 & 9

ENTRY_CODE: To be supplied.

CALL_TYPE: Specifies the type of call. Call can be TRK to OPER or OPER to OPER.

TRAN_SYS: To be supplied.

LAMA_RU: To be supplied.

AUD405 (continued)

OCC_CALL: To be supplied.

OCC_INCOMING: To be supplied.

EA_CALL: Has a boolean value and indicates an equal access call.

SERV_ANAL: To be supplied.

APPLY_CHARGE: To be supplied.

TRAF_SAMPLED: To be supplied.

CLD_DISC: To be supplied

ANIFL: To be supplied.

OPER_DIAL: To be supplied.

ONI: If true, this bit specifies operator number identification.

ANSWERED: If true, this bit means the system connects the call.

TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP_SET: Indicates use of CC timing.

CWT_LEG: Indicates if Call Waiting Billing applies to the call.

DERIVED_SMDR: To be supplied.

JOINT_HOLD: If true, this bit indicates that the call and called parties are on hold.

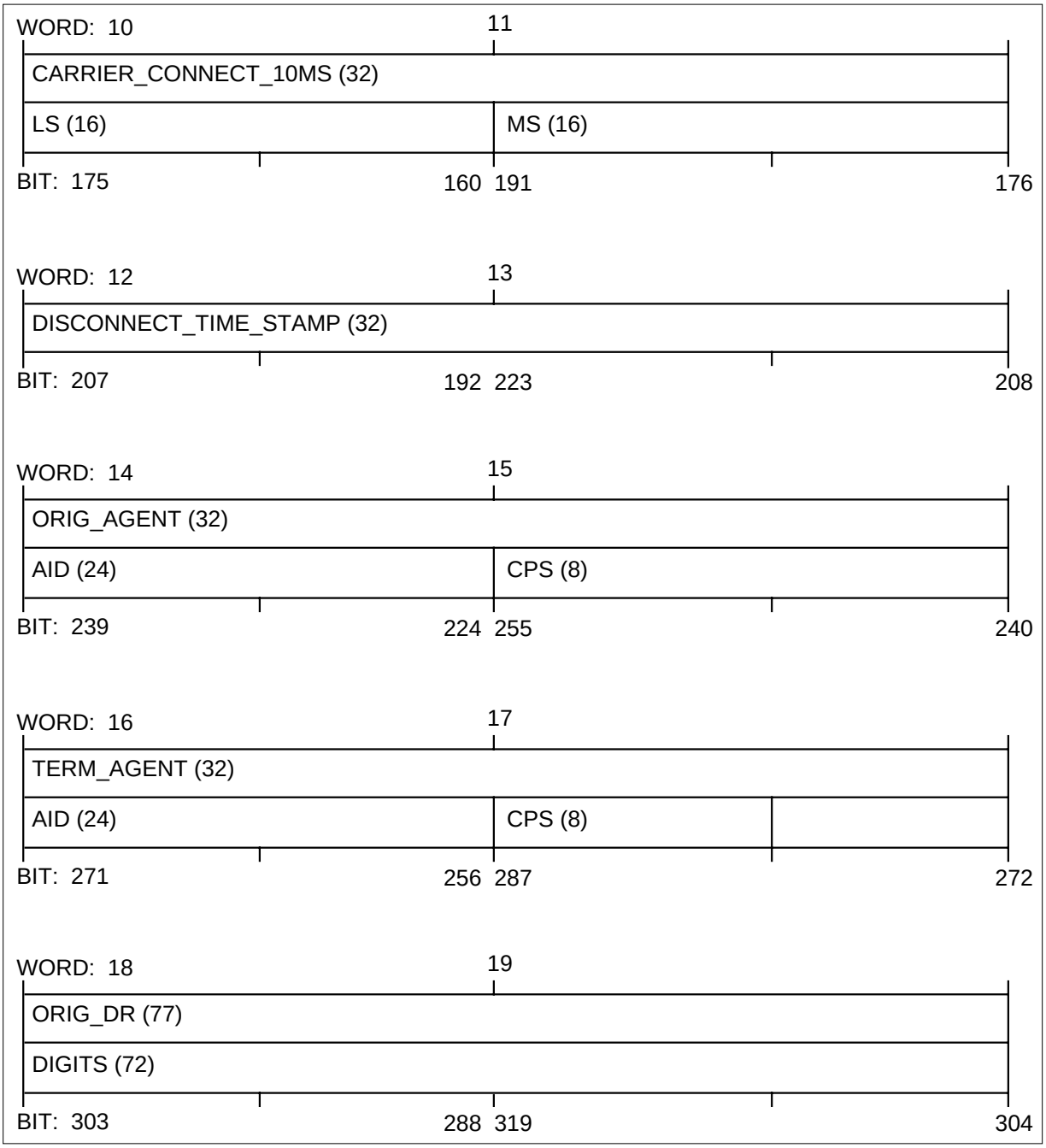
EXPENSIVE_ROUTE: If true, this field indicates that the systems selects an expensive route.

BLUE_BOX: If true, this bit indicates that a call could be a blue-box fraud call.

DIG_SENT: If true, this bit indicates that digits are present as transmitted.

ORIG_CLASS: Indicates the type of charge class assigned to an AMA entry.

Remaining field descriptions: To be supplied.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 10 through 19

CARRIER_CONNECT_10MS: To be supplied.

DISCONNECT_TIME_STAMP: To be supplied.

AUD405 (continued)

ORIG_AGENT: The call processing identifier (CPID) of the originator. The system uses this overlay as a virtual originator during translations.

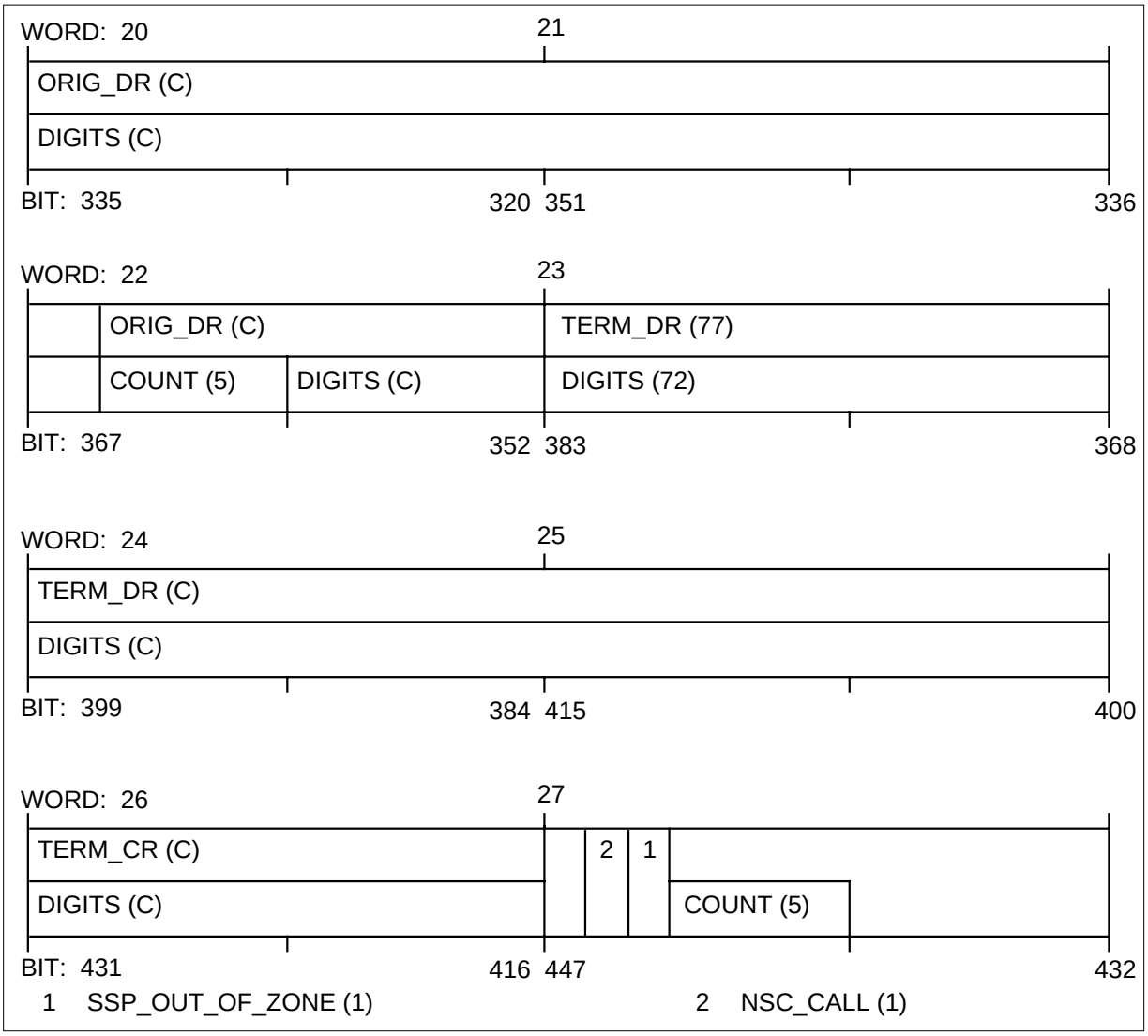
AID: This field, agent identification, is an area that is not restricted. The field contains the address of the element in the route table.

CPS: This field, call processing selector, identifies a call processing agency.

TERM_AGENT: Use the terminating agent call processing after the translation is complete.

ORIG_DR: The original directory number.

DIGITS: The digits in the called directory number, with 18 digits maximum.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 20 through 35

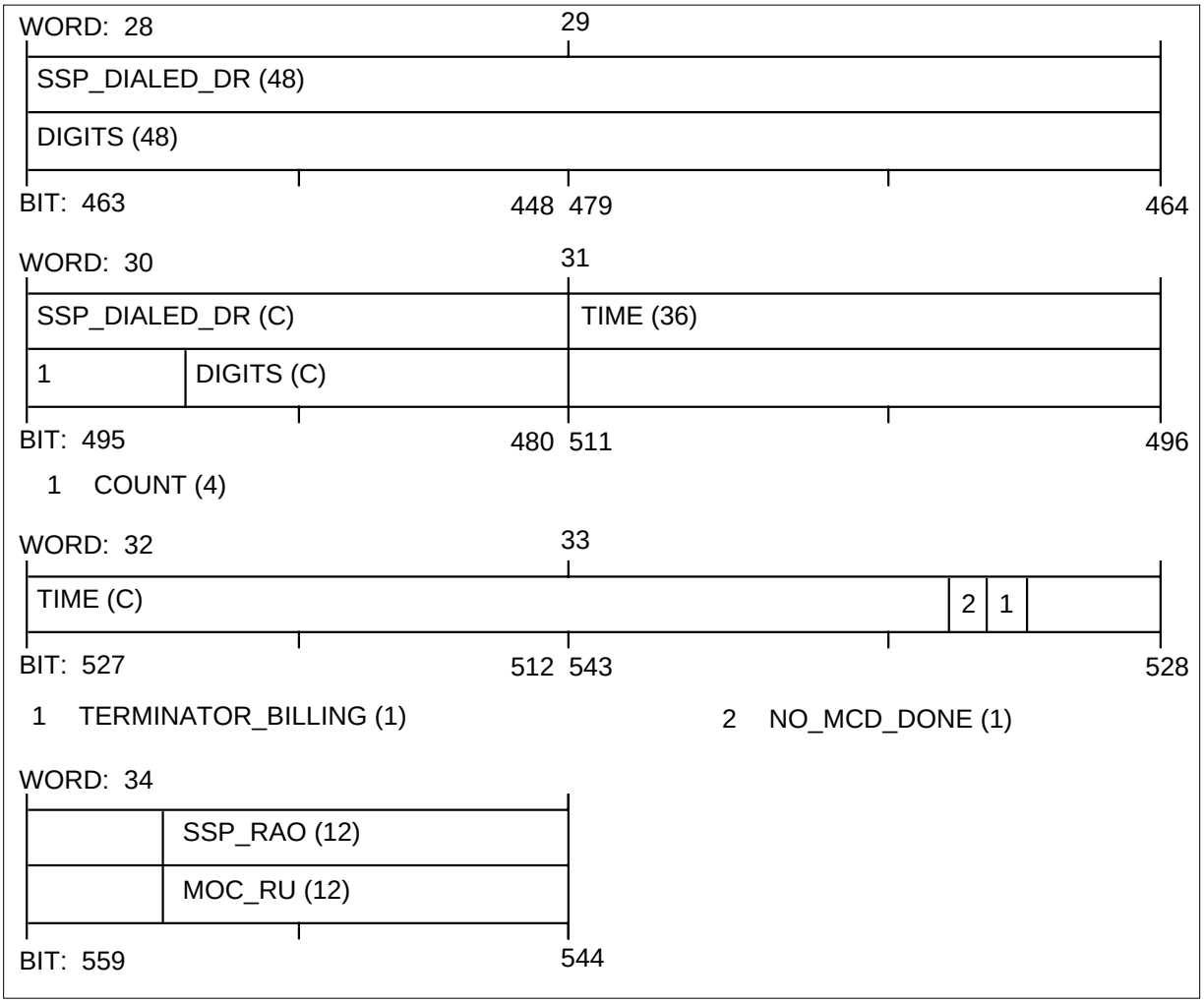
COUNT: The number of digits in the called directory number.

TERM_DR: To be supplied.

SSP_OUT_OF_ZONE: To be supplied.

NSC_CALL: Number service(s) call.

AUD405 (end)



TIME: To be supplied.

TERMINATOR_BILLING: To be supplied.

NO_MCD_DONE: If true, this bit marks the billing block as immediate answer.

SSP_RAO: To be supplied.

MOC_RU: To be supplied.

SSP_DIALED_DR: To be supplied.

DIGITS: To be supplied.

AUD406

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD406. The report appears when a data dump occurs for a traffic operator position service recording unit (TOPSRU) extension block. These TOPSRU extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores only enough data to describe a basic call.

This report associates with an AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. The report associates with an AUDT399 report if the call process stops without a warning. The report can also associate with an AUD398 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD406 follows:

AUD406 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid
hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh...

Example

An example of log report AUD406 follows:

```
AUD406 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP  950289 (WORDS:
   FFFF FFFF 3420 0000 0000 0000 0000 0C07 3200   0 – 8
   8000 AAAA AAAA 85AA AAAA AAAA AAAA 0AAA 1082   9 – 17
   1806 0D48 0000 0000 00C2 8000 1205 0100 8080  18 – 26
   0000 0E00 0000 03E7 AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA 0AA   27 – 35
   AAAA 40AA AAAA AAAA 0000 FFFF AAAA 0000 0000  36 – 44
   8000 0000 0000 8080 8080 0000 5721 3699 2111  45 – 53
   FFFF FFFF 3420 0000 0000 0000 0000 0C07 3200  54 – 62
   8000 AAAA AAAA 85AA AAAA AAAA AAAA 0AAA 1082  63 – 71
   1806 0D48 0000 0000 00C2 8000 1205 0100 8080  72 – 80
   0000 0E00 0000 03E7 AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA 80AA  81 – 89
   AAAA 40AA AAAA AAAA 0000 FFFF AAAA 0000 0000  90 – 98
   8000 0000 0000 8080 8080 0000 5721 3699 2111  99 – 107
   AAAA 40AA AAAA AAAA 0000 FFFF AAAA 0000 0000 108 – 116
   8000 0000 0000 8080 8080 0000 5721 3699 2111 117 – 125
   0D48 0C07 03E7 1806 00C2 0000 0000 0000 0000 126 – 134
   8000 0000 0000 8080 8080 0000 0000 0AAA 80AA 135 – 144
   0D48 0000 AAAA 0000 00C2                     145 – 149)
```

AUD406 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected. See Table I.
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	Indicates TOPSRU extension block data

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against the call process, the additional for a given feature must be stored. These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the problem.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decides repeated call losses justify problem solving:

1. Save all logs generated five min before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the CALLID field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one CALLID can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or any other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The

DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003.*

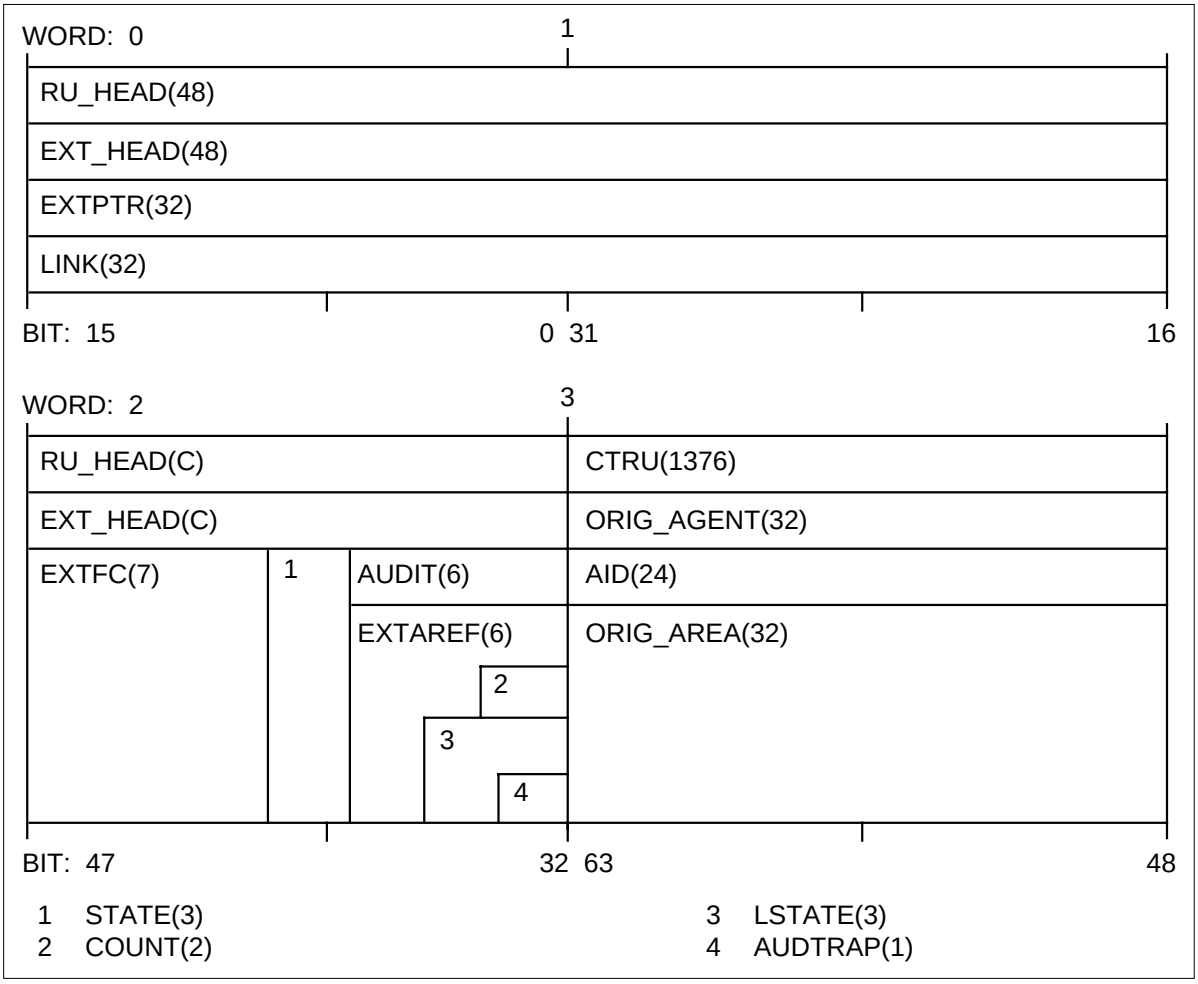
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather the available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following is additional information for log report AUD406:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

AUD406 (continued)

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 3

ORIG_AGENT or ORIG_AREA

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 - 2

- TOPSRU: TOPS Recording Unit (TOPSRU) is the name of this extension block or recording unit. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to call data blocks (CDB) and call condense blocks (CCB). In addition, you can add an extension block to another extension block.
- RU_HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD. Field RU_HEAD is of type RECORDING_ UNIT_HEAD, which is made up of a structure called EXT_HEAD.
- EXT_HEAD: This type of structure is a EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.
- EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Field EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.
- LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Field LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue or origination queue.
- Field AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Field AUDIT contains a total of the audit cycles.
- EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. The IBN extension blocks only use this field. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT comprise EXTAREF.

- AUDTRAP: Boolean. When true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates that the extension block undergoes an audit.
- LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:
  - 0 EXTFREEQ: on free queue
  - 1 EXTOTHERQ: on another queue
  - 2 EXTDETACHED: in use, and without links
  - 3 EXTLINKED: links with extension chain head that points to an extension block
  - 4 EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks
  - 5 EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available
  - 6 EXTHELD: no audits have occurred

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The audit does this to compare the temporary state with the actual RU_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for non-IBN calls. See the values listed in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of format codes.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 3

CTRU: The system uses this field, CAMA/TOPS Recording Unit (CAMA TRU), for direct distance dialing (DDD) calls. Calls go to an operator if events like an ANI failure occur. Field CTRU occupies 61 words, and is a composite of the subfields contained in words 3 through 63.

ORIG_AGENT: This field contains the originating call processing agent. Two subfields comprise ORIG_AGENT: AID and CPS.

AID: The agent identification field identifies an agent within a call processing agency.

CPS: The call processing selector field identifies a call processing agency.

AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 4 5

CTRU(C)		
ORIG_AGENT(C)		TERM_AGENT(32)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	AID(24)
ORIG_AREA(C)		TERM_AREA(32)

BIT: 79 64 95 80

WORD: 6 7

CTRU(C)		
TERM_AGENT(C)		POS_CPID(32)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	AID(24)
TERM_AREA(C)		

BIT: 111 96 127 112

WORD: 8 9

CTRU(C)		
POS_CPID(C)		DL_CPID(32)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	AID(24)

BIT: 143 128 159 144

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 5 - 6

TERM_AGENT or TERM_AREA

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 4

ORIG_AREA: This field is a scratch pad for originating agent data.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 5 - 6

AUD406 (continued)

TERM_AGENT: This field contains the terminating call processing agent, and has subfields AID and CPS.

AID: This field identifies an agent within a call processing agency.

CPS: This field identifies a call processing agency.

TERM_AREA: This field is a scratch pad for terminating agent data.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 7 - 8

POS_CPID: This field contains the assistance position identification, and has subfields AID and CPS.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 9 - 10

DL_CPID: This field contains the data link identification, and has subfields AID and CPS.

AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 10 11

CTRU(C)		
DL_CPID(C)		BVC_DL_CPID (32)
CPS(8)	AID(C)	AID (24)

BIT: 175 160 191 176

WORD: 12 13

CTRU(C)							
BVC_DL_CPID(C)		7	6	5	4	3	2	1
CPS(8)	AID(C)							

BIT: 207 192 223 208

1 TOPS_CLASS_CHARGE(4)
2 CLG_SERV_FEAT(4)
3 SERVICE_ANALYZED(1)
4 TRAFFIC_SAMPLED(1)
5 AMA_STAT(3)
6 NO_AMAY_TYPE(2)
7 CHARGE(1)

WORD: 14 15

CTRU(C)
CLG_NUMBER (72)

BIT: 239 224 255 240

WORD: 16 17

CTRU(C)
CLG_NUMBER (72)

BIT: 271 256 287 272

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 11

TOPS_CLASS_CHARGE: This field enumerates the charge class keys and combinations of keys.

CLG_SERV_FEAT: This field describes the service class for the calling or called party. Digit collection sets the calling party. You can manually set the calling party with coin/hotel keys. The called party can be set manually to hotel (default station). The service classes follow:

- SC_UNSPECIFIED - Service class that digit collection does not determine.
- STATION - Non-coin and non-hotel (default)
- HOTEL - Hotel (manual)
- COIN - Coin (manual)
- FIRM_STATION - Non-coin and non-hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_HOTEL - Hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_COIN - Coin (automatic)
- FIRM_RESTRICTED - Restricted billing class
- OOC_MOBILE - Mobile (manual)
- OOC_MARINE - Marine (manual)

SERVICE_ANALYZED: Boolean.

TRAFFIC_SAMPLED: Boolean.

AMA_STAT: This field enumerates the AMA keys and the combinations of keys.

NO_AMA_TYPE: This field indicates why no AMA is in effect during a TOPS call. The reasons follow:

- NO_AMA_NIL
- NO_AMA_TERM
- NO_AMA_ORIG
- NO_AMA_MANUAL

CHARGE: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 12 - 15

AUD406 (continued)

CLG_NUMBER: This field gives the calling number digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 16

CLG_NUMBER: (continued from Word 15)

CLG_COUNT: This field gives the acceptable range of digits in a calling or called number.

CLG_RECEIVED: Boolean.

NPA_NXX_RECEIVED: Boolean.

ANSWER: Boolean.

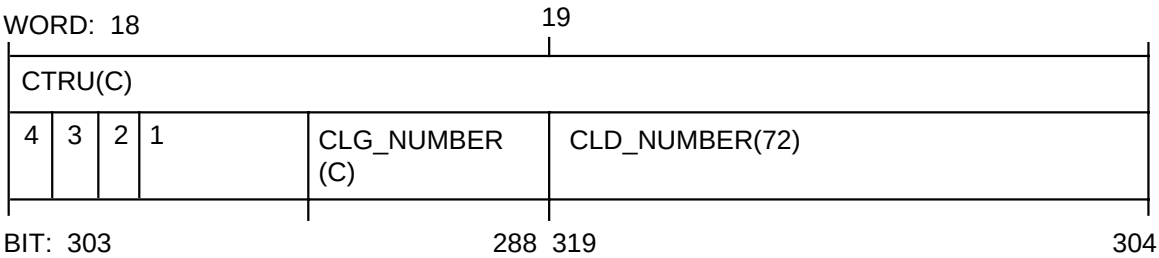
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 17 - 21

CLD_NUMBER: This field stores the digits of the called number.

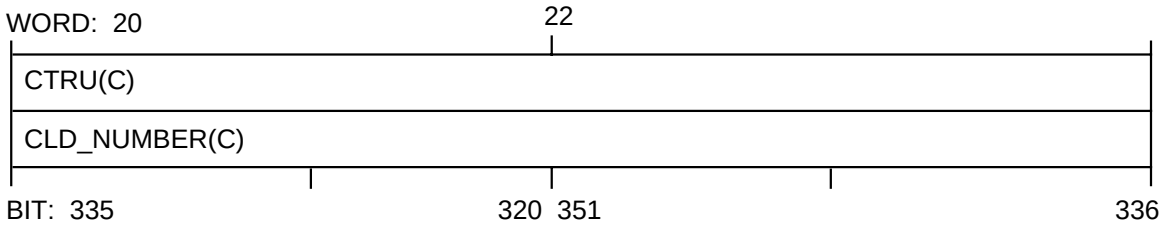
CLD_COUNT: This field defines the acceptable range of digits in a called number.

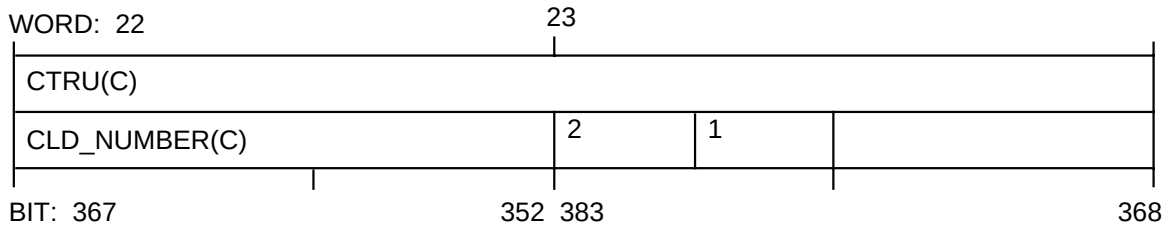
ANI_STAT: This field holds the ANI status. The ANI status is set by digit collection and can be one of the following:

- ANI_UNSPECIFIED
- ANI_SUCCESS - Automatic calling number identification
- ONI_CALL - Operator calling number identification
- ANI_OFC_FAIL - ANI fail that the end office detects
- ANI_FAIL - ANI fail that the central office detects

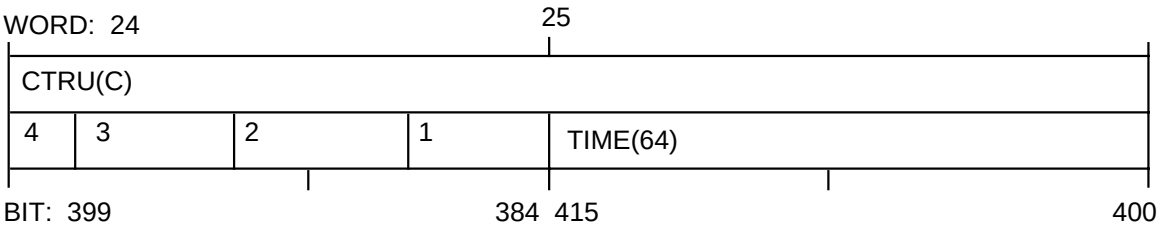


1 CLG_COUNT(5)
2 CLG_RECEIVED(1)
3 NPA_NXX_RECEIVED(1)
4 ANSWER(1)





1 CLD_COUNT(5)
2 ANI_STAT(3)



1 CLD_NUMB_TYPE(4)
2 CHG_CLASS(6)
3 TEAM_NUMB(5)
4 ANSWER_ATTEMPT(1)

AUD406 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 28 - 29

CONV_10MS or CONV_SECS

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 22

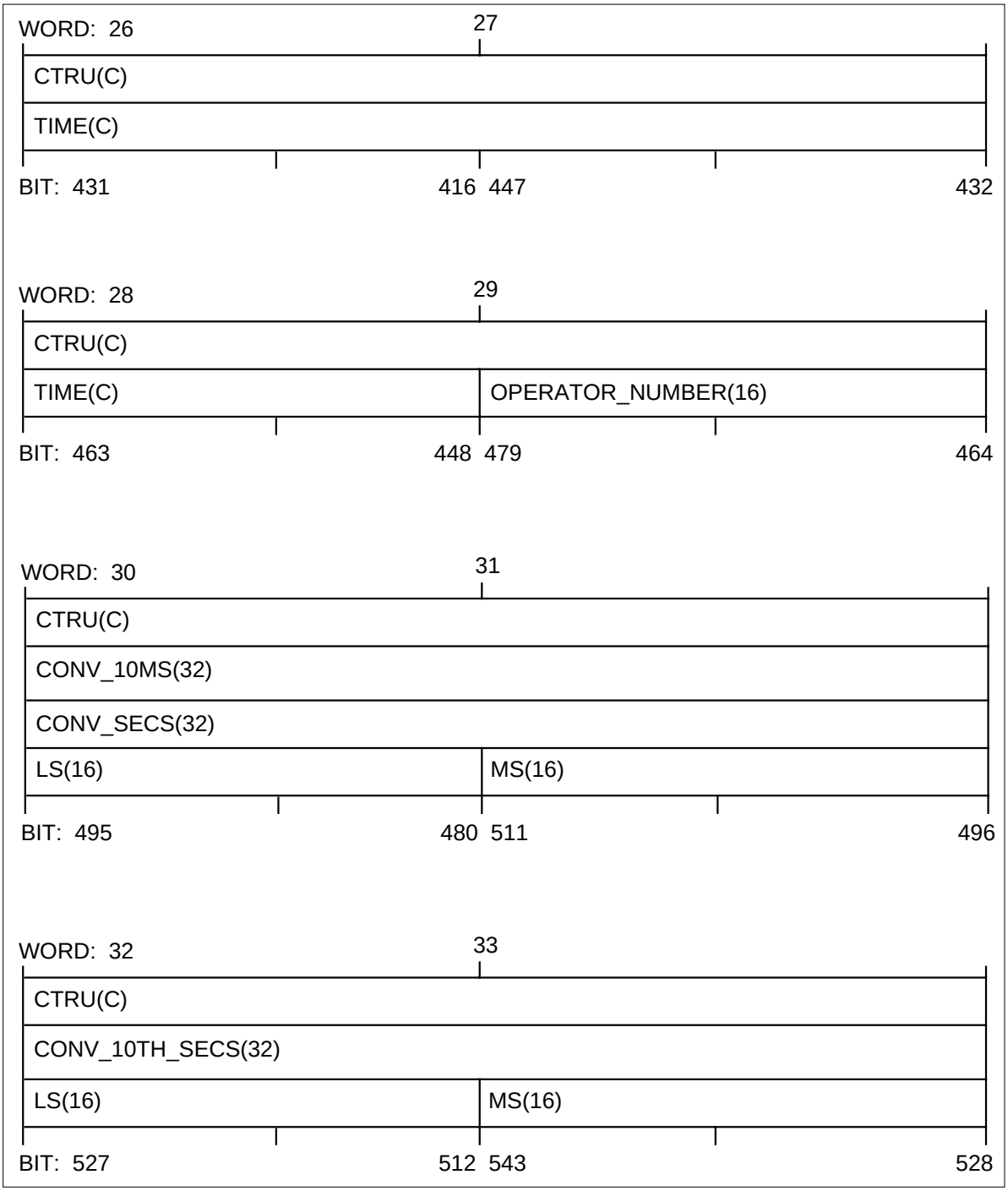
CLD_NUMB_TYPE: This field describes the type of number called. Values can be one of the following:

- CLD_NIL - Correct call number not present
- DOM - Domestic, normal case
- DOMIC - Domestic, Inter-LATA
- OVS - Overseas number
- VFY - Verification request
- OPR - Operator code
- LOCAL - Local number
- VCA - Vacant code
- UCA - Unauthorized code
- OGT - Outgoing trunk key index
- ZEN - Zenith
- SRV - Service

CHG_CLASS: This field indicates the type of charge entry on the AMA entries.

TEAM_NUMB: This field contains the team number range.

ANSWER_ATTEMPT: Boolean.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 23 - 26

TIME: This field is the binary coded decimal form of the date and time.

AUD406 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 27

OPERATOR_NUMBER: This field contains the range of acceptable operator numbers.

TOPS_CALL_EVENT_STATUS: This field gives the call event status. Values can be one of the following:

- INITIAL_EVENT_STATE - Initial state; nothing increases.
- T_WINK_RCVD - Received the first wink from the inter-LATA carrier (IC).
- WAITING_FOR_ANSWER - Used with feature group C (FGC) signaling only.
- TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_ANS - Answer not received.
- FGC_IC_ANSWER - Answer from an IC using FGC signaling.
- WAITING_FOR_ACK_WINK - Waiting for acknowledgement.
- TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_ACK - Did not get the acknowledgement.
- IC_ANSWER - feature group B (FGB) and FGB answer.
- WAITING_FOR_SECOND_WINK - International second wink wait.
- TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_2ED_WINK - Did not get second wink. International.
- SECOND_START_DIAL_WINK - International second wink.
- SECOND_START_DIAL_OFF - International second wink fail or off-hook received.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 28 - 29

CONV_10MS: This field holds the conversation time.

CONV_SECS

LS: This field holds the least significant word of CONV_SECS.

MS: This field holds the most significant word of CONV_SECS.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 32

TOPS_CALL_ORIG: This field indicates why a call presents to a TOPS operator.

Field CHG_CLASS_SCREENING_CODE: This field contains restricted billing classes.

Field DISCONNECT_SOURCE: This field contains the reasons for a disconnect during a TOPS call. There are three possible entries:

- NIL_DISC
- ORIG_DISC
- TERM_DISC

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 33

OPERATOR_WORK_TIME: This field defines the work volume register used in collecting force management statistics.

BLUE_BOX: Boolean.

LONG_DURATION: Boolean.

POST_PAID: Boolean.

TOLL_FREE_CALL: Boolean.

AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 34 35

CTRU(C)							
3	2	1	7	6	5	4	OPERATOR_WORK_TIME(12)

BIT: 559 544 575 560

1 TOPS_CALL_ORIG(7)
2 CHG_CLASS_SCREENING_CODE(7)
3 DISCONNECT_SOURCE(2)
4 BLUE_BOX(1)
5 LONG_DURATION(1)
6 POST_PAID(1)
7 TOLL_FREE_CALL(1)

WORD: 36 37

CTRU(C)							
2	1	TRBL_NO(7)	SSAS_CODE(7)	5	4	3	EA_CARRIER_NUMBER(12)

BIT: 591 576 607 592

1 TROUBLE_REPORT(1)
2 CLD_DISCONNECT(1)
3 EA_END_OFFICE(2)
4 EA_RESTRICTIONS(1)
5 EA_ANI_SENT_TO_CARRIER(1)

WORD: 38 39

CTRU(C)								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	DL_VID(24)	
							8	NODE_NO(12)

BIT: 623 608 639 624

1 EA_CARRIER_NUM_PRESENT(1)
2 EA_LONG_DURATION_CALL(2)
3 EA_FEATURE_GROUPB_CALL(1)
4 PP_WARM_SWACT(1)
5 NUM_OF_TOPS_OPERATORS(4)
6 ORIGINATING_ANI_STATUS(3)
7 SPECIAL_TERMINATION_KIND(4)
8 TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 34

SSAS_CODE: This field contains types that can occur in the SAS code field for TOPS BC AMA. These types can be one of the following:

- NOT_HANDLED_BY_ACTS
- OPERATOR_SUSPECTED_FRAUD
- OPERATOR_OVERRIDE
- OPERATOR_ENTERED_WALKAWAY
- ACTS_DETECTED_WALKAWAY
- HANDLED_BY_ACTS

TRBL_NO: This field contains the range of allowed trouble numbers.

TROUBLE_REPORT: Boolean.

CLD_DISCONNECT: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 35

EA_CARRIER_NUMBER: This field contains the code assigned to carriers.

EA_END_OFFICE: This field contains the equal access (EA) end office types. The types can be one of the following:

- EAEO_NIL_OFFICE_TYPE
- EAEO_CONFORMING
- EAEO_NON_CONFORMING

EA_RESTRICTIONS: This field contains the restrictions on EA calls. There are two types:

- NO_RESTRICTIONS
- INTERLATA_IS_RESTRICTED

EA_ANI_SENT_TO_CARRIER: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 36

EA_CARRIER_NUM_PRESENT: Boolean.

EA_LONG_DURATION_CALL: Information to be provided.

AUD406 (continued)

EA_FEATURE_GROUPB_CALL: Boolean.

PP_WARM_SWACT: Boolean.

NUM_OF_TOPS_OPERATORS: Information to be provided.

ORIGINATING_ANI_STATUS: This field contains the ANI status of the caller. The status can be one of the following:

- ANI_UNSPECIFIED
- ANI_SUCCESS - Automatic calling number identification
- ONI_CALL - Operator calling number identification
- ANI_OFC_FAIL - ANI fail that the end office detects.
- ANI_FAIL - ANI fail detected in central office.

SPECIAL_TERMINATION_KIND: This field contains the codes for terminating offices that can request and receive ANI spills from TOPS. There are two codes:

- TOPSTERM_NIL
- TOPSTERM_OOC

TRMNL_NO_MSN: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 37 - 38

DL_VID: This field contains the data link identification. This field consists of subfields NODE_NO, TRMNL_NO_MSN and TRMNL_NO_LSB.

NODE_NO: This field is the node number of the data link.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: This field is the most significant nibble of the DL_VID.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: This field is the least significant byte of the DL_VID.

ORIG_XFR_MARK: This field contains one of the four call transfer types:

- NON_XFR
- XFR_1
- XFR_2
- XFD_DA (Directory Assistance)

TERMNPA_INSERTED: Boolean. When true, this field states the terminating numbering plan (NPA) Area has been inserted.

DA_SERV_CLASS: This field holds the calling service class for directory assistance (DA) calls. The class can be one of the following:

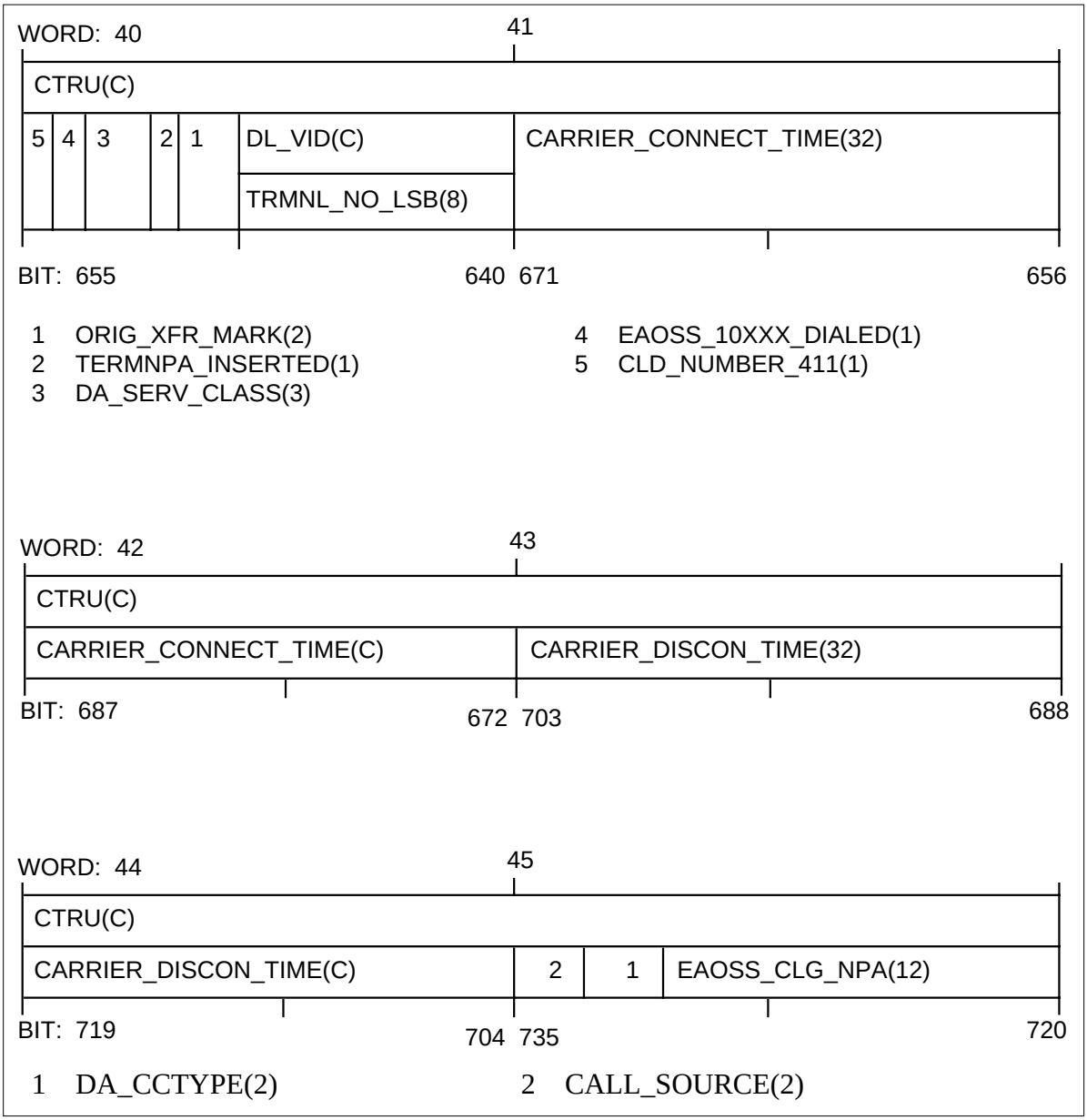
- DA_UNSPEC
- DA_STATION
- DA_COIN
- DA_HOTEL
- DA_RESTRICT

EAOSS_10XXX_DIALED: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 39 - 40

CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME: This field holds the system time when the carrier connects.

AUD406 (continued)



WORD: 46						47						
CTRU(C)												
6	5	4	3	2	1	LSDB_LISTING_STATUS(19)						
						C	B	A	0	9	8	7
BIT: 751						736 767						752

1	NO_ANS_REASON(3)	8	DIRECTORY(2)
2	LSDB_INFO_INPUT(3)	9	PUBLISHED(3)
3	LSDB_ACCESS(2)	0	EXISTING(2)
4	LSDB_LISTING_RESPONSE(3)	A	POSTED(2)
5	IC_SOURCE(4)	B	LSDB_MARK(2)
6	INHIBIT_E_SCREEN_FIRST(1)	C	OPER_MARK(2)
7	FOUND(2)		

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 41 - 42

CARRIER_DISCON_TIME: This field holds the system time when the carrier disconnects.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 43

EAOSS_CLG_NPA: This field contains the exchange access operator services signaling (EAOSS) calling NPA.

DA_CCTYPE: This field contains the directory assistance call completion types:

- CC_SEMI - Semi-automatic
- CC_AUTO - Automatic
- CC_NONE - None

CALL_SOURCE: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 44

NO_ANS_REASON: Information to be provided.

LSDB_INFO_INPUT: Information to be provided.

LSDB_ACCESS: Information to be provided.

AUD406 (continued)

LSDB_LISTING_RESPONSE: Information to be provided.

IC_SOURCE: Information to be provided.

INHIBIT_E_SCREEN_FIRST: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 45

LSDB_LISTING_STATUS: Information to be provided.

FOUND: Information to be provided.

DIRECTORY: Information to be provided.

PUBLISHED: Information to be provided.

EXISTING: Information to be provided.

POSTED: Information to be provided.

LSDB_MARK: Information to be provided.

OPER_MARK: Information to be provided.

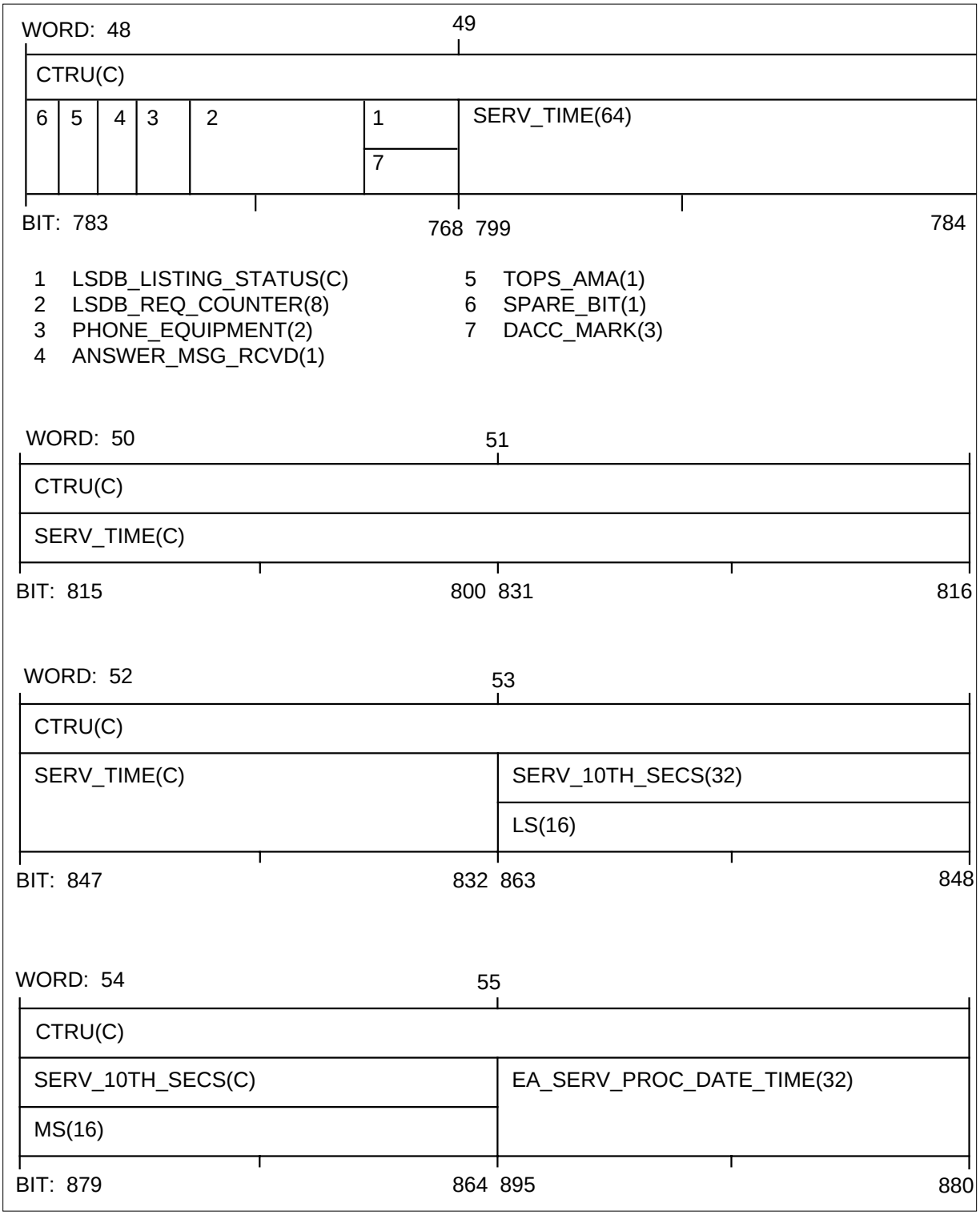
DACC_MARK: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 46

LSDB_REQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

PHONE_EQUIPMENT: Information to be provided.

ANSWER_MSG_RCVD: Information to be provided.


WORD: 48
49
CTRU(C)
6
5
4
3
2
1
7
SERV_TIME(64)
BIT: 783
768 799
784
1 LSDB_LISTING_STATUS(C)
2 LSDB_REQ_COUNTER(8)
3 PHONE_EQUIPMENT(2)
4 ANSWER_MSG_RCVD(1)
5 TOPS_AMA(1)
6 SPARE_BIT(1)
7 DACC_MARK(3)
WORD: 50
51
CTRU(C)
SERV_TIME(C)
BIT: 815
800 831
816
WORD: 52
53
CTRU(C)
SERV_TIME(C)
SERV_10TH_SECS(32)
LS(16)
BIT: 847
832 863
848
WORD: 54
55
CTRU(C)
SERV_10TH_SECS(C)
MS(16)
EA_SERV_PROC_DATE_TIME(32)
BIT: 879
864 895
880

AUD406 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 47 - 50

SERV_TIME: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 51 - 52

SERV_10TH_SECS: Information to be provided.

LS: Information to be provided.

MS: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 53 - 54

EA_SERV_PROC_DATE_TIME: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 55 - 56

EA_SERV_PROC_SI_TIME: Information to be provided.

LS: Information to be provided.

Field MS: Information to be provided.

AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 56	57
CTRU(C)	
EA_SERV_PROC_DATE_TIME(C)	EA_SERV_PROC_SI_TIME(32)
	LS(16)

BIT: 911 896 927 912

WORD: 58	59								
CTRU(C)									
EA_SERV_PROC_SI_TIME(C)	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
MS(16)									

BIT: 943 928 959 944

1 GEN_ASSIST_REQ_COUNTER(8)
2 FORWARD_NUMBER_KEYED(1)
3 BACK_NUMBER_KEYED(1)
4 TRANSFER_KEYED(1)
5 CANCEL_TIMING_KEYED(1)
6 CANCEL_CALL_KEYED(1)
7 RELEASE_BACK_KEYED(1)
8 SINGLE_TIME_LINE(1)
9 SPARE_BIT(1)

WORD: 60	61			
CTRU(C)				
NBEC_CODE(16)	3	2	1	SLT_CODE(7)

BIT: 975 960 991 976

1 SLT_AMA_RECORD(1)
2 OVERWRITTEN_NUM_SEQ(4)
3 TOPS_CALL_EVENT_STATUS(4)

AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 62			63
CTRU(C)			
SPARE_BITS(14)	1	FA(656)	

BIT: 1007 992 1023 1008

1 CCTYPE(2)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 57

GEN_ASSIST_REQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 58 - 88

FA: The system uses the format area (FA) as a scratch pad to store call processing information.

WORD: 64	65
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

BIT: 1039 1024 1055 1040

WORD: 66	67
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

BIT: 1071 1056 1087 1072

AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 68	69
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

BIT: 1103 1088 1119 1104

WORD: 70	71
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

BIT: 1135 1120 1151 1136

WORD: 72	73
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

BIT: 1167 1152 1183 1168

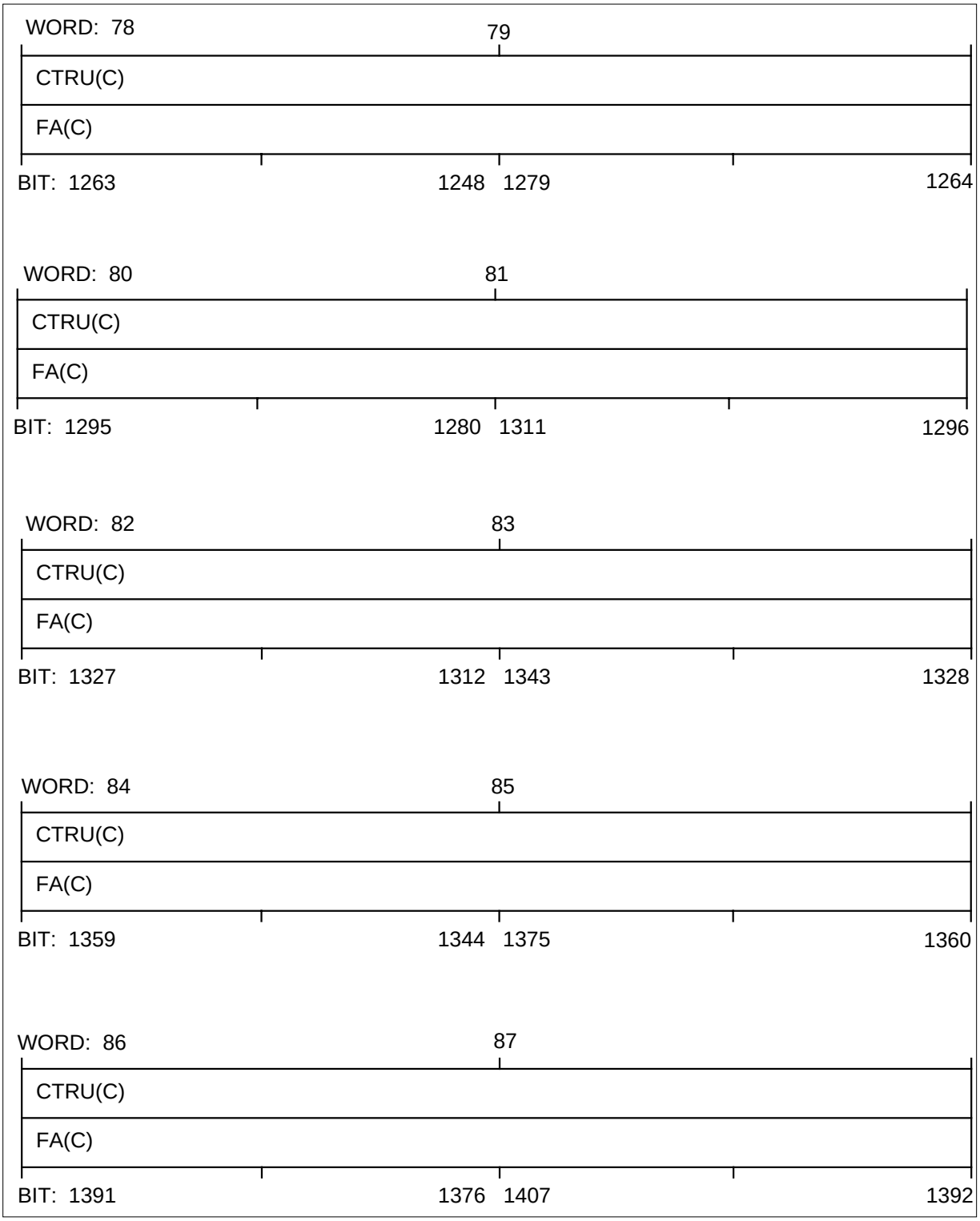
WORD: 74	75
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

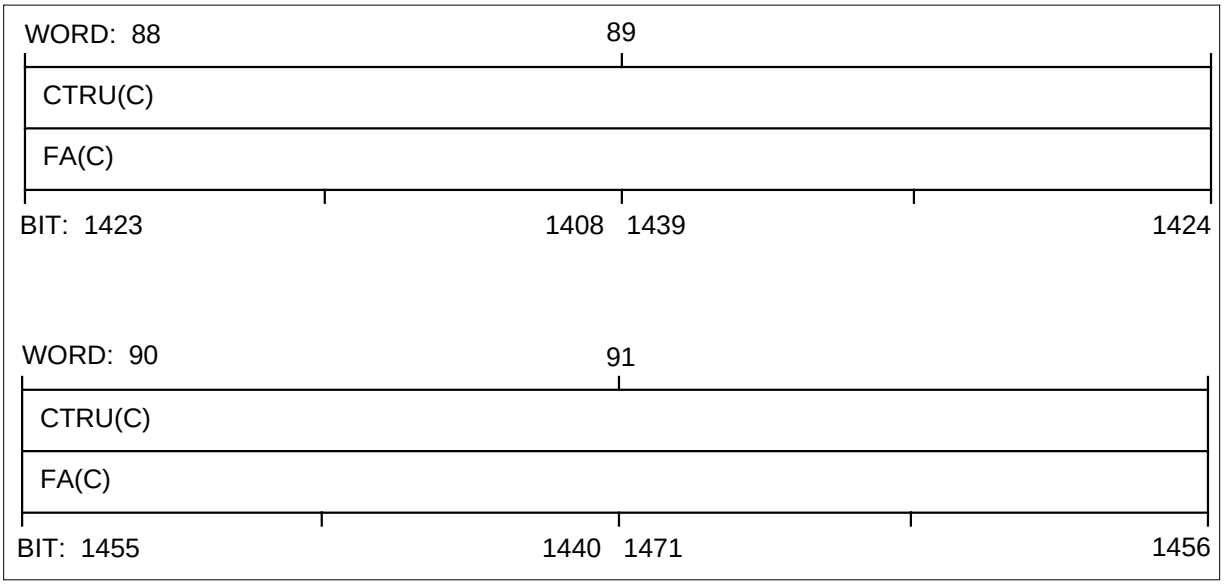
BIT: 1199 1184 1215 1200

WORD: 76	77
CTRU(C)	
FA(C)	

BIT: 1231 1216 1247 1232

AUD406 (continued)





FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 89 - 90

TRU: The system uses the TOPS recording unit (TRU) field only for TOPS calls that can require the use of tape extension entries. Field TRU occupies 37 words, and consists of the following subfields.

CONF_CPID: This field contains the conference call processing identifier. Subfields AID and CPS, defined earlier, compose field CONF_CPID.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 91

OPR_DIALED: Boolean. When true, states the operator was dialed.

DIAL_RATE_KEY: Boolean. When true, states the dial rate is displayed.

TAC: Boolean. When true, states the time and charge quote is necessary.

NO_CONNECT_KEY: Boolean. When true, states a party pressed the no-connect key

TOPS_NOTIFY_EVENT: Boolean.

SECURITY: Boolean. When true, shows a validity check has been made on a call, which denotes the possibility of a call that is not legal.

AUD406 (continued)

VERIFICATION_REQUEST: Boolean. When true, denotes a verification request has been made.

ROOM_NUMBER_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, states if a hotel room number was received.

GUEST_NAME_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, states if the hotel room occupant name was received.

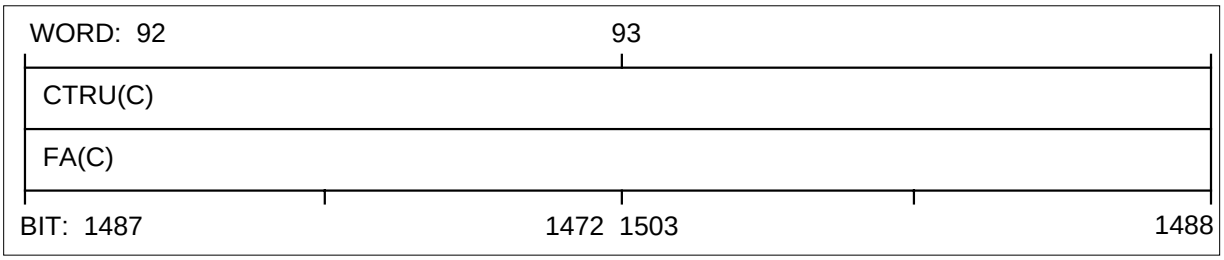
RATE_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, states if the rate step was received.

CHG_ADJ_DONE: Boolean.

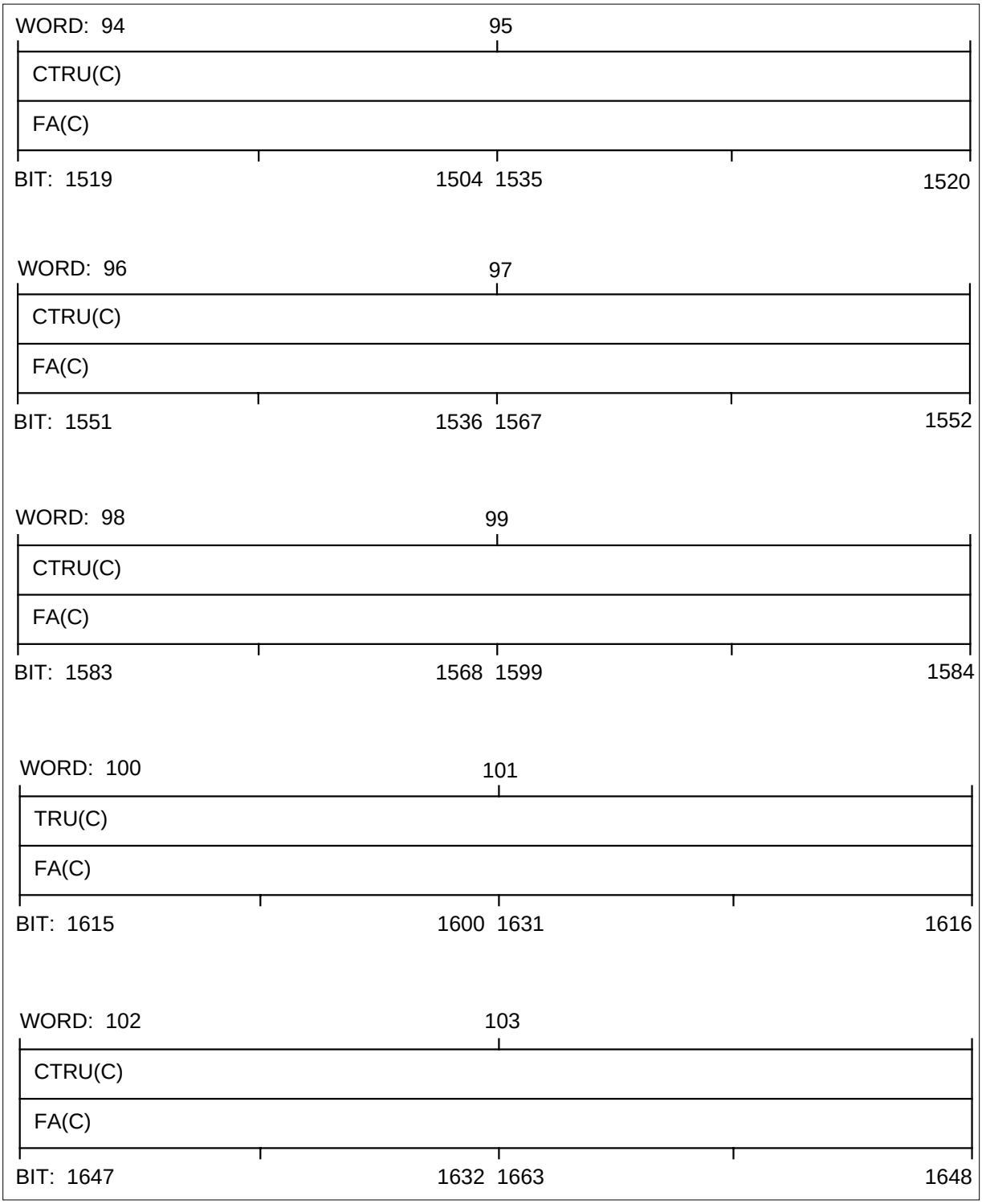
CHG_ADJ_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, states if a charge adjustment was received.

CLD_SERV_FEAT: This field describes the service class for the called party. Values can be one of the following:

- SC_UNSPECIFIED - Service class that digit collection does not determine
- STATION - Non-coin and non-hotel (default)
- HOTEL - Hotel (manual)
- COIN - Coin (automatic)
- FIRM_STATION - Non-coin and non-hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_HOTEL - Hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_COIN - Coin (automatic)
- FIRM_RESTRICTED - Restricted billing class
- OOC_MOBILE - Mobile (manual)
- OOC_MARINE - Marine (manual)



AUD406 (continued)



AUD406 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 92

SPL_NUMB_TYPE: This field contains a special number. Special numbers can include:

- SPL_NIL - Valid special number not present
- DOM_3RD - Domestic third number
- DOM_SPL - Domestic special number
- DOM_CC - Domestic credit card number
- OVS_3RD - Overseas third number
- VFY_DOM_CC - Domestic credit card; requires VFY display
- OVS_CC - Overseas credit card number
- HOT_DOM_3RD - Domestic third number in hot list
- HOT_DOM_SPL - Domestic special number in hot list
- HOT_DOM_CC - Domestic credit card number in hot list
- F_DOM_3RD - Domestic third number flashing
- F_DOM_SPL - Domestic special number flashing
- F_DOM_CC - Domestic credit card number flashing
- F_OVS_3RD - Overseas third number flashing
- F_OVS_CC - Overseas credit card number flashing

VERIFICATION_BARGE_IN: Boolean. When true, states the operator performed a verification barge in.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 93 - 98

SPL_NUMBER: This field contains a table of special numbers.

RLS_BACK: Boolean. When true, states the operator pressed the release back key.

OVER_COL_RCVD: Boolean. When true, states the customer has overdeposited.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 99

NUM_CHG_ADJ: This field contains the number of charge adjustments.

WORD: 104		105
TRU(720)		
CONF_CPID(32)		
AID(24)	CPS(8)	

BIT: 1679 1664 1695 1680

WORD: 106															107
TRU(C)															
C	B	A	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	E	D	RATE_STEP(10)

BIT: 1711 1696 1727 1712

1 OPR_DIALED(1)
2 DIAL_RATE_KEY(1)
3 TAC(1)
4 NO_CONNECT_KEY(1)
5 TOPS_NOTIFY_EVENT(1)
6 SECURITY(1)
7 VERIFICATION_REQUEST(1)
8 ROOM_NUMBER_RECEIVED(1)
9 GUEST_NAME_RECEIVED(1)
0 RATE_RECEIVED(1)
A CHG_ADJ_DONE(1)
B CHG_ADJ_RECEIVED(1)
C CLD_SERV_FEAT(4)
D SPL_NUMB_TYPE(5)
E VERIFICATION_BARGE_IN(1)

WORD: 108	109
TRU(C)	
SPL_NUMBER(92)	

BIT: 1743 1728 1759 1744

WORD: 110	111
TRU(C)	
SPL_NUMBER (C)	

BIT: 1775 1760 1791 1776

AUD406 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 100

OVER_COL: This field contains the range of allowed over collection.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 101 - 102

ROOM_NUMBER: This field contains a hotel room number.

CHG_ADJ_TYPE: This field contains the charge adjustment number.

CHG_ADJ_IND: This field indicates the charge adjustment type. Entries can be one of the following:

- CHG_NIL
- CHG_TIME
- CHG_CENTS
- CHG_ALL

PRINT_TAC: Boolean. When true, states if the operator pressed the print time and charge key.

CURRENT_CHG_RCVD: Boolean. When true, states a caller has deposited the required money.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 103 - 104

GUEST_NAME: This field contains the hotel guest name.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 105

HOTEL_TAX_COIN: This field contains the hotel, tax, or coin amount.

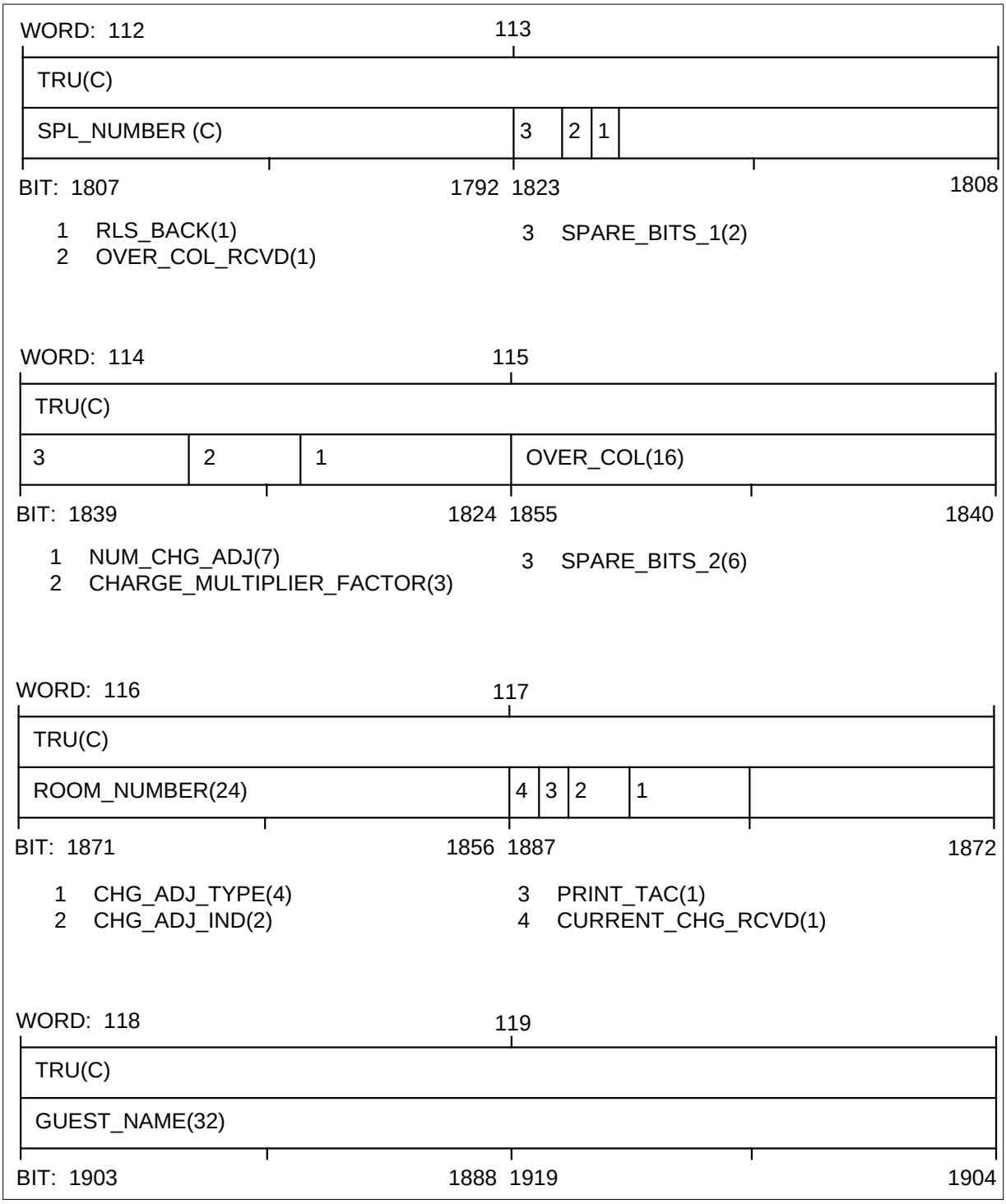
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 106

QUOTED_AMOUNT: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 107

CHG_ADJ_TIME: This field contains the charge adjustment billing information for the time amount.

AUD406 (continued)



AUD406 (continued)

WORD: 120	121
TRU(C)	
HOTEL_TAX_COIN(16)	QUOTED_AMOUNT(16)

BIT: 1935 1920 1951 1936

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 109

ACCUMULATED_CHG_SECS or (SHORT_CHG_SECS and NFY_MINS)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 108

CHG_ADJ_AMOUNT: This field contains the charge adjustment billing information for the amount.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 109

ACCUMULATED_CHG_SECS: This field states the duration of a call in accumulated charge seconds.

SHORT_CHG_SECS: Information to be provided.

NFY_MINS: This field contains the range of allowed notify times.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 110

RECALL_COUNT: Information to be provided.

SPL_COUNT: This field contains the number of times a special billing number has been counted.

CALL_TRANSFERRED: Boolean. When true, the call has been transferred.

HOTEL_NO_TAXES: Information to be provided.

COIN_CREDIT: Boolean. When true, states if a pay telephone loses money.

PART_CHARGE: Boolean. When true, indicates a part charge call.

TOPS_AMA_EXTENSION: Boolean. When true, states this recording unit is an AMA extension block.

TOPS_QUERY_TYPE: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 111

PART_CHARGE_AMOUNT: This field indicates the part charge amount.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 112

WALKAWAY_AMOUNT: This field contains the amount a pay telephone user did not deposit.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 113

MCCS: This field contains the Mechanized Calling Card Service (MCCS) number. The subfields RAO and PIN_CLASS make up the MCCS.

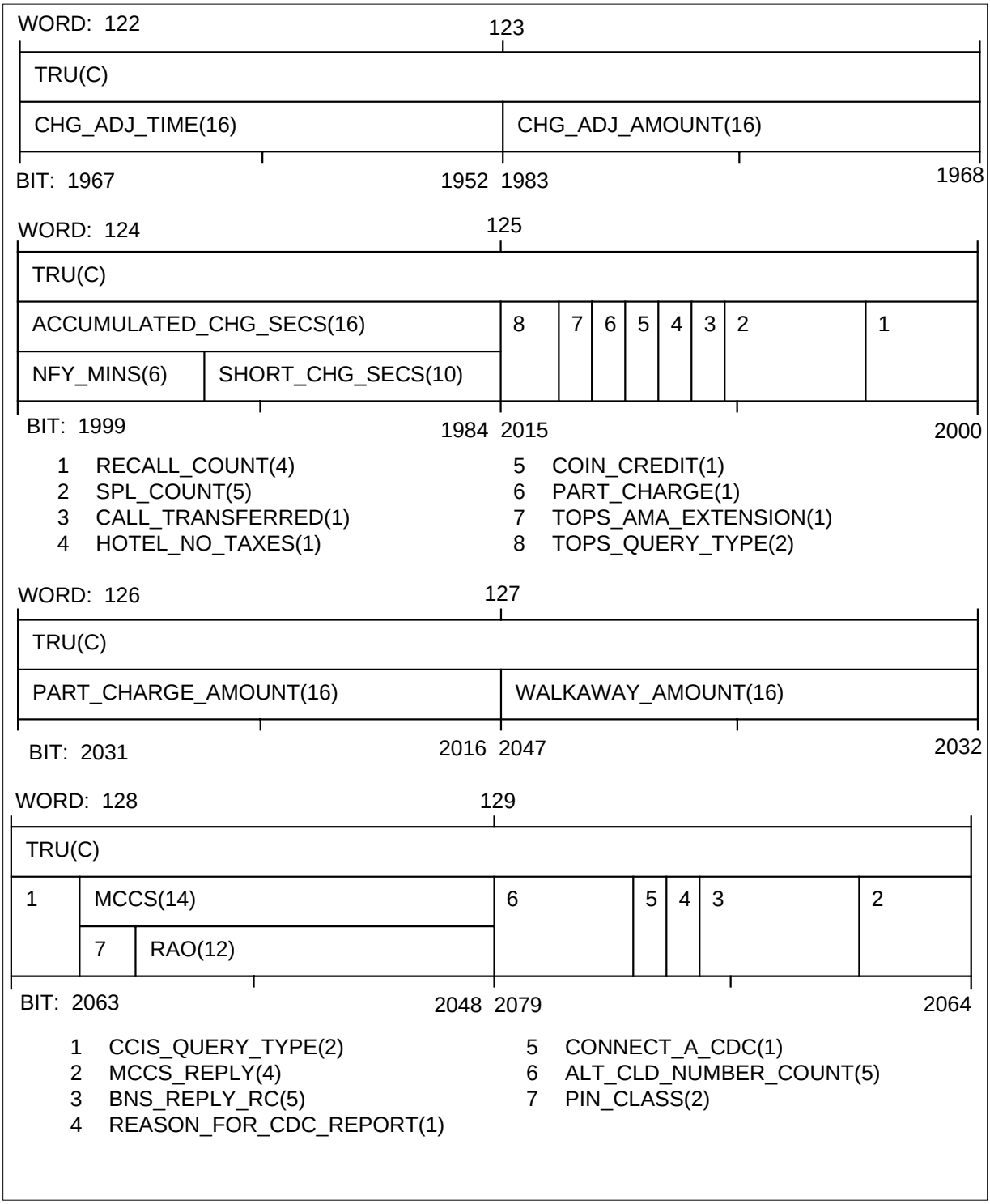
RAO: This field contains the revenue accounting office (RAO) number.

PIN_CLASS: This field contains the personal identification number (PIN).

CCIS_QUERY_TYPE: This field contains one of three queries MCCS can make of a billing validation center (BVC):

- OST_QUERY - Originating Station Treatment. This entry queries which treatment (tone, tone and announcement, or no service) should apply when a calling party originates a call.
- CCV_QUERY - Calling Card Validation. This entry indicates a query is made of the validity of a credit card.
- BNS_QUERY - Bill Number Screening. This entry indicates a query has been made whether a number is usable for third party or collect billing.

AUD406 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 114

MCCS_REPLY_RC: This field contains one of the calling card validation (CCV) query return codes. The Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) process sends this return code to TOPS. The CCIS does this after the CCIS process receives and interprets a CCV message from a BVC. The return codes follow:

- BVC_CCV_MISC_FAIL
- BVC_CCV_OVERLOAD
- BVC_CCV_VACANT_CODE
- BVC_CCV_NOT_EQUIPPED
- BVC_CCV_SPARE1
- BVC_CCV_SPARE2
- BVC_CCV_SPARE3
- BVC_CCV_NOT_ACCESSED
- BVC_CCV_BILL_INVALID
- BVC_CCV_BILL_DENIED
- BVC_CCV_PIN_MISMATCH
- BVC_CCV_PIN_UNRESTRICTED
- BVC_CCV_PIN_RESTRICTED
- BVC_CCV_PIN_HUNTING
- BVC_CCV_COMPROMISE

BNS_REPLY_RC: This field contains one of the following return codes from a BNS query. The CCIS process sends the return code to TOPS after the CCIS process receives and interprets a BNS message from a BVC.

- BVC_BNS_MISC_FAIL
- BVC_BNS_OVERLOAD
- BVC_BNS_VACANT_CODE
- BVC_BNS_NOT_EQUIPPED
- BVC_BNS_SPARE1
- BVC_BNS_SPARE2
- BVC_BNS_SPARE3
- BVC_BNS_NOT_ACCESSED

AUD406 (continued)

- BVC_BNS_PT_UNKNOWN
- BVC_BNS_PT_NWN_UNKNOWN
- BVC_BNS_NWN_UNKNOWN
- BVC_BNS_OKAY
- BVC_BNS_COL_DENIED
- BVC_BNS_3RD_DENIED
- BVC_BNS_COL_3RD_DENIED
- BVC_BNS_SEMI_PUBLIC_COIN
- BVC_BNS_PUBLIC_COIN
- BVC_BNS_PUBLIC_COINLESS
- BVC_BNS_NWN
- BVC_BNS_VER_COLL_ALLOW_3RD
- BVC_BNS_VER_COLL_NO_3RD
- BVC_BNS_NO_COLL_VERIFY_3RD
- BVC_BNS_NO_COLL_ALLOW_3RD
- BVC_BNS_ALLOW_COLL_VERIFY_3RD
- BVC_BNS_ACCEPT
- BVC_BNS_COLL_NO_3RD

REASON_FOR_CDC_REPORT: Boolean. When true, states the system generated a coin detection circuit (CDC) report.

CONNECT_A_CDC: Boolean. When true, states the call connects to a CDC.

ALT_CLD_NUMBER_COUNT: This field contains the acceptable digits range in a calling or called number.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 115

ACTS_AMOUNT_COLLECTED: This field contains the automatic coin toll service (ACTS) money collected.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 116

ACTS_LAST_COLLECTED: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 117

ACTS_COL_BEFORE_RET: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 118

CDC_ALLOWED: Boolean. When true, states the system can connect the call to a CDC.

Field DATA_BASE_NAME: This field contains the range for Table QUERYTYP:

- LIDB - Line Identification Database
- BVC - Billing Validation Center
- SDB - Network Services Database (Canadian use)
- MANUAL - Manual Inward Validation (Canadian use)

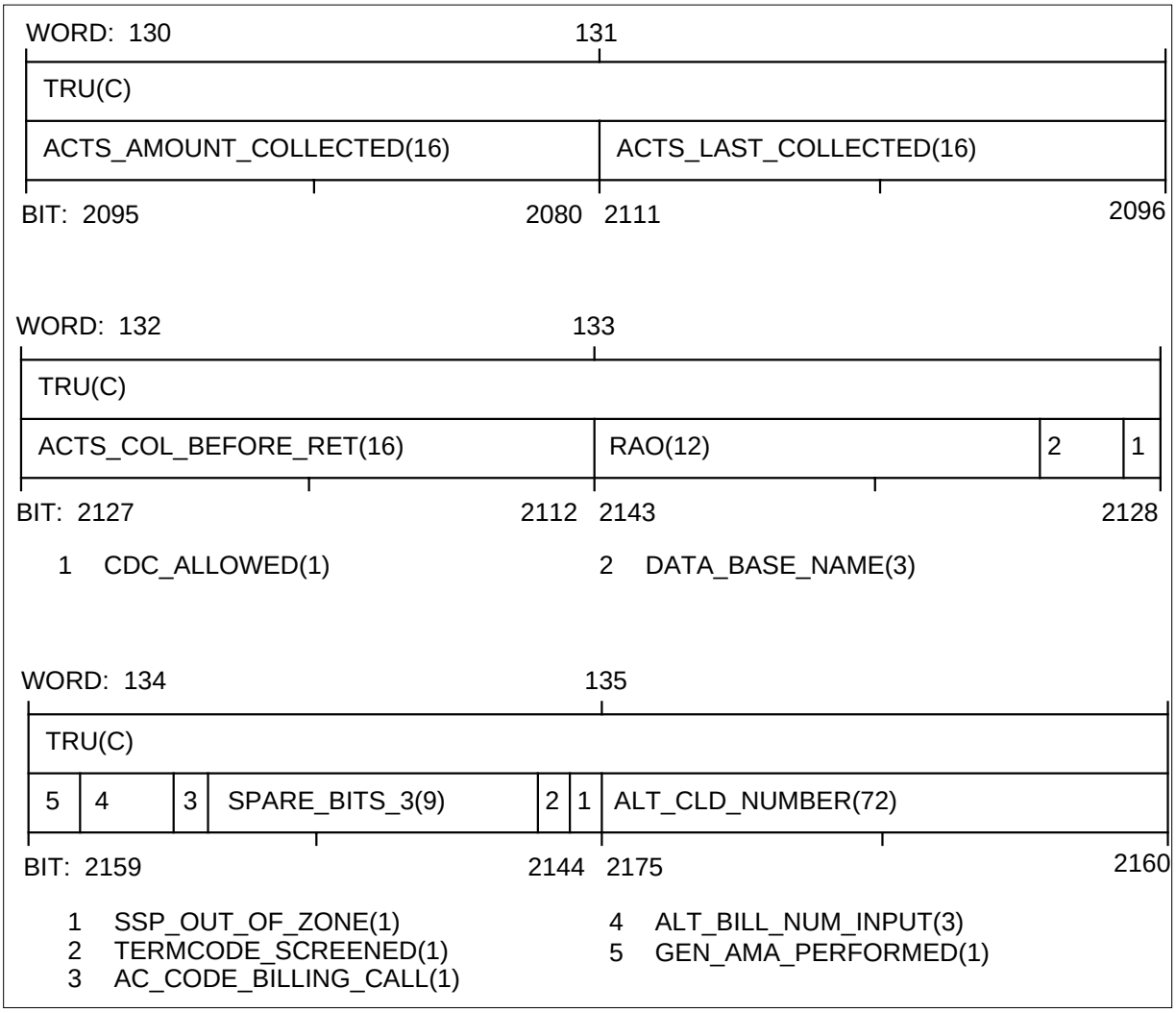
Field RAO: This field contains the RAO number.

Field SSP_OUT_OF_ZONE: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 119 - 122

Field ALT_CLD_NUMBER: This field contains the calling or called number in an 800+ service call.

AUD406 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 123

INTERCEPT_IND: Information to be provided.

ALT_BILL_OPT_REQ: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 124

AUX_OPERATOR_NUMBER: Information to be provided.

ALT_BILL_NUM_INPUT: Information to be provided.

GEN_AMA_PERFORMED: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 125

AUX_TEAM_NUMB: Information to be provided.

LIDB_CCSAN: Information to be provided.

LIDB_BNS_TRMT_IND: Information to be provided.

ALT_BILLED_RESPONSE: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 126

LIDB_RESPONSE: Information to be provided.

BNS: Information to be provided.

CCV_SERVICE: Information to be provided.

CCV_PIN: Information to be provided.

STATUS: Information to be provided.

ZENITH_CALL_STATUS: Information to be provided.

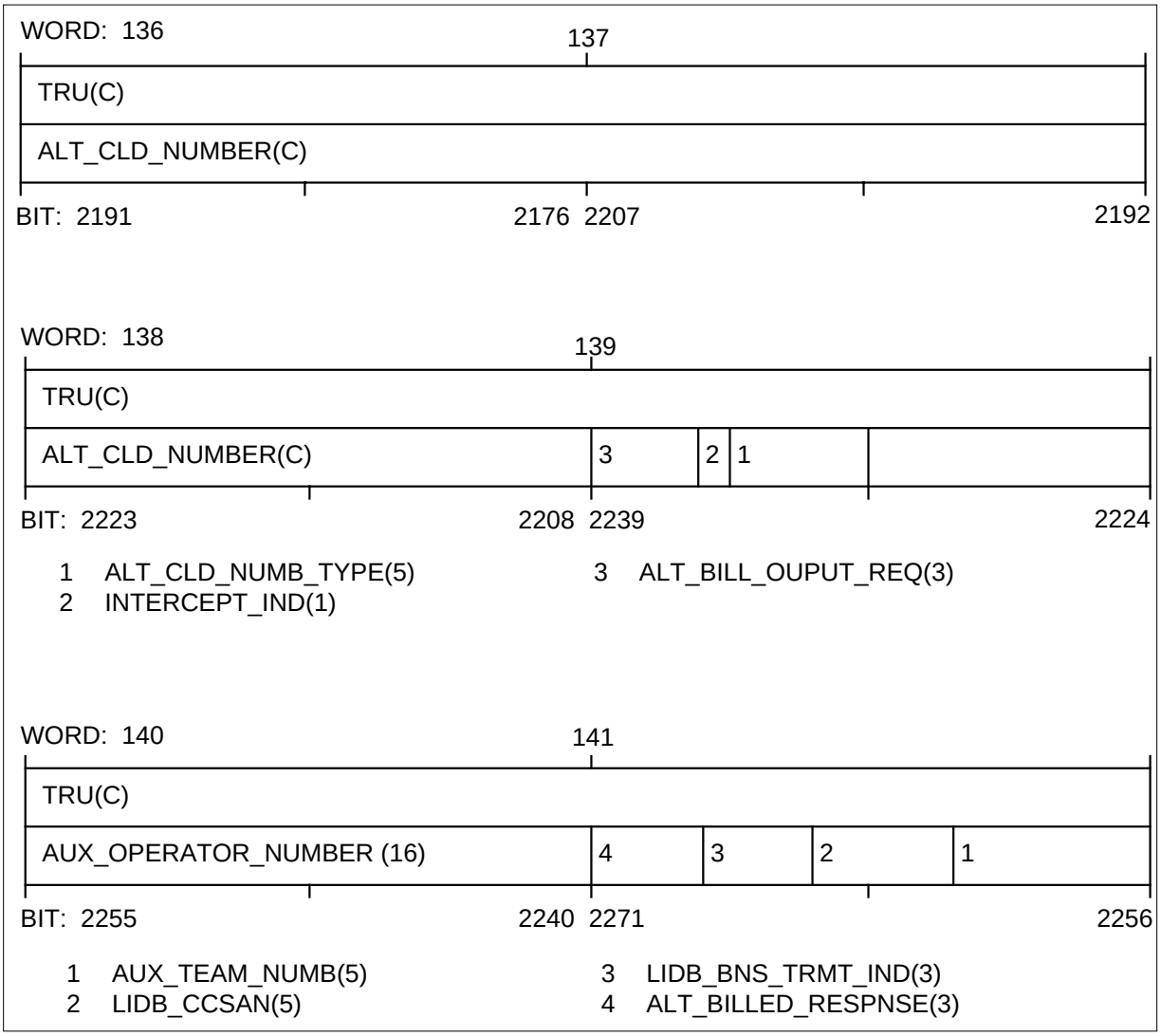
OSS_ACTION: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 127

CC_SEQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

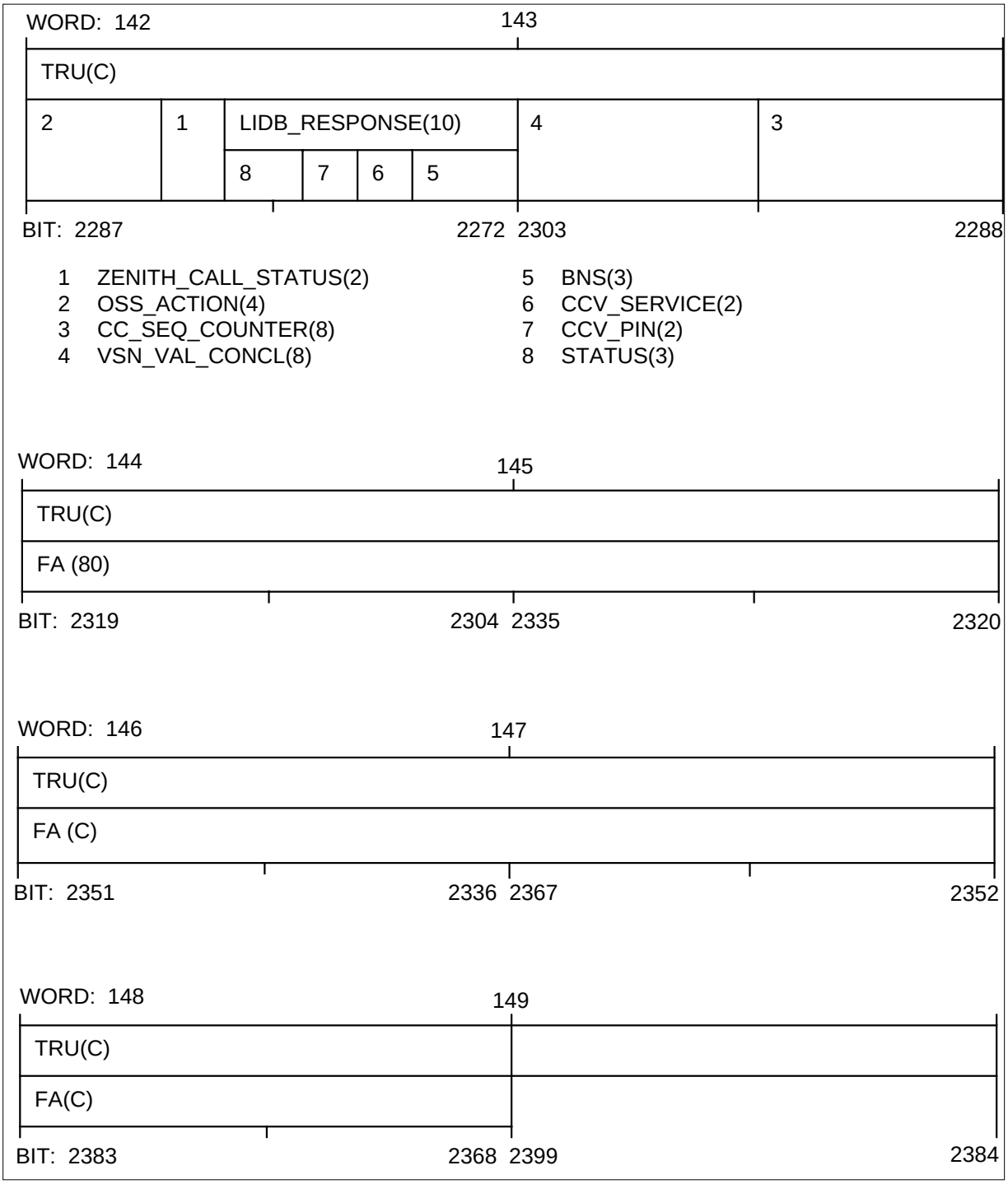
VSN_VAL_CONCL: Information to be provided.

AUD406 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 128 - 131

FA: This field is the recording unit scratch pad that stores call processing information.


WORD: 142
143
TRU(C)
2
1
LIDB_RESPONSE(10)
8
7
6
5
4
3
BIT: 2287
2272
2303
2288
1 ZENITH_CALL_STATUS(2)
2 OSS_ACTION(4)
3 CC_SEQ_COUNTER(8)
4 VSN_VAL_CONCL(8)
5 BNS(3)
6 CCV_SERVICE(2)
7 CCV_PIN(2)
8 STATUS(3)
WORD: 144
145
TRU(C)
FA (80)
BIT: 2319
2304
2335
2320
WORD: 146
147
TRU(C)
FA (C)
BIT: 2351
2336
2367
2352
WORD: 148
149
TRU(C)
FA(C)
BIT: 2383
2368
2399
2384

AUD407

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates the 20-word AUD407 log report. The AUD subsystem generates the AUD407 log when a data dump for a three-way calling (3WC) extension block occurs.

Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores enough data to describe a basic call. The AUD subsystem generates the AUD407 log when a call linked to a 3WC extension block terminates. The AUD generates the AUD407 log when the subsystem finds a 3WC extension block that is not defined.

If the AUD subsystem detects a problem, the subsystem prints an AUDT102 report. If a call process stops without warning, the AUD prints an AUDT398 or AUD399 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD407 is as follows:

AUD407 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid(WORDS:
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh0 – 9
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh10 – 19)

Example

An example of log report AUD407 follows:

```
AUD407 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 375920    (WORDS:
   FFFF FFFF 1D16 4000 0271 FDF4 E003 E000 FDF0     0 – 9
   E000 004A 1E00 9003 2030 1C13 FCFD FDFD FDFD    10 – 19)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides 20 words of data from 3WC extension block.

Action

The AUD407 log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was abnormal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation error or a software problem.

The AUD395 or AUD398 log reports normally print with AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports. The AUD395 and AUD398 log reports detail information common to all call processes. When the features are activated against a call process, the additional information for a given feature requires storage.

Extension (EXT) blocks store additional information when the subsystem activates features against a call. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports identify the event that caused the system to generate the report.

Identify the type of call and determine the source of the problem on the call. Use the information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools available. Follow these steps when operating company personnel decide that repeated call deaths require problem solving:

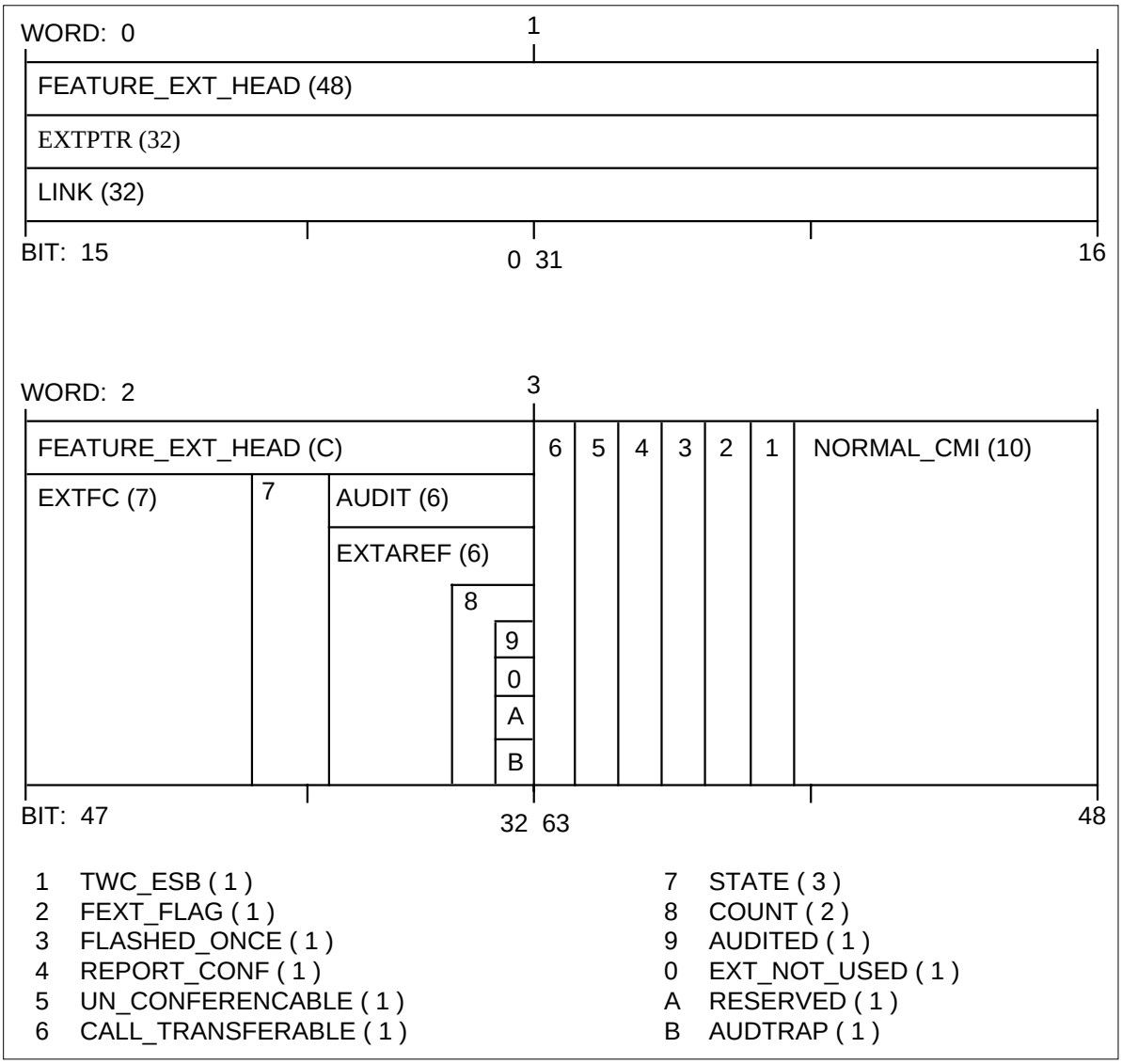
1. Save all logs that generated five minutes before and after the AUD log report.
2. Use the CALLID field of the AUD log report to search for other AUD reports. If another feature, like three-way calling (3WC), is in effect, the more than one CALLID can associate with the agent.
3. Look for other TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any logs that relate to this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow. The DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398 and AUD4XX blocks to a data model. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save all information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

AUD407 (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 0 AND 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS – WORDS 0, 1 and 2

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

FEATURE_EXT_HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD. Field FEATURE_EXT_BLOCK is of type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD and contains subfields EXPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE, and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. The subfield EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. LINK is a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. The AUDIT field contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use EXTAREF. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT are the parts of EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: When set to 1, this bit indicates that the subsystem audits the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state and can have one of the following values:

- 0 EXTFREEQ: on free queue
- 1 EXTOTHERQ: on another queue
- 2 EXTDETACHED: in use, not linked
- 3 EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block
- 4 EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks

AUD407 (continued)

- 5 EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available
- 6 EXTHELD: no audits occurred

The LSTATE field keeps a record of the temporary FEATURE_EXT_HEAD state. The LSTATE field also compares the temporary state of FEATURE_EXT_HEAD with the current FEATURE_EXT_HEAD state.

COUNT: This field contains the number of digits in the associated directory number.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN calls. Refer to the values that appeared earlier for LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin calls, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 3

REVERSE_CON: This field is set to TRUE when the first leg of the call has a reverse connection to an operator trunk. This field indicates the required direction of the connection when the call collapses to the first leg.

CALL_TRANSFERABLE: This field is set to TRUE when there are no datafill restrictions to block call transfer.

UN_CONFERENCABLE: This field is set to TRUE when the second leg of the call routes to a treatment. An error condition like network blockage causes the call to route to a treatment.

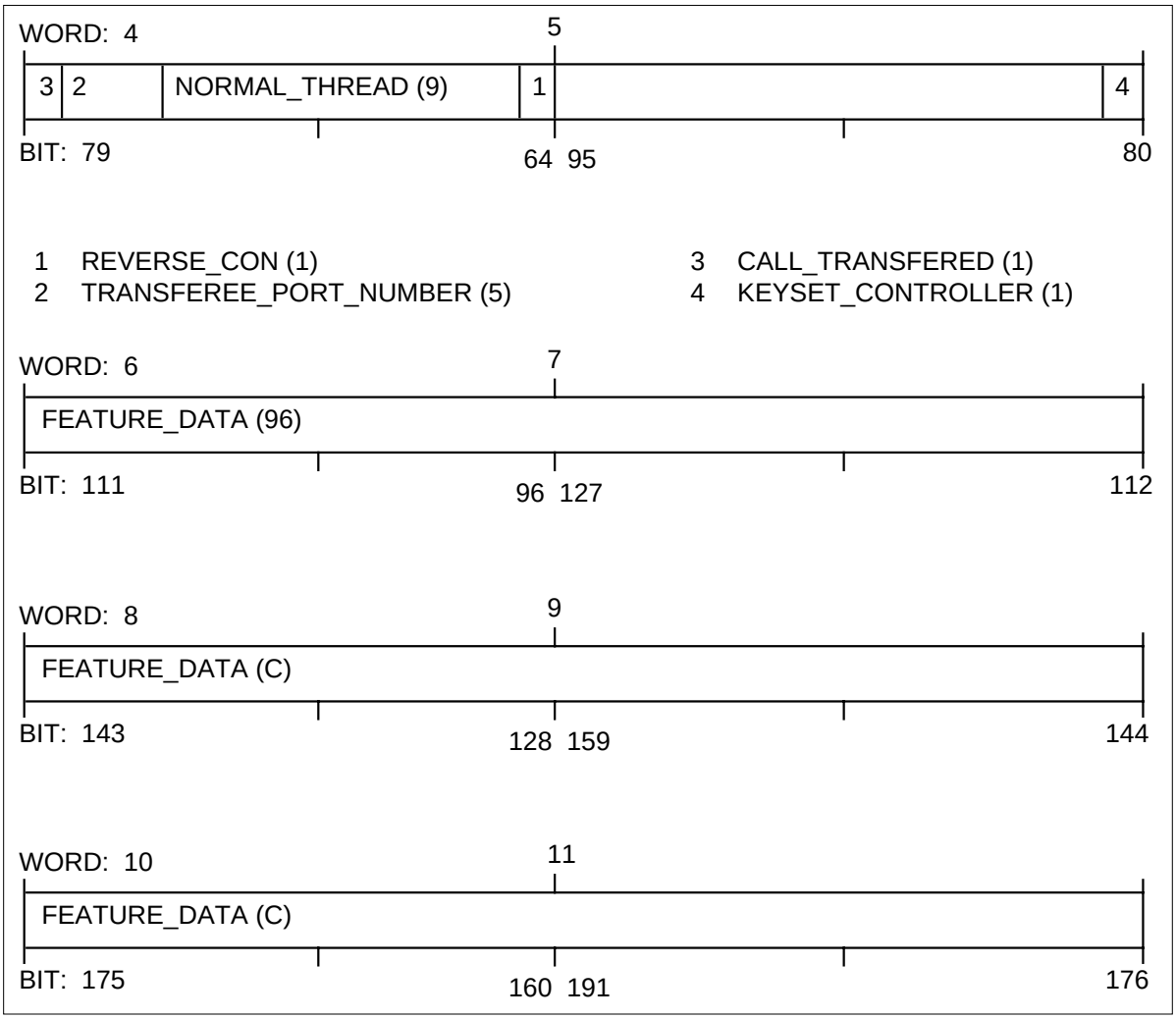
REPORT_CONF: This field is set to TRUE when the conference circuit must report an EXIT or ANSWER for the outgoing trunk.

FLASHED_ONCE: This field is set to TRUE when the controller of 3WC flashes for the first time. The controller connects to an announcement operator trunk, ESB, or ESL.

FEXT_FLAG: This field is set to TRUE when FEATURE_EXIT_MSG is sent to this call.

3WC_ESB: This field is set to TRUE if the second leg of the call routes to an ESB or ESL. The 3WC_ESB feature keeps the connection between the controller and the ESB or ESL when the controller goes on-hook in consult state.

NORMAL_CMI: This field holds the CMI for the call when the call appears in normal call processing. The 3WC field has given CMIs.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11

TRANSFEREE_PORT_NUMBER: This field identifies the port numbers of the transferee in the first leg call.

CALL_TRANSFERED: This field is set to TRUE when a call. Used to deallocate the controller in a call transfer.

KEYSET_CONTROLLER: This field is set to TRUE when the controller is EBS.

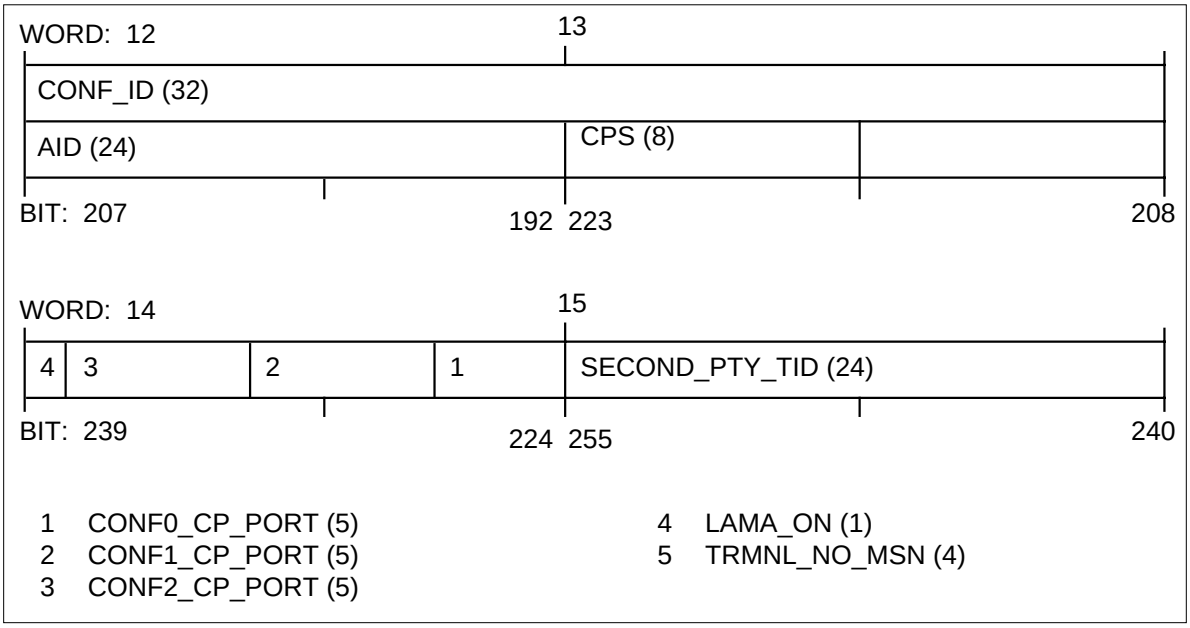
AUD407 (continued)

NORMAL_THREAD: This field contains the real thread of the controlling agent. This field does not contain the 3WC or call transfer thread.

FEATURE_DATA: This field is a table of data indexed by the call processing part that contains the feature of that part. This fields shows the direction of the connection to the three part. This field also shows if the connection is made or reserved.

CONF_ID: This field contains the call processing ID (CPID) of the reserved conference bridge.

AID: This field is agent identification. AID contains the address of the element in the route table and is not restricted.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 12,13,14, and 15

CPS: This field is call processing selector. The CPS identifies a call processing agency.

CONF0_CP_PORT: This field identifies the call processing port of the port 0 permanent extension block, which applies to the second leg only.

CONF1_CP_PORT: This field identifies the call processing port of the port 1 permanent extension block, which applies to the first leg only.

CONF2_CP_PORT: This field identifies the call processing port of the port 2 permanent extension block, which applies to the second leg only.

LAMA_ON: This field indicates if a need for LAMA recording is present.

SECOND_PTY_TID: This field contains the node number and terminal number of the original party before the controller flashed to initiate a 3WC.

NODE_NO: This field is the node number of the terminal identifier.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: This field is the least important byte of the terminal ID (TID) number.

SUBSTATE: This state applies to EBS in conference mode only. The SUBSTATE indicates if the controller is flipped to the ON key or flopped to the 3WC key. The ON key is the first leg, and the 3WC key is the second leg.

FIRST_LEG_CALLTYPE: This field defines the types of calls possible on the first leg of the call:

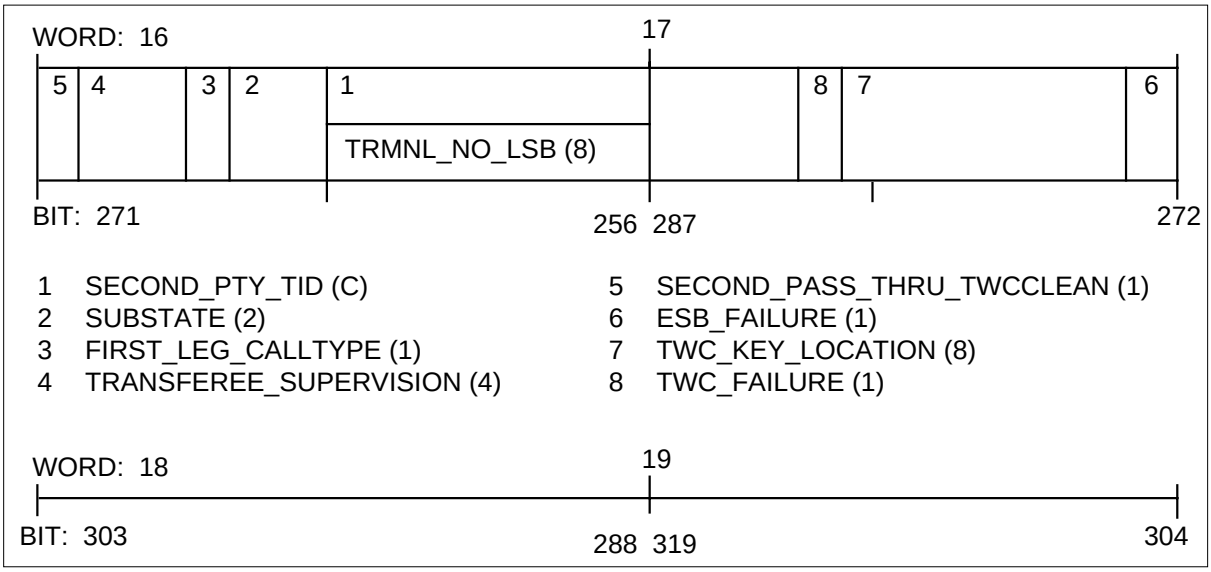
- EXTRAGROUP - Extragroup call
- INTRAGROUP - Intragroup call

TRANSFEREE_SUPERVISION: This field indicates the expected supervision of the first leg.

SECOND_PASS_THRU_3WCCLEAN: No longer in use. This field described 3WC failure robustness.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: This field contains the most important nibble of the terminal number.

AUD407 (end)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 16, 17, 18, and 19

ESB_FAILURE: This field indicates that an emergency service line or trunk reported failure on the second leg of a 3WC call.

3WC_KEY_LOCATION: For P-phones, this field saves the location of the 3WC key. This field writes the location to the flash message when the key set controller gives a special dial tone after an EBS failure.

3WC_FAILURE: This bit indicates a second leg protocol or hardware failure.

AUD408

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD408 when a data dump for an ANNEXTFC extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores only enough data to describe a basic call. If the AUD subsystem detects a problem, the CCB prints an AUDT102 log report. The AUD prints an AUDT398 or AUD399 report if a call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for log report AUD408 is as follows:

1. AUD408 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD408 follows:

```
1.40010000000000000000004006D4D0A00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides 8 words of data from ANNEXTFC extension block

Action

The AUD log reports indicate that the clean up of the call processing resources was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports indicate a translation error or a software problem.

The AUD395 and AUD398 reports normally print with AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information

AUD408 (end)

common to all call processes. When the features are activated against a call process, information on the additional features requires storage.

Extension (EXT) blocks store additional information when the subsystem activates features against a call. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. The log reports identify the event that caused the system to generate the report.

Identify the type of call and determine the source of the problem on the call. Use the information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools available. Follow these steps when operating company personnel decide that repeated call deaths require problem solving:

1. Save all logs generated five minutes before the AUD log report and five minutes after the AUD log report.
2. Use the CALLID field of the AUD log report to search for other AUD reports. If another feature, like three-way calling (3WC), is in effect, more than one CALLID associates with an agent.
3. Look for other TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any logs that relate to this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow. The DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks to a data model. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide* , TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save all information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD409

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem log report AUD409. The subsystem generates this 20-word report when a data dump for a Call Forward (CFW) extension block occurs.

Plain ordinary telephone services (POTS) and Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) call forward features use this extension block. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores the least possible amount of data that describes a basic call.

If the audit detects a problem, like a call error or TRAP, the system associates AUDT102 with the AUD report. The system associates the AUD log report with an AUDT398 or AUD399 report if the call process stops without a warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD409 is as follows:

AUD409 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (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)

Example

An example of log report AUD409 follows:

```
AUD409 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP  100661 (WORDS:
   81FA 7E00 12C0 4001 3C30 10FF 0000 0000 0000   0 – 9
   0000 0000 0000 0000 FDF8 FDF8 FDF8 FDF8 FDF8  10 – 19)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000-FFFF	Provides 20 words of data from CFW extension block

AUD409 (continued)

Action

Reports AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports contain information common to all call processes. When features activate against the call process the system must store additional information for a specified feature.

Storage areas for additional information are extension (EXT) blocks. Specified templates for stored data are present in all EXT blocks. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT data blocks. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are the remainder of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur around the same time. You can discover events that cause the system to generate the log reports from logs that occur around the same approximate time.

Use the information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools to discover the type of call. The templates and tools can help to determine the problem encountered.

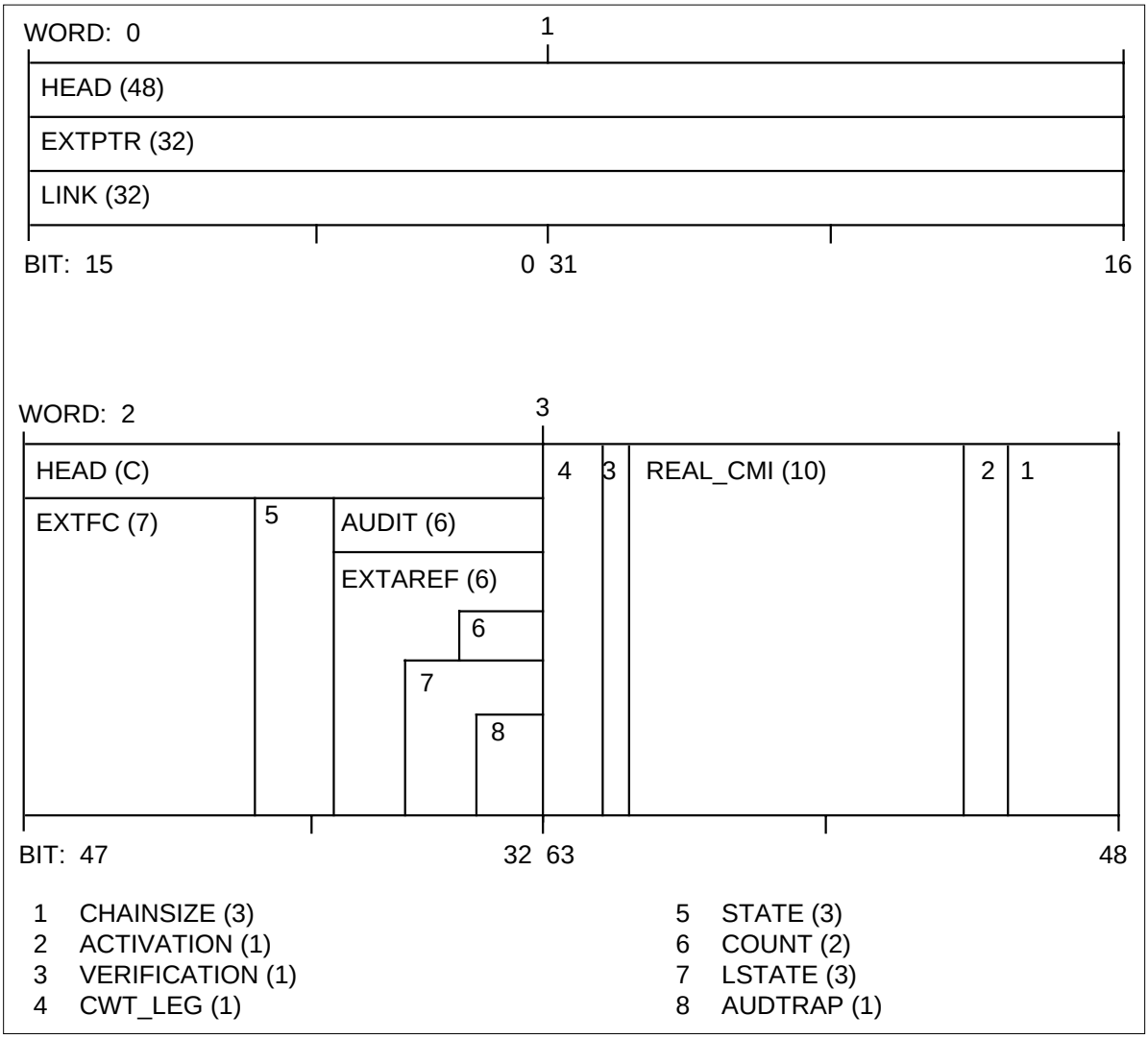
Take the following five-steps when on-site personnel think that repeated call deaths require problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated in the five minutes before the AUD log report and for five minutes after the report.
2. Look for other associated AUD reports. Use the CALLID field associated with this report. An agent can link to more than one CALLID if a feature is in progress.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow. The DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398 and AUD4XX blocks into a data image. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather information about the call in question. Save this information and contact the next level of support for assistance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE—WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EX Only IBN extension blocks uses this field, the field overlays IBN extension blocks. TAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 0, 1, 2, and 3

AUD409 (continued)

HEAD: Call processing uses extension (EXT) blocks to hold process information outside of the call data block (CDB) and CCB. The EXT blocks come in many types. The EXT_FORMAT_CODE distinguishes the type. These codes attach/detach from the CCB when this condition occurs.

Any number of blocks can link to the CCB at a time. These blocks include several EXT_FORMAT_CODE that are the same. When the EXT blocks do not attach to a CCB or other queue, blocks normally reside in free queues. Each EXT_FORMAT_CODE has one free queue.

Extension blocks associate with the operational measurement (OM) group EXT and with log reports AUD400 to AUD431 and AUD531.

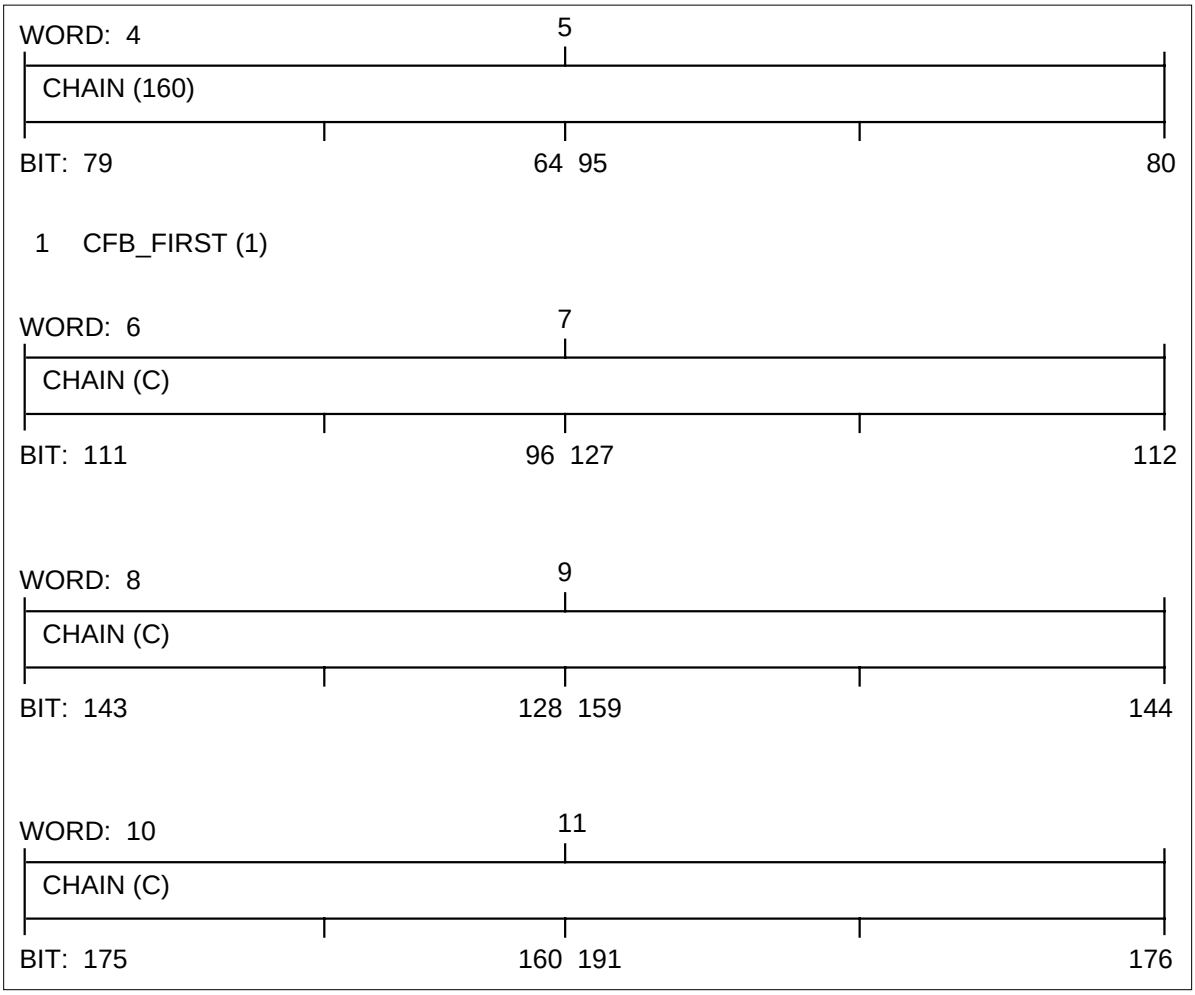
The following structure is an EXT_BLOCK type. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC:

- EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Subfield EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.
- LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Subfield LINK is a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.
- AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Subfield AUDIT contains a count of the audit cycles.
- EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use this field. Subfield EXTAREF has subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.
- AUDTRAP: When set to 1, this bit indicates the extension block on which the audit runs.
- LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:
  - 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
  - 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
  - 2 (EXTDETACHED: an extension block that is not linked is in use)
  - 3 (EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block)
  - 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
  - 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available)
  - 6 (EXTHELD: audits did not take place)

Note: The LSTATE field keeps a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The LSTATE compares the temporary HEAD state with the accurate HEAD state.

- COUNT: This field contains the number of digits in the associated directory number.
- STATE: This field holds the extension block state for non-IBN calls. Refer to the following values for LSTATE.
- EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format code.
- REAL_CMI: The MDC CFW does not use this field.
- CHAINSIZE: The number of base stations in the Call Forward chain involving a call appear in this field.
- ACTIVATION: The MDC CFW does not use this field.
- VERIFICATION: This field indicates if the call was for verification. A Traffic-Operator Position System (TOPS) operator can start a call for verification.
- CWT_LEG: This field indicates if Call Waiting Billing is correct for the call.
- CFB_FIRST: This field indicates the first time the station attempts to forward the call using CFB.

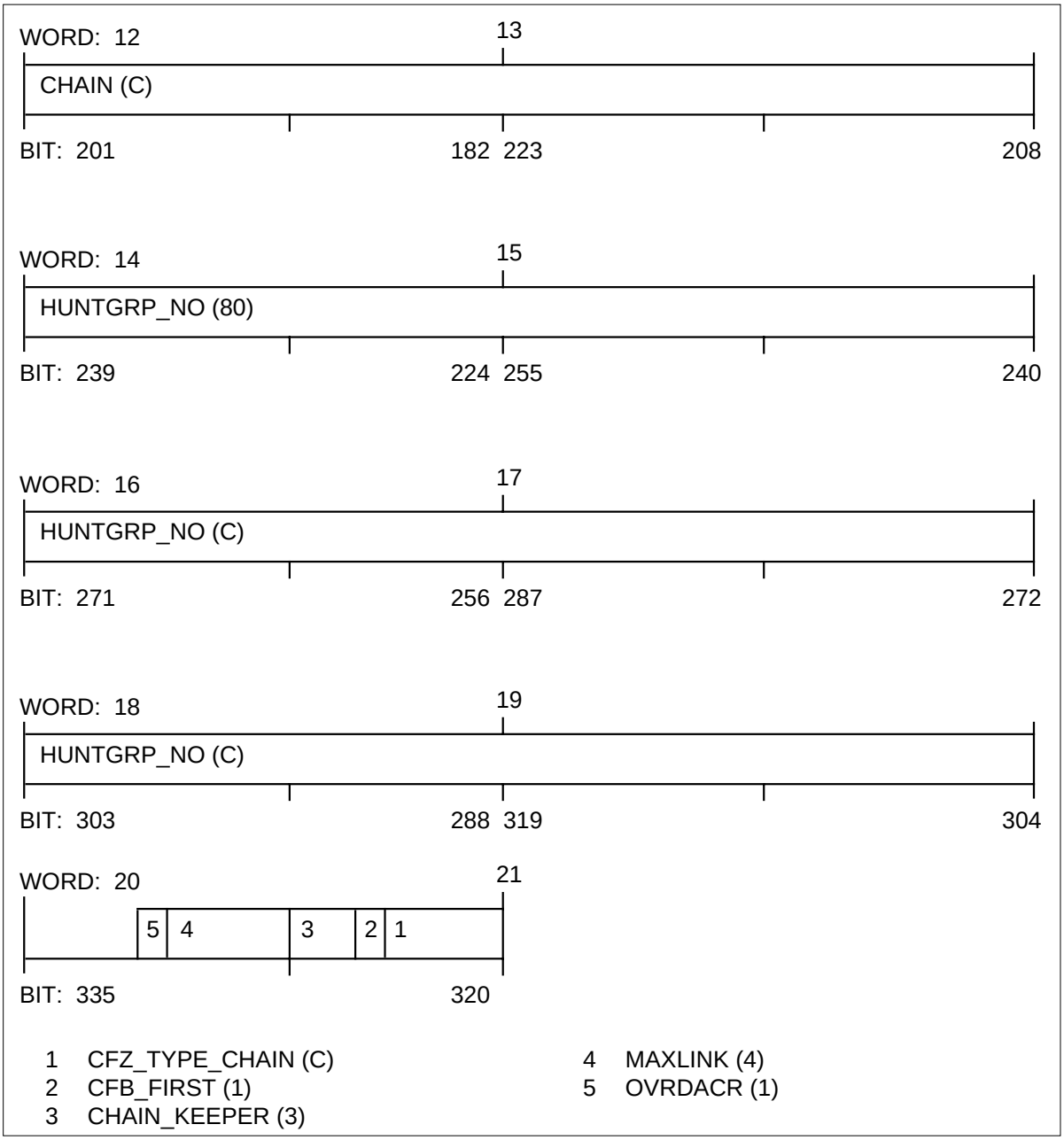
AUD409 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11

CHAIN: This field contains the CP_IDs of each base station in a call forward chain involving the call. The maximum number in the chain is 5.

AUD409 (continued)



AUD409 (end)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19

- CFZ_TYPE_CHAIN: This field defines the type of call forwarding for an exact leg of the call.
- CHAIN_KEEPER: This field contains the last correct base station in a call forward chain. This field does not include call forward-do not answer calls. The number range of this field is 0-4.
- MAXLINK: This field controls the call forward limit for a call. This number is based on the customer group value of the base station for MDC/RES lines, or default for POTS lines.

AUD410

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem log report AUD410. The subsystem generates AUD410 at a data dump. The subsystem generates AUD410 for a Circuit-Switched Digital Data Service PREM (CSDDSPREM) extension block.

Extension blocks provide additional data space for a Call Condense Block (CCB). The CCB stores the least possible data necessary to describe a basic call.

If the audit detects a problem, the AUD410 report associates with an AUD102 report. If the call process stops without a warning, AUD410 associates with an AUDT399 report. The AUD410 report can associate with an AUD398 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD410 is as follows:

AUD410 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD410 follows:

```
AUD410 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 100661   (WORDS
   045A 0042 0800 03CB 0000 0000 0000 0000         0–>8)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides eight words of data from CSDDS EXTENSION BLOCK

AUD410 (continued)

Action

The AUD log report indicates that call processing resources were cleaned in a method that was not normal. This problem does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally associate with the AUD395 or AUD398 log reports. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes.

When features activate against a call process, the system must store additional information associated with a feature.

Storage areas for additional information are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has an exact template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are the remainder of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur around the same time. You can discover events that cause the system to generate the log reports from log reports that occur around the same time.

Use the information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools provided to discover the type of call. Use the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools provided to determine the problem.

Take the following five steps when on-site personnel think that repeated call deaths require problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes before the AUD log report and for five minutes after this report.
2. Use the CALLID for this report field to look for other associated AUD reports. An agent can link with more than one CALLID if a feature is in progress.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs to which this report associates.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow. The DIPSCALL tool provides a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data image. For more

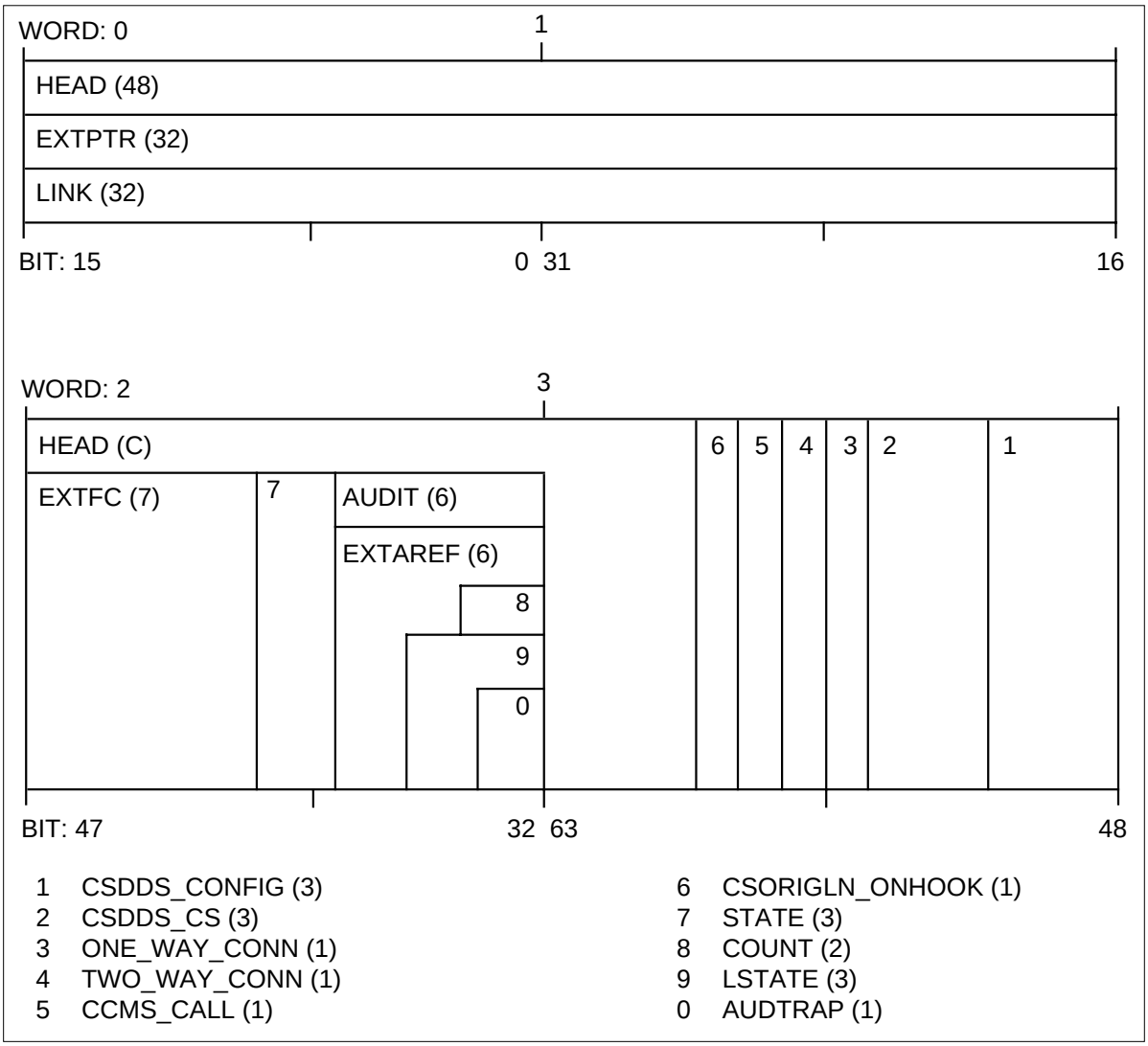
information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.

5. If you can not localize and correct the problem, gather information about the call in question. When you have the information, contact the next level of support for assistance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information



AUD410 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE—WORDS 0 and 1

- EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE —WORD 2

- AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 0, 1 and 2

- CSDDS_EXTENSION_BLOCK
- CSDDS_EXTENSION_BLOCK is the name of this extension block or recording unit. Call processing uses extension blocks to add additional information to Call Data Block (CDBs) and call condense block (CCBs). An extension block can attach to another extension block.
- HEAD: The following is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.
- EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Subfield EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.
- LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Subfield LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.
- AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Subfield AUDIT contains a total of the audit cycles.
- EXTAREF:Only IBN extension blocks use this field. Subfield EXTAREF overlays AUDIT. Subfield EXTAREF has subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.

- AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates the extension block is experiencing an audit.
- LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:
  - 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
  - 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
  - 2 (EXTDETACHED: an extension block that is not linked is in use)
  - 3 (EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block)
  - 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
  - 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available)
  - 6 (EXTHELD: audits did not take place)

The audit uses field LSTATE, to keep a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. The Audit compares the temporary state with the accurate RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.

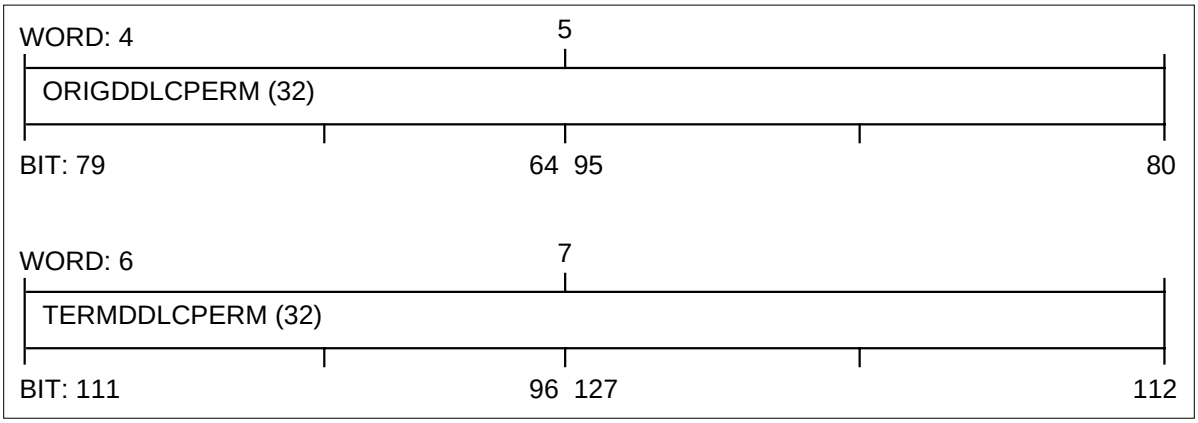
- STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. Refer to the values listed before in LSTATE.
- EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS—WORD 3

- CSDDS_CONFIG: This field is of type CSDDS_CALL_TYPE.
- CSDDS_CS: This field is of type CSDDS_CALL_STATE.

  If this condition is true, the originating line went on-hook.
- TWO_WAY_CONN: If this condition is true, the originating line went on-hook.
- CCMC_CALL: Provided later.
- CSORIGLN_ONHOOK: Provided later.

AUD410 (end)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 4 and 6

- ORIGDDLCPERM: This field is of type: PTR to AGENT_PERM_DATA. AGENT_PERM_DATA is a data structure with data for originating and terminating agents.
- TERMDDLCPERM: This field is of type: PTR to AGENT_PERM_DATA. AGENT_PERM_DATA is a data structure with data for originating and terminating agents.

AUD411

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when when a data dump for a ROTL_PRIMING_EXTFC extension block occurs. Extension blocks are used to provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores the least data to describe a basic call.

If the Audit detects a problem the system associates this report with an AUDT102 report. If the call process stops without warning the system associates this report with an AUD398 or AUDT399 report.

Format

The design for log report AUD411 follows:

```
AUD411 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (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)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD411 follows:

```
AUD411 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 419104    (WORDS
   1001 FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF     0–>9
   FFFF FFFF 8000 0000 0000 FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF    10–>19)
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	This field Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	This field Identifies call process affected
hhhh	0000-FFFF	This field provides 20 words of data from ROTL_PRIMING_EXTFC extension block. The following figure identifies information in these fields.

AUD411 (continued)

Action

The AUD log report indicates that call processing resources were cleaned up in a not normal method. This problem is not always service affecting to the end user. But, repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

Under most conditions, AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports will have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When features are activated against a call process, additional information associated with a feature must be stored.

These areas are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has an exact template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports comprise the remainder of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. Logs that occur at the same time can aid in reconstructing the event that generated the report.

Use the information provided in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools provided to discover the type of call. Use the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools provided to determine the trouble encountered.

The following five-steps are recommended when on-site personnel think that repeated call deaths warrant troubleshooting.

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes previous to the AUD log report and for five minutes following this report.
2. Look for other associated AUD reports by using the CALLID field associated with this report. An agent can link with more than one CALLID if a feature, three-way calling for example, is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs to which this report can associate.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data image. For more information about

DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.

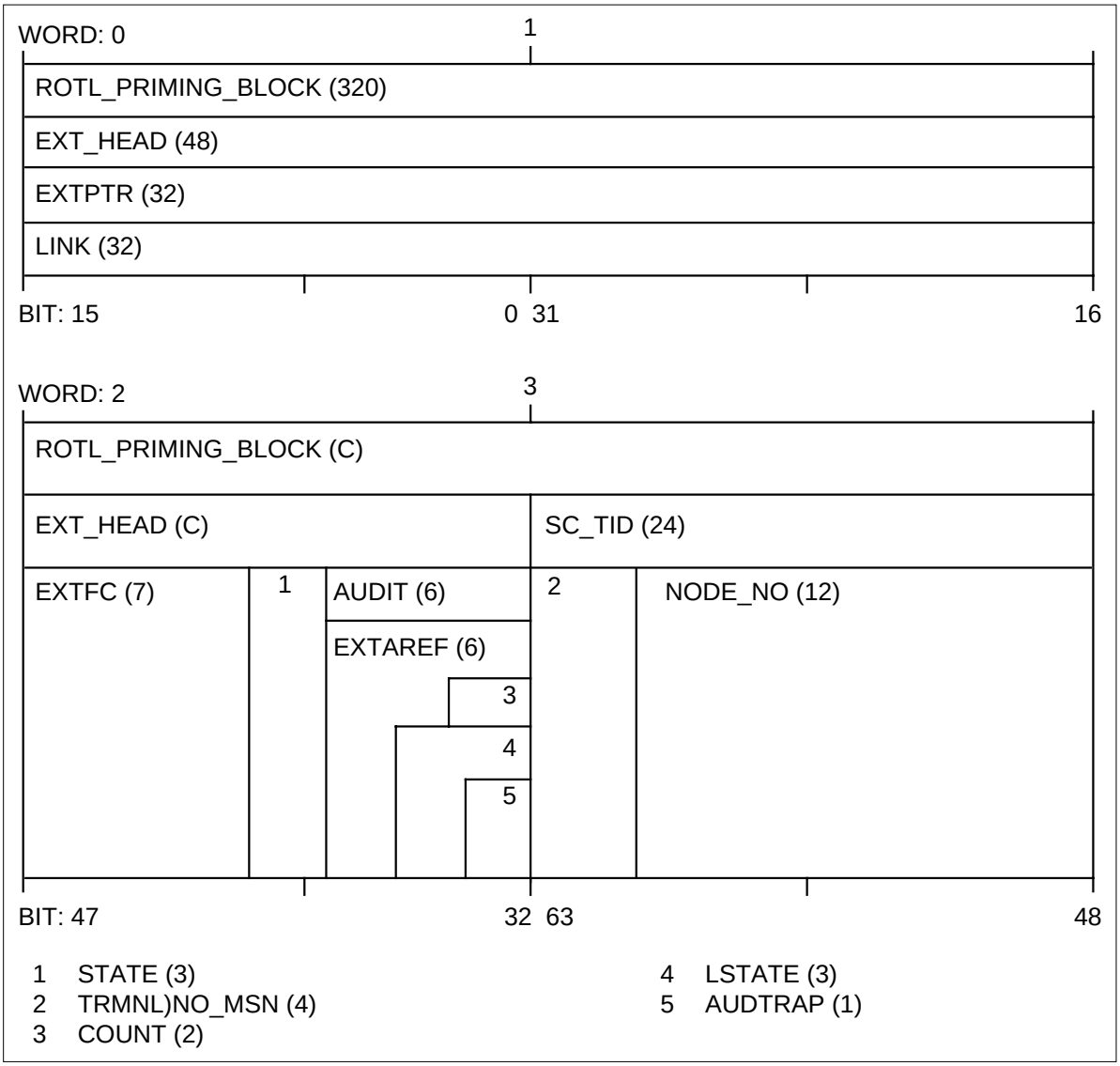
5. If you can not localize and correct the problem, gather information about the call in question. When you have the information contact the next level of technical support for help.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

AUD411 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE—WORDS 0 and 1

- EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE —WORD 2

- AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 0, 1 and 2

- ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK: ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK is the name of this extension block recording unit. Call processing uses extension blocks

to append additional information to Call Data Block (CDBs) and call condense block (CCBs). In addition, an extension block can append to another extension block, depending upon the type of call. A Field ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK consists of a structure called EXT_HEAD.

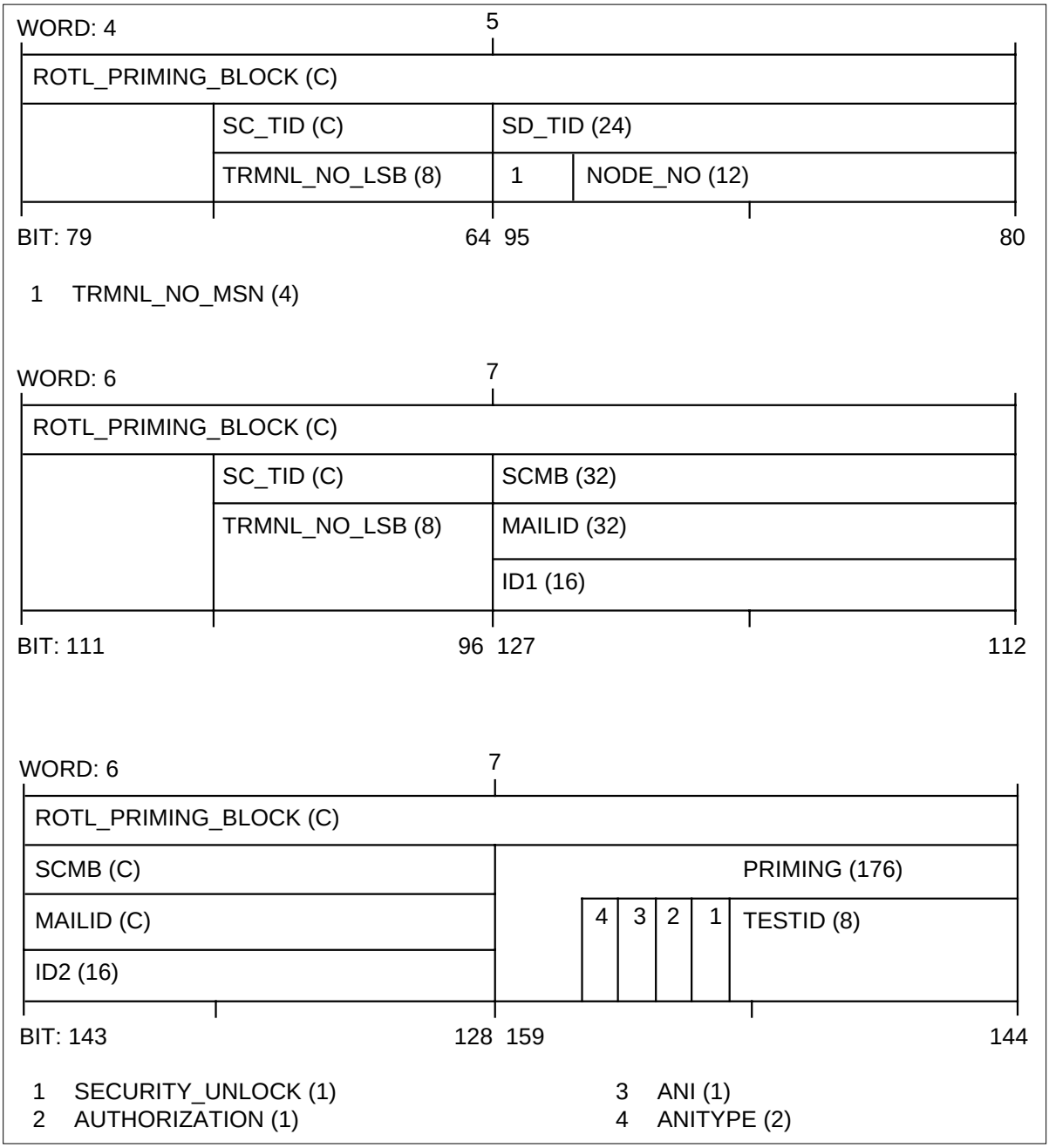
- EXT_HEAD: EXT_HEAD is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.
- EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.
- LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue or origination queue.
- AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. AUDIT contains a total of the audit cycles.
- EXTAREF:Only IBN extension blocks use this field. EXTAREF overlays AUDIT. EXTAREF has subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.
- AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates the extension block is experiencing an audit.
- LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:
  - 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
  - 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
  - 2 (EXTDETACHED: a not linked extension block is in use)
  - 3 (EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head pointing to an extension block)
  - 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
  - 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available)
  - 6 (EXTHELD: audits have not taken place)

  Using field LSTATE, the audit keeps a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. The Audit compares the temporary state with the accurate RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.
- STATE: This field holds the extension block state for items not calls and not IBN. See the values listed before in LSTATE.
- EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

AUD411 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS—WORD 3

- SC_TID: This field holds the scan point terminal identifier of the originator.
- NODE_NO: This field indicates the node number of the SC_TID. The system allocates a different node to each device that can handle messages. This number identifies the peripheral processor to/from which the messages are delivered/originated.
- TRMNL_NO_MSM: This field number contains the most important NIBBLE of the SC_TID terminal number.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 4 and 5

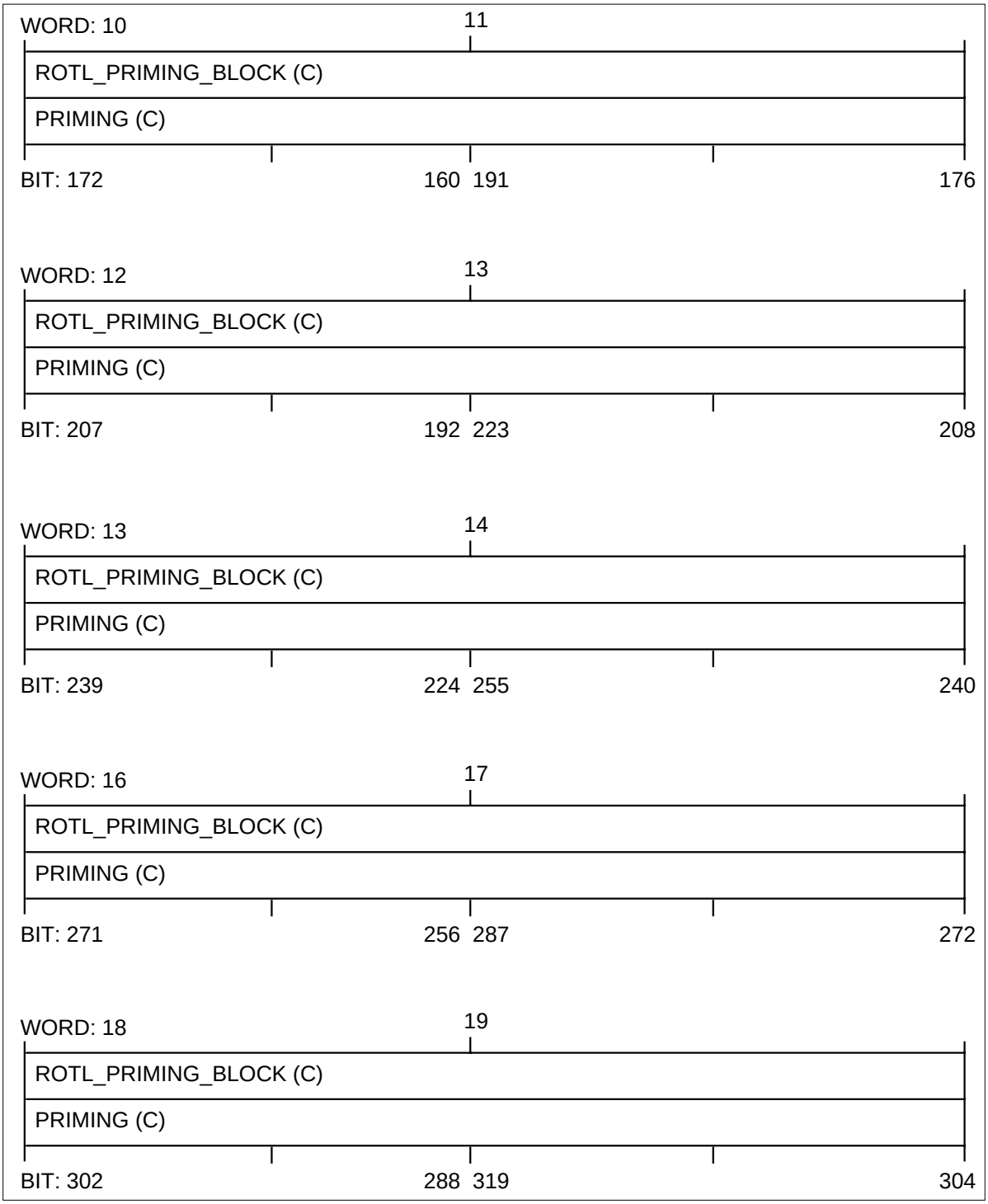
AUD411 (continued)

This field holds the least important byte for the SC_TID terminal number.

- SD_TID: This field contains the distribution point terminal identifier of the originator.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS —WORDS 7, 8 and 9

- MAILID: This field contains the mail identifier and is of type ID (identifier). ID is a different labeling number of type integer.
- ID1: This field identifies process IDs as different integers.
- SCMB: To be supplied.
- ID2: This field is of type integer and identifies different process IDs.
- TESTID: To be supplied
- SECURITY_UNLOCK: To be supplied.
- AUTHORIZATION: This bit indicates manual mode if set to 0, and auto mode if set to 1.
- ANI: To be supplied.
- ANITYPE: To be supplied.


WORD: 10
11
ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK (C)
PRIMING (C)
BIT: 172
160
191
176
WORD: 12
13
ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK (C)
PRIMING (C)
BIT: 207
192
223
208
WORD: 13
14
ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK (C)
PRIMING (C)
BIT: 239
224
255
240
WORD: 16
17
ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK (C)
PRIMING (C)
BIT: 271
256
287
272
WORD: 18
19
ROTL_PRIMING_BLOCK (C)
PRIMING (C)
BIT: 302
288
319
304

AUD412

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem log report AUD412. The subsystem generates AUD412 when a data dump for a CALL WAITING DATA extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a Call Condense Block (CCB). A CCB stores the least possible amount of data needed to describe a basic call. If the Audit detects a problem, this report associates with an AUDT102 report. This report associates with an AUDT399 report if a call process stops without a warning. This report can associate with an AUD398 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD412 is as follows:

AUD412 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS) hhhhhhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD412 follows:

```
AUD412 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 386203   (WORDS
   F32A FFFF 3420 0000 0000 B012 0000 0C07 3200   0 – 8
   8000 AF57 AAAA 85AA F324 AAAA 0808          9 – 15)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	This field indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	This field identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	This field identifies CALL WAITING DATA extension block data

Action

The AUD log report shows all processing resources were cleaned in a method that was not normal. This problem does not affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can show translation or software problems.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports contain information common to all call processes. When a feature activates against the call process the system must store additional information for a feature.

Storage areas for additional information are extension (EXT) blocks. All EXT blocks contain specified templates for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT data blocks. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are the remainder of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur around the same approximate time. Logs that occur around the same time can provide the reason the system generated the log.

Use the information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools provided to discover the type of call. The templates and tools help determine the problem. Take the following five steps when on-site personnel think that repeated call deaths require problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes before the AUD log report and for five minutes after this report.
2. Use the CALLID field associated with this report to look for other associated AUD reports. An agent can link to more than one CALLID if a feature is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow. Provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398 and AUD4XX blocks into a data image. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide* , TAM-1001-003.
5. If you can not localize and correct the problem, gather information about the call in question. Save this information and contact the next level of support for assistance.

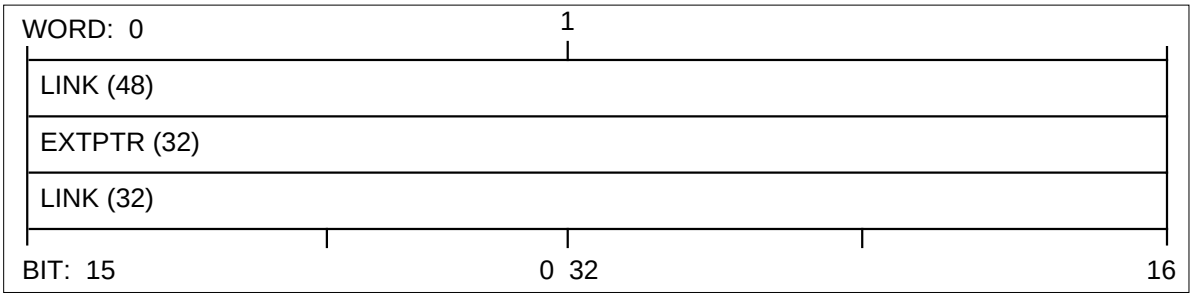
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

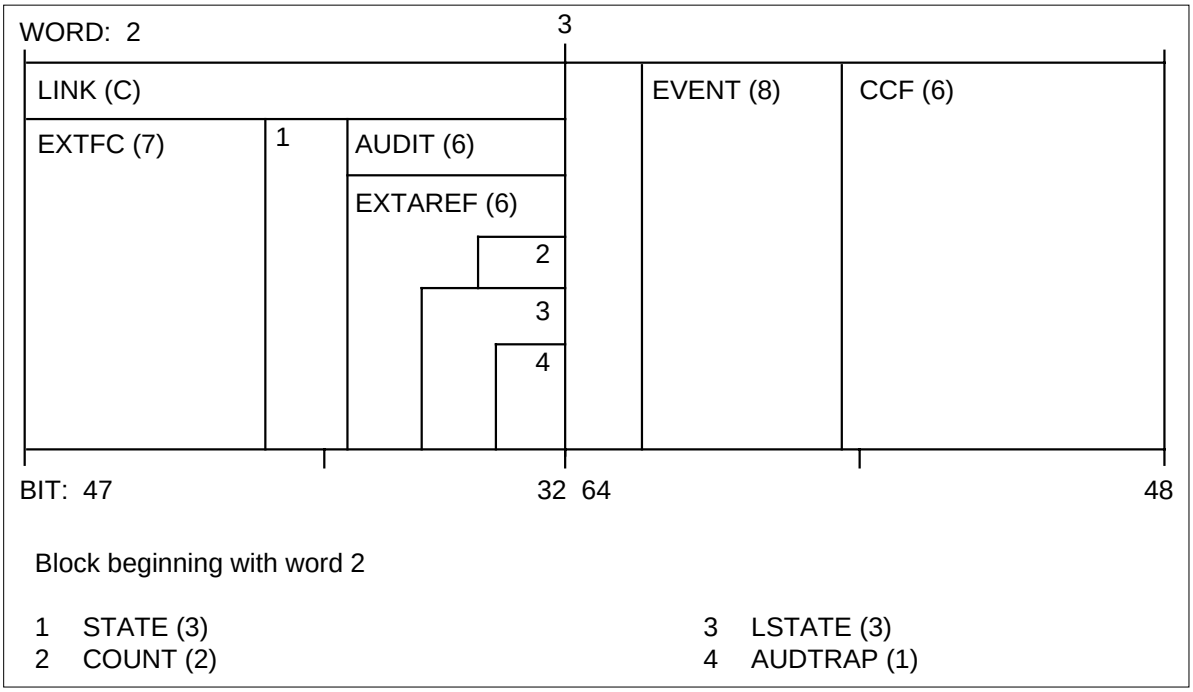
Additional information

The following diagram shows the field positions within words 0 and 1:

AUD412 (continued)



The following diagram shows the field positions within words 2 and 3:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 - 2

CCF_DATA_BLOCK: Custom calling feature data block
(CCF_DATA_BLOCK) is the name of this recording unit or extension block.

Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to Call Data Block (CDBs) and call condense block (CCBs). An extension block can attach to another extension block.

LINK: The first field of every extension block must be of type EXT_BLOCK. Field LINK is of type EXT_BLOCK. Field LINK is three words wide and contains subfields EXTPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Subfield EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Subfield LINK becomes a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Subfield AUDIT contains a calculation of the number of audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use field AUDIT. Field EXTAREF has subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: Boolean. If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates an audit runs on the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

0
EXTFREEQ: on free queue

1
EXTOTHERQ: on another queue

2
EXTDETACHED: extension block that is not linked is in use

3
EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block

4
EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks

5
EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available

AUD412 (continued)

6

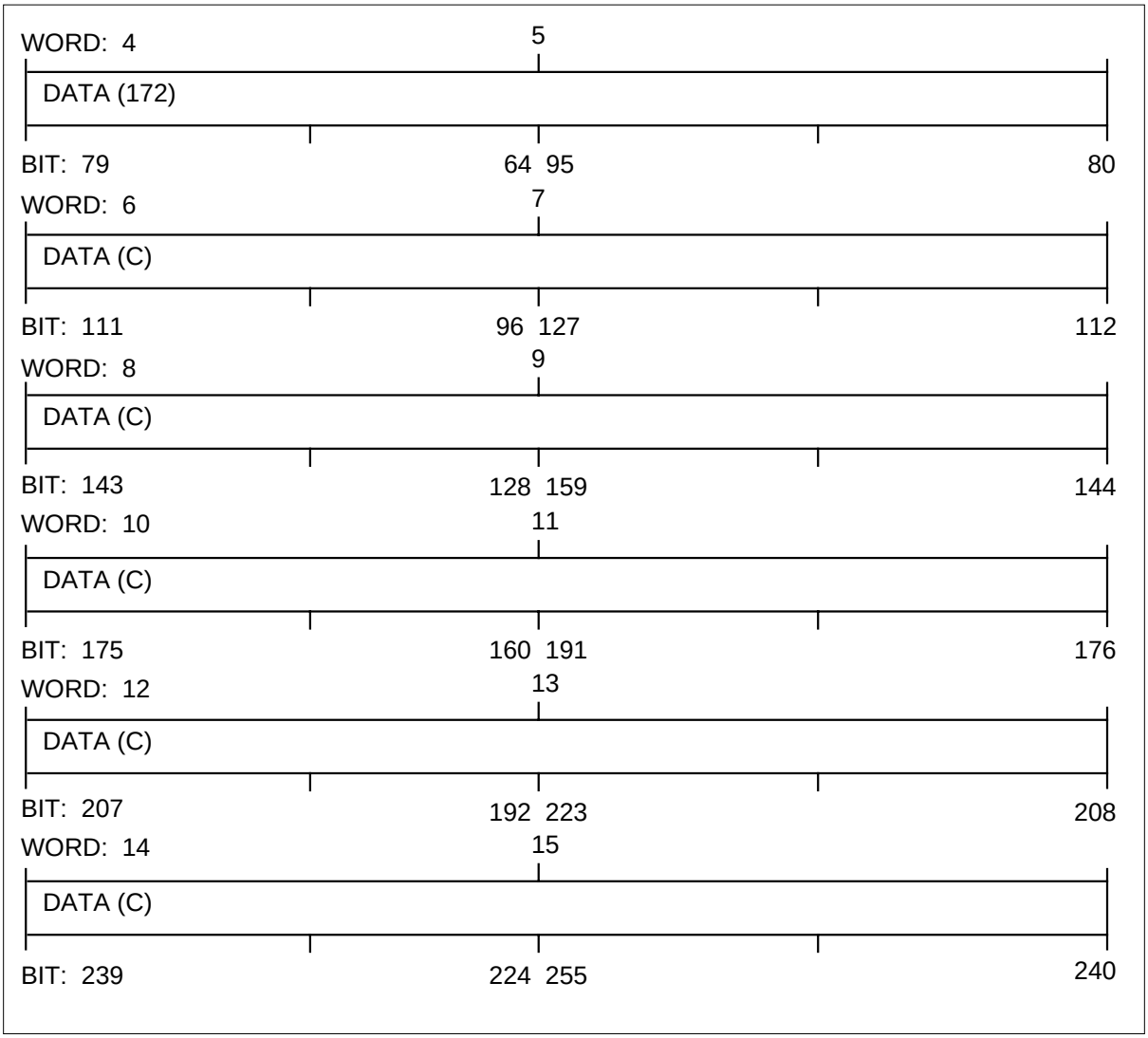
EXTHELD: audits did not occur

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The audit compares this state with the accurate RU_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN calls. Refer to the following values listed for LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of format codes.

The following diagram shows the field positions in words 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 4 - 15

Provided later.

AUD413

Explanation

The audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD413 when a data dump occurs for a CMATOPS_RU extension block. The CAMATOPS_RU stands for centralized automatic message accounting TOPS system recording unit.

Call condense blocks (CCB) store enough space to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional space for a CCB. When the AUD subsystem detects a problem, the subsystem associates the AUD413 report with an AUD102 report. The audit associates the report with an AUDT399 or an AUD398 when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD413 is as follows:

AUD413 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS) hhhhhhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD413 follows:

```
AUD413 APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  EXT DUMP  950289 (WORDS
   FFFF FFFF    3420    0000    0000    0000    0C07  3200
   0–8
   8000 AAAA    AAAA    85AA    AAAA    AAAA    AAAA  1082
   9–17
    1806    0D48    0000    0000    00C2    1205    0100
   8080  18–26
   0000 0E00    0000    03E7    AAAA    AAAA    AAAA  80AA
   27–35
    AAAA    40AA    AAAA    0000    FFFF    AAAA    0000
   0000  36–44
    8000    0000    0000    8080    0000    5721    3699
   2111  45–53
    FFFF    FFFF    3420    0000    0000    0000    0C07
   3200  54–62
    8000    AAAA    AAAA    85AA    AAAA    AAAA    0AAA
   1082  63–71
    1806    0D48    0000    00C2    8000    1205    0100
   8080  72–80
    0000    0E00    0000    03E7    AAAA    AAAA    AAAA
   0000  81–88
    0000    ODOO    0000    O4F8    0000    8080    80A4
   0000  89–98
   AAAA 0000    O7D5    0000                      99–103)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected. Refer to Table I.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Identifies CAMATOPS_RU extension block data

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

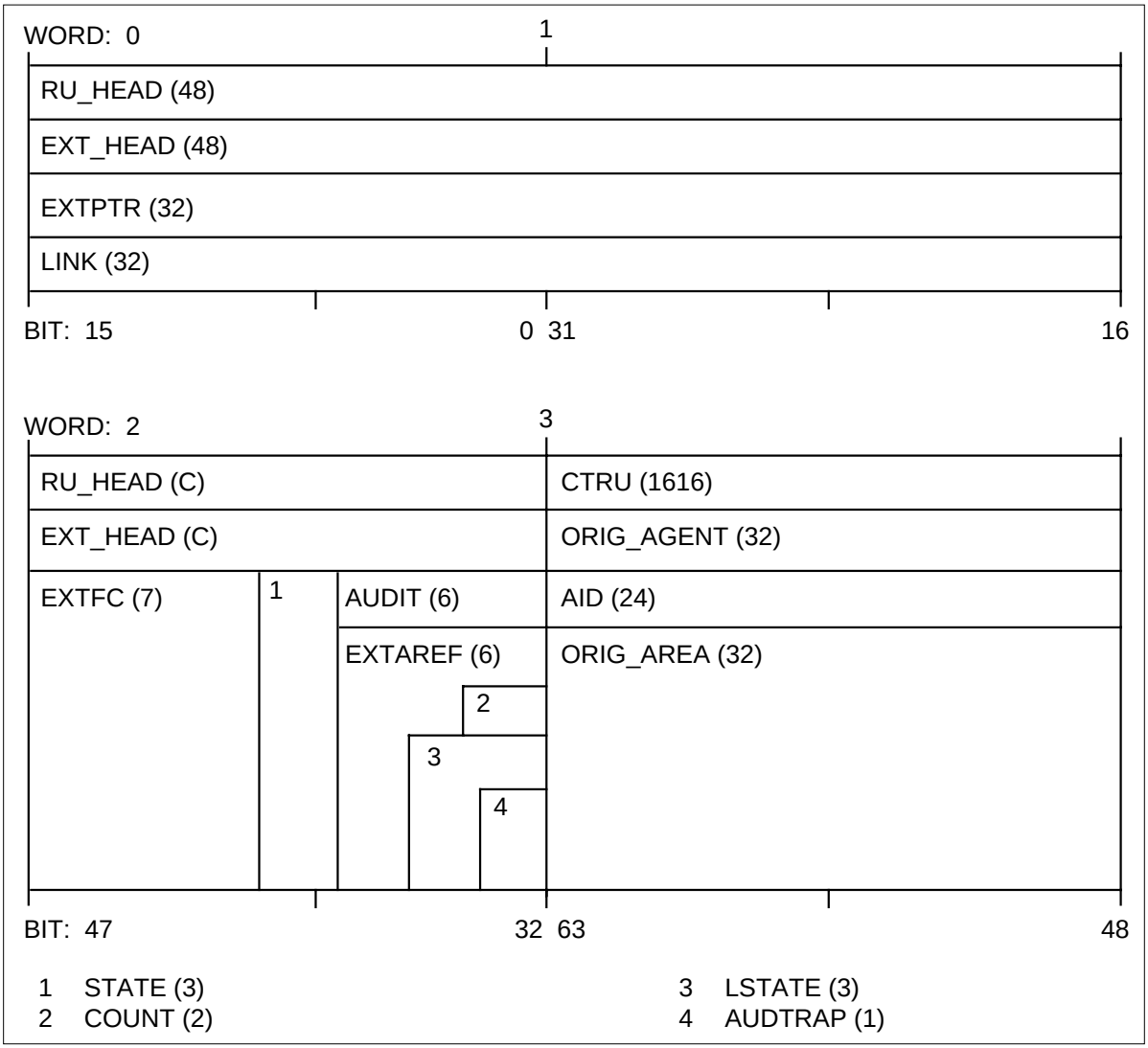
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The field positions in words 0, 1, 2 and 3 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 3

ORIG_AGENT or ORIG_AREA

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 - 2

CAMA_TOPSRU: Call processing uses extension blocks to attach additional information to call data blocks (CDB), call condense blocks (CCB) and other extension blocks.

RU_HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD. Field RU_HEAD is of type RECORDING_ UNIT_HEAD which is made up of a structure called EXT_HEAD.

EXT_HEAD: This field is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK. The field EXT_HEAD contains the following subfields:

- EXTPTR or LINK
- AUDIT or EXTAREF
- STATE
- EXTFC

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. The EXTPTR field points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. LINK is a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. AUDIT field contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. The IBN extension blocks are the only blocks that use this field. The field EXTAREF contains the subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: Boolean. When this field is true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates that extension block has an audit.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

- 0 EXTFREEQ: on free queue
- 1 EXTOTHERQ: on another queue
- 2 EXTDETACHED: in use, but not linked
- 3 EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block

AUD413 (continued)

- 4 EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks
- 5 EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available
- 6 EXTHELD: audits not performed

The audit keeps a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state in the field LSTATE. The audit compares the temporary RU_HEAD state with the normal RE_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. Refer to the values that appear in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call and international calls are examples of these format codes.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 3

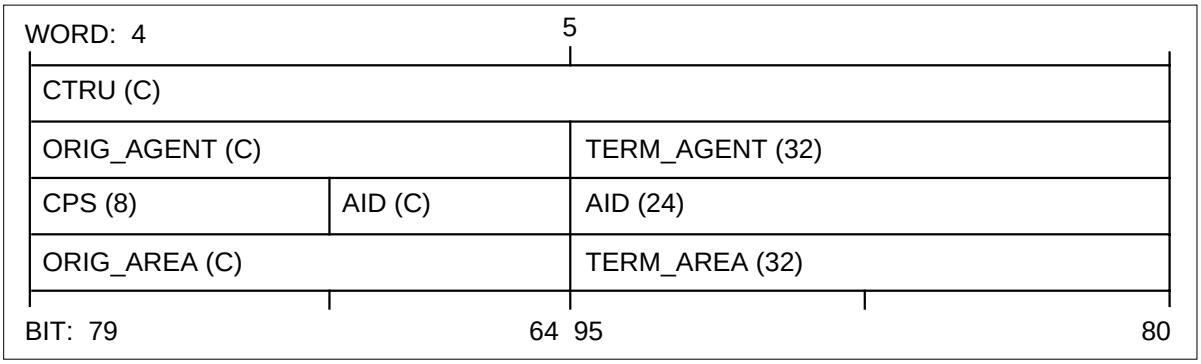
CTRU: Use the CAMATOPS recording unit (CTRU) for direct distance dialing (DDD) calls. The DDD calls go to an operator if certain events occur. An automatic number identification (ANI) failure is an example of an event. The CTRU occupies 61 words. The CTRU contains the subfields that appear in words 3 to 63.

ORIG_AGENT: This field contains the originating call processing agent. The field ORIG_AGENT contains the subfields AID and CPS.

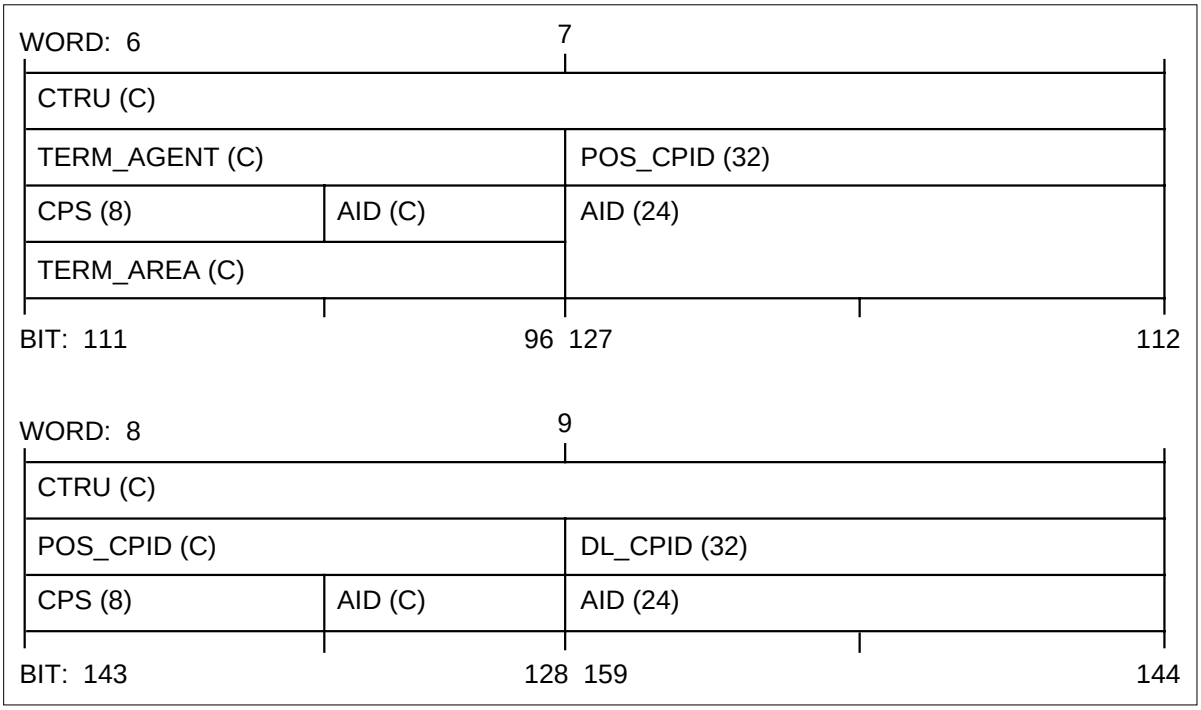
AID: The agent identification (AID) field identifies an agent in a call processing agency.

CPS: The call processing selector (CPS) field identifies a call processing agency.

The field positions in words 4 and 5 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 6, 7, 8 and 9 appear in the following diagram:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 5 - 6

TERM_AGENT or TERM_AREA

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 4

ORIG_AREA: This field is a scratch pad for originating agent data.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 5 - 6

TERM_AGENT: This field contains the terminating call processing agent. The TERM_AGENT field contains the subfields AID and CPS.

AID: This field identifies an agent in a call processing agency.

CPS: This field identifies a call processing agency.

TERM_AREA: This field is a scratch pad for terminating agent data.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 7 - 8

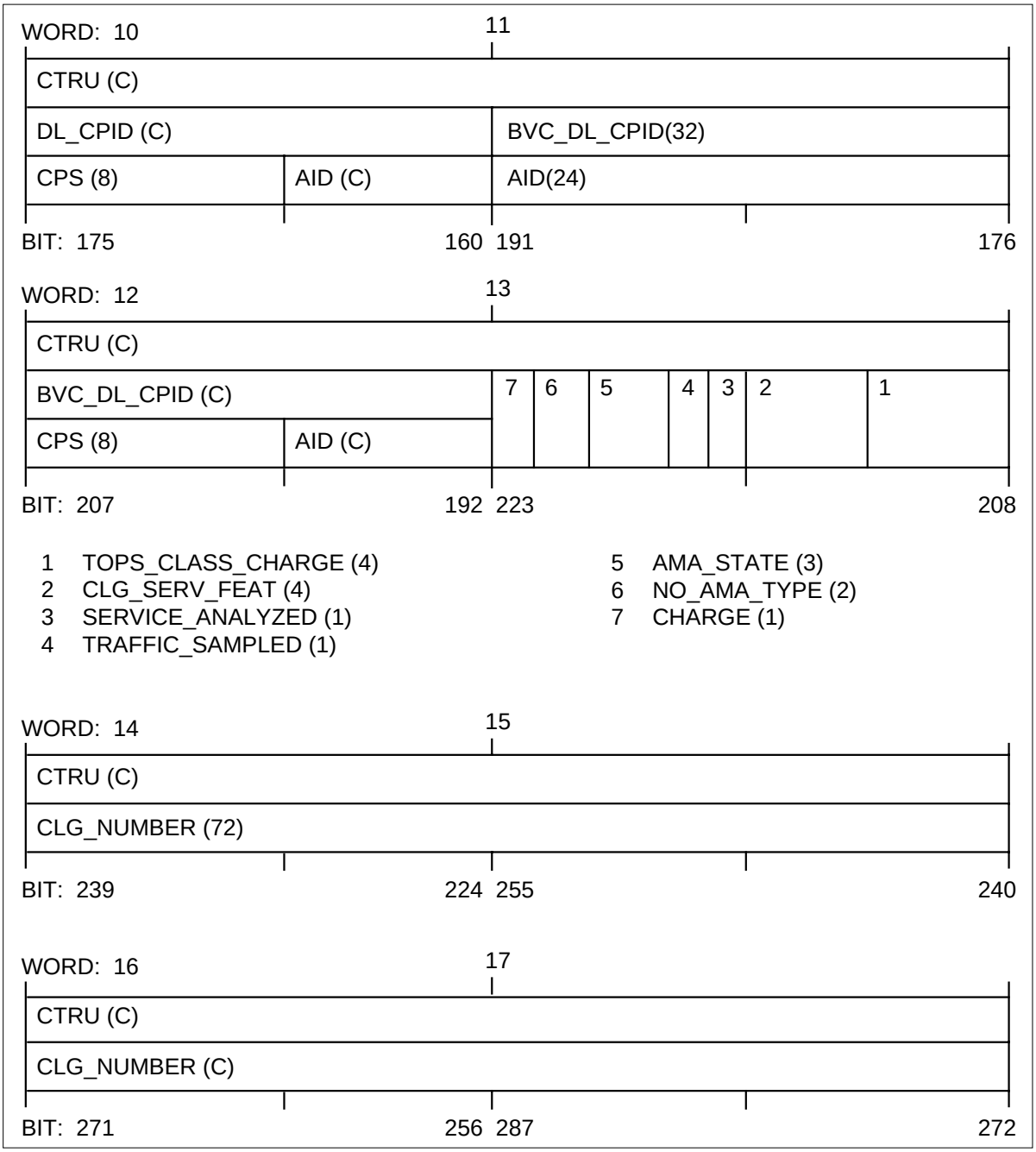
AUD413 (continued)

POS_CPID: This field contains the assistance position identification. The field POS_CPID contains the subfields AID and CPS.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 9 - 10

DL_CPID: This field contains the data link identification. The DL_CPID field contains the subfields AID and CPS.

The field positions in words 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 11

TOPS_CLASS_CHARGE: This field enumerates the charge class keys and the groups of the change class keys.

AUD413 (continued)

CLG_SERV_FEAT: This field describes the service class for the calling or called party. The digit collection or the manual coin/hotel keys set the calling party. The user can set the called party manually to hotel, which is the default station. The service classes follow:

- SC_UNSPECIFIED: Digit collection does not determine service class.
- STATION: Non-coin and non-hotel (default)
- HOTEL: Hotel (manual)
- COIN: Coin (manual)
- FIRM_STATION: Non-coin and non-hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_HOTEL: Hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_COIN: Coin (automatic)
- FIRM_RESTRICTED: Restricted billing class
- OOC_MOBILE: Mobile (manual)
- OOC_MARINE: Marine (manual)

SERVICE_ANALYZED: Boolean.

TRAFFIC_SAMPLED: Boolean.

AMA_STAT: This field enumerates the AMA keys and the groups of the AMA keys.

NO_AMA_TYPE: This field indicates the reason AMA is not in effect during a TOPS call. The reasons follow:

- NO_AMA_NIL
- NO_AMA_TERM
- NO_AMA_ORIG
- NO_AMA_MANUAL

CHARGE: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 12 - 15

CLG_NUMBER: This field provides the calling number digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 16

CLG_NUMBER: continued from Word 15

CLG_COUNT: This field gives the acceptable range of digits in a calling or called number.

CLG_RECEIVED: Boolean.

NPA_NXX_RECEIVED: Boolean.

ANSWER: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 17 - 21

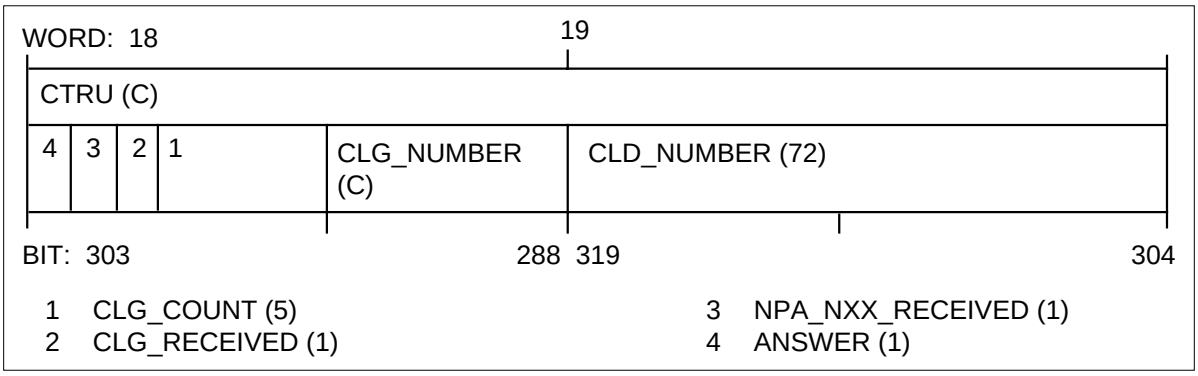
CLD_NUMBER: This field stores the digits of the called number.

CLD_COUNT: This field defines the acceptable range of digits in a called number.

ANI_STAT: This field holds the ANI state. Digit collection sets the ANI state. The ANI state can be one of the following:

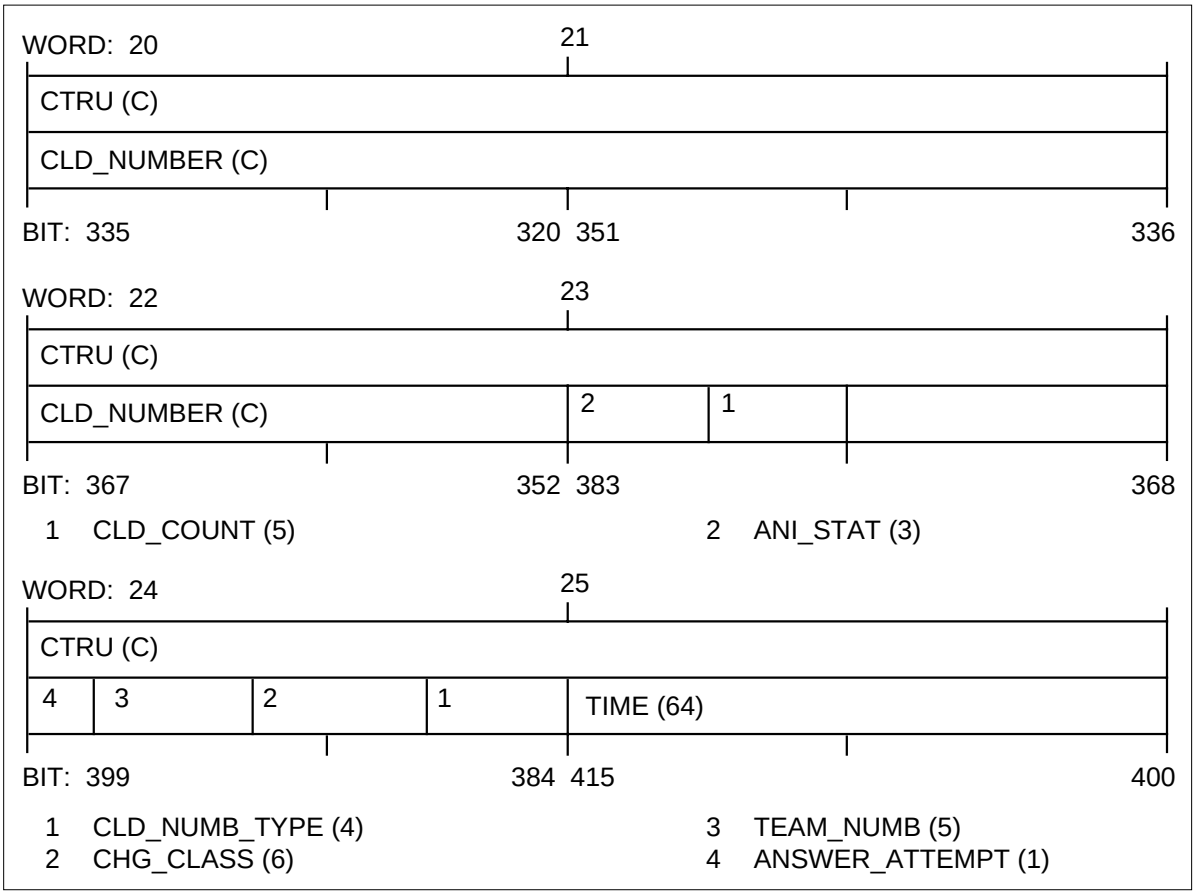
- ANI_UNSPECIFIED
- ANI_SUCCESS: Automatic calling number identification
- ONI_CALL: Operator calling number identification
- ANI_OFC_FAIL: end office detects ANI fails
- ANI_FAIL: central office detects ANI fails

The field positions in words 18 and 19 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 28 - 29

CONV_10MS or CONV_SECS

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 22

CLD_NUMB_TYPE: This field describes the type of number called. This field can contain one of the following values:

- CLD_NIL: Correct call number not present
- DOM: Domestic, normal occurrence
- DOMIC: Domestic, Interlata
- OVS: A number from overseas
- VFY: Request for verification
- OPR: Operator codes

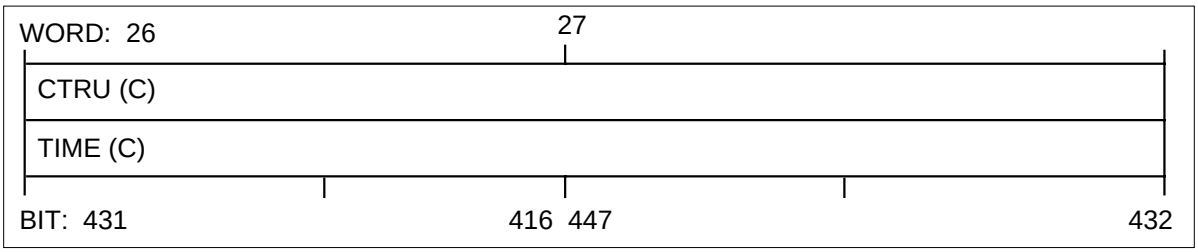
- LOCAL: Local number
- VCA: Vacant code
- UCA: Unauthorized code
- OGT: Outgoing trunk key index
- ZEN: Zenith
- SRV: Service

CHG_CLASS: This field indicates the type of charge entry on the AMA entries.

TEAM_NUMB: This field contains the group number range.

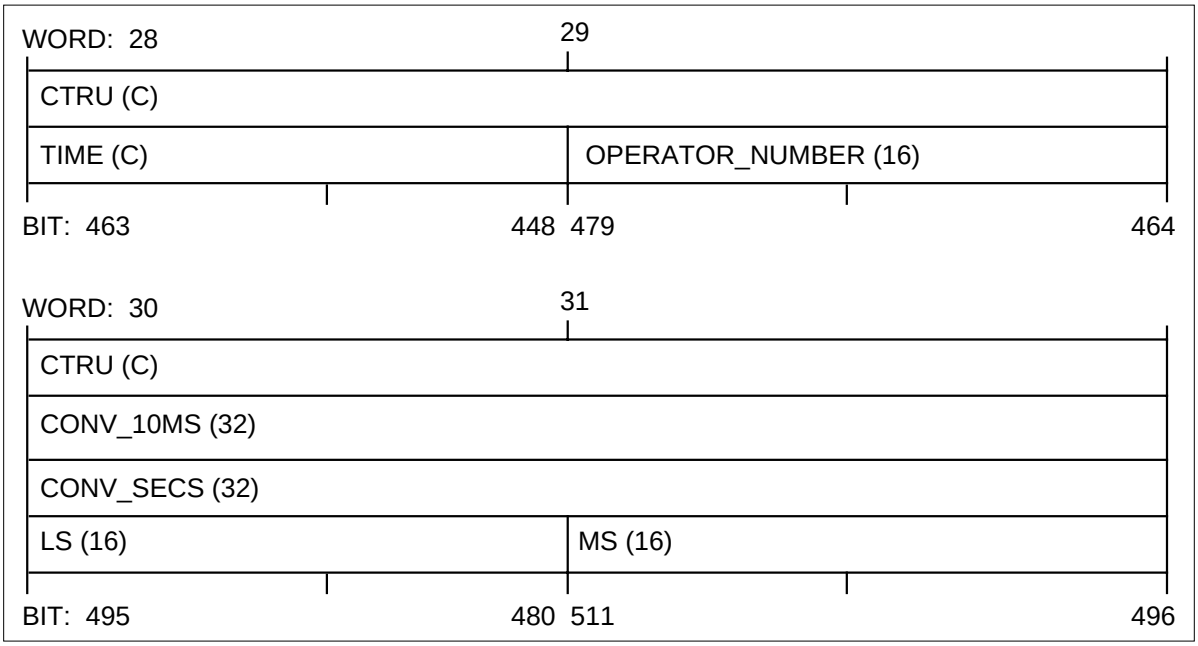
ANSWER_ATTEMPT: Boolean.

The field positions in words 26 and 27 appear in the following diagram:

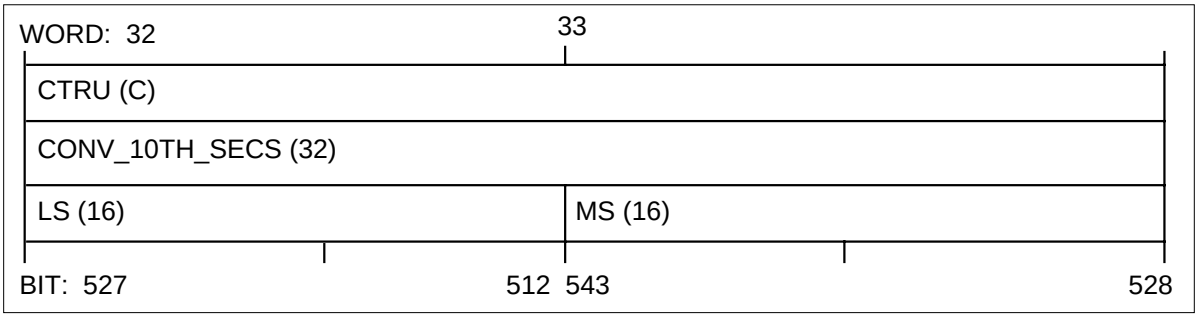


The field positions in words 28, 29, 30 and 31 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (continued)



The field positions in words 32 and 33 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 23 - 26

TIME: This field is the binary coded decimal form of the date and time.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 27

OPERATOR_NUMBER: This field contains the range of allowed operator numbers.

TOPS_CALL_EVENT_STATUS: This field provides the call event state. This field can contain one of the following values:

- INITIAL_EVENT_STATE: Initial state. The value did not increase.
- T_WINK_RCVD: Received the first wink from the inter-LATA carrier (IC).
- WAITING_FOR_ANSWER: Used with feature group C (FGC) signaling only.
- TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_ANS: Answer not received.
- FGC_IC_ANSWER: Answer from an IC that uses FGC signaling.
- WAITING_FOR_ACK_WINK: Waiting for acknowledgment.
- TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_ACK: Did not get the acknowledgment.
- IC_ANSWER: Feature group B (FGB) and FGB answers.
- WAITING_FOR_SECOND_WINK: International second wink wait.
- TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_2ED_WINK: Did not receive second wink. International.
- SECOND_START_DIAL_WINK: International second wink.
- SECOND_START_DIAL_OFF: International second wink fails or off-hook received.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 28 - 29

CONV_10MS: This field holds the conversation time.

CONV_SECS:

LS: This field holds the least important word of CONV_SECS.

MS: This field holds the most important word of CONV_SECS.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 32

TOPS_CALL_ORIG: This field indicates the reason the system presents a call to a TOPS operator.

CHG_CLASS_SCREENING_CODE: This field contains restricted billing classes.

AUD413 (continued)

DISCONNECT_SOURCE: This field contains the reasons for a disconnect during a TOPS call. There are three possible entries:

- NIL_DISC
- ORIG_DISC
- TERM_DISC

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 33

OPERATOR_WORK_TIME: This field defines the work volume register used to collect force management statistics.

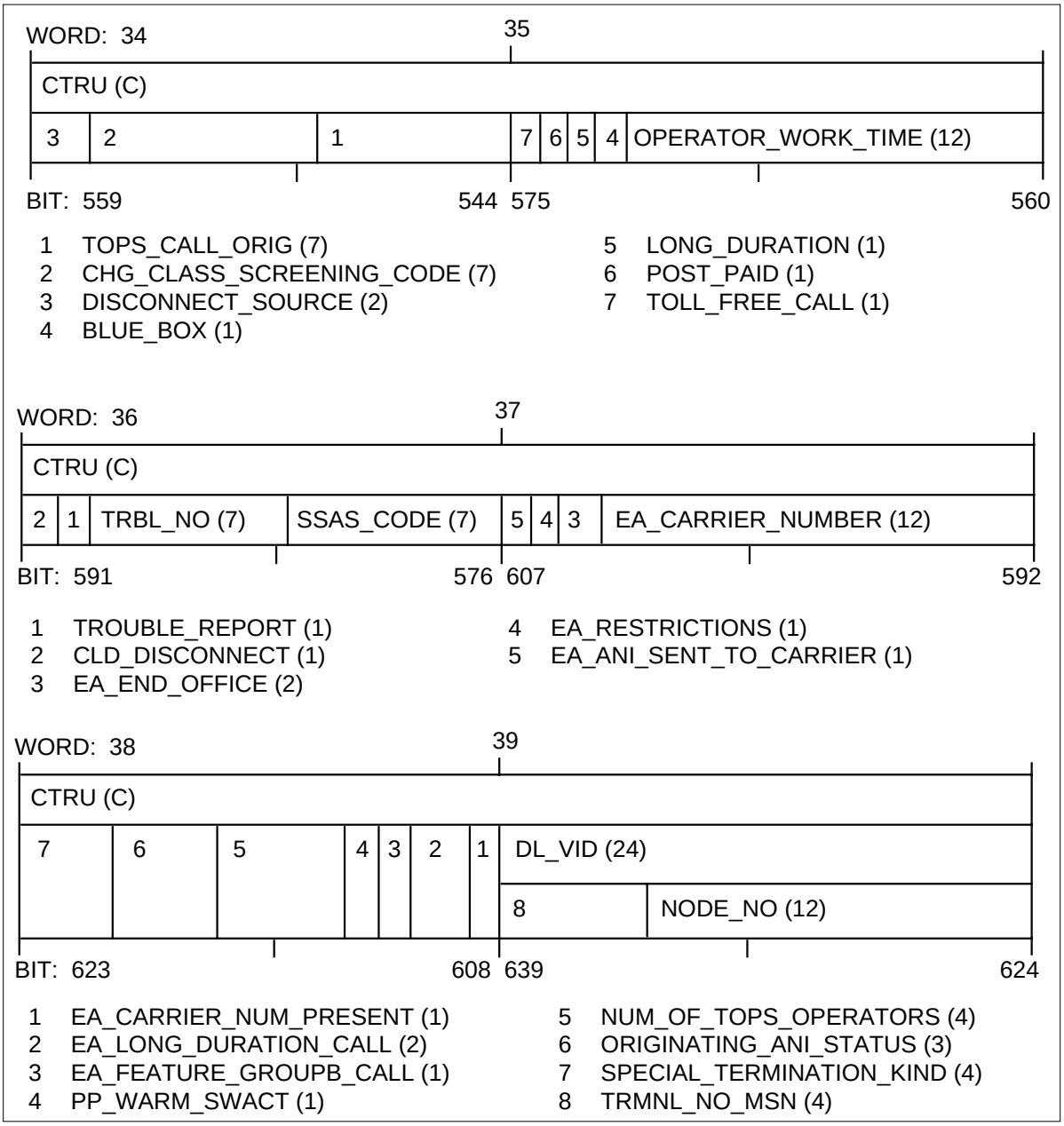
BLUE_BOX: Boolean.

LONG_DURATION: Boolean.

POST_PAID: Boolean.

TOLL_FREE_CALL: Boolean.

The field positions in words 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 appear in the following table:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 34

SSAS_CODE: This field contains types that can occur in the SSAS code field for TOPS Bellcore AMA. The following types appear in the SAS code field:

- NOT_HANDLED_BY_ACTS
- OPERATOR_SUSPECTED_FRAUD

AUD413 (continued)

- OPERATOR_OVERRIDE
- OPERATOR_ENTERED_WALKAWAY
- ACTS_DETECTED_WALKAWAY
- HANDLED_BY_ACTS

TRBL_NO: This field contains the range of allowed trouble numbers.

TROUBLE_REPORT: Boolean.

CLD_DISCONNECT: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 35

EA_CARRIER_NUMBER: This field contains the codes assigned to carriers.

EA_END_OFFICE: This field contains the Equal Access (EA) end office types. The following types appear in this field:

- EAEO_NIL_OFFICE_TYPE
- EAEO_CONFORMING
- EAEO_NON_CONFORMING

EA_RESTRICTIONS: This field contains the restrictions on EA calls. There are two types:

- NO_RESTRICTIONS
- INTERLATA_IS_RESTRICTED

EA_ANI_SENT_TO_CARRIER: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 36

EA_CARRIER_NUM_PRESENT: Boolean.

EA_LONG_DURATION_CALL: Information to be provided

EA_FEATURE_GROUPB_CALL: Boolean.

PP_WARM_SWACT: Boolean.

NUM_OF_TOPS_OPERATORS: Information to be provided.

ORIGINATING_ANI_STATUS: This field contains the ANI state of the caller. The state can be one of the following:

- ANI_UNSPECIFIED
- ANI_SUCCESS: Automatic calling number identification
- ONI_CALL: Operator calling number identification
- ANI_OFC_FAIL: ANI fails that the end office detects.
- ANI_FAIL: ANI fails that the central office detects.

SPECIAL_TERMINATION_KIND: This field contains the codes for terminating offices that can request and receive ANI spill from TOPS. There are two codes:

- TOPSTERM_NIL
- TOPSTERM_OOC

TRMNL_NO_MSN: Information to be provided

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 37 - 38

DL_VID: This field contains the data link identification. This field has three subfields: NODE_NO, TRMNL_NO_MSN and TRMNL_NO_LSB.

NODE_NO: This field is the node number of the data link.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: This field is the most important nibble of the DL_VID.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: This field is the least important byte of the DL_VID.

ORIG_XFR_MARK: This field contains one of the four call transfer types:

- NON_XFR
- XFR_1
- XFR_2
- XFD_DA (Directory Assistance)

TERMNPA_INSERTED: Boolean. When true, this field states that the terminating numbering plan area (NPA) was inserted.

AUD413 (continued)

DA_SERV_CLASS: This field holds the calling service class for directory assistance calls. The class can be one of the following:

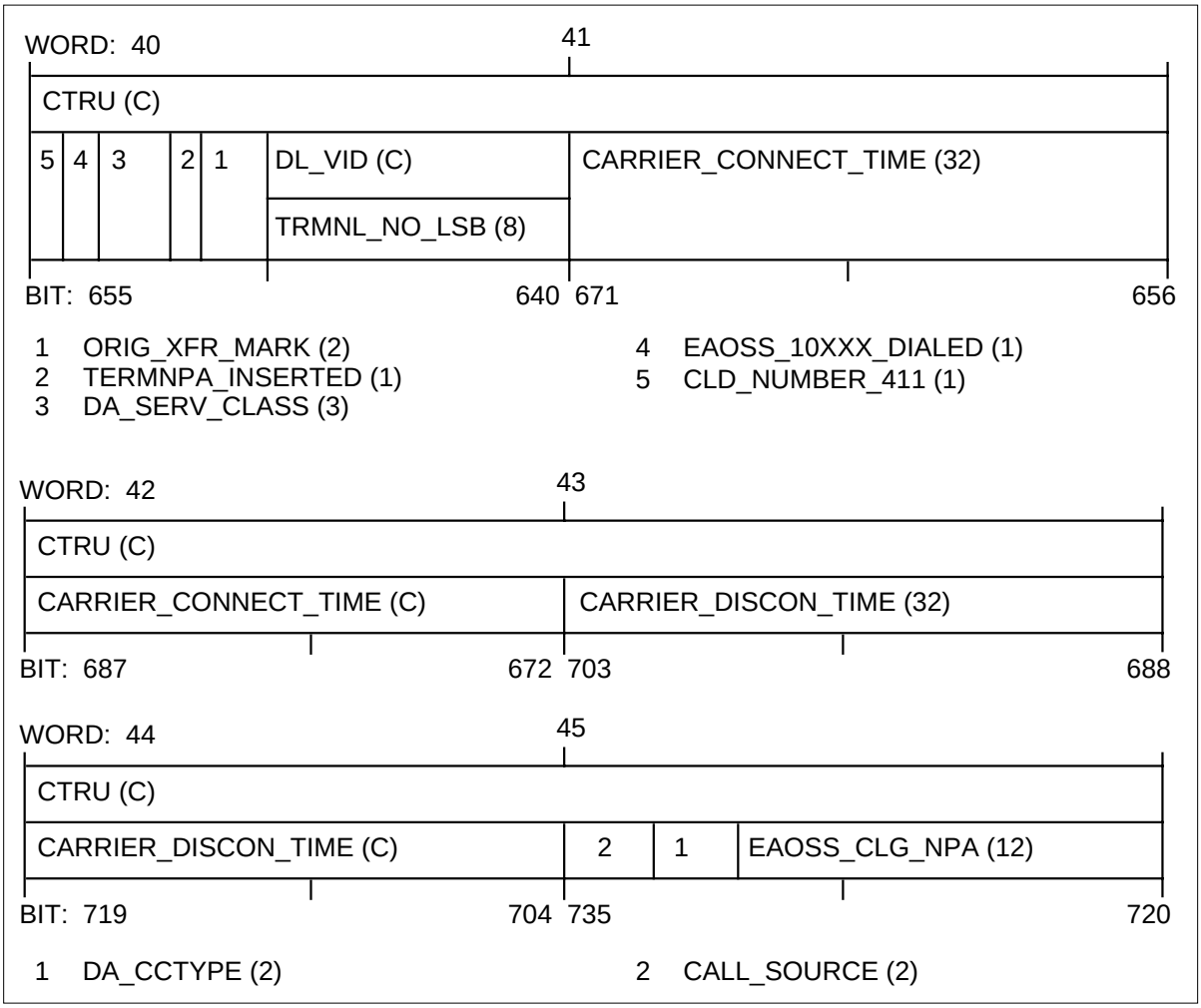
- DA_UNSPEC
- DA_STATION
- DA_COIN
- DA_HOTEL
- DA_RESTRICT

EAOSS_10XXX_DIALED: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 39 - 40

CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME: This field holds the system time when the carrier connected.

The field positions in words 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 46 and 47 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (continued)

WORD: 46						47						
CTRU (C)												
6	5	4	3	2	1	LSDB_LISTING_STATUS (19)						
						C	B	A	0	9	8	7

BIT: 751 736 767 752

1	NO_ANS_REASON (3)	8	DIRECTORY (2)
2	LSDB_INFO_INPUT (3)	9	PUBLISHED (3)
3	LSDB_ACCESS (2)	0	EXISTING (2)
4	LSDB_LISTING_RESPONSE (3)	A	POSTED (2)
5	IC_SOURCE (4)	B	LSDB_MARK (2)
6	INHIBIT_E_SCREEN_FIRST (1)	C	OPER_MARK (2)
7	FOUND (2)		

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 41 - 42

CARRIER_DISCON_TIME: This field holds the system time when the carrier disconnected.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 43

EAOSS_CLG_NPA: This field contains the exchange access operator services signaling (EAOSS) calling NPA.

DA_CCTYPE: This field contains the directory assistance call completion types. The types can be:

- CC_SEMI Semi-automatic
- CC_AUTO Automatic
- CC_NONE None

CALL_SOURCE: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 44

NO_ANS_REASON: Information to be provided.

LSDB_INFO_INPUT: Information to be provided.

LSDB_ACCESS: Information to be provided.

LSDB_LISTING_RESPONSE: Information to be provided.

IC_SOURCE: Information to be provided.

INHIBIT_E_SCREEN_FIRST: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 45

LSDB_LISTING_STATUS: Information to be provided.

FOUND: Information to be provided.

DIRECTORY: Information to be provided.

PUBLISHED: Information to be provided.

EXISTING: Information to be provided.

POSTED: Information to be provided.

LSDB_MARK: Information to be provided.

OPER_MARK: Information to be provided.

DACC_MARK: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 46

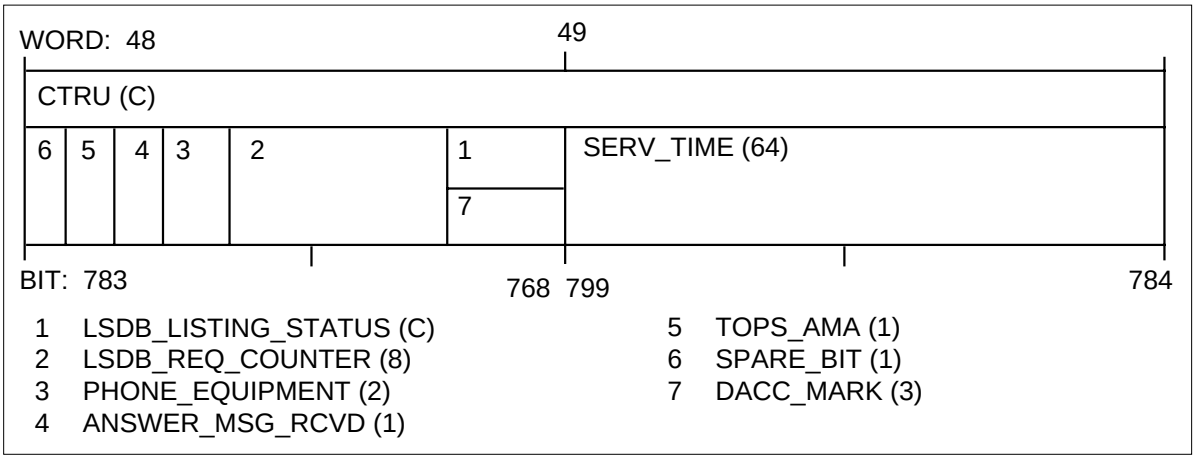
LSDB_REQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

PHONE_EQUIPMENT: Information to be provided.

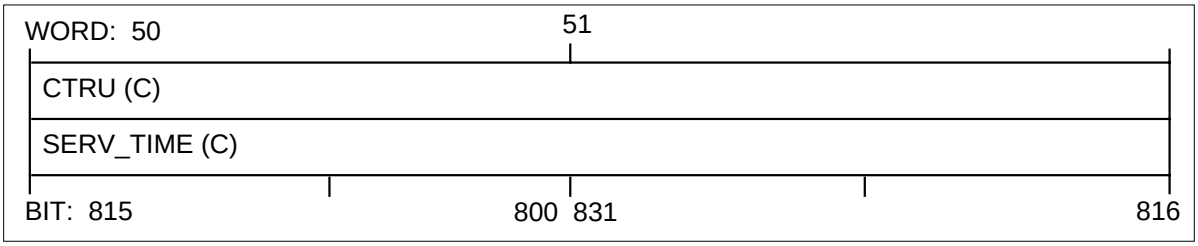
ANSWER_MSG_RCVD: Information to be provided.

The field positions in words 48 and 49 appear in the following diagram:

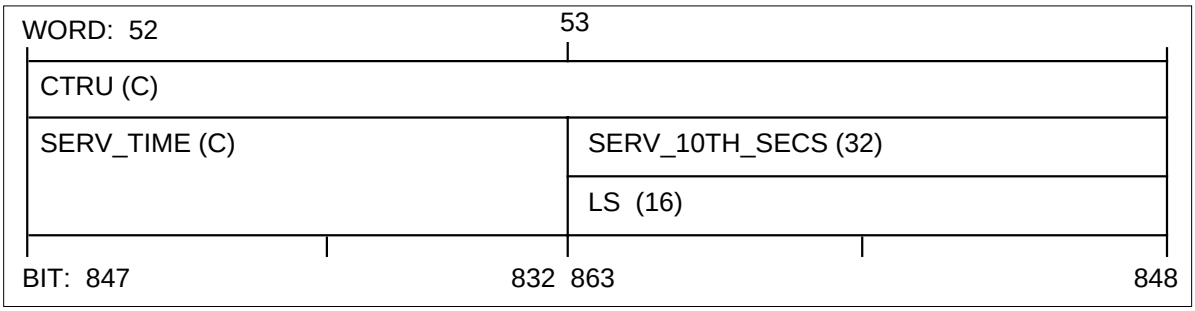
AUD413 (continued)



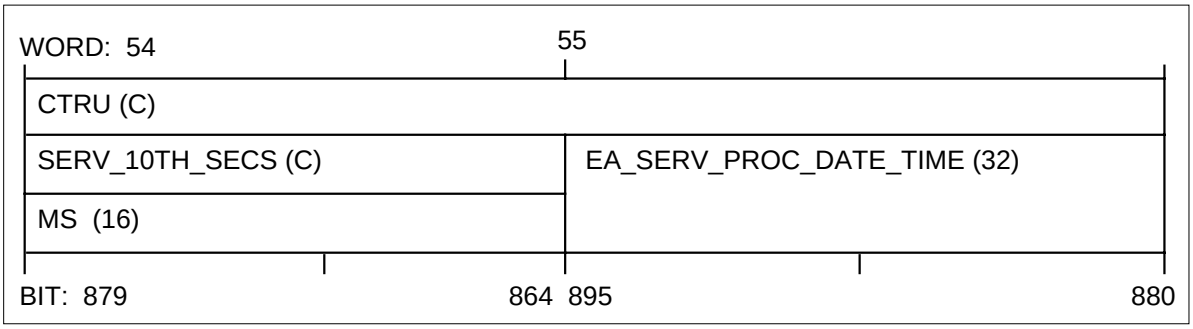
The field positions in words 50 and 51 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 52 and 53 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 54 and 55 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 47 - 50

SERV_TIME: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 51 - 52

SERV_10TH_SECS: Information to be provided.

LS: Information to be provided

MS: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 53 - 54

EA_SERV_PROC_DATE_TIME: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 55 - 56

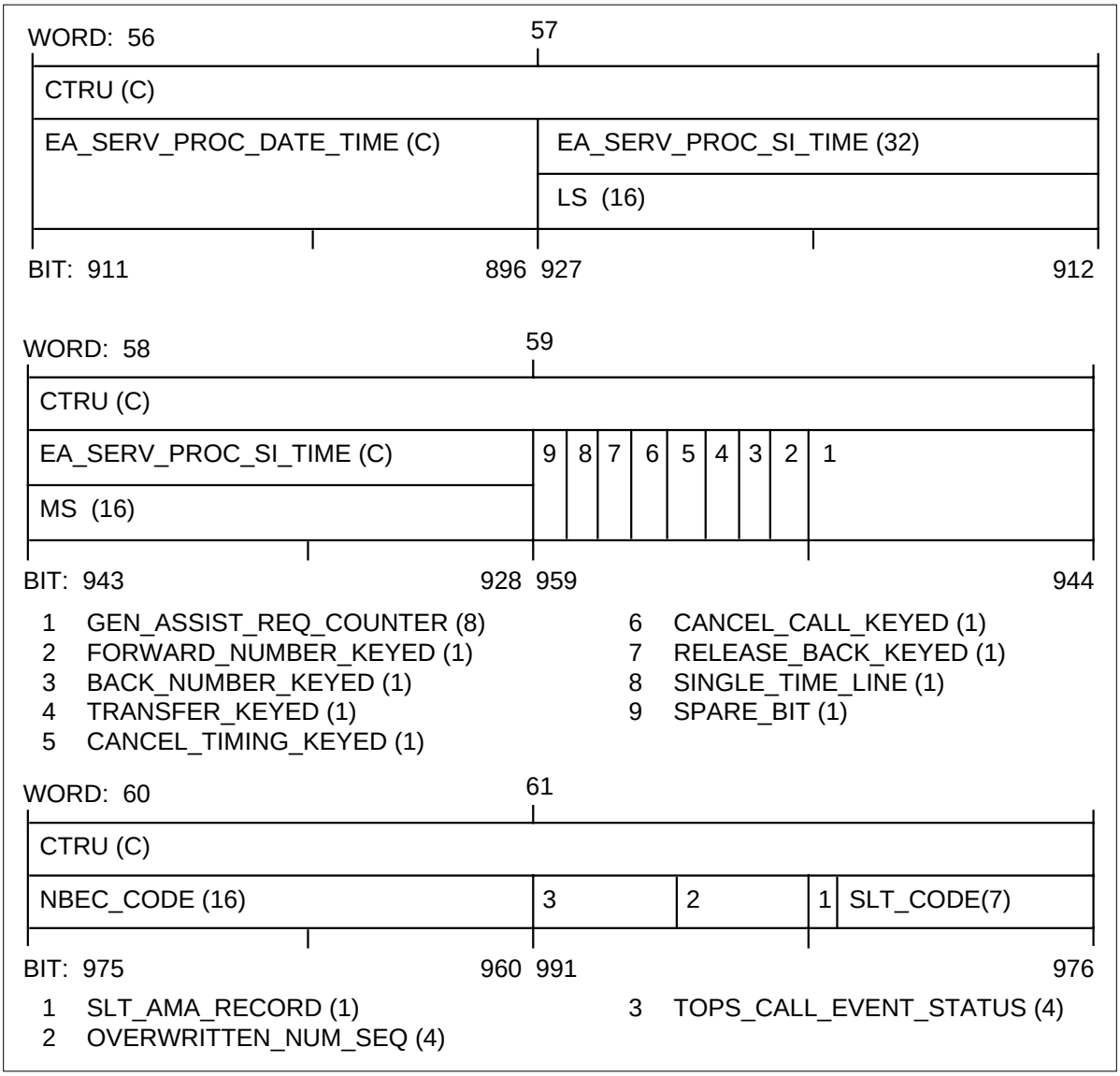
EA_SERV_PROC_SI_TIME: Information to be provided.

LS: Information to be provided.

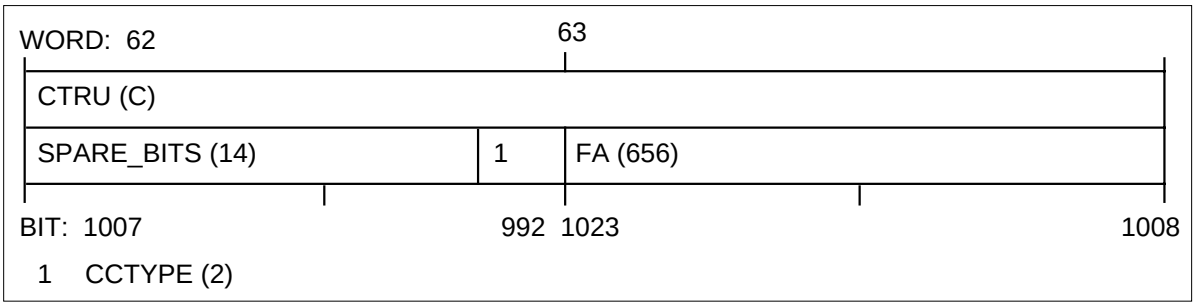
MS: Information to be provided.

The field positions in words 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (continued)



The field positions in words 62 and 63 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 57

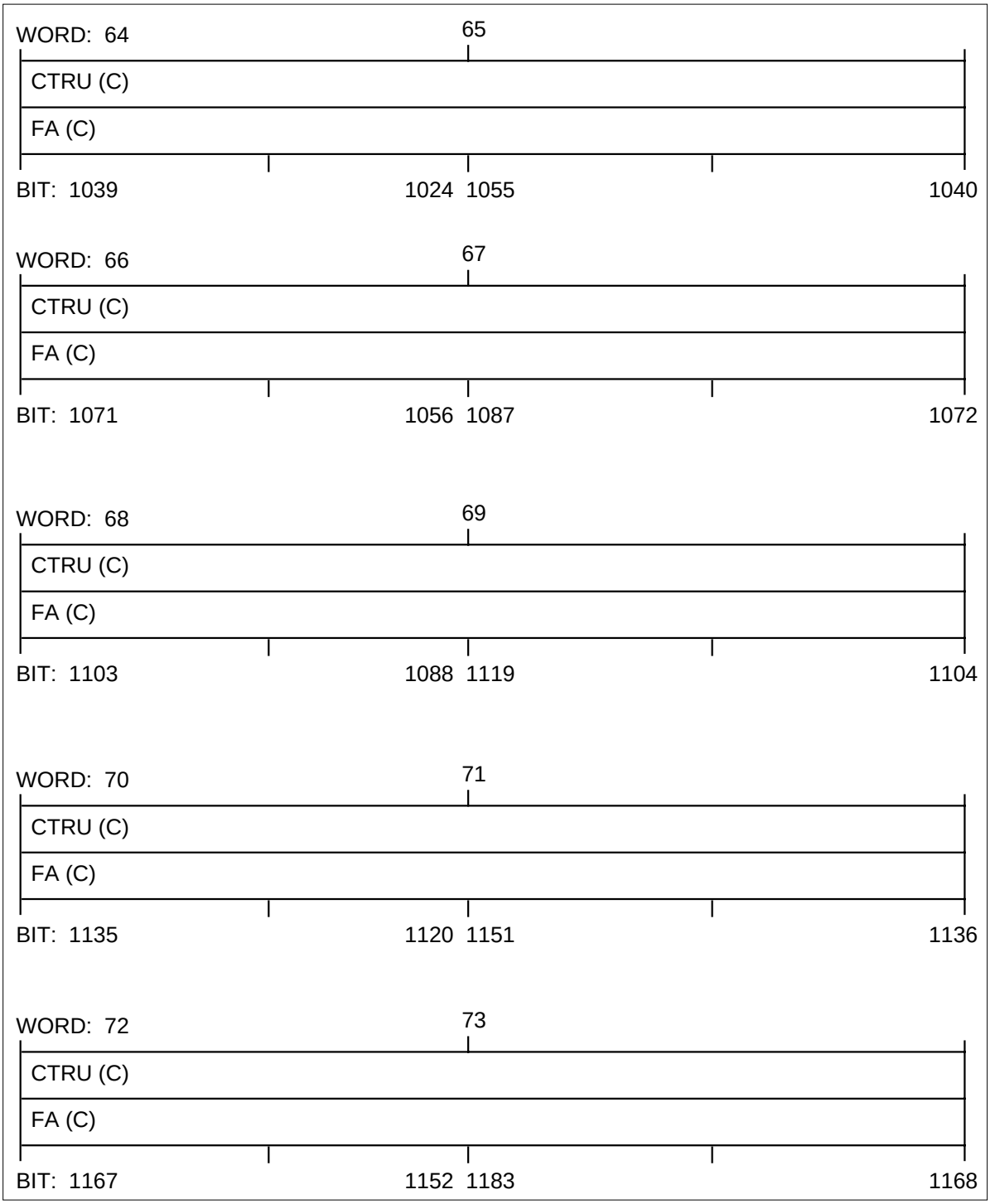
GEN_ASSIST_REQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 58 - 88

FA: Use the format area (FA) as a scratch pad to store call processing information.

The field positions in words 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73 appear in the diagram on the following page:

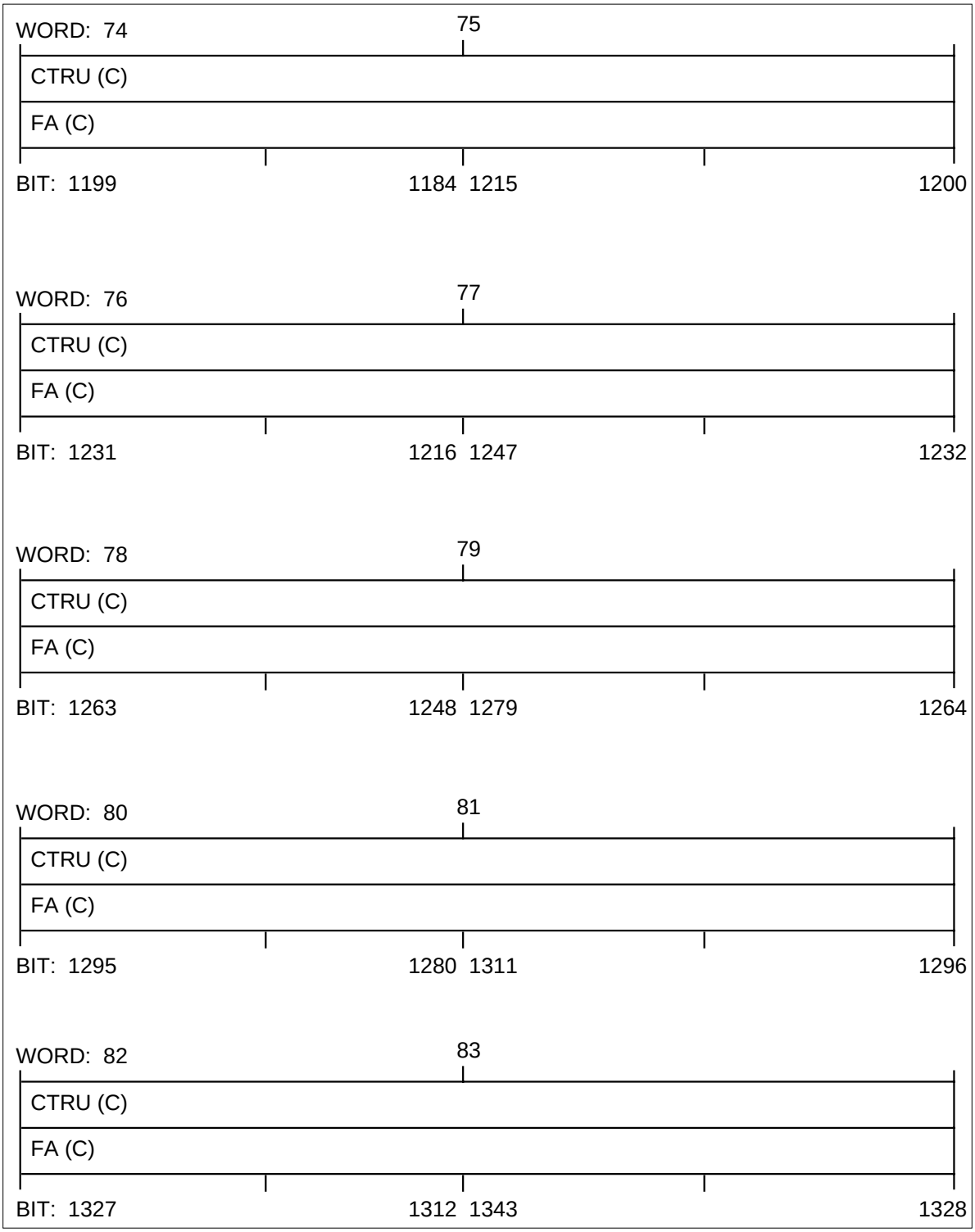
AUD413 (continued)



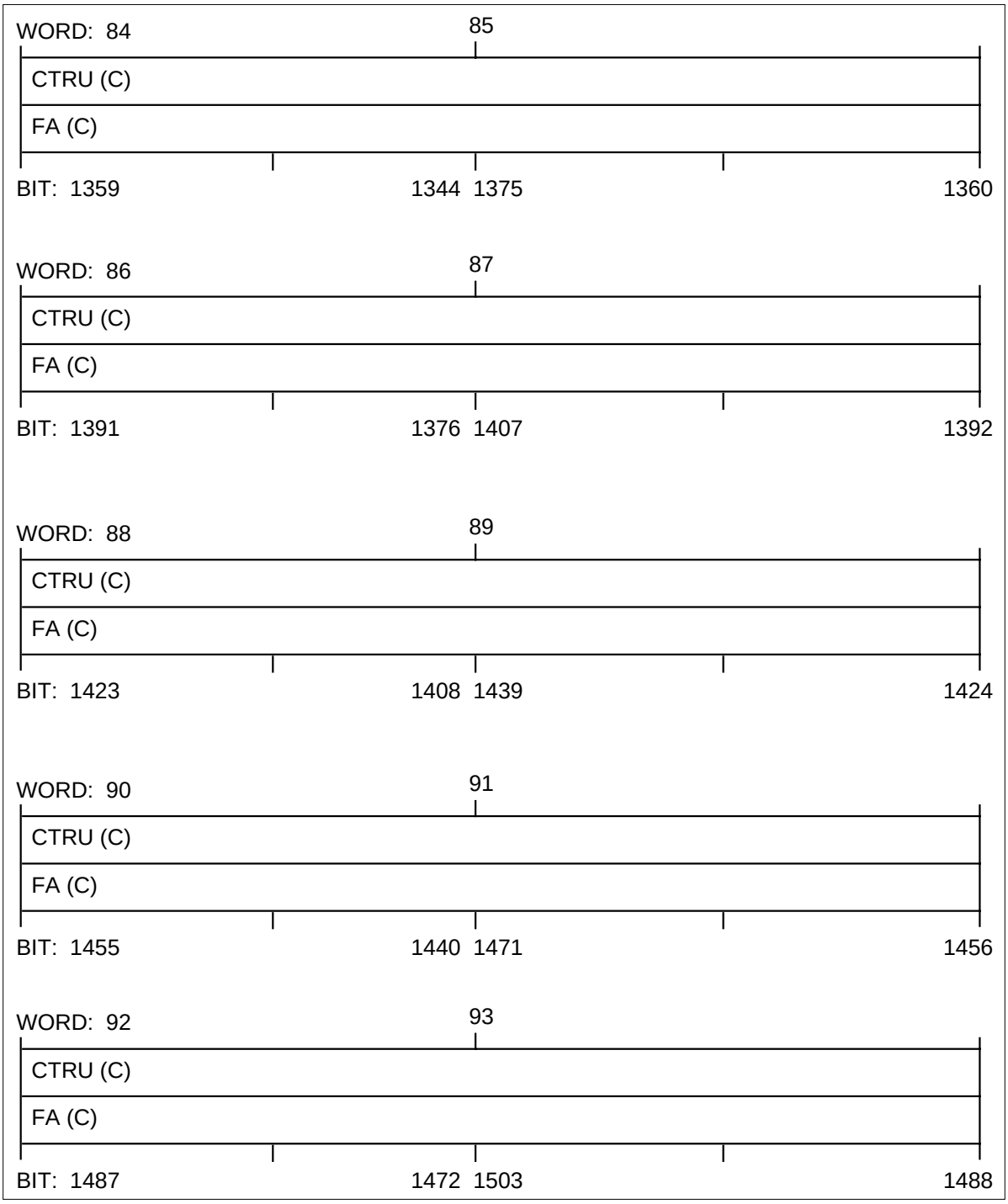
AUD413 (continued)

The field positions in words 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (continued)

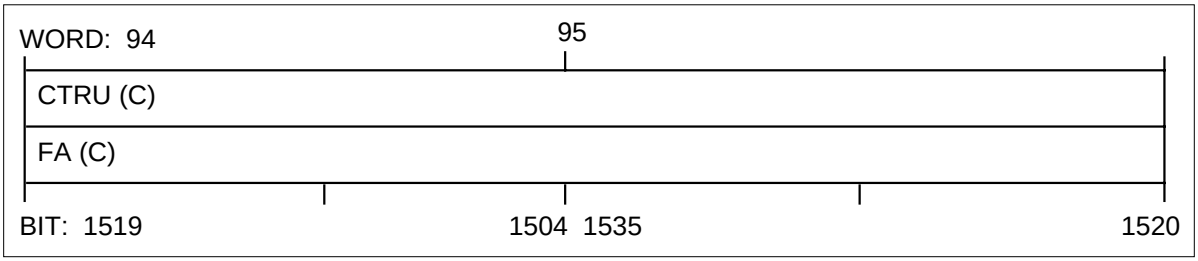


The field positions in words 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93 appear in the following diagram:

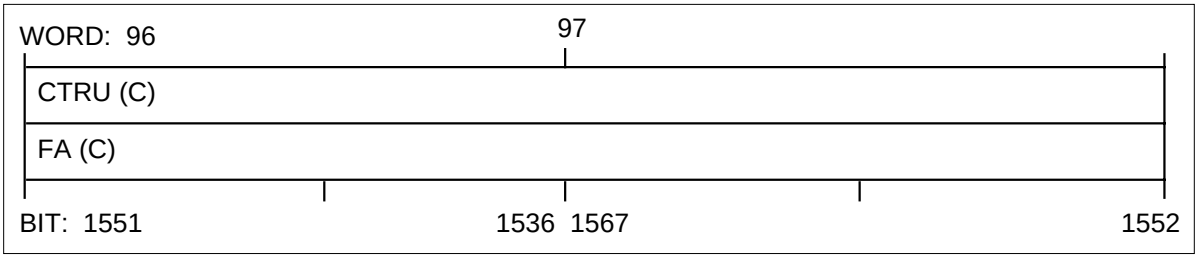


AUD413 (continued)

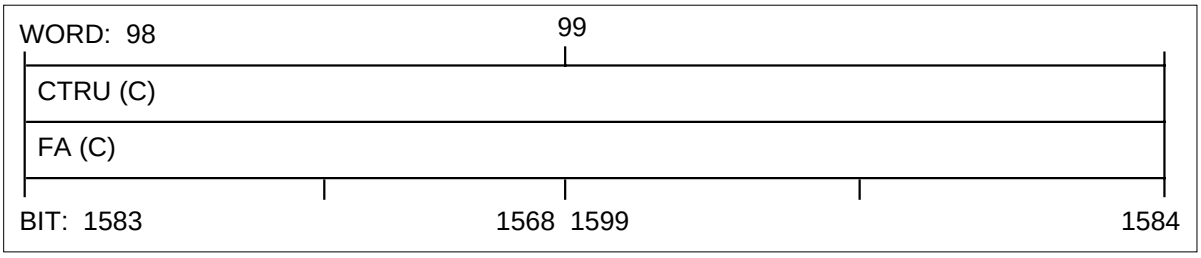
The field positions in words 94 and 95 appear in the following diagram:



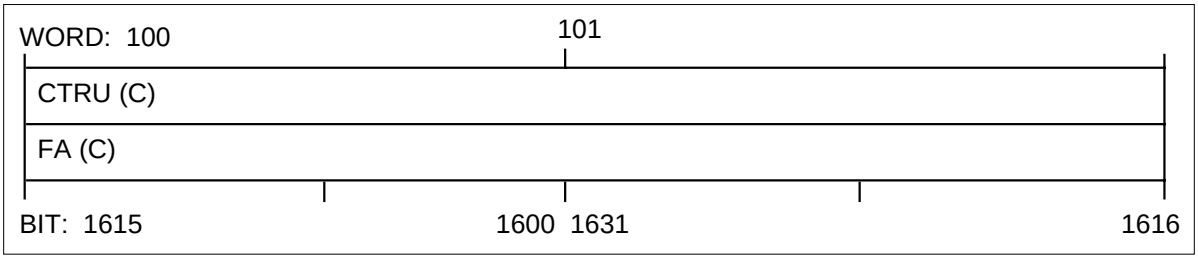
The field positions in words 96 and 97 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 98 and 99 appear in the following diagram:

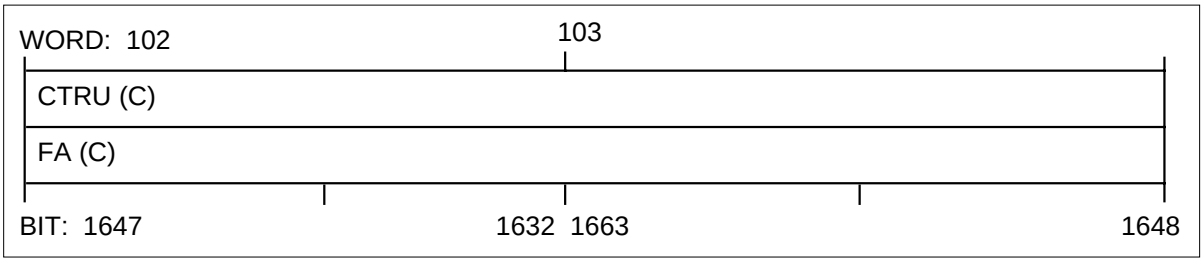


The field positions in words 100 and 101 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 102 and 103 appear in the following diagram:

AUD413 (end)



AUD414

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for an IBN_CALLQ_EXT extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores only enough data to describe a basic call. The AUD414 report associates with an AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. The AUD414 report associates with an AUD398 or AUDT399 report if the call process stops without a warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD414 is as follows:

AUD414 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS:
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD414 follows:

```
AUD414 APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  EXT  DUMP 486035 (WORDS:

   0801 0000    0000    0000    0000    8080    8080  8080
   0–8
   4080 8080    8080    8080    8080    0080    0000  0101
   9–17
   0000 0000    8080    533B    0000
   18–25)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	Identifies IBN_CALLQ_EXT extension block data

Action

The AUD log reports indicate that the clean up of call processing resources was abnormal. This clean-up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation error or a software problem.

AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the features are activated against a call process, additional information for that feature requires storage. These storage areas are extension (EXT) blocks.

Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. You must save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. You can use these logs to construct the event again that caused the system to generate the report.

Use the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide, and the templates and tools available. Construct the type of call and determine the problem encountered. Follow these steps when operating company personnel decide repeated call deaths require problem solving:

1. Save all logs that the system generated during the five minutes before and after the AUD log report.
2. Use the CALLID field that associates with this report to search for associated AUD reports. More than one CALLID can associate with an agent if a feature is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs that associate with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture additional failures. This DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

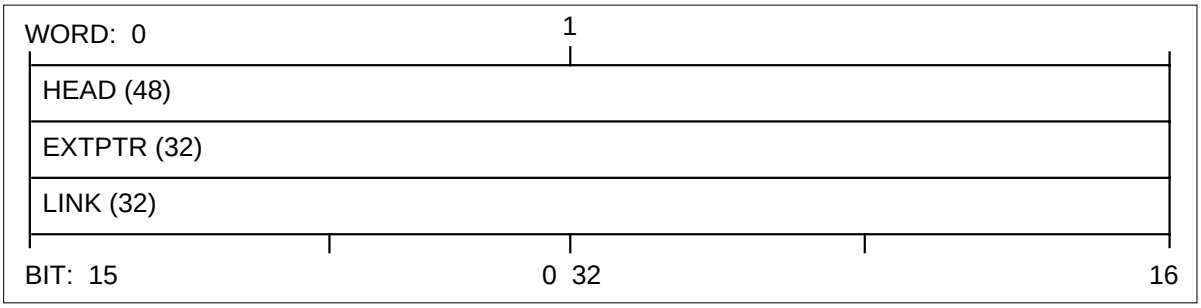
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

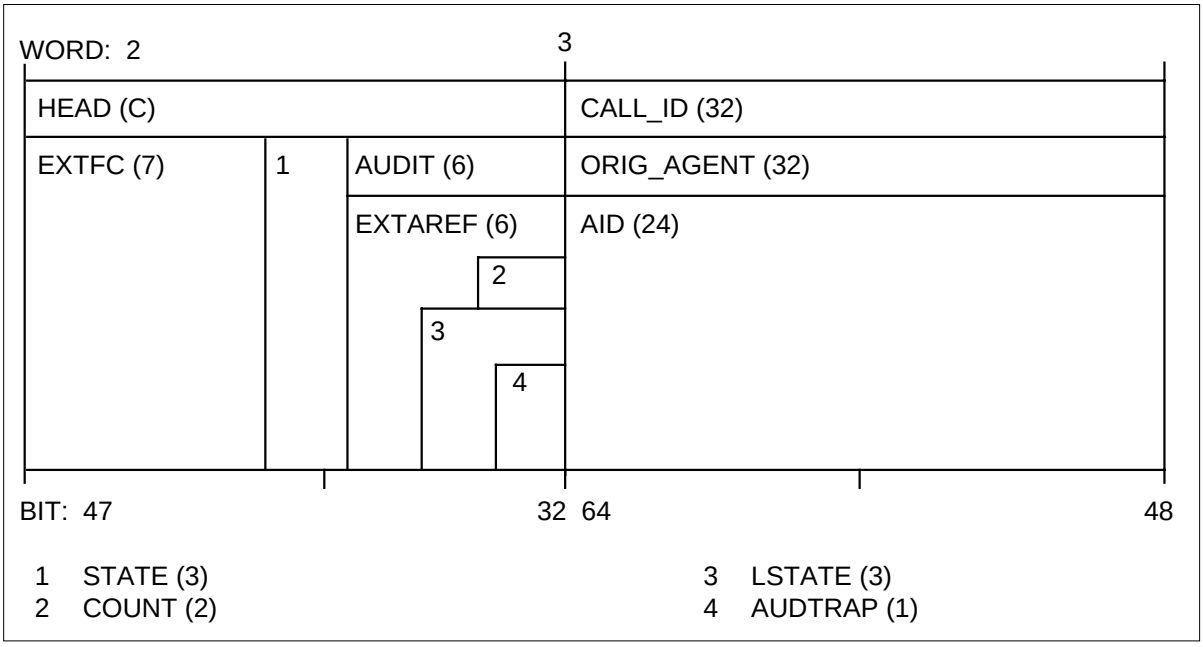
AUD414 (continued)

Additional information

The field positions in words 0 and 1 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 2 and 3 appear in the following diagram:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

IBNCALLQ_EXTENSION_BLOCK

IBN Call queueing (IBNCALLQ_EXTENSION_BLOCK) is a recording unit or extension block. Call processing uses extension blocks to attach additional information to call data blocks (CDB) and CCBs. An extension block can attach to another extension block.

HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type EXT_BLOCK. Field HEAD is of type EXT_BLOCK and contains the subfields EXTPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE, and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. The EXTPTR field points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. LINK is a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. AUDIT contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. IBN extension blocks use this field. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT are the parts of EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: Boolean. If this field is true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates that the extension block goes through an audit.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state. This field can have one of the following values:

0
EXTFREEQ: on free queue

1
EXTOTHERQ: on another queue

2
EXTDETACHED: in use; not linked

3
EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head which points to an extension block

4
EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks

AUD414 (continued)

5
EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available

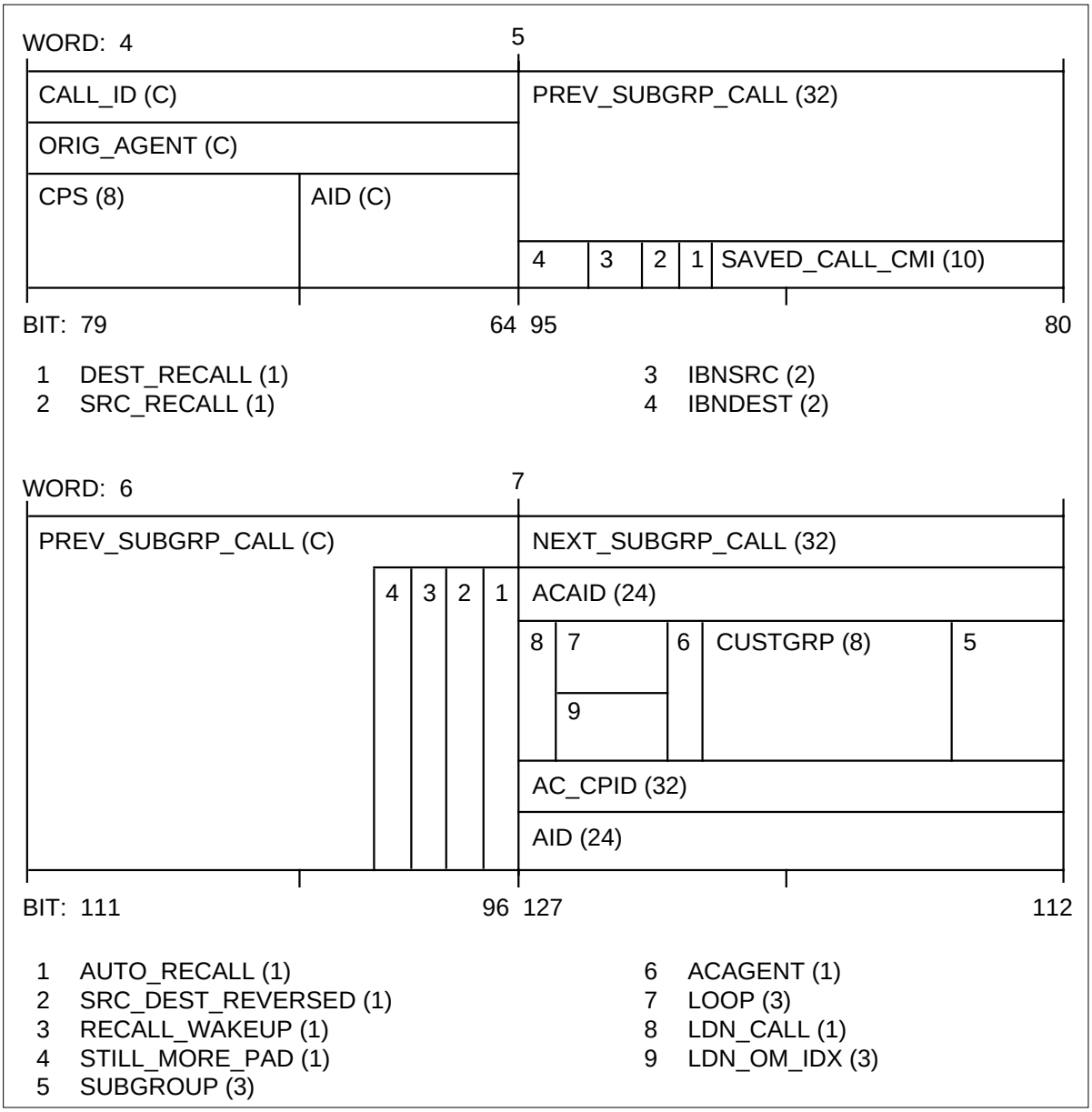
6
EXTHELD: no audits occurred.

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The audit compares this state with the correct RU_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN calls. Refer to the values that appear in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

The field positions in words 4, 5, 6 and 7 appear in the following diagram:

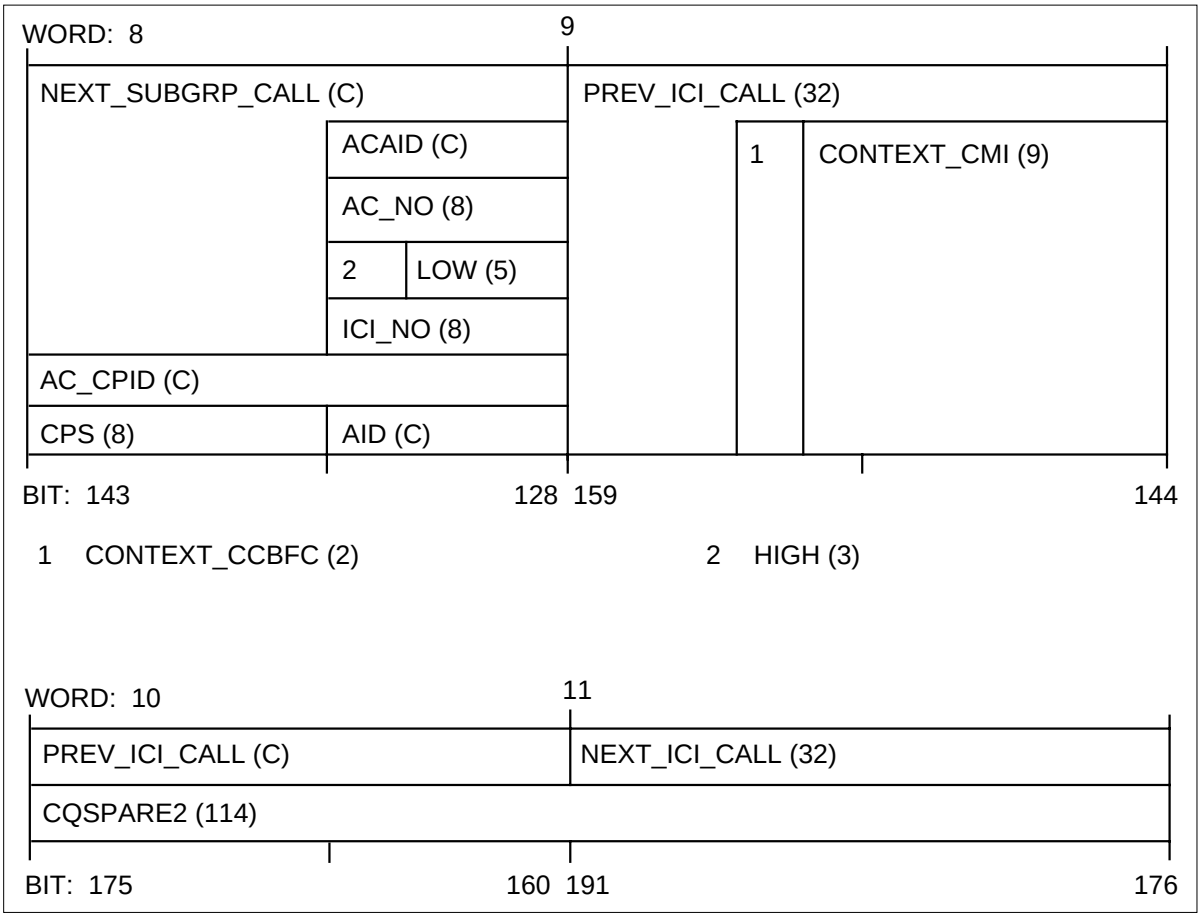


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 4 - 7

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 8, 9, 10 and 11 appear in the following diagram:

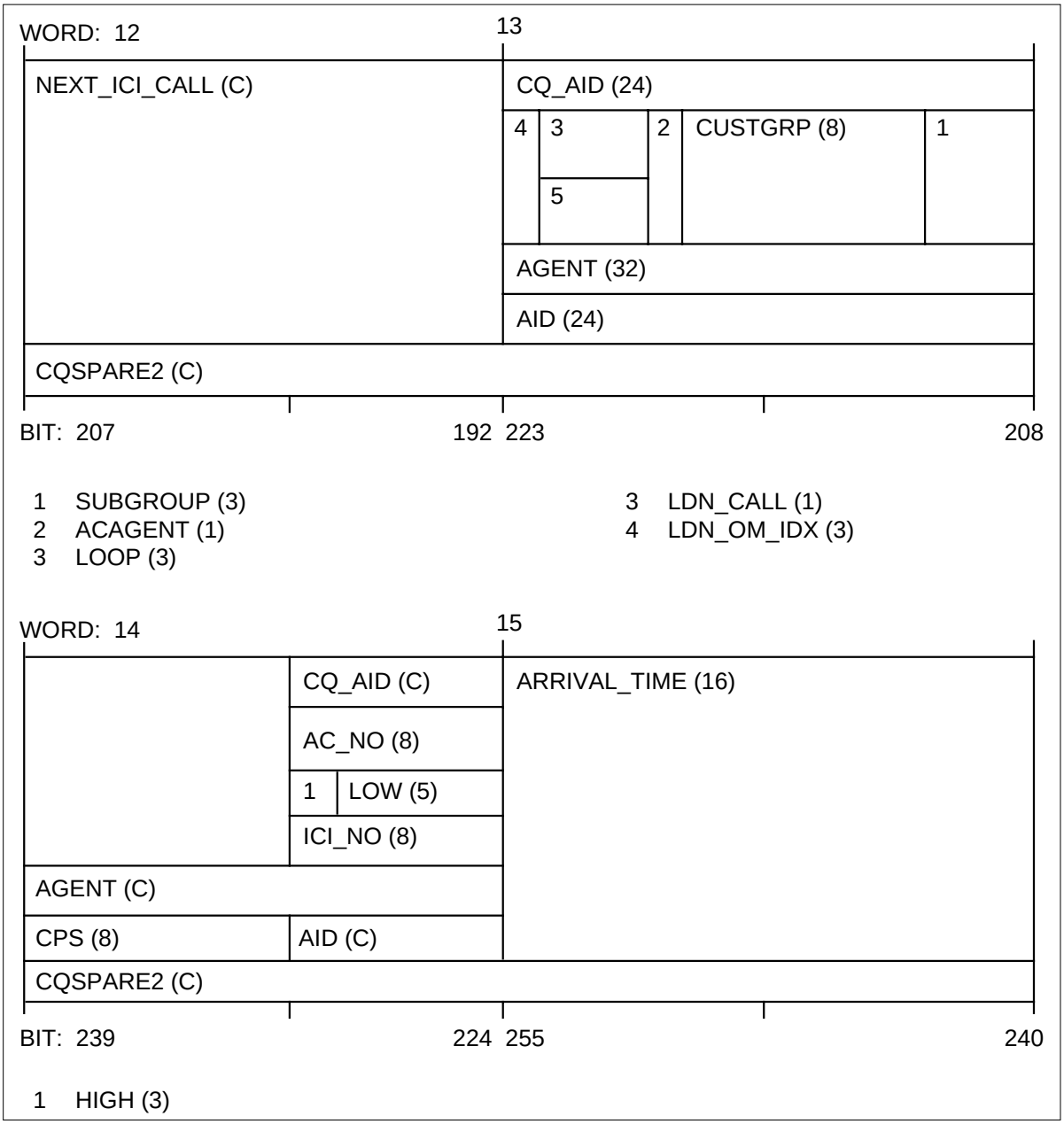
AUD414 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 8 - 11

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 12, 13, 14 and 15 appear in the following diagram:

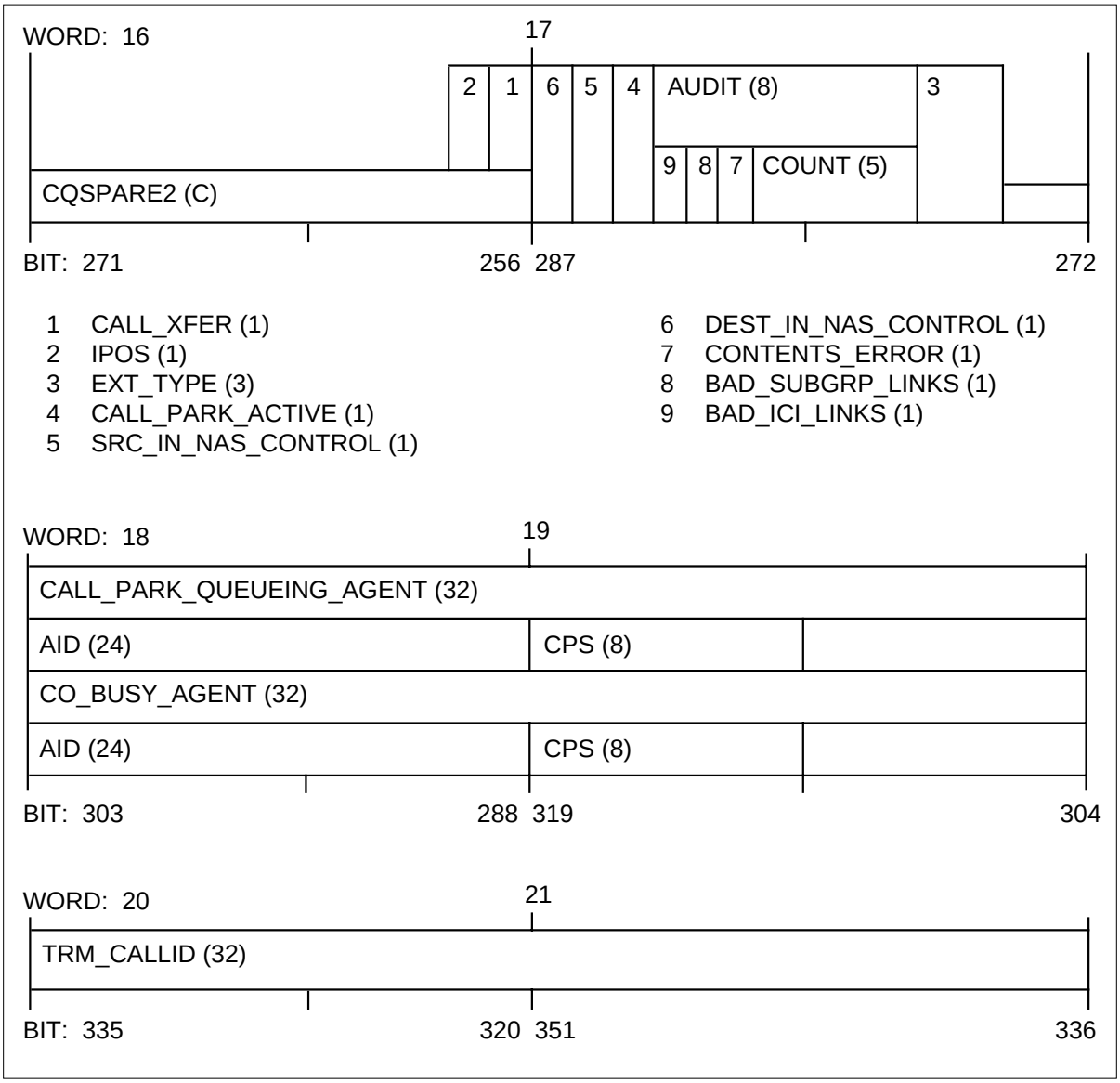


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 12 - 15

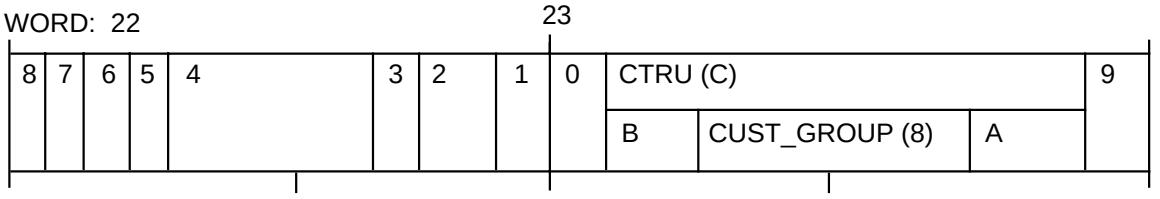
To be supplied.

The field positions in words 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 appear in the following diagram:

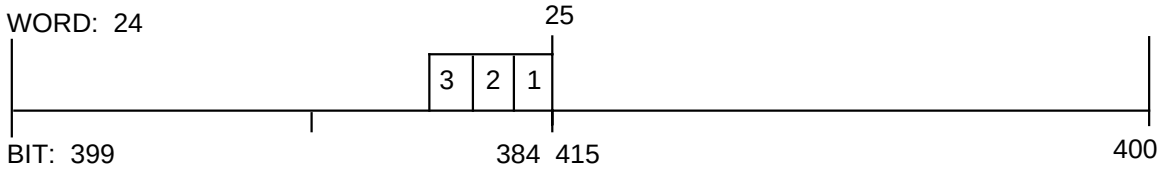
AUD414 (continued)



The field positions in words 22, 23, 24 and 25 appear in the following diagram:



1 CO (1)
2 CO_CW (2)
3 NETWORK_ACO (1)
4 SAVED_KLD_ICI (8)
5 SRC_INTRAGROUP (1)
6 DEST_INTRAGROUP (1)
7 ACM_RECEIVED (1)
8 SRC_ANSWERED (1)
9 DEST_ANSWERED (1)
0 SERIAL_CALL_ACTIVE (1)
A SUB_GROUP (3)
B LDN_NUMBER (3)



1 NRLT_CALL (1)
2 NASRLT_FORCE_XLATE (1)
3 NASRLT_REROUTE_CALL (1)

AUD416

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD416 when a data dump for a Station Message Detail Recording Unit (SMDR_RECORD_UNIT) extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for call condense block (CCBs) and Call Data Block (CDBs). AUD416 associates with an AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. The AUD416 associates with an AUD398 or AUDT399 report if the call process stops without notice.

Format

The log report format AUD416 is as follows:

AUD416 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS: hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh...

Example

An example of log report AUD416 follows:

```
AUD416 APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  EXT  DUMP 486035
   (WORDS: 0801 0000    0000    0000    0000    8080    8080
   8080   0–8
    4080    8080    8080    8080    8080    0080    0000
   0000   9–17
    0000    0000    8080    533B    0F00    0801    0000
   0000  18–26
    0000    8080    8080    8080    8080    4080    8080
   8080  27–35
    8080    0080    0000    0000    0000    0000    0000
   9E12  36–44
    B074    F912    0480    A8E1    8080    C3F0    AE4F
   72BA  45–53
   0F00 0480    533A    8080    8080    0000    8080
   54–61)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block

AUD416 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides the data in this extension block. Refer to the introduction section of this document to interpret this figure.

Action

The AUD log reports show call processing resources were cleaned up in a manner that is not normal. This procedure does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can show a translation or software problem.

Most AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports have detailed information common to all call processes. When features are activated against a call process, the system must store additional information associated with a certain feature. These areas are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These log reports are the last of the AUD log reports.

It is important to save all log reports that occur in one period of time. These logs can help reconstruct the event that generated the report.

Use the information provided in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections and the templates and tools provided to construct the type of call again. This information determines the trouble encountered. The following nine steps are recommended when on-site personnel decide that repeated call deaths justify troubleshooting:

1. Save all logs generated during the 5 min before to the AUD log report and for 5 min after this report.
2. Use the CALLID field associated with this report to locate other associated AUD reports. More than one CALLID can be associated with an agent if a feature is in effect. An example of this feature is three-way calling.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or other logs that can be associated with this report.
4. Look for AUDT102 reports if the audit detects a problem. Look for AUD398 or AUDT399 reports if the call process stops without notice.

AUD416 (continued)

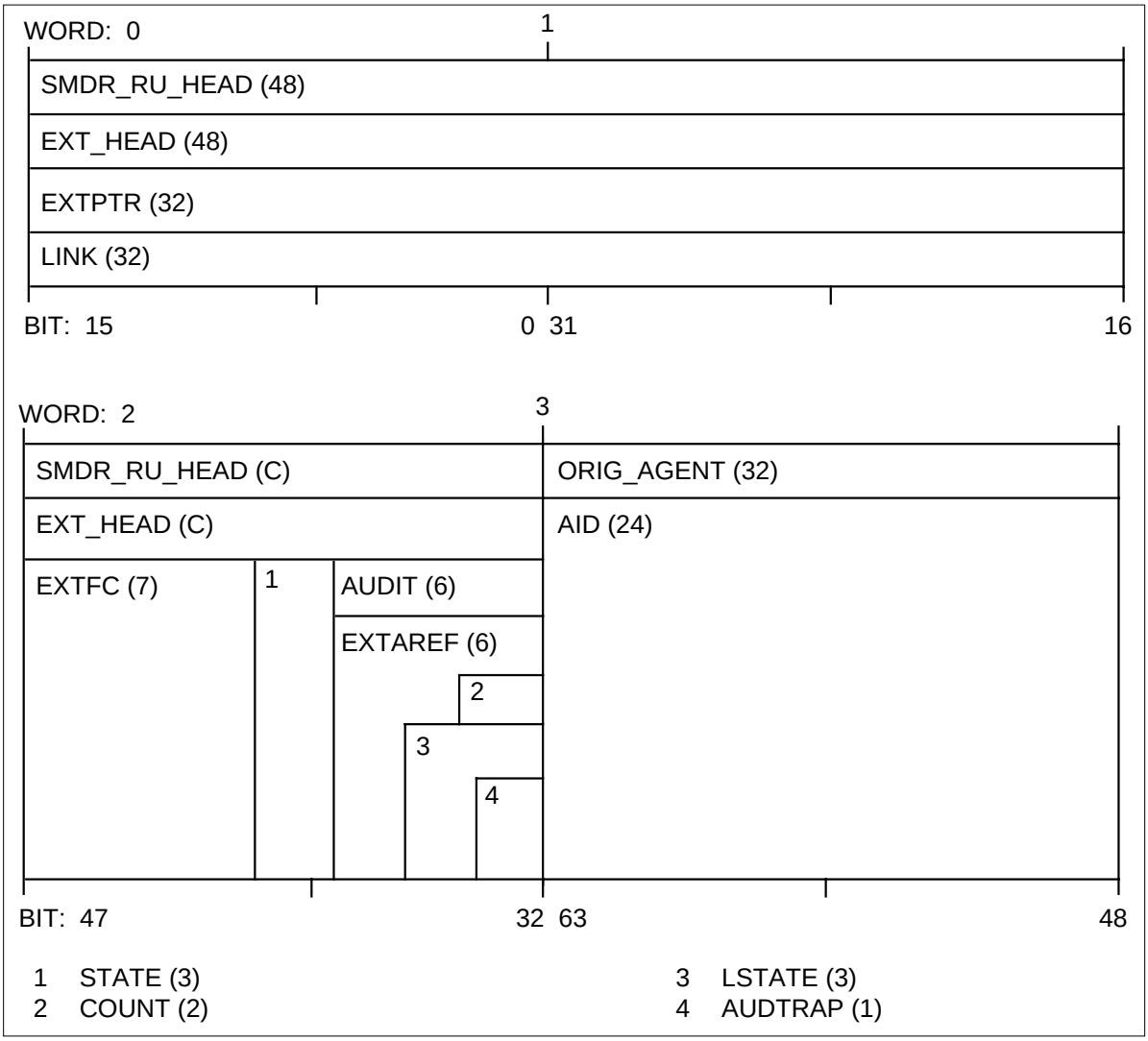
5. Examine the agent IDs (ORIG_AGENT and TERM_AGENT). These fields identify the calling and called agents, in this order. If more than one AUD416 report shows the same originator and terminator, the problem can be localized.
6. Examine the call processing selector (CPSs). These fields identify the types of call lines. An important indicator is if several log reports show a specified line type.
7. Examine the available data to decide if the problem relates to corrupt data tables or to the code. An example of a corrupt data table is translation. Contact maintenance personnel if the code is suspect.
8. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture other failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
9. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather the most information possible about the call in question. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The field positions in words 0, 1, 2 and 3 appear in the following illustration:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

This extension block (or recording unit) is called the SMDR_RECORDING_UNIT: SMDR_RECORDING_UNIT. Call

AUD416 (continued)

processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to CDBs and CCBs. An extension block can be added to another extension block.

SMDR_RU_HEAD: Type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD must be the first field of every extension block. Field SMDR_RU_HEAD is of type RECORDING_ UNIT_HEAD. This type consists of a structure called EXT_HEAD.

EXT_HEAD: This structure is from type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. The EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. The LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. The AUDIT contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. The IBN extension blocks only use EXTAREF. The EXTAREF subfields are AUDTRAP, LSTATE, and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1). AUDTRAP indicates an audit of the extension block is in progress.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state. LSTATE can have one of the following values:

0
(EXTFREEQ or on free queue)

1
(EXTOTHERQ or on another queue)

2
(EXTDETACHED or in use, but not linked)

3
(EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block)

4
(EXTLINKEDEND or this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)

5
(EXTUNAVAIL or extension blocks are not available)

6
(EXTHELD or audits have not taken place)

The audit keeps a record of the temporary SMDR_RU_HEAD state that uses field LSTATE and compares the temporary state with the real SMDR_RU_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for non-IBN calls. Refer to the listed values in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

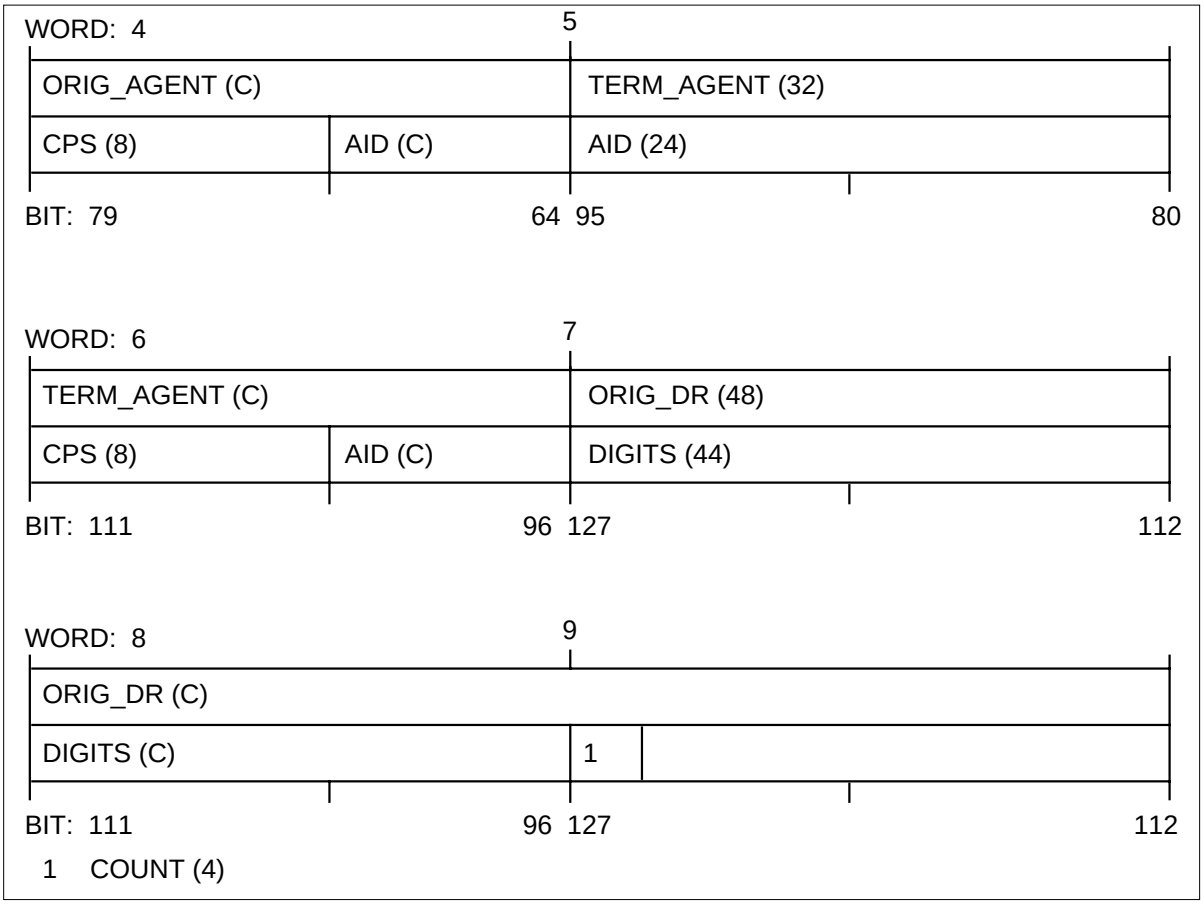
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 3

ORIG_AGENT: This field contains the originating call processing agent. Field ORIG_AGENT consists of two subfields: AID and CPS.

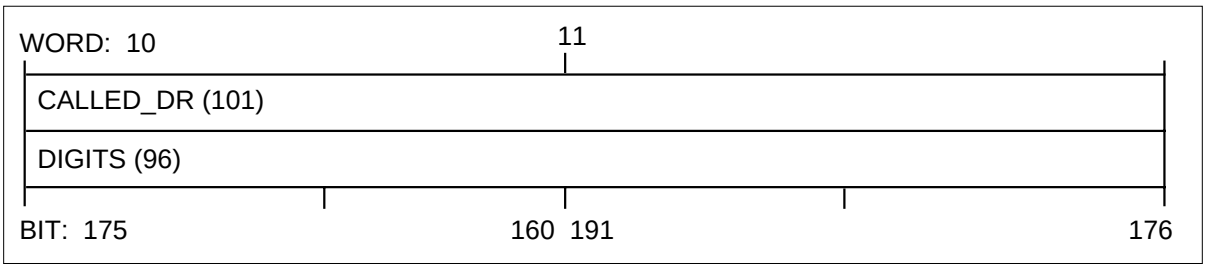
AID: Agent Identification (AID) identifies an agent in a call processing agency.

The field positions in words 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (continued)



The field positions in words 10 and 11 appear in the following illustration:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 4

CPS: This field, call processing selector, identifies a call processing agency.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 5 and 6

TERM_AGENT: This field contains the terminating call processing agent. This field has the same subfields as ORIG_AGENT: AID and CPS.

AID: This field, agent identification, identifies an agent in a call processing agency.

CPS: This field, call processing selector, identifies a call processing agency.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 7 - 9

ORIG_DR: This field, originating digit register, stores the calling number. This field has two subfields: DIGITS and COUNT.

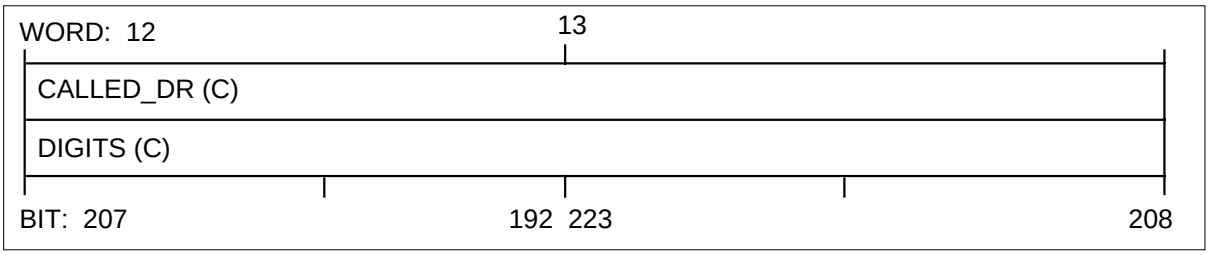
DIGITS: This field is a table of the telephone number digits.

COUNT: This field counts the number of digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 10 and 11

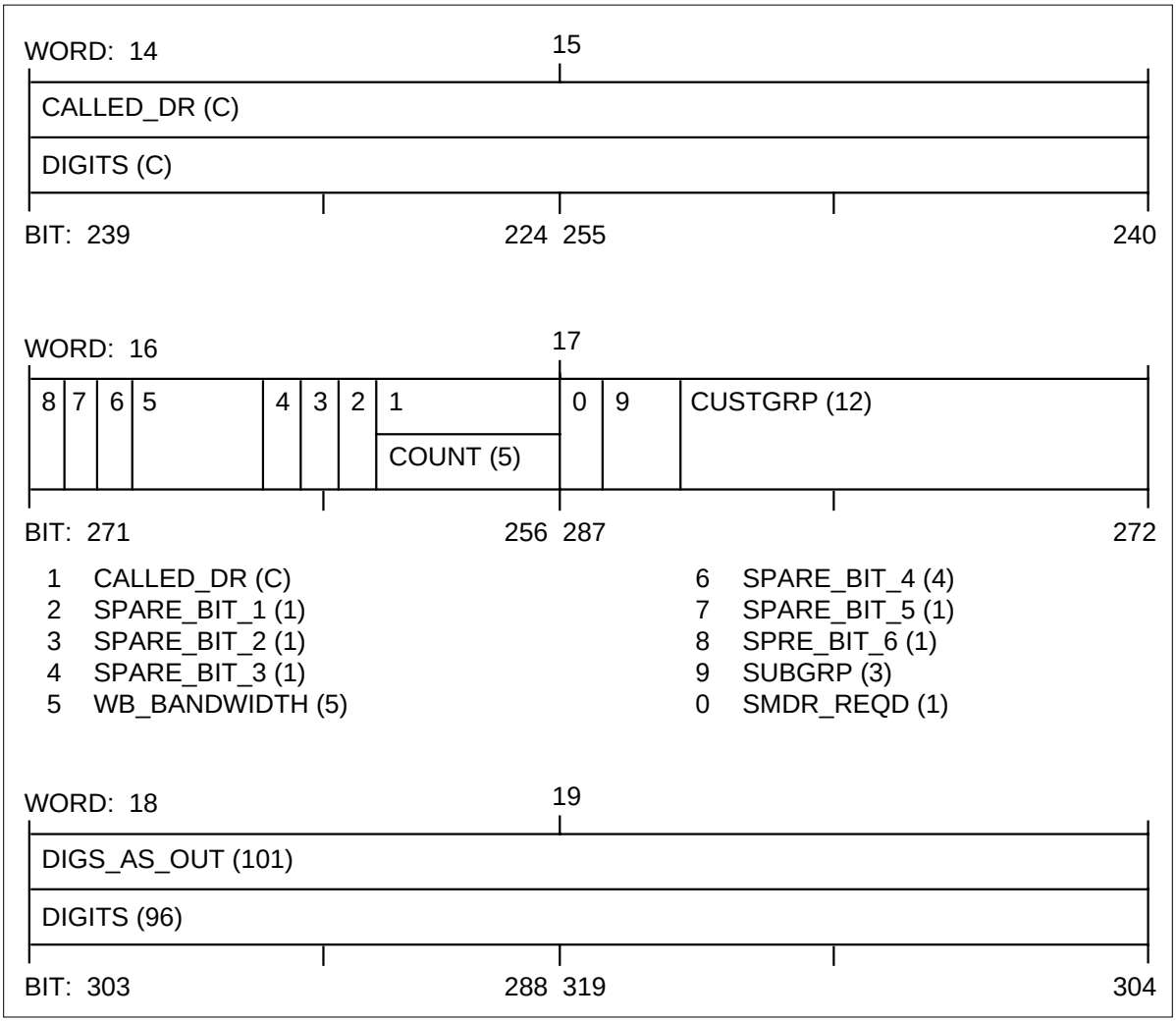
CALLED_DR: This field, called digit register, is for IBN numbers.

The field positions in words 12 and 13 appear in the following illustration:



The field positions in words 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 16

FLASH_TIME_ORIG: If true, this field indicates the originating agent has flash privileges.

FLASH_TIME_TERM: If true, this field indicates the terminating agent has flash privileges.

TRD_TIMING_USED: This field states if time release disconnect (TRD) is used. Value options are: no, short, or long.

AC_OVERFLOW: If true, this field indicates the attendant console has routed a call to another place.

NO_MCD_DONE: If true, this field indicates a call passed the minimum chargeable duration (MCD) period.

FIELD DESCRIPTION - WORD 17

CUSTGRP: This field contains the customer group number.

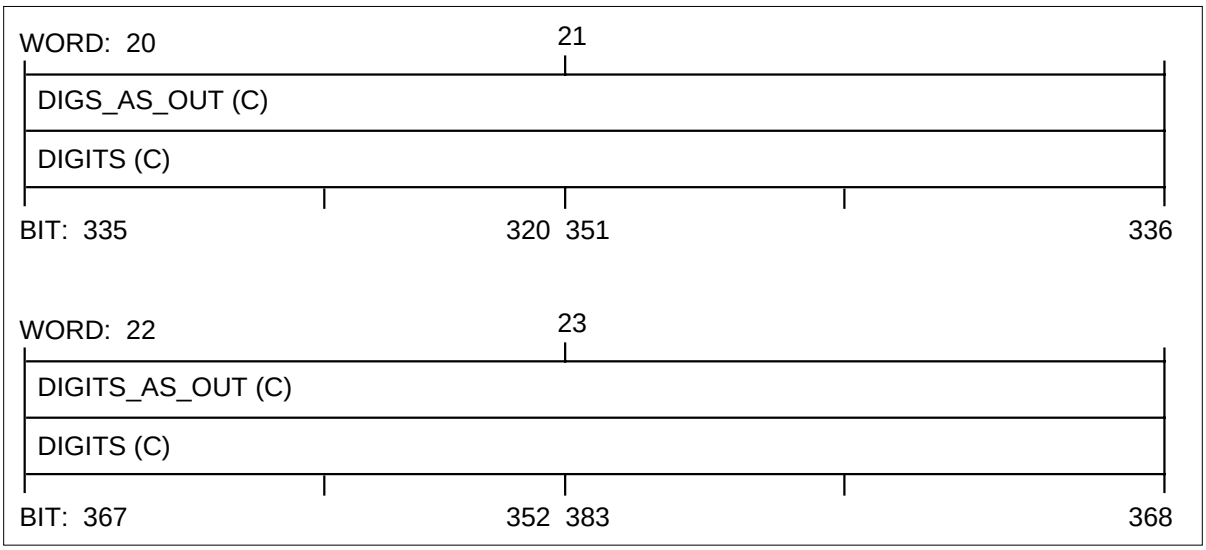
SUBGRP: This field contains the customer subgroup number.

SMDR_REQD: If true, this field indicates a Station Message Detail Recording Unit is required.

FIELD DESCRIPTION - WORDS 18 and 19

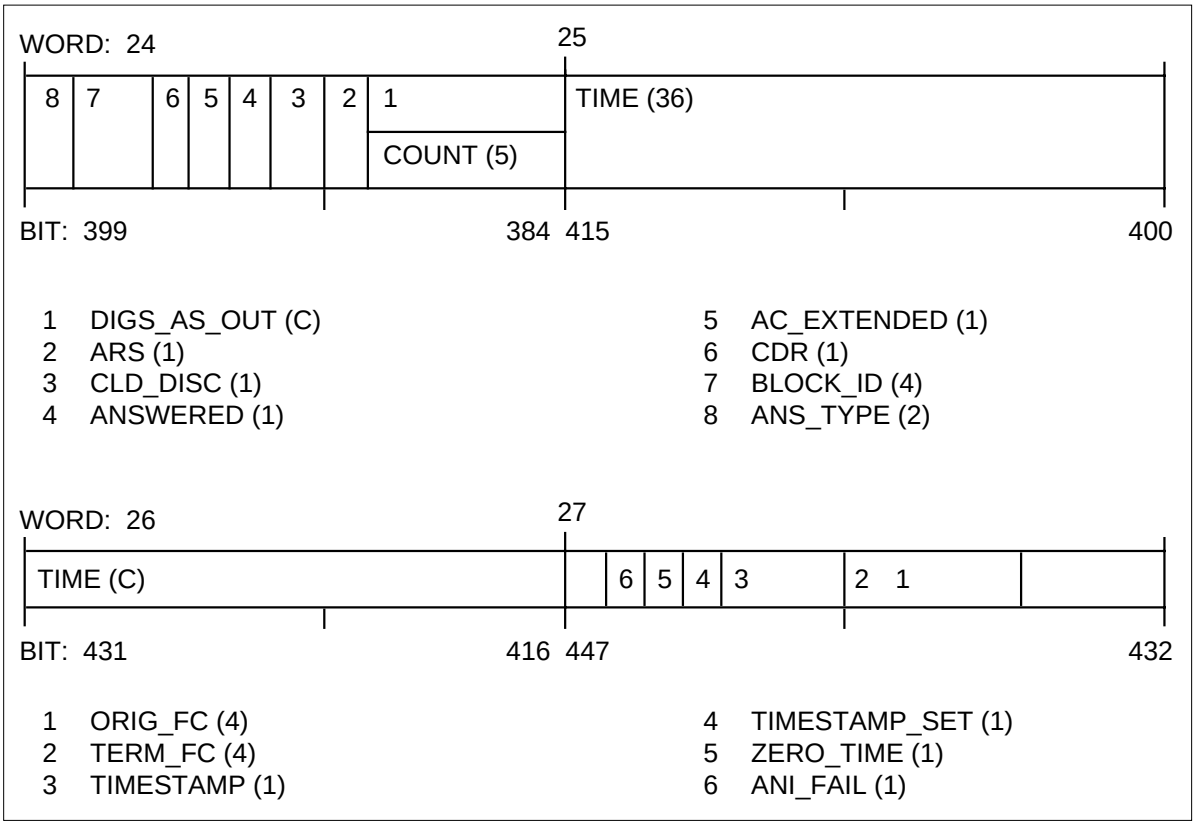
DIGS_AS_OUT: Digits-as-Outpulsed duplicates field CALLED_DR and holds the contents of CALLED_DR when the Station Message Detail Recording Unit is used.

The field positions in words 20, 21, 22 and 23 appear in the following illustration:



The field positions in words 24, 25, 26 and 27 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 24

ARS: If true, this field indicates automatic route selection is used.

CLD_DISC: If true, this field indicates called disconnect is in effect.

ANSWERED: If true, this field indicates the Station Message Detail Recording Unit is answered.

AC_EXTENDED: If true, this field indicates an attendant console has extended a call to Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).

CDR: If true, this field indicates call detail recording (CDR) is used.

BLOCK_ID: This field is an automatic message accounting (AMA) block identification and specifies the part of a call associated with the extension block.

ANS_TYPE: This field contains the answer type the call received.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 25 - 27

TIME: The TIME field consists of nine (0 to 8) binary coded decimal (BCD) () digits that represent DAY, HOUR, MIN and SEC. A BCD digit or character requires four bits. The number of bits in TIME is 36. The BCD digits signify segments of time as follows:

0-2
DAY

3-4
HR

5-6
MIN

7-8
SEC

ORIG_FC: This field gives the station message detail recording unit feature code of the originating agent. Call forwarding, two-way conference, and intercom are examples of feature codes.

TERM_FC: This field contains the same information as ORIG_FC. This information applies to the terminating agent.

TIMESTAMP: If true, this field indicates the presence of a call processing timestamp.

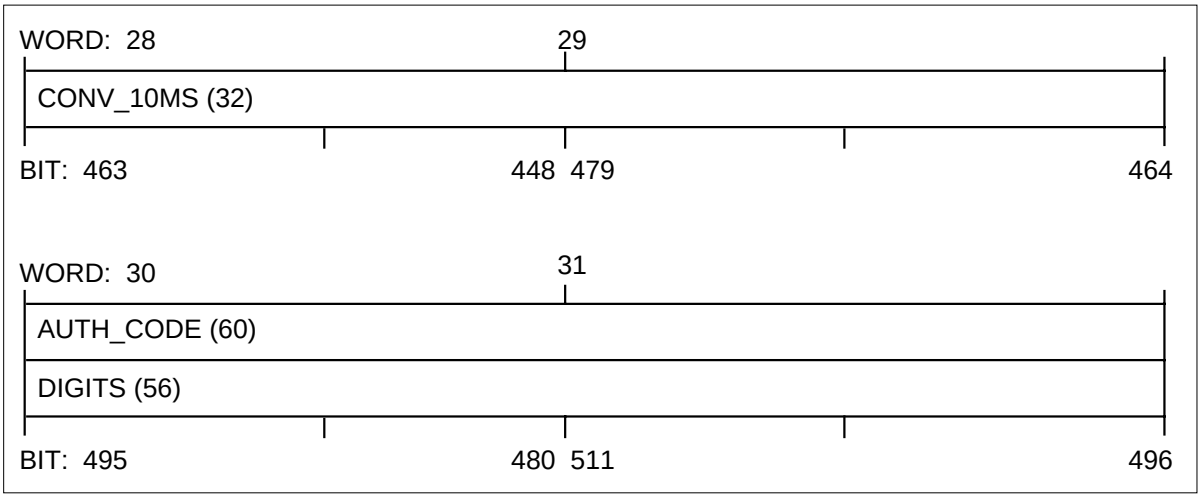
TIMESTAMP_SET: If true, this field indicates the timestamp was set.

ZERO_TIME: If true, this field indicates carrier connect is timed.

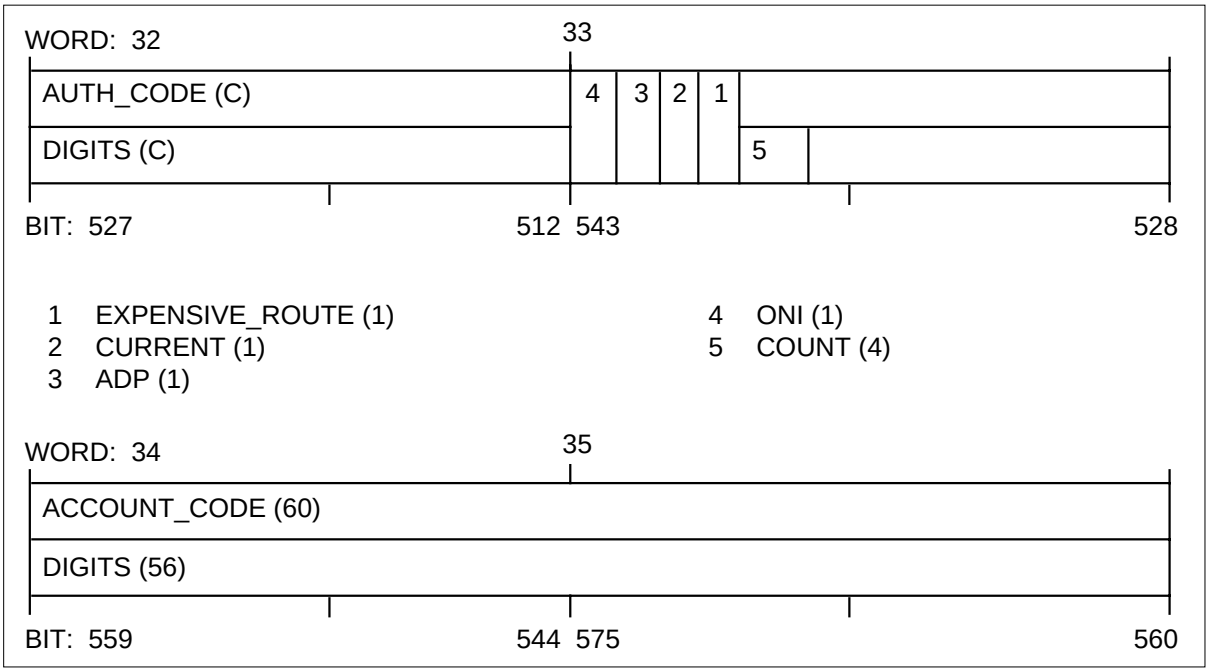
ANI_FAIL: If true, this field indicates an ANI is present.

The field position in words 28, 29, 30 and 31 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (continued)



The field positions in words 32, 33, 34 and 35 appear in the following illustration:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 28 and 29

CONV_10MS: This field holds the conversation time.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 30 - 33 (12 bits)

AUTH_CODE: Subfields DIGITS and COUNT inform field AUTH_CODE to give an authorization code.

EXPENSIVE_ROUTE: If true, this field indicates an expensive route was selected.

CURRENT: If true, this field indicates the extension block is the current extension block.

ADP: If true, this field indicates All Digits Present (ADP) ().

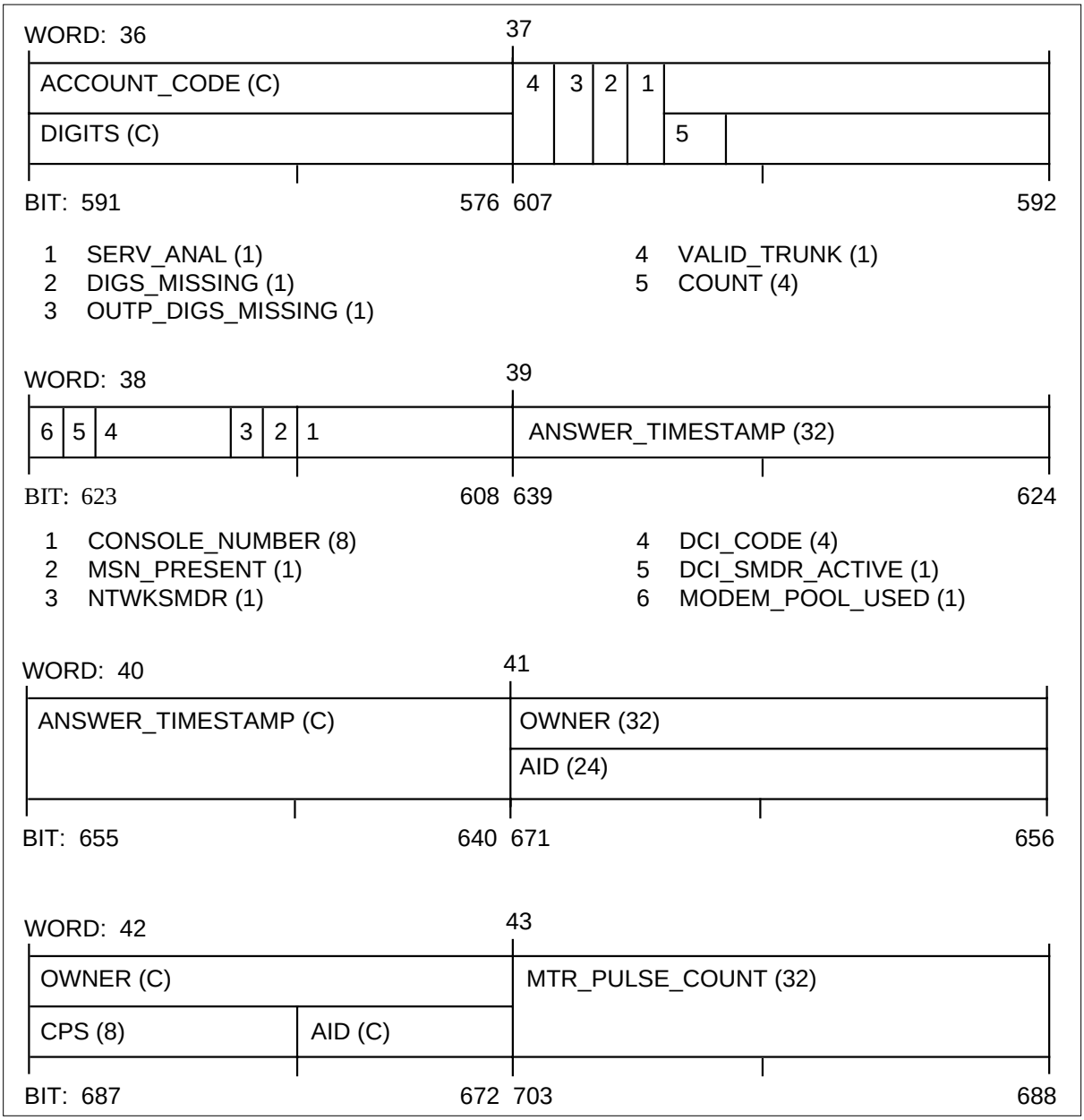
ONI: If true, this field indicates the operator number identification (ONI) is present.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 34 and 35

ACCOUNT_CODE: Subfields DIGITS and COUNT inform ACCOUNT_CODE to give an account code.

The field positions in words 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 37

SERV_ANAL: If true, this field indicates service analysis was performed.

DIGS_MISSING: If true, this field indicates digits are missing from the dialed number.

OUTP_DIGS_MISSING: If true, this field indicates digits-as-outpulsed are missing.

VALID_TRUNK: If true, this field indicates the call was placed on a valid trunk.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 38

CONSOLE_NUMBER: This field contains the attendant console number.

SPARE1: This reserved space is for spare bits.

NTWKSMDR: If true, this field indicates the Networked SMDR option is present.

DCI_CODE: This field contains the data call identification code.

DCI_SMDR_ACTIVE: If true, this field indicates the data call identification feature is active.

MODEM_POOL_USED: If true, this field indicates the call used a modem pool.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 39 and 40

ANSWER_TIMESTAMP: This field contains the time the call was answered.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 41 and 42

OWNER: Field OWNER contains the owner of the extension block. This field has subfields CPS and AID as defined in the field descriptions for words 3 and 4.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 43 and 44

MTR_PULSE_COUNT: This field records the meter pulse count.

The field positions in words 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (continued)

WORD: 44 | 45

MTR_PULSE_COUNT (C)	5	4	3	2	1

BIT: 719 704 735 720

1 AIOD (1)
2 OP_TRK_ANI_REQUEST (1)
3 MSN_ORIG (3)
4 MSN_N00 (3)
5 MSN_INFO_DIGS (8)

WORD: 46 | 47

MSN_ANI_NUMBER (48)
DIGITS (44)

BIT: 751 736 767 752

WORD: 48 | 49

MSN_ANI_NUMBER (C)		MSN_ACCESS_DN (48)
1	DIGITS (C)	DIGITS (44)

BIT: 783 768 799 784

1 COUNT (4)

WORD: 50 | 51

MSN_ACCESS_DN (C)		
DIGITS (C)	1	

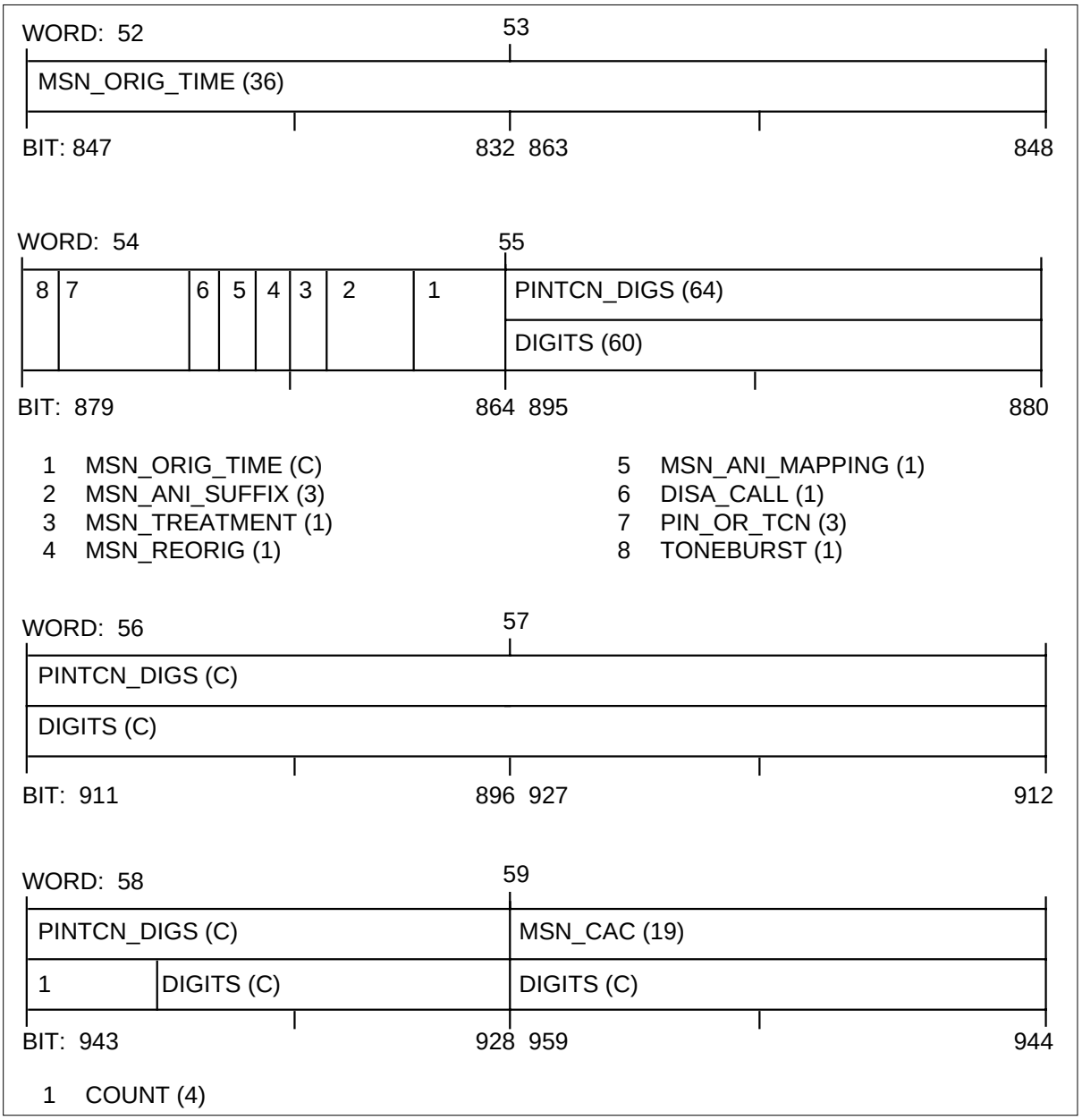
BIT: 815 800 831 816

1 COUNT (4)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 44 - 51

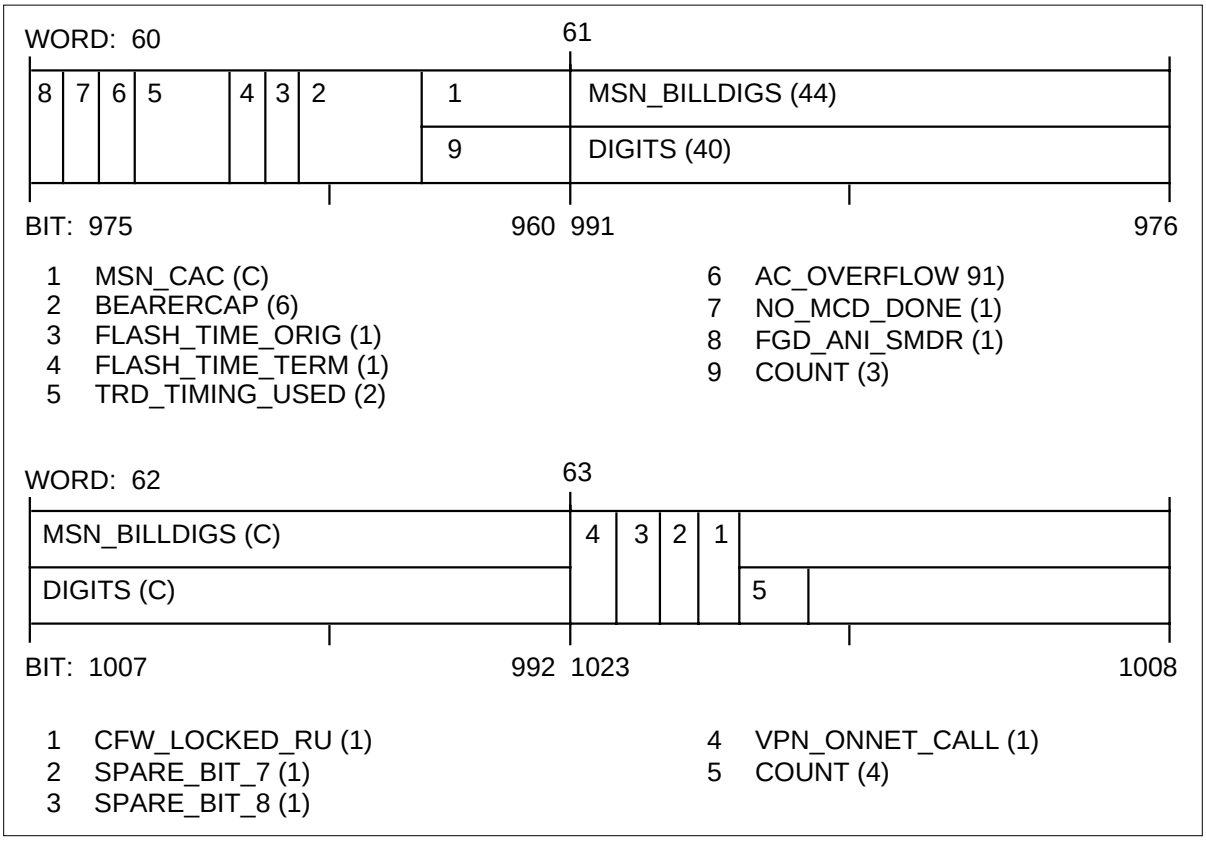
To be supplied.

The field positions in words 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 appear in the following illustration:



The field positions in words 60, 61, 62 and 63 appear in the following illustration:

AUD416 (end)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 52 - 57

To be supplied.

AUD417

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report AUD417. The subsystem generates AUD417 when a data dump for an ALTADDR_EXT_FC extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for call condense block (CCB) and call data block (CDB). A CDB only stores enough data to describe a basic call. If the audit detects a problem, this report associates with an AUDT102 report. If the call process stops without a warning, this report associates with an AUD398 or AUD399 report.

Format

The format for log report AUD417 is as follows:

AUD417 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD417 follows:

```
AUD417 APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  EXT  DUMP 375319
   (WORDS:  0043    0D3A    0000    35E3
   0–3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
call identification	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Identifies ALTADDR_EXT_FC extension block data.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or software problem.

AUD417 (continued)

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, the additional information for a given feature must be stored. These areas are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These reports for the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information, which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates and information to determine the problem encountered.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving.

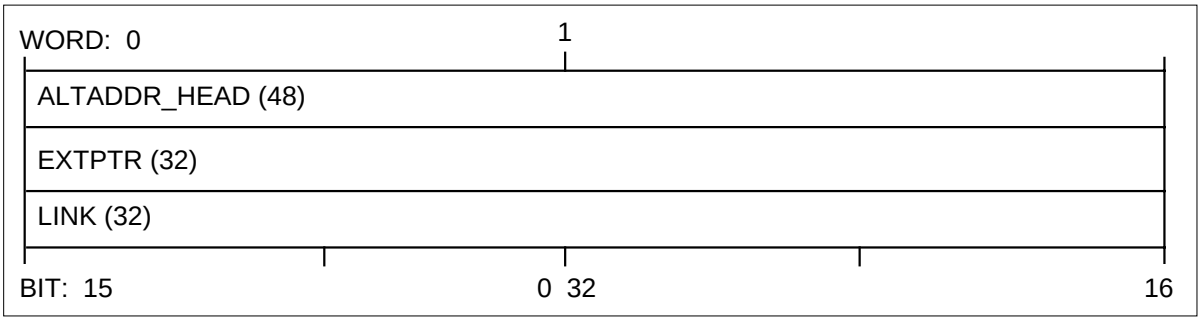
1. Save all logs generated 5 min before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, refer to TAM-1001-003.
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

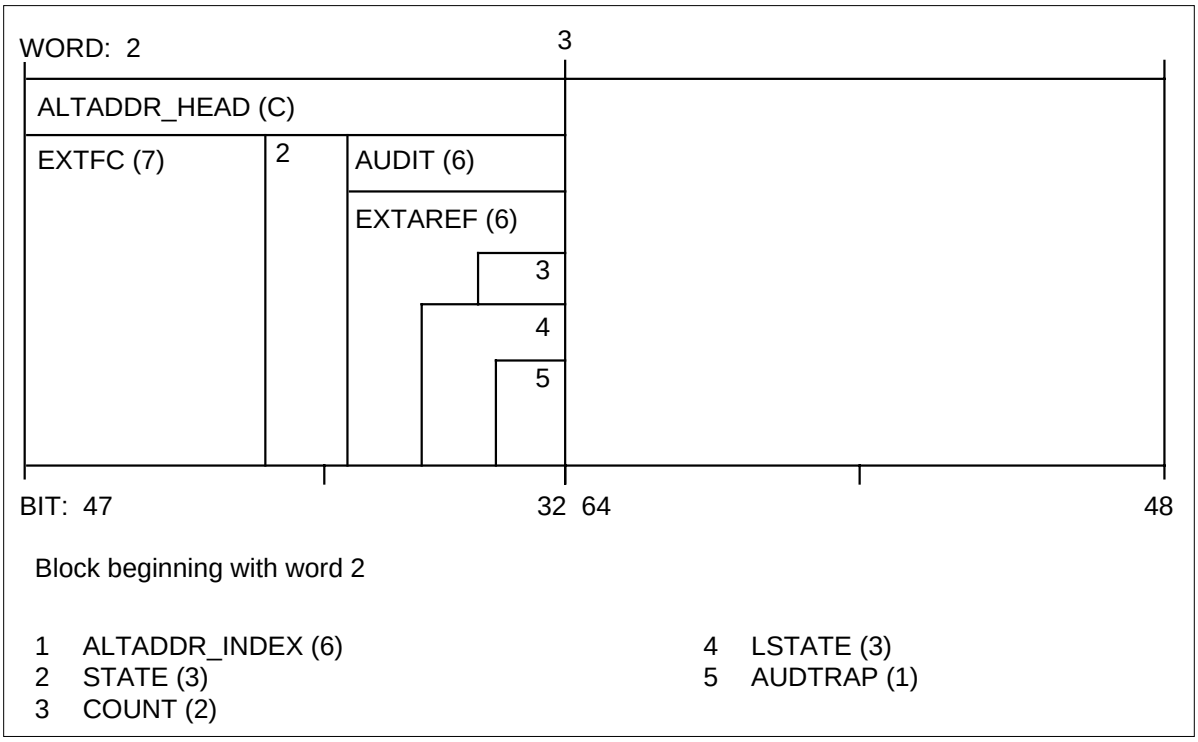
There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following diagram shows the field positions in words 0 and 1:



The following diagram shows the field positions in words 2 and 3:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

AUD417 (continued)

ALTADDR_EXT_BLOCK: The name of this recording unit or extension block is ALTADDR_EXT_BLOCK. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to Call Data Blocks (CDB) and Call Condense Blocks (CCB). In addition, call processing can append an extension block to another extension block.

ALTADDR_HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type EXT_BLOCK. Field ALTADDR_HEAD is of type EXT_BLOCK. Field ALTADDR_HEAD is three words wide. The subfields of ALTADDR_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Field EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Field LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block, progress or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Field AUDIT contains a tally of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use this field. EXTAREF contains subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: Boolean. If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP shows that the system performs an audit on the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

0
EXTFREEQ: on free queue

1
EXTOTHERQ: on another queue

2
EXTDETACHED: in use, and not linked

3
EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head, which points to an extension block

4
EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks

5
EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available

6
EXTHELD: audits not performed

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The audit uses field LSTATE to compare this state with the current RU_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. Refer to the values listed above in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the format code for the extension block. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

AUD418

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates the AUD418 log report when a data dump occurs. The data dump occurs for an automatic servicing observing recording unit (ASO_RECORD_UNIT) extension block. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores the necessary data to describe a basic call. If the audit detects a problem, the subsystem associates this report with an AUDT102 report. If the call process stops without a warning, the subsystem associates this report with an AUD398 or AUDT399 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD418 is as follows:

AUD418 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS: hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh...

Example

An example of log report AUD418 follows:

```
AUD418 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP  125840    (WORDS:
   2001 8000 0000 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080      0 – 8
   8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000 0000      9 – 17
    A000 0000 0000 8000 2D6D                         18 –
   22)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Identifies ASO_RECORD_UNIT extension block data

Action

The AUD log reports indicate call processing resources were cleaned up by an abnormal method. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user.

Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation error or a software problem.

AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the features are activated against a call process, the subsystem must store additional information that associates with a particular feature. These storage areas are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports make up the rest of the AUD log reports.

You must save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. You can use these log reports to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

Use the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide, and the templates and tools available. Construct the type of call again and determine the problems that occur. The following five steps are recommended when on-site personnel decide repeated call deaths warrant problem solving:

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes before the AUD log report and for five minutes after this report.
2. To search for other associated AUD reports use the CALLID field associated with this report. The subsystem can associate more than one CALLID with an agent if a feature is in effect. The subsystem can associate more than one CALLID field if three-way calling is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs that associate with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture additional failures. The DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks to a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save information about the call in question. Contact the next level of technical support for help.

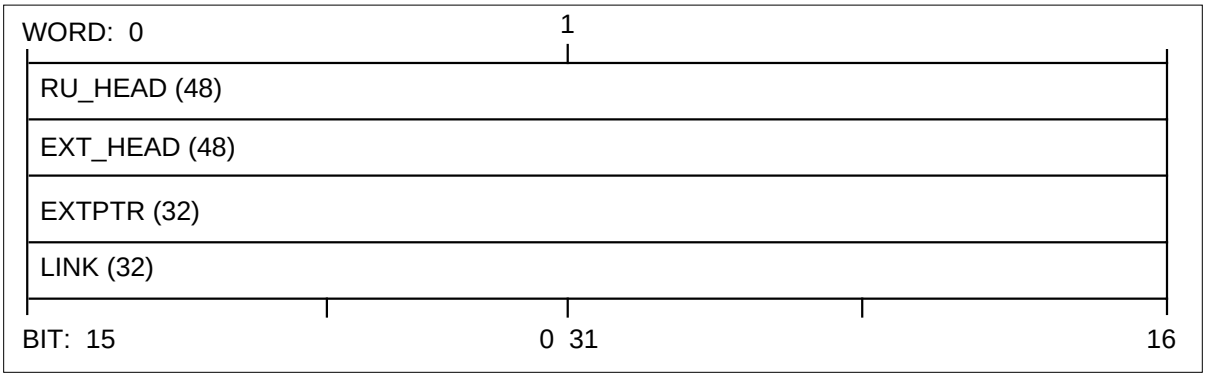
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

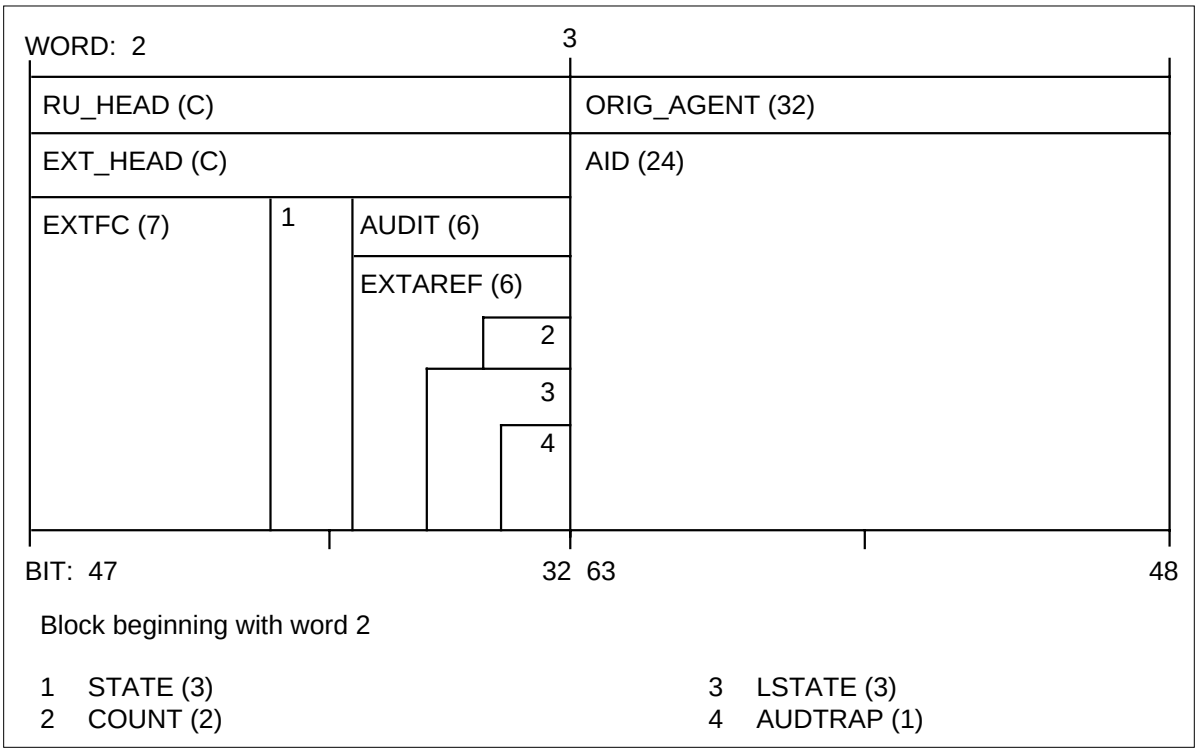
AUD418 (continued)

Additional information

The field positions in words 0 and 1 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 2 and 3 appear in the following diagram:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

RU_HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD. Field RU_HEAD is of type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD. A structure called EXT_HEAD comprises RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD.

EXT_HEAD: This structure is of type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. The EXTPTR field points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. LINK is a queue link. The extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. The AUDIT field contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT, Only IBN extension blocks use this field. The subfields of EXTAREF are AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: Boolean. If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP shows that the system performs an audit on the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

0
EXTFREEQ: on free queue

1
EXTOTHERQ: on another queue

2
EXTDETACHED: in use, and not linked

3
EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head which points to an extension block

4
EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks

AUD418 (continued)

5
EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available

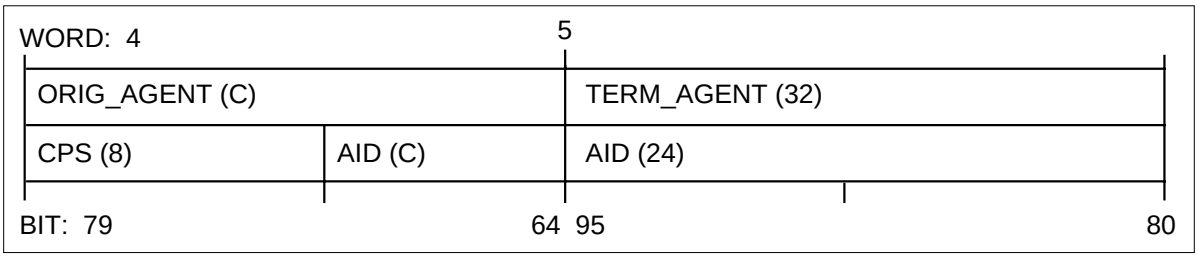
6
EXTHELD: no audits occurred

The audit uses LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The audit compares the temporary state with the current RU_HEAD state.

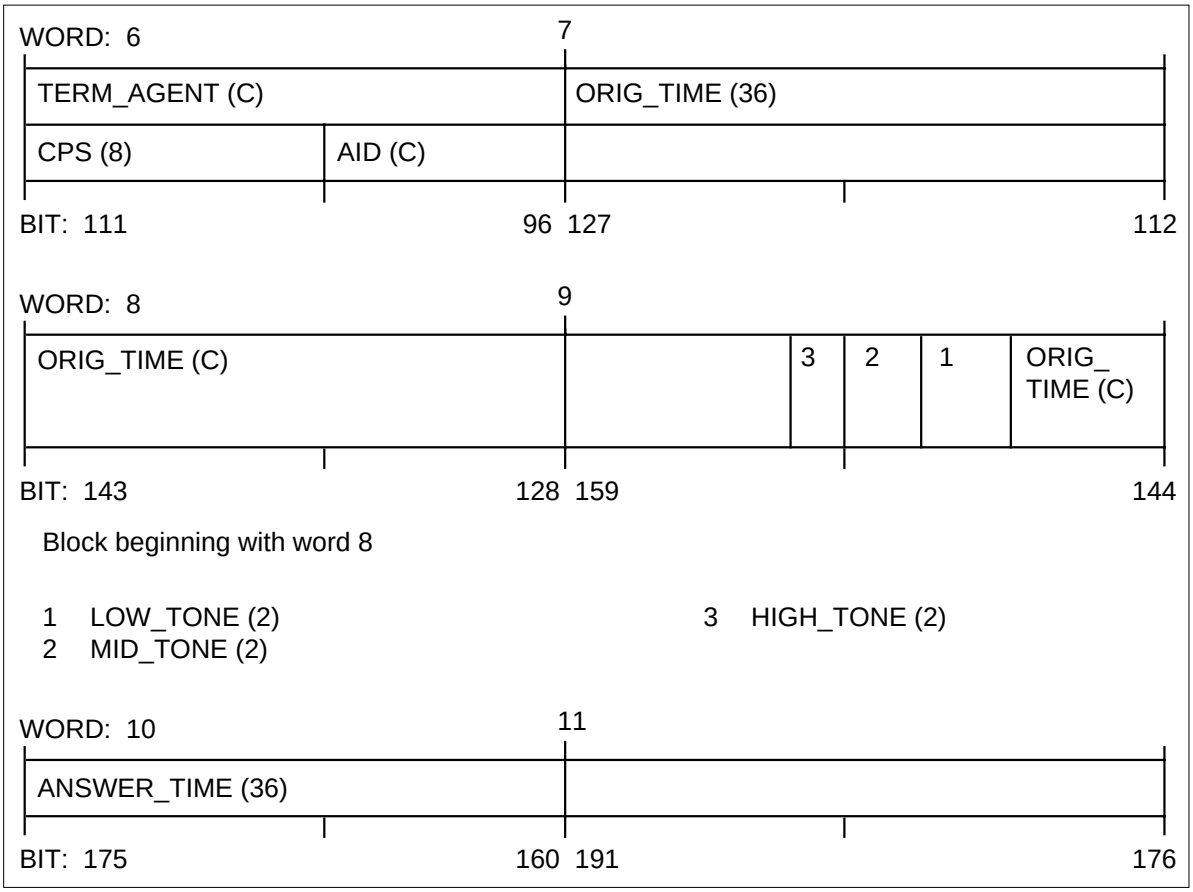
STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. Refer to the values that appear in LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code for the extension block. Call forward, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

The field positions in words 4 and 5 appear in the following diagram:



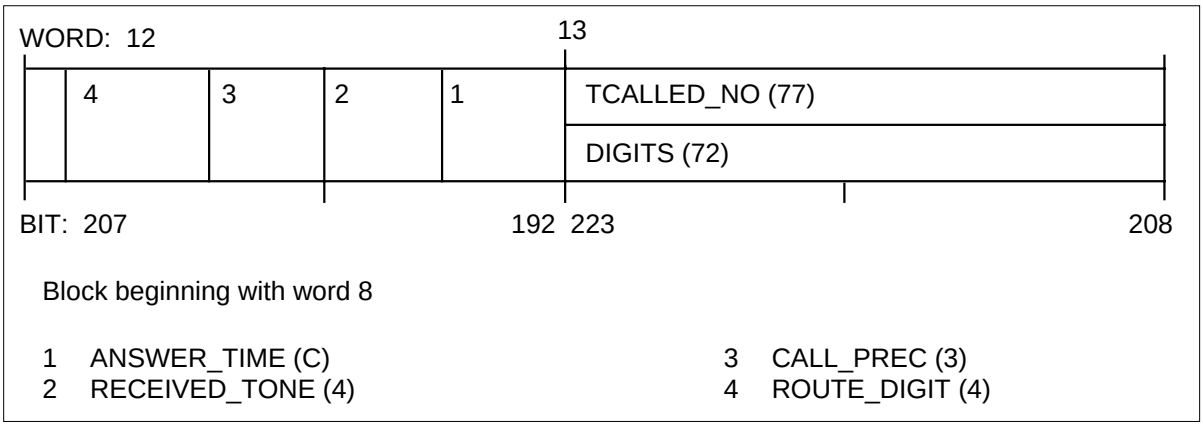
The field positions in words 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 4 - 11

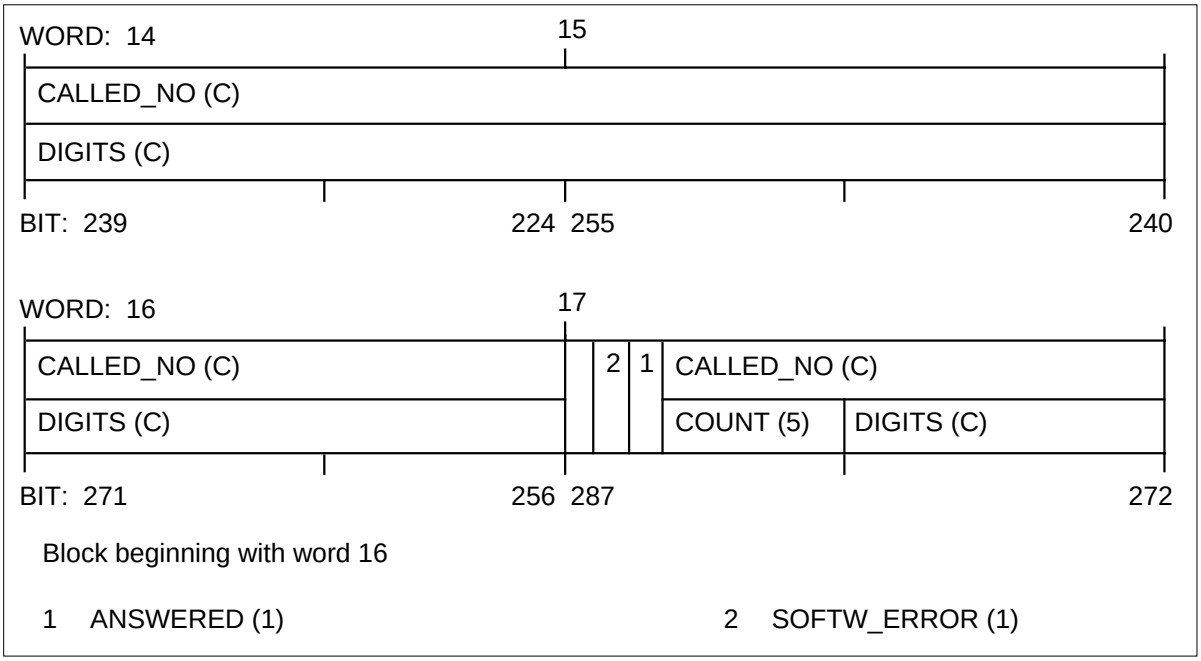
To be supplied.

The field positions in words 12 and 13 appear in the following diagram:



AUD418 (continued)

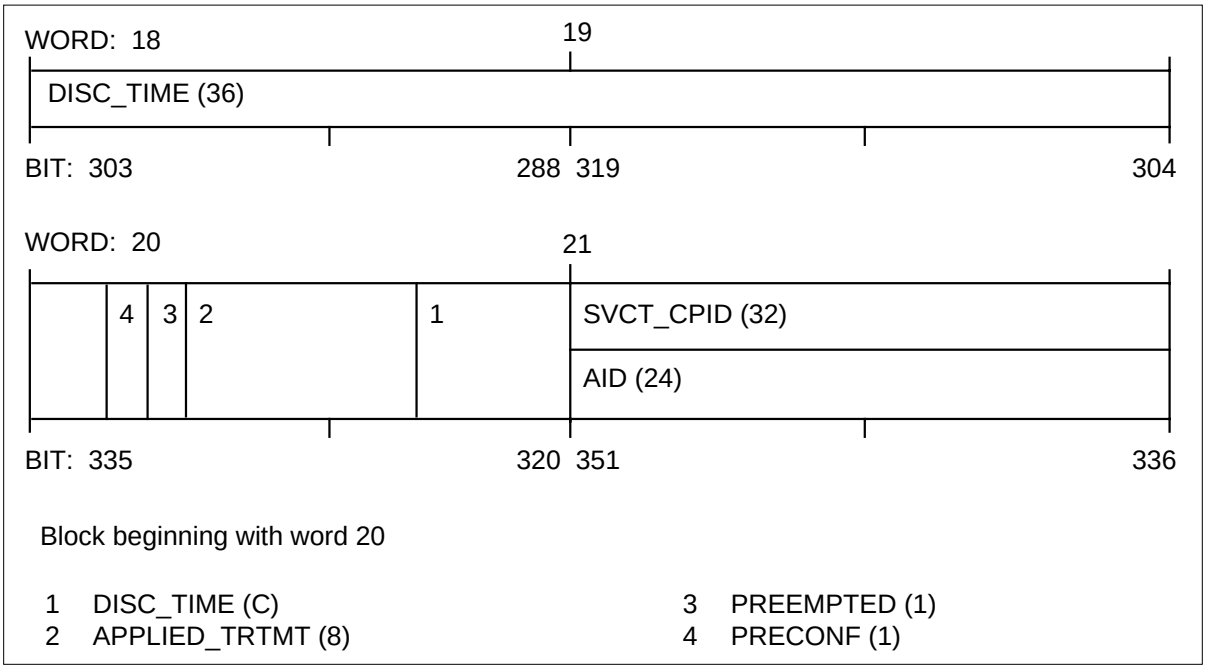
The field positions in words 14, 15, 16 and 17 appear in the following diagram:



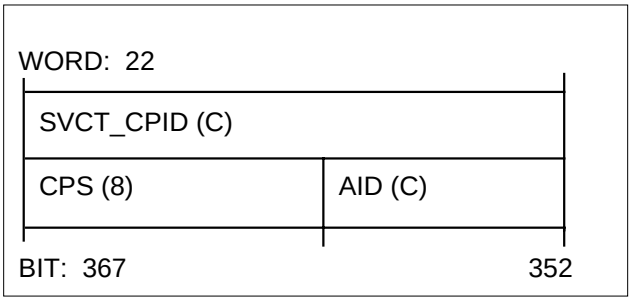
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 12 - 17

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 18, 19, 20 and 21 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in word 22 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 18 - 22

To be supplied.

AUD419

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for a CFD_EXT_FC extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores the necessary data to describe a basic call. If the audit detects a problem, the audit associates this report with an AUDT102 report. If the call process stops without a warning, associate this report with an AUD398 or AUD399 report.

Format

The log report format for AUD419 is as follows:

.AUD419 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid
hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD419 follows:

```
AUD419 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 375914
   0026A86D000050E4A360
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides 5 words of data from CFD_EXT_FC extension block

Action

The AUD log reports show call processing resources were cleaned up by an abnormal method. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation error or a software problem.

AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the features are activated against a call

process, the system must store additional information associated with that feature. These storage areas are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. The remainder of the AUD log reports include the AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports.

You must save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. You can use these log reports to construct the event again that caused the system to generate the report.

Use the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide and the templates and tools provided. Construct the type of call again and determine the problem encountered. Follow these steps when operating company personnel decide repeated call deaths require problem solving:

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes before the AUD log report and for five minutes after this report.
2. Use the CALLID field associated with this report to search for associated AUD reports. More than one CALLID field can associate with an agent if a feature is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs that associate with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture additional failures. The DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks to a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save all available information about the call in question. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD420

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD420 when a data dump occurs for an AVDSA_RECORD_UNIT extension block. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores only enough data to describe a basic call. This report associates with log report AUDT102 if the audit detects a problem. Log report AUD420 associates with AUD398 or AUDT399 if the call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD420 is as follows:

```
AUD420 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid (WORDS:
    hhhh  hhhh     hhhh     hhhh     hhhh     hhhh     hhhh     hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD420 follows:

```
AUD420  APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  EXT  DUMP 486035(WORDS:
    0801    0000    0000    0000    0000    8080    8080
   8080   0–8
    4080    8080    8080    8080    8080    0080    0000
   0000   9–17
    0000    0000    8080    533B    0F00    0801    0000
   0000  18–26
    0000    8080    8080    8080    8080    4080    8080
   8080  27–35
    8080    0080    0000    0000    0000    0000    2801
   8080  36–44
    0801    0000    0000    0000    0000    8080    8080
   8080  45–53
    4080    8080    8080    8080    8080    0080    0000
   0000  54–62
    0000    0000    8080    533B    0F00    0801    0000
   0000  63–71
    0000    8080    8080    8080    8080    4080    8080
   8080  72–80
    8080    0080    0000    0000    0000    0000    2801
   8080  81–89
    8080    0080    0000    0000    0000    0000    0000
   8080  90–98
    0801    0000    0000    0000    0000    8080    8080
   8080  99–107
    4080    8080    8080    8080    8080    0080    0000
   0000  108–116
    0000    0000    8080    533B    0F00    0801    0000
   0000  117–125
    0000    8080    8080    8080    8080    4080    8080
   8080  126–130
    8080    0080    0000    0000    0000    0000    2801
   8080  131–133
    8080    0080    0000    0000    0000    0000    0000
   0000  134–146
   8080 0080    0000                          147–151)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block

AUD420 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected call process
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides data from AVDSA_RECORD_UNIT extension block

Action

The AUD log reports indicate that the system used an abnormal method to clean up call processing resources. This condition does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

Log reports AUD4XX and AUD5XX normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports provide information common to all call processes. When the system activates features against a call process, the system must store additional information associated with a specified feature. The storage areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data. These log reports compose the AUD log reports that remain.

Save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. These reports can help reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

Use the following to reconstruct the type of call and determine the trouble that occurred:

- information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections
- provided templates
- provided tools

Follow the following five steps when operating company personnel decide repeated call deaths require troubleshooting:

1. Save all logs that the subsystem generated 5 min before and after the AUD log report.
2. Use the CALLID field for this report to search for other associated AUD reports. A minimum of two CALLID can associate with an agent if a feature is in effect. Three-way calling is an example of a feature.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or other logs that can associate with this report.

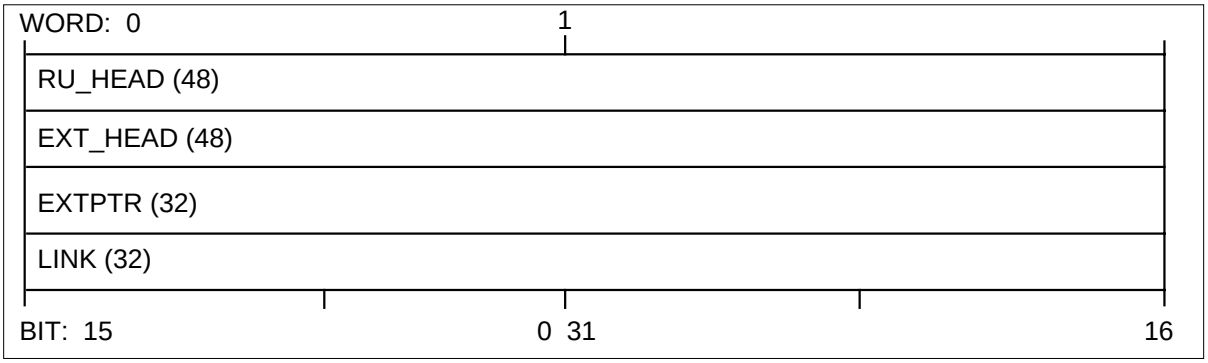
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture the failures that follow. Use the DISPCALL tool to provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398 and AUD4XX blocks into a data model. For additional information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, collect the most information as possible about the call. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

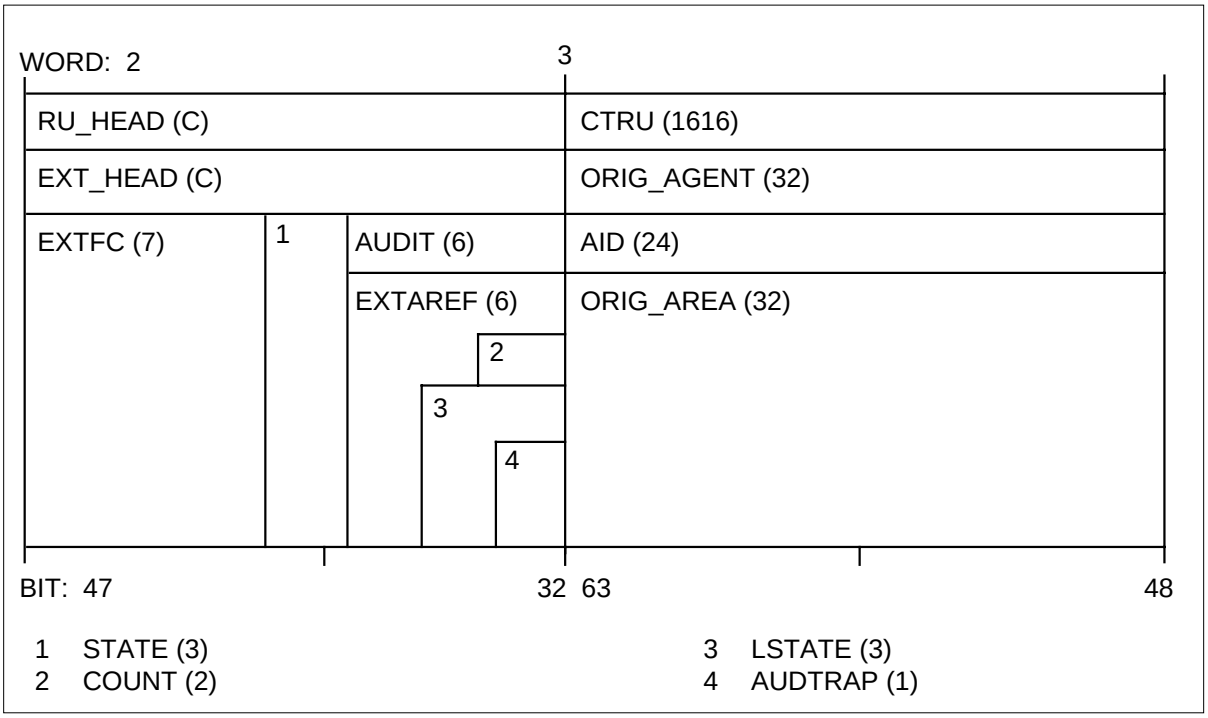
Additional information

The following figure shows the field positions in words 0 and 1:



The field positions in words 2 and 3 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

AVDSARU: The AVDSARU is the name of this recording unit or extension block. Call processing uses extension blocks to attach additional information to Call Data Block (CDBs) and call condense block (CCBs). The system can also append one extension block to another.

RU_HEAD: The first field of every extension block must be of the type RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD. Field RU_HEAD is of type RECORDING_ UNIT_HEAD, which is made up of a structure called EXT_HEAD.

EXT_HEAD: The EXT_HEAD is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE, EXTFC.

EXTPTR: The EXTPTR field overlays LINK. The EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: The LINK field overlays EXTPTR. The LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: The AUDIT field overlays EXTAREF. The AUDIT contains a tally of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: The EXTAREF field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use EXTAREF. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT make up EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: The AUDTRAP is Boolean. If true (field set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates that the extension block is in an audit.

LSTATE: The LSTATE field contains the extension block state and can have one of the following values:

0
EXTFREEQ: on free queue

1
EXTOTHERQ: on another queue

2
EXTDETACHED: in use, but not linked

3
EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block

4
EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks

5
EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available

6
EXTHELD: no audits have occured

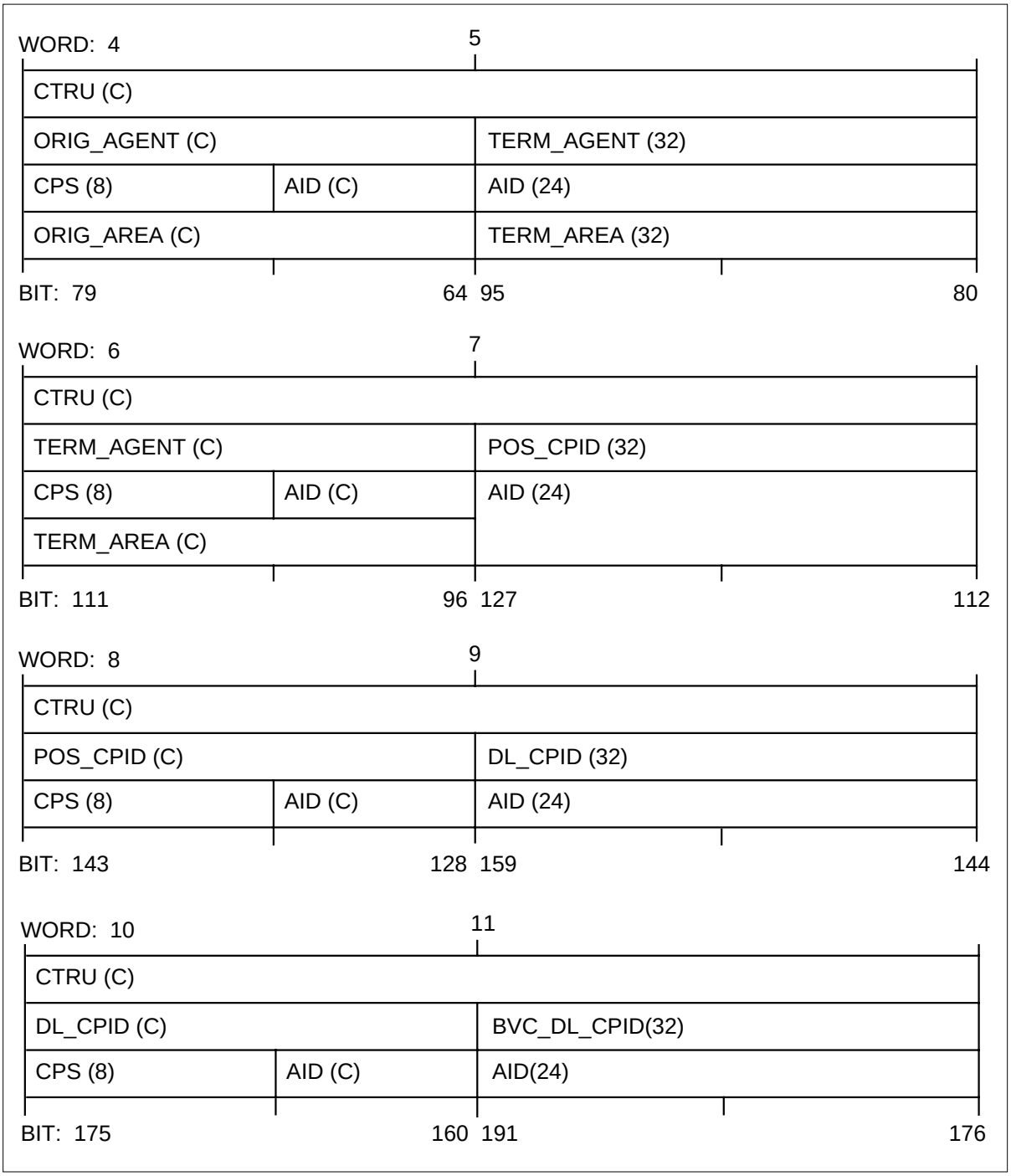
The audit uses LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RU_HEAD state. The audit compares this state with the actual RU_HEAD state.

AUD420 (continued)

STATE: The STATE field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. Refer to the values listed above in LSTATE.

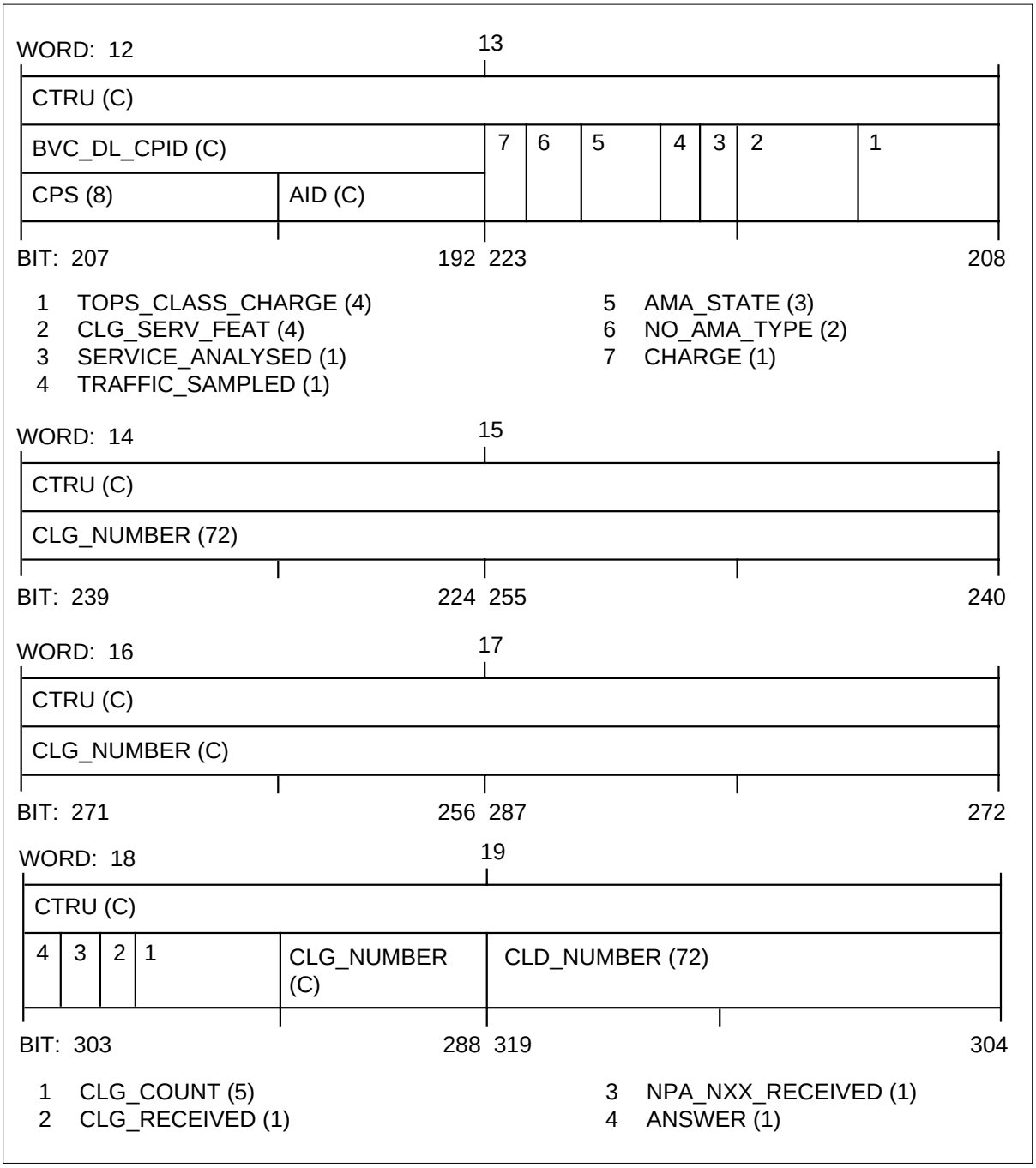
EXTFC: The EXTFC field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call and international calls are examples of the format codes.

The field positions in words 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 appear in the following figure:

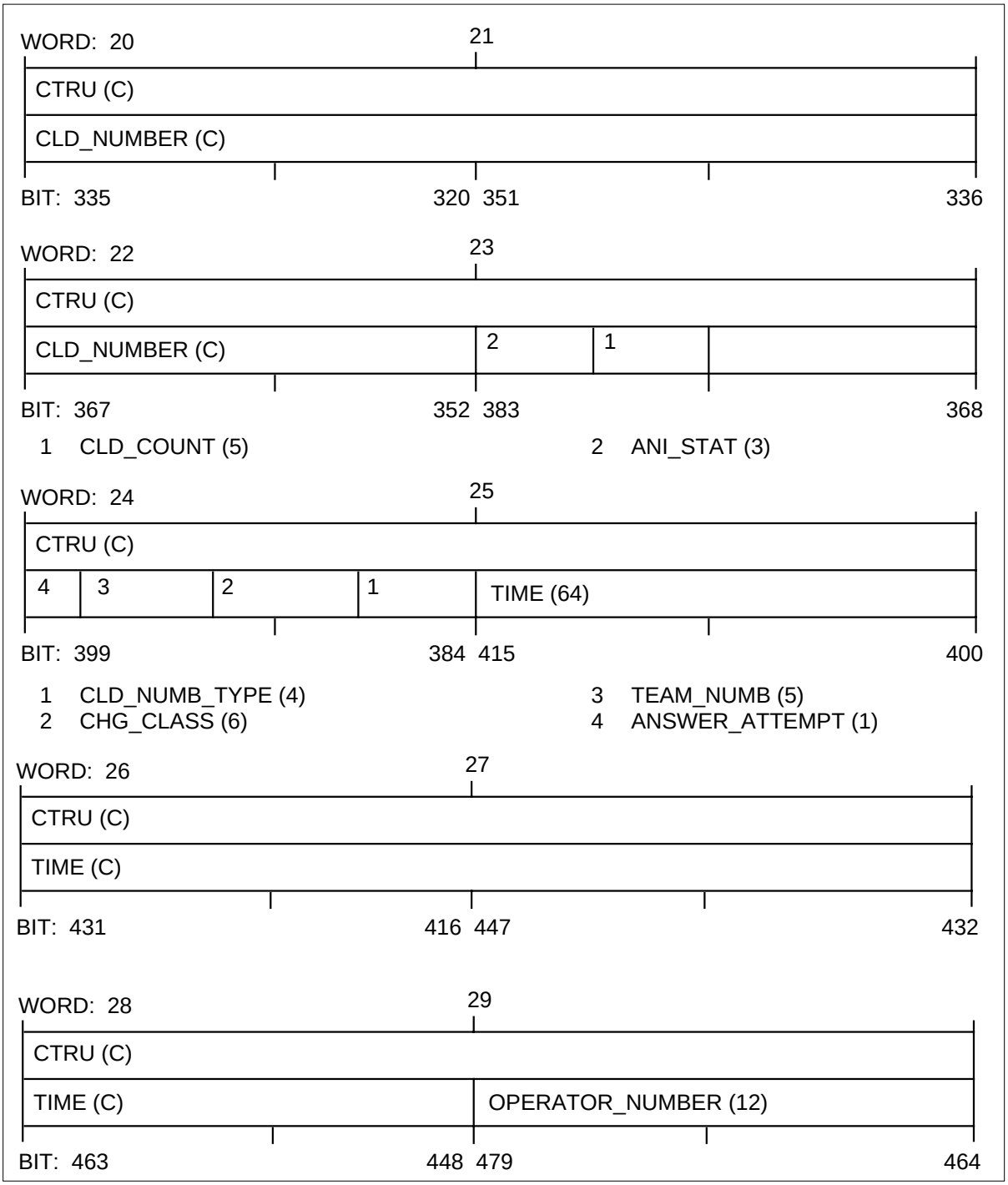


The field positions in words 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)

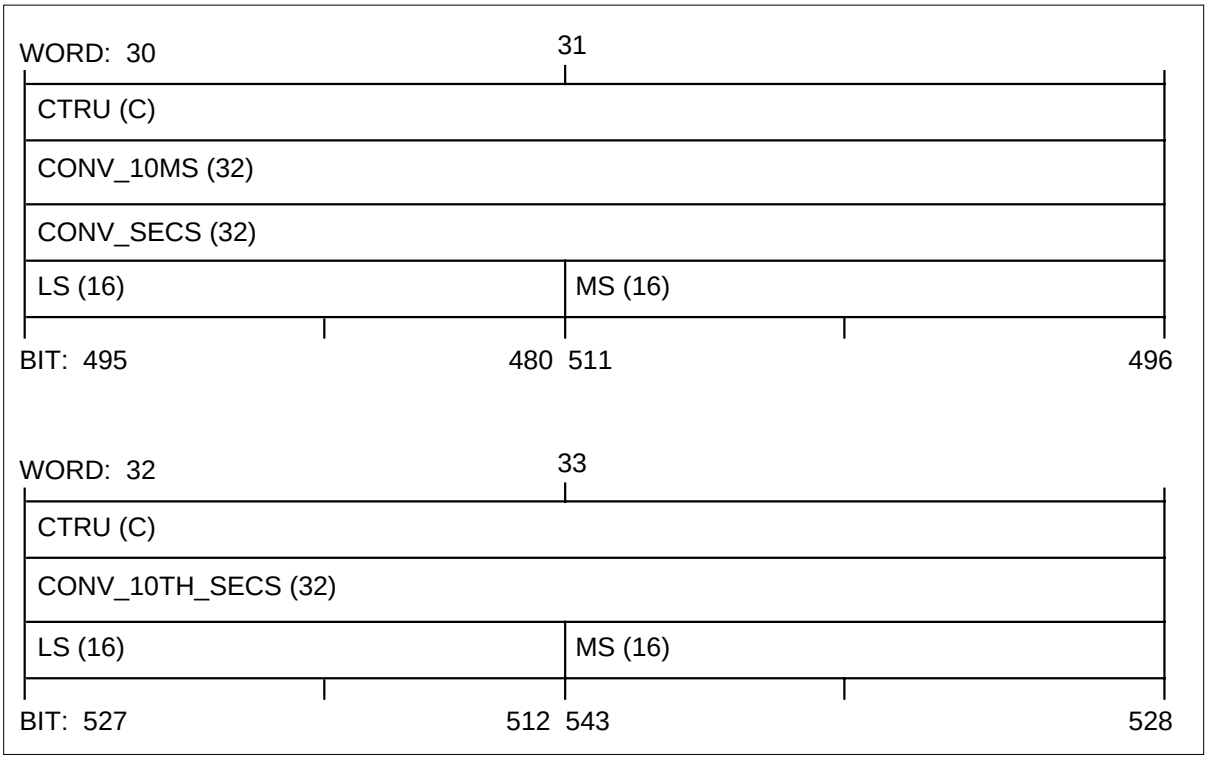


The field positions in words 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 30, 31, 32 and 33 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 28 - 29

CONV_10MS or CONV_SECS

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 28 - 29

The CONV_10MS field holds the conversation time.

CONV_SECS

The LS field holds the least significant word of CONV_SECS.

The MS field holds the most significant word of CONV_SECS.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 30

TOPS_CALL_ORIG: The TOPS_CALL_ORIG field indicates the reason a call is presented to a Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) operator.

CHG_CLASS_SCREENING_CODE: The CHG_CLASS_SCREENING_CODE field contains restricted billing classes.

DISCONNECT_SOURCE: The DISCONNECT_SOURCE field contains the reasons for a disconnect during a TOPS call. There are three possible entries:

- NIL_DISC
- ORIG_DISC
- TERM_DISC

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 31

OPERATOR_WORK_TIME: The OPERATOR_WORK_TIME field defines the work volume register used to collect force management statistics.

BLUE_BOX: Boolean.

LONG_DURATION: Boolean.

POST_PAID: Boolean.

TOLL_FREE_CALL: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 32

SSAS_CODE: The SSAS_CODE field contains types that can occur in the SSAS code field for TOPS BC AMA. These types can be one of the following:

- NOT_HANDLED_BY_ACTS
- OPERATOR_SUSPECTED_FRAUD
- OPERATOR_OVERRIDE
- OPERATOR_ENTERED_WALKAWAY
- ACTS_DETECTED_WALKAWAY
- HANDLED_BY_ACTS

TRBL_NO: The TRBL_NO field contains the range of allowed trouble numbers.

TROUBLE_REPORT: Boolean.

CLD_DISCONNECT: Boolean.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 33

EA_CARRIER_NUMBER: The EA_CARRIER_NUMBER field contains the code assigned to carriers.

AUD420 (continued)

EA_END_OFFICE: The EA_END_OFFICE field contains the equal access (EA) end office types. The types can be one of the following:

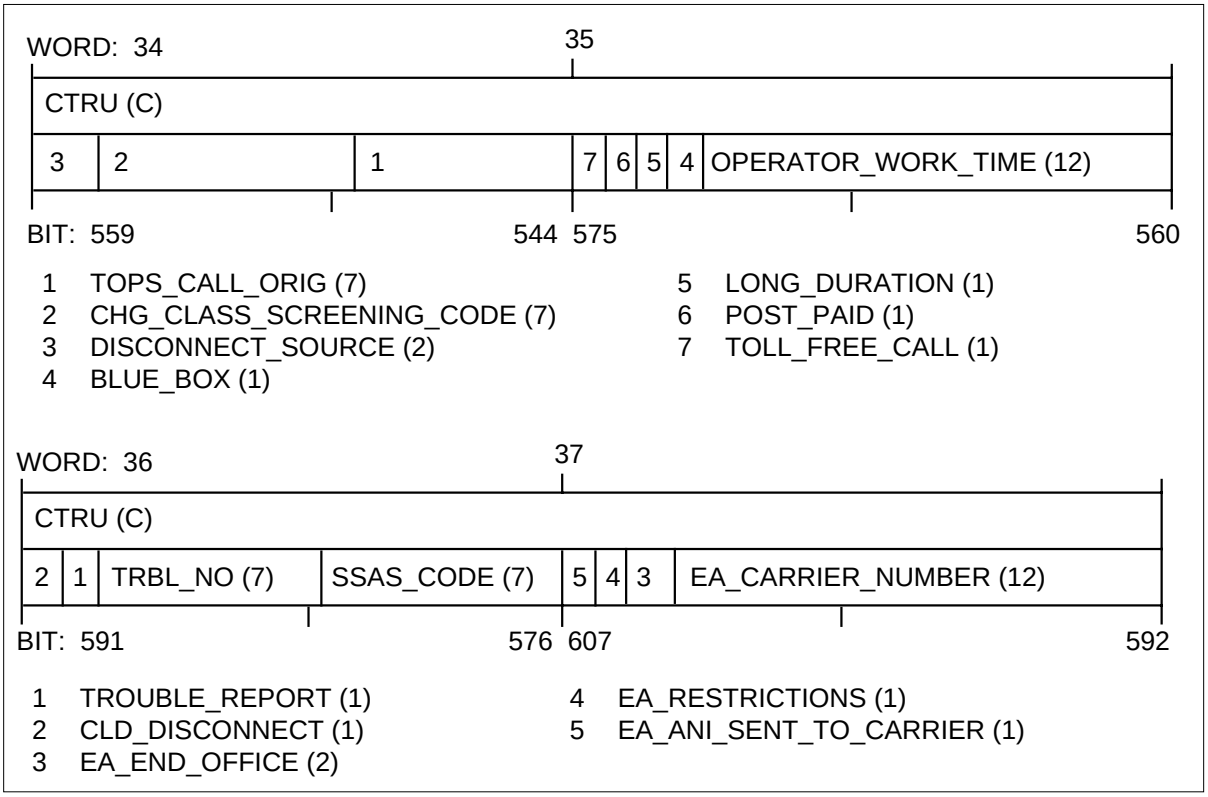
- EAEO_NIL_OFFICE_TYPE
- EAEO_CONFORMING
- EAEO_NON_CONFORMING

EA_RESTRICTIONS: The EA_RESTRICTIONS field contains the restrictions on EA calls. There are two types of restrictions:

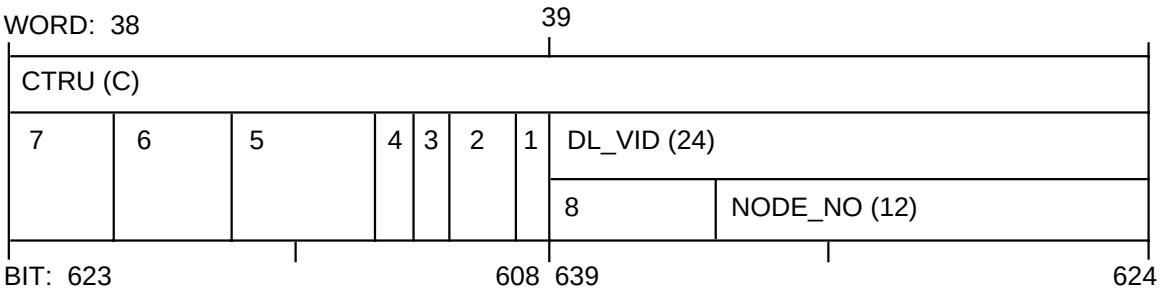
- NO_RESTRICTIONS
- INTERLATA_IS_RESTRICTED

The EA_ANI_SENT_TO_CARRIER is Boolean.

The field positions in words 34, 35, 36 and 37 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 38 and 39 appear in the following figure:



1 EA_CARRIER_NUM_PRESENT (1)
2 EA_LONG_DURATION_CALL (2)
3 EA_FEATURE_GROUPB_CALL (1)
4 PP_WARM_SWACT (1)
5 NUM_OF_TOPS_OPERATORS (4)
6 ORIGINATING_ANI_STATUS (3)
7 SPECIAL_TERMINATION_KIND (4)
8 TRMNL_NO_MSN (4)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 34

EA_CARRIER_NUM_PRESENT: Boolean.

EA_LONG_DURATION_CALL: Information to be provided.

EA_FEATURE_GROUPB_CALL: Boolean.

PP_WARM_SWACT: Boolean.

NUM_OF_TOPS_OPERATORS: Information to be provided.

ORIGINATING_ANI_STATUS: The ORIGINATING_ANI_STATUS field contains the automatic number identification (ANI) status of the caller. The status can be one of the following:

- ANI_UNSPECIFIED
- ANI_SUCCESS—Automatic calling number identification
- ONI_CALL—Operator calling number identification
- ANI_OFC_FAIL—End office detects ANI fail
- ANI_FAIL—ANI fail detected in central office.

SPECIAL_TERMINATION_KIND: The SPECIAL_TERMINATION_KIND field contains the codes for terminating

AUD420 (continued)

offices that can request and receive ANI spill from TOPS. There are two codes:

- TOPSTERM_NIL
- TOPSTERM_OOC

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 35 - 36

DL_VID: The DL_VID field contains the data link identification. This field consists of subfields NODE_NO, TRMNL_NO_MSN and TRMNL_NO_LSB.

NODE_NO: This field is the node number of the data link.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: This field is the most significant nibble of the DL_VID.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: This field is the least significant byte of the DL_VID.

ORIG_XFR_MARK: This field contains one of the four call transfer types:

- NON_XFR
- XFR_1
- XFR_2
- XFD_DA (Directory Assistance)

TERMNPA_INSERTED: Boolean. When the field is true, the field states the terminating numbering plan area (NPA) is inserted.

The DA_SERV_CLASS field holds the calling service class for directory assistance calls. The class can be one of the following:

- DA_UNSPEC
- DA_STATION
- DA_COIN
- DA_HOTEL
- DA_RESTRICT

EAOSS_10XXX_DIALED: Boolean.

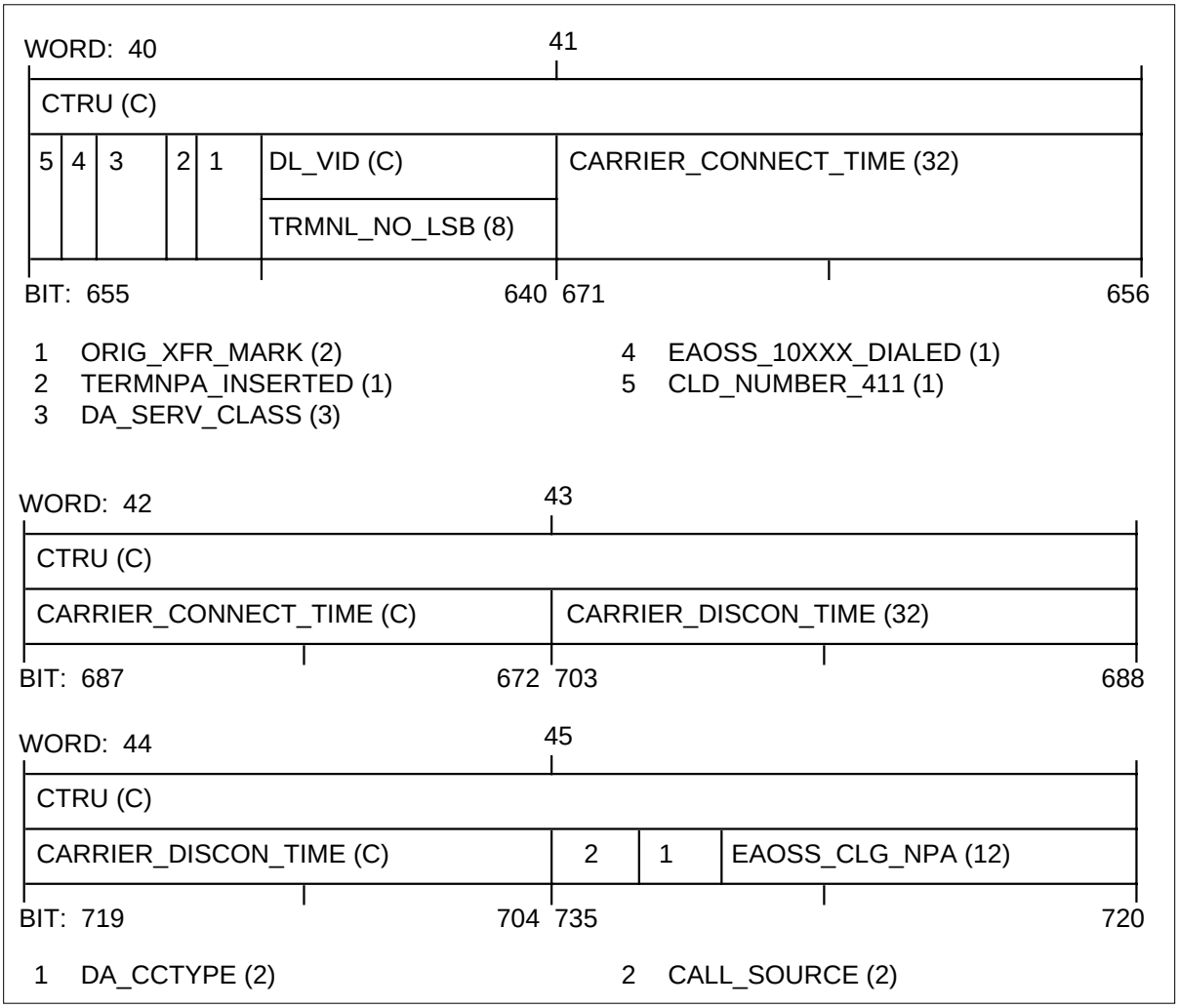
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 37 - 38

CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME: This field holds the system time when the carrier connected.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 39 - 40

CARRIER_DISCON_TIME: This field holds the system time when the carrier disconnected.

The field positions in words 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 appear in the following figure:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 41

EAOSS_CLG_NPA: This field contains the exchange access operator services signaling (EAOSS) calling NPA.

AUD420 (continued)

DA_CCTYPE: This field contains the directory assistance call completion types:

- CC_SEMI Semi-automatic
- CC_AUTO Automatic
- CC_NONE None

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 44

NO_ANS_REASON: Information to be provided.

LSDB_INFO_INPUT: Information to be provided.

LSDB_ACCESS: Information to be provided.

LSDB_LISTING_RESOURCE: Information to be provided.

IC_SOURCE: Information to be provided.

INHIBIT_E_SCREEN_FIRST: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 45

FOUND: Information to be provided.

DIRECTORY: Information to be provided.

PUBLISHED: Information to be provided.

EXISTING: Information to be provided.

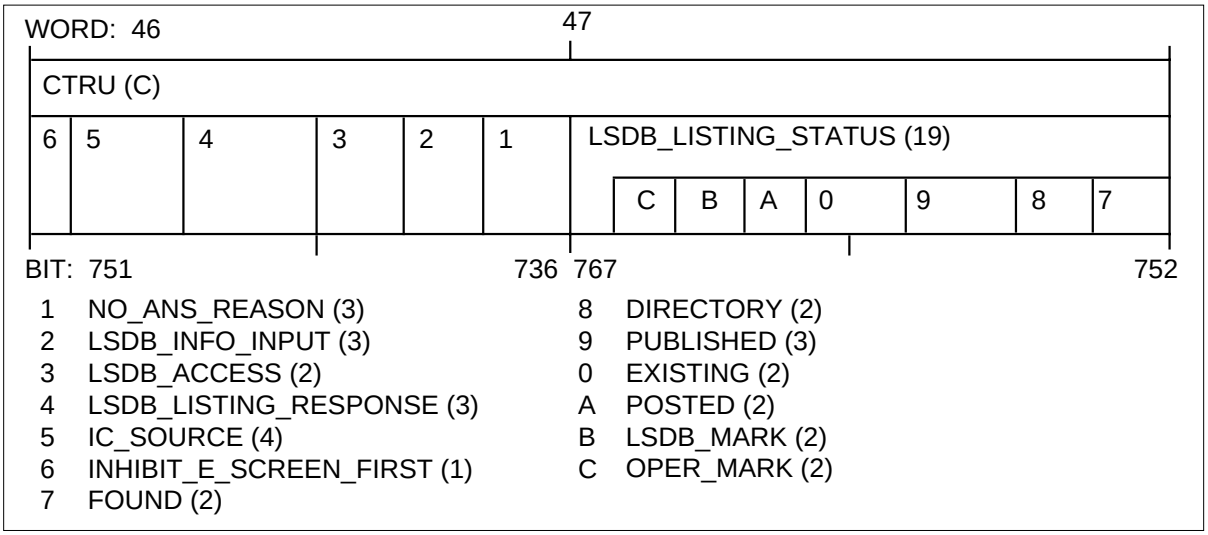
POSTED: Information to be provided.

LSDB_MARK: Information to be provided.

OPER_MARK: Information to be provided.

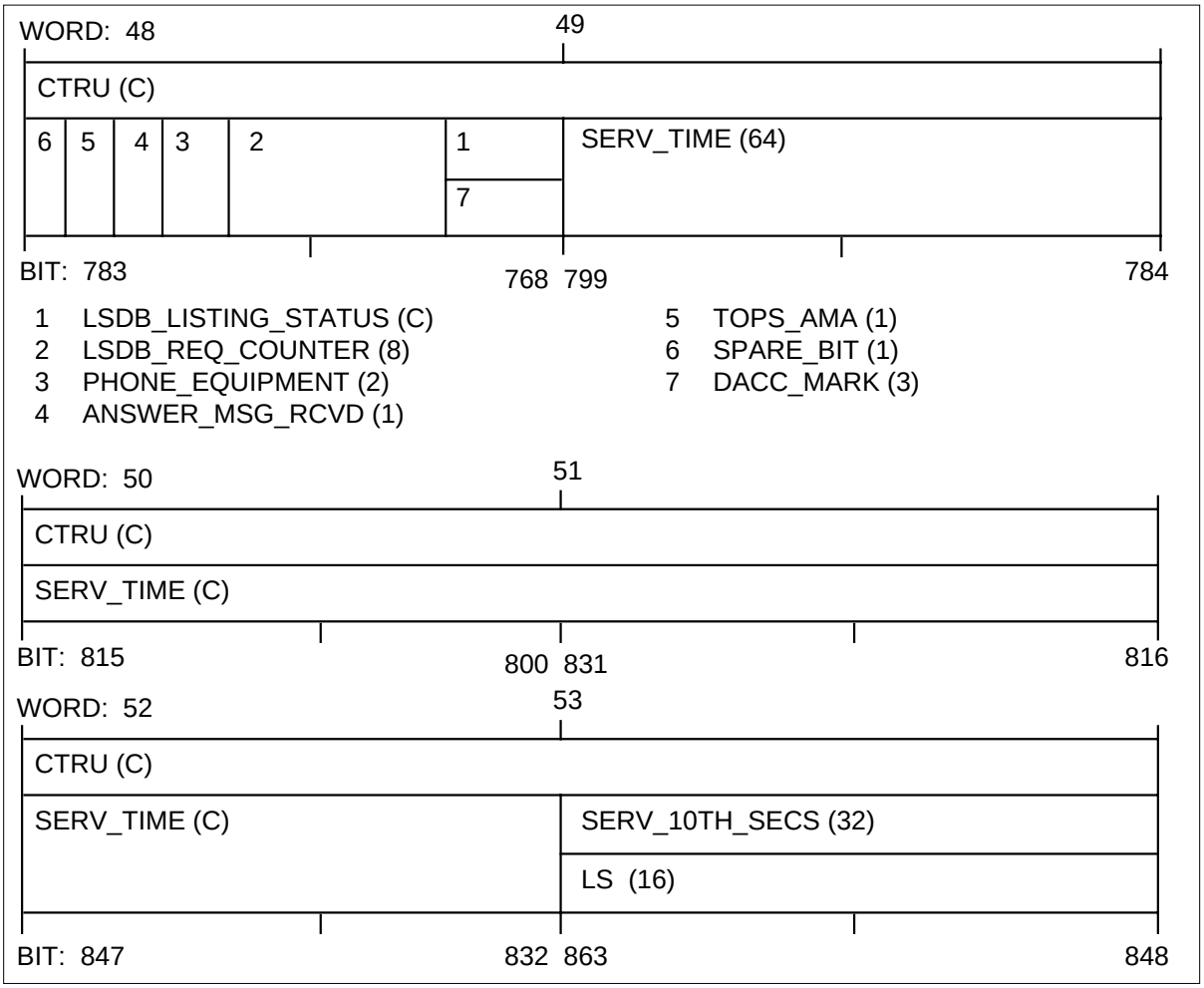
DACC_MARK: Information to be provided.

The field positions within words 46 and 47 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 46

LSDB_REQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

PHONE_EQUIPMENT: Information to be provided.

ANSWER_MSG_RCVD: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 47 - 50

SERV_TIME: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 51 - 52

SERV_10TH_SECS: Information to be provided.

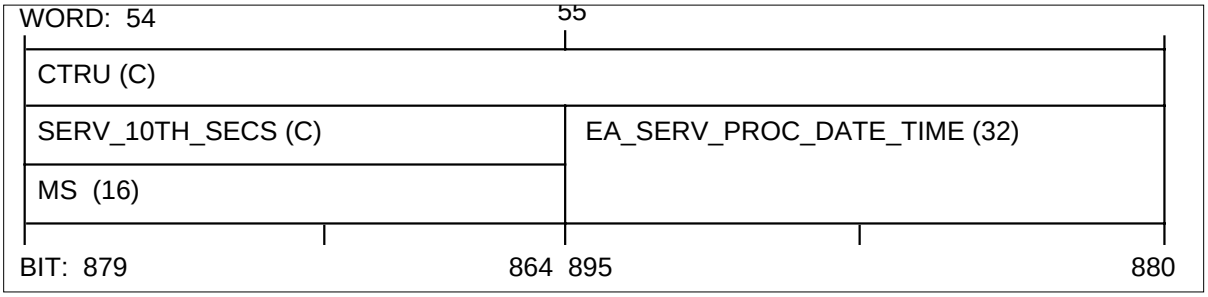
LS: Information to be provided.

MS: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 53 - 54

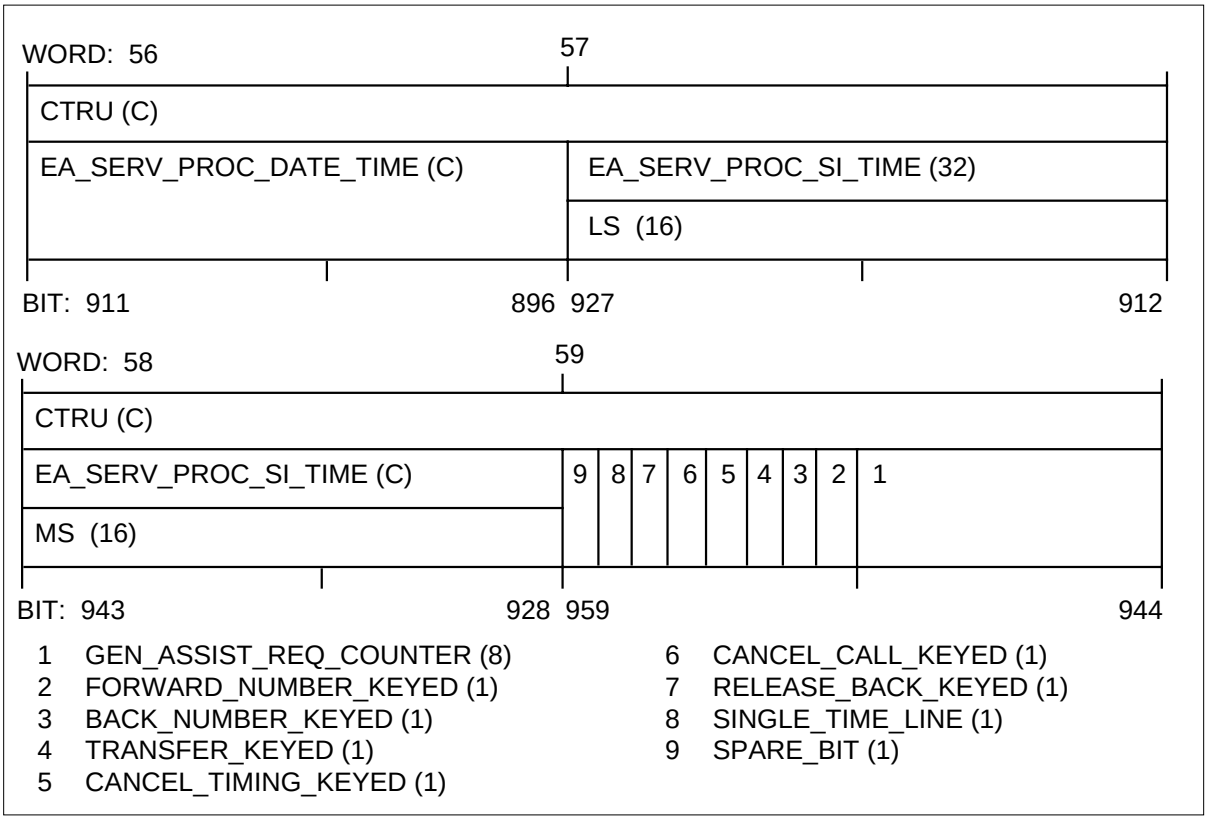
EA_SERV_PROC_DATE_TIME: Information to be provided.

The field positions within words 54 and 55:



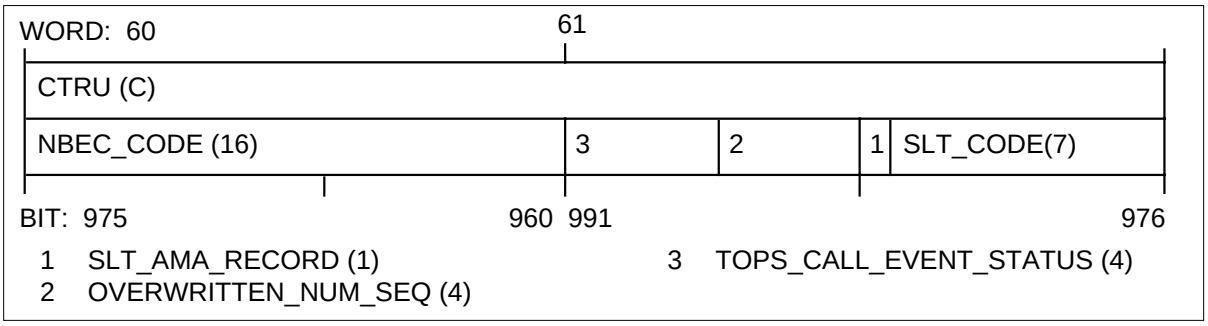
The following figure shows the field positions in words 56, 57, 58 and 59 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)



1 GEN_ASSIST_REQ_COUNTER (8)
2 FORWARD_NUMBER_KEYED (1)
3 BACK_NUMBER_KEYED (1)
4 TRANSFER_KEYED (1)
5 CANCEL_TIMING_KEYED (1)
6 CANCEL_CALL_KEYED (1)
7 RELEASE_BACK_KEYED (1)
8 SINGLE_TIME_LINE (1)
9 SPARE_BIT (1)

The field positions in words 60 and 61 appear in the following figure:



1 SLT_AMA_RECORD (1)
2 OVERWRITTEN_NUM_SEQ (4)
3 TOPS_CALL_EVENT_STATUS (4)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 55 - 56

EA_SERV_PROC_SI_TIME: Information to be provided.

LS: Information to be provided.

MS: Information to be provided.

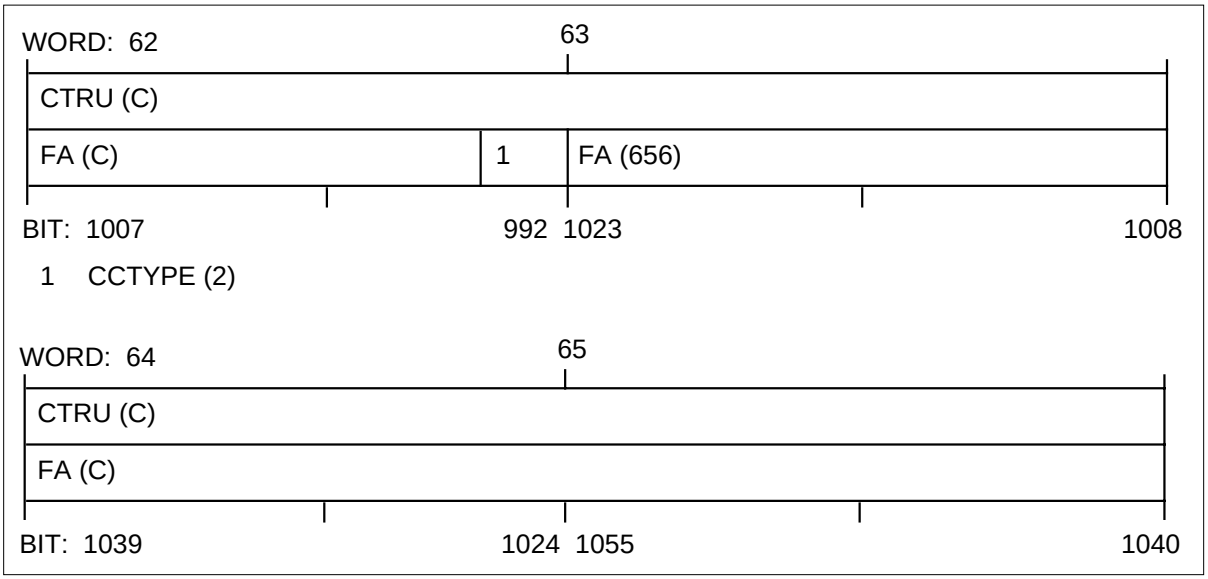
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 57

GEN_ASSIST_REQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 58 - 88

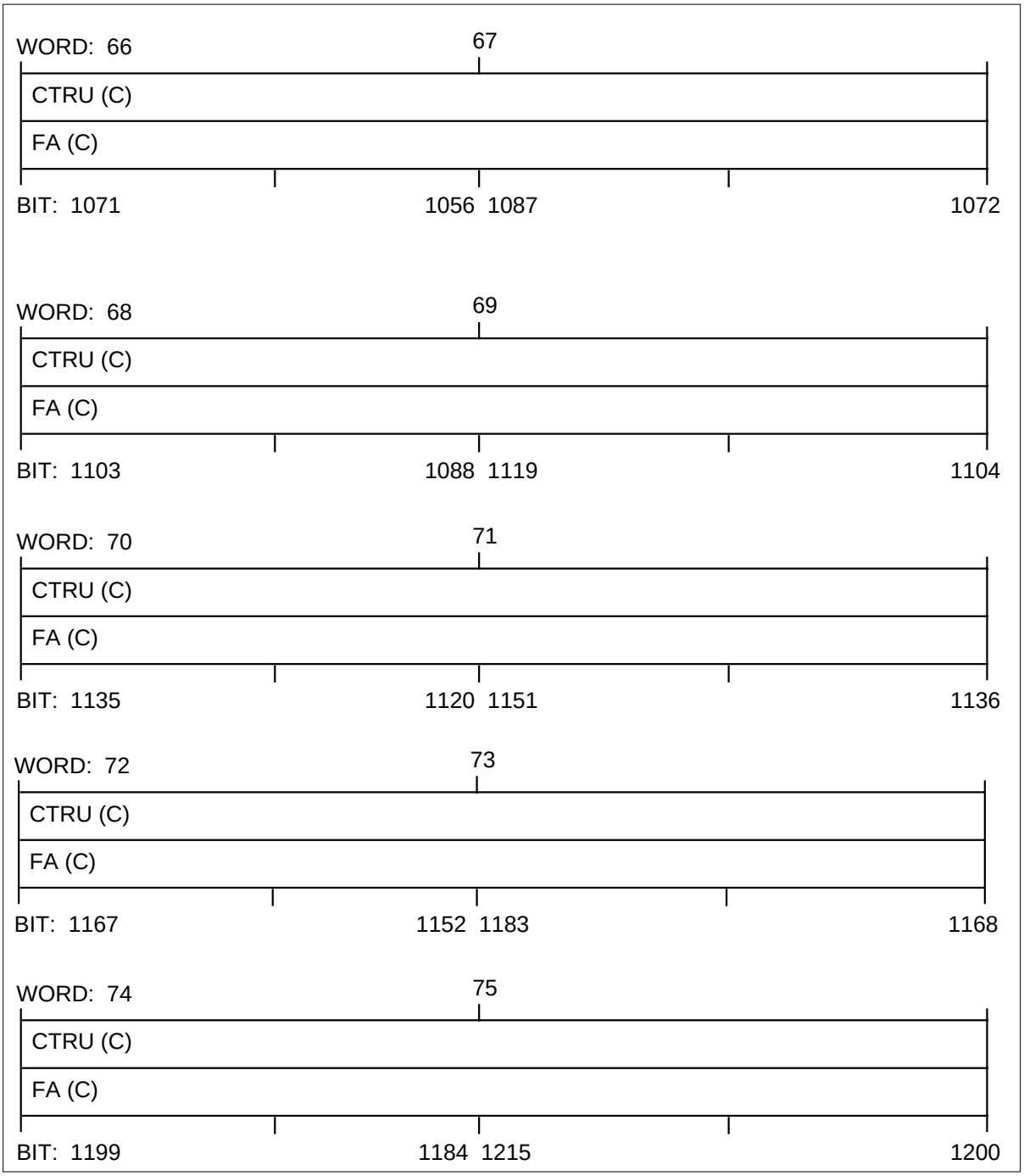
FA: The format area (FA) is a scratch pad to store call processing information.

The field positions in words 62, 63, 64 and 65 appear in the following figure:

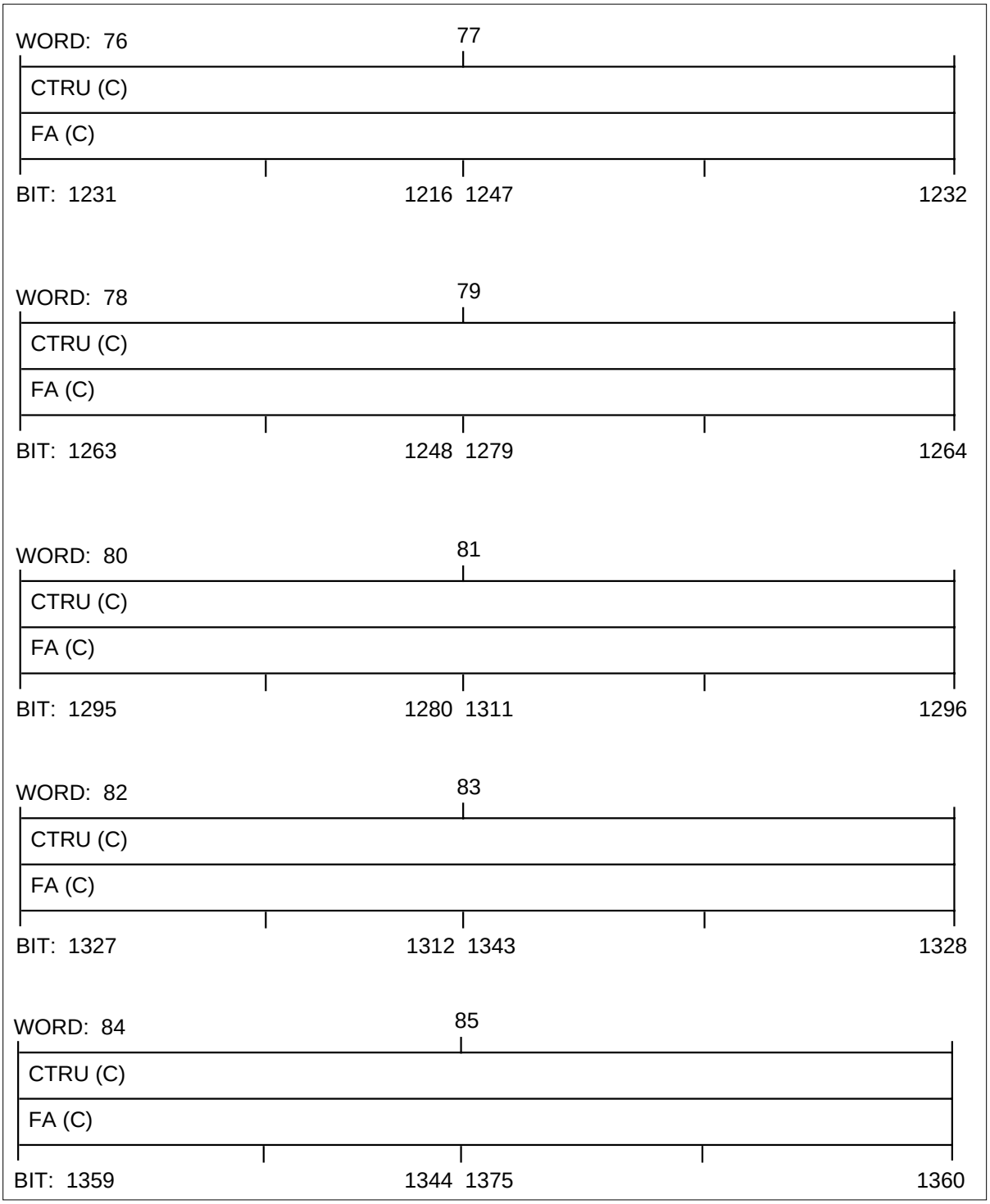


The field positions in words 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)

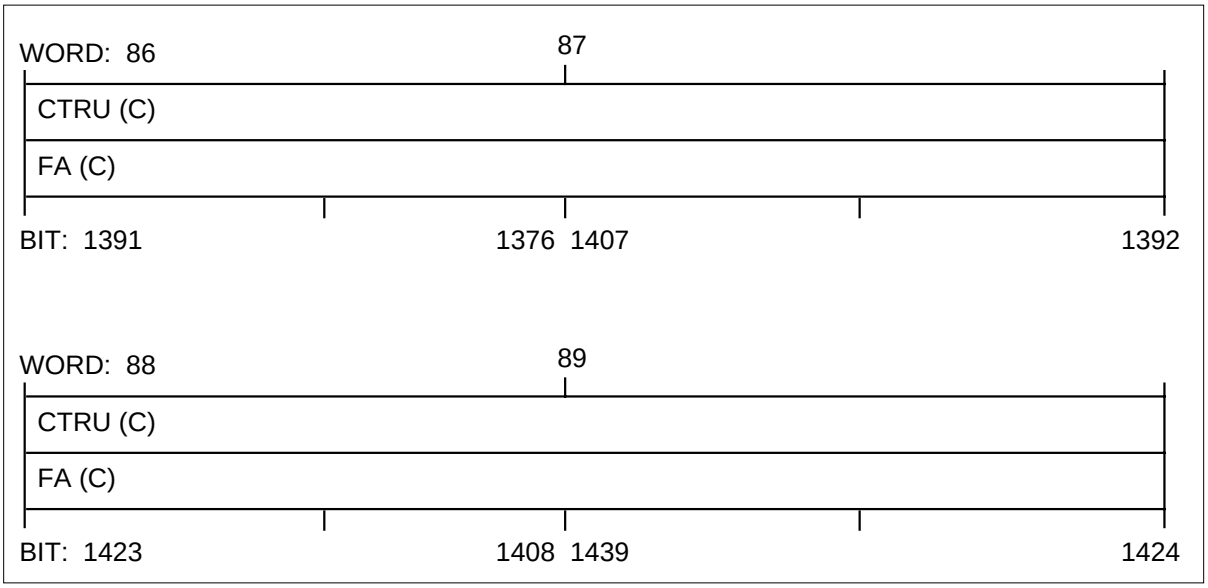


The field positions in words 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 86, 87, 88 and 89 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)

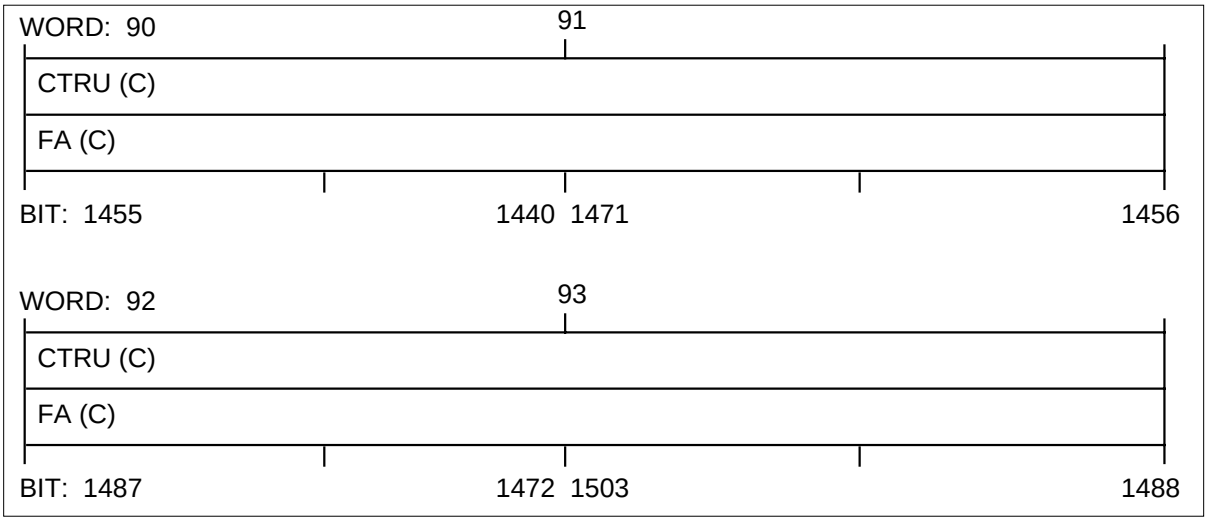


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 89 - 90

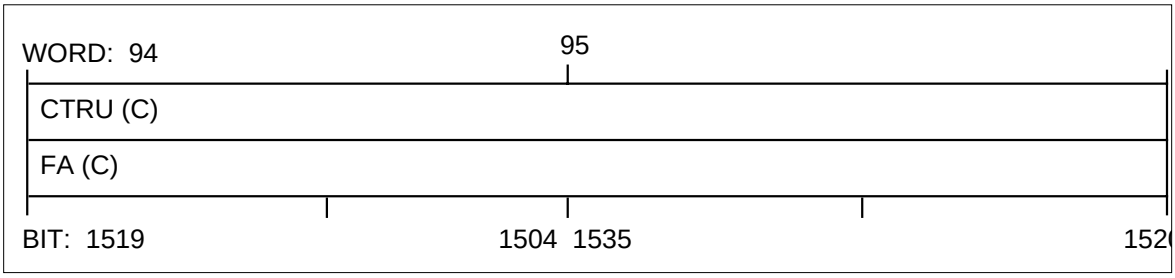
TRU: The TOPS recording unit (TRU) field is used for TOPS calls that can require the use of tape extension entries. The TRU occupies 43 words and consists of the following subfields.

CONF_CPID: The CONF_CPID field contains the conference call processing identifier. The CONF_CPID consists of the subfields AID and CPS. The subfields AID and CPS are defined earlier.

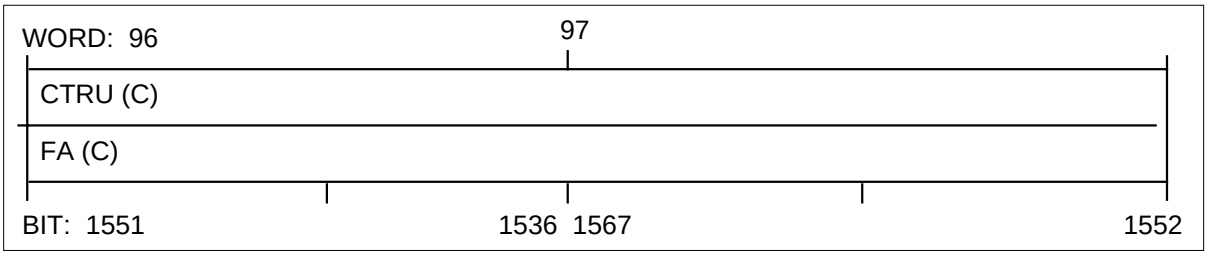
The field positions in words 90, 91, 92 and 93 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 94 and 95 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 96 and 97 appear in the following figure:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 91

OPR_DIALED: Boolean. When true, the field states that the operator was dialed.

DIAL_RATE_KEY: Boolean. When true, the field states that the dial rate appears.

TAC: Boolean. When true, the field states the time and charge quote is necessary.

NO_CONNECT_KEY: Boolean. When true, the field states the no-connect key was pressed.

TOPS_NOTIFY_EVENT: Boolean.

SECURITY: Boolean. When true, the field indicates a validity check was made on a call. The check denotes the possibility of an illegal call.

VERIFICATION_REQUEST: Boolean. When true, the field indicates a verification request.

ROOM_NUMBER_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, the field states If a hotel room number is received.

AUD420 (continued)

GUEST_NAME_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, the states if the hotel room occupant name is received.

RATE_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, the field states if the rate step is received.

CHG_ADJ_DONE: Boolean.

CHG_ADJ_RECEIVED: Boolean. When true, the field states if a charge adjust is received.

CLD_SERV-FEAT: The CLD_SERV_FEAT field describes the service class for the called party. Values can be one of the following:

- SC_UNSPECIFIED—Digit collection does not determine service class
- STATION —Non-coin and non-hotel (default)
- HOTEL —Hotel (manual)
- COIN —Coin (automatic)
- FIRM_STATION —Non-coin and non-hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_HOTEL —Hotel (automatic)
- FIRM_COIN —Coin (automatic)
- FIRM_RESTRICTED —Restricted billing class
- OOC_MOBILE —Mobile (manual)
- OOC_MARINE —Marine (manual)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 92

RATE_STEP: The RATE_STEP field contains the rate step range.

SPL_NUMB_TYPE: The SPL_NUMB_TYPE field contains a special number. Special numbers can include:

- SPL_NIL —Valid special number not present
- DOM_3RD —Domestic third number
- DOM_SPL —Domestic special number
- DOM_CC —Domestic credit card number
- OVS_3RD —Overseas third number
- VFY_DOM_CC —Domestic credit card; requires VFY display
- OVS_CC —Overseas credit card number

- HOT_DOM_3RD —Domestic third number in hot list
- HOT_DOM_SPL —Domestic special number in hot list
- HOT_DOM_CC —Domestic credit card number in hot list
- F_DOM_3RD —Domestic third number flashing
- F_DOM_SPL —Domestic special number flashing
- F_DOM_CC —Domestic credit card number flashing
- F_OVS_3RD —Overseas third number flashing
- F_OVS_CC —Overseas credit card number flashing

VERIFICATION_BARGE_IN: Boolean. When true, the field states the operator performed a verification barge in.

RLS_BACK: Boolean. When true, the field states that the operator pressed the release back key.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 93 - 98

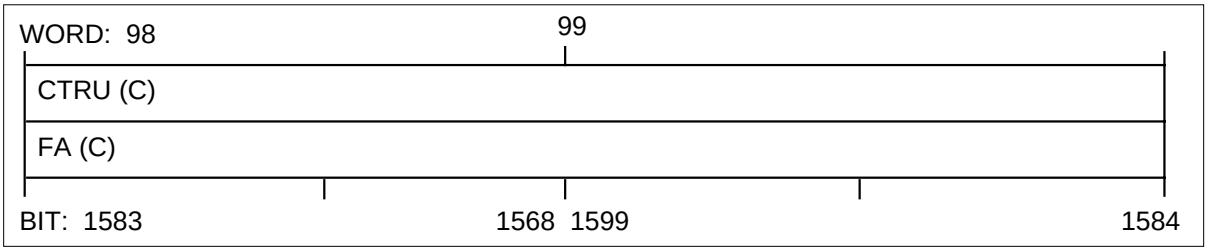
SPL_NUMBER: The SPL_NUMBER field contains a table of special numbers.

RLS_BACK: Boolean. When true, the field states that the operator pressed the release back key.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 99

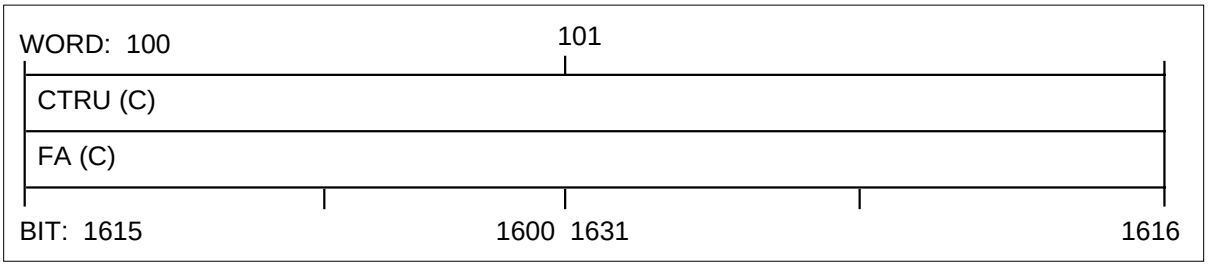
NUM_CHG_ADJ

The field positions in words 98 and 99 appear in the following figure:

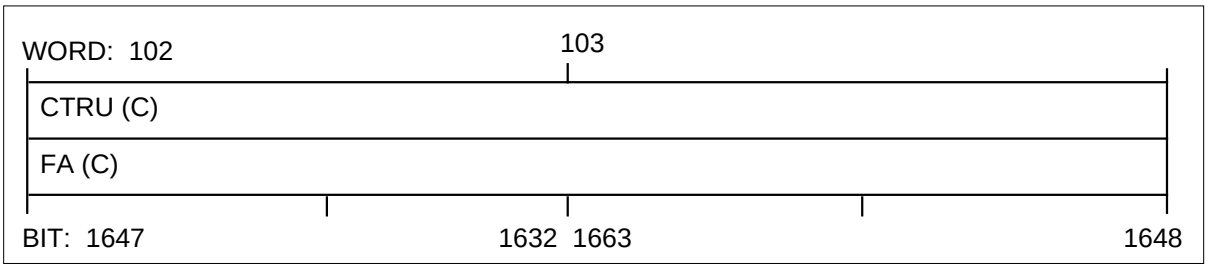


The field positions in words 100 and 101 appear in the following figure:

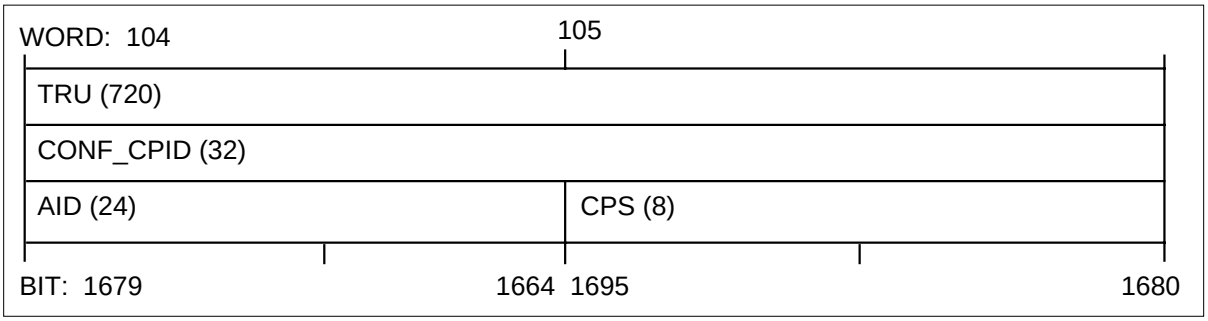
AUD420 (continued)



The field positions in words 102 and 103 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 104 and 105 appear in the following figure:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 98 (continued)

RLS_BACK: Boolean. When true, the field states that the operator pressed the release back key.

OVER_COL_RCVD: Boolean. When true, that field states that the customer overdeposited.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 99

NUM_CHG_ADJ: The NUM_CHG_ADJ field contains the number of charge adjusts.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 100

The OVER_COL field contains the range of allowed over collection.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 101 - 102

ROOM_NUMBER: The ROOM_NUMBER field contains a hotel room number.

CHG_ADJ_TYPE: The CHG_ADJ_TYPE field contains the charge adjust number.

CHG_ADJ_IND: The CHG_ADJ_IND field indicates the charge adjust type. Entries can be one of the following:

- CHG_NIL
- CHG_TIME
- CHG_CENTS
- CHG_ALL

PRINT_TAC: Boolean. When true, the field states when the operator pressed the print time and charge key.

CURRENT_CHG_RCVD: Boolean. When true, the field states that a caller deposited the required money.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 103 - 104

GUEST_NAME: The GUEST_NAME field contains the hotel guest name.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 105

HOTEL-TAX_COIN: The HOTEL_TAX_COIN field contains the hotel, tax or coin amount.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 106

QUOTED_AMOUNT: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 107

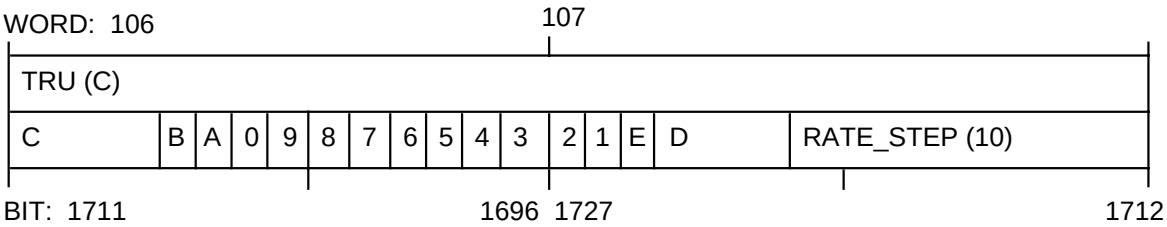
CHG_ADJ_TIME: The CHG_ADJ_TIME field contains the charge adjust billing information for the time amount.

AUD420 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 108

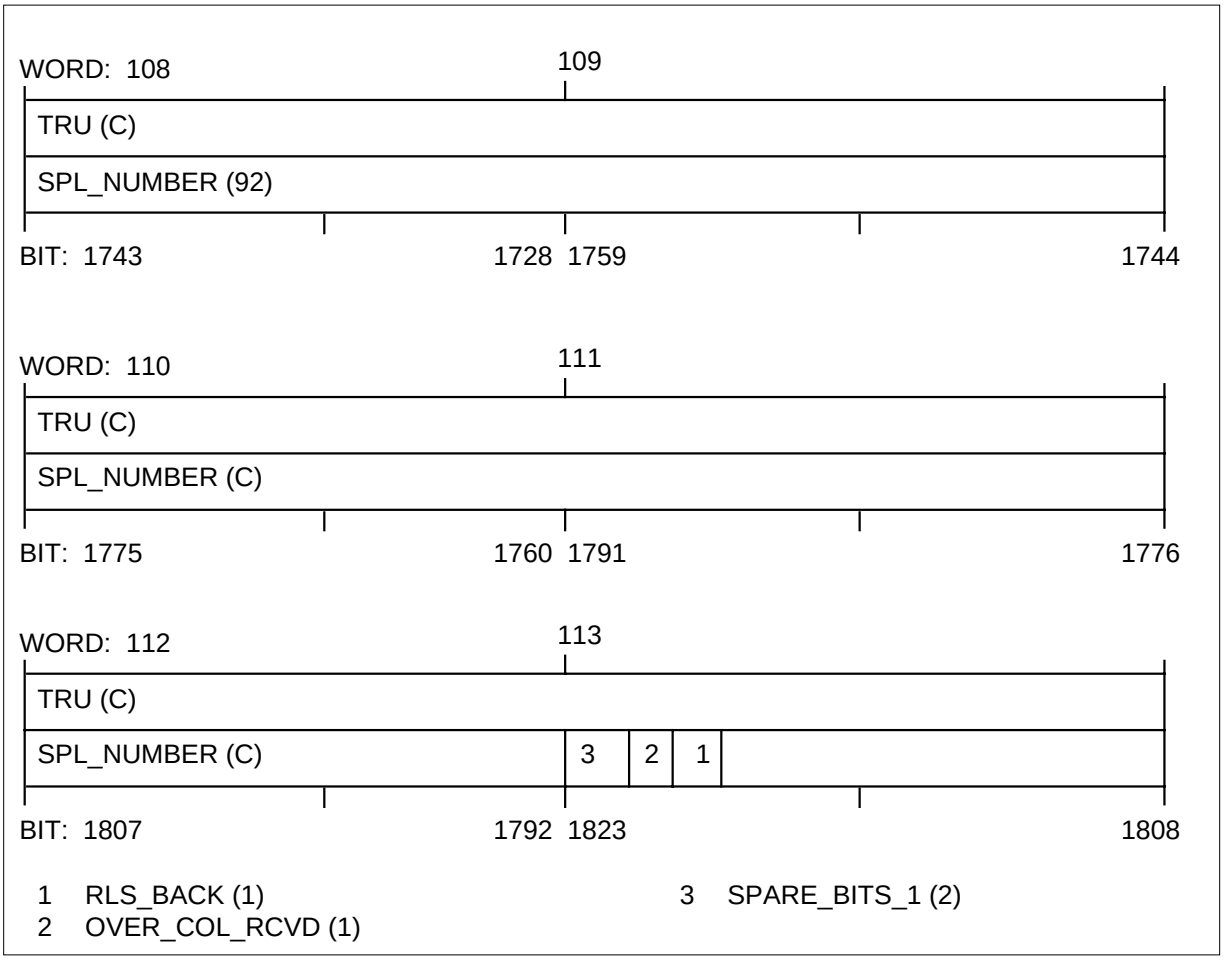
The CHG_ADJ_AMOUNT field contains the charge adjust billing information for the amount of money.

The field positions in words 106 and 107 appear in the following figure:



1 OPR_DIALED (1)
2 DIAL_RATE_KEY (1)
3 TAC (1)
4 NO_CONNECT_KEY (1)
5 TOPS_NOTIFY_EVENT (1)
6 SECURITY (1)
7 VERIFICATION_REQUEST (1)
8 ROOM_NUMBER_RECEIVED (1)
9 GUEST_NAME_RECEIVED (1)
0 RATE_RECEIVED (1)
A CHG_ADJ_DONE (1)
B CHG_ADJ_RECEIVED (1)
C CLD_SERV_FEAT (4)
D SPL_NUMB_TYPE (5)
E VERIFICATION_BARGE_IN (1)

The field positions in words 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 appear in the following figure:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 109

ACCUMULATED_CHG_SECS or (SHORT_CHG_SECS and NFY_MINS)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 106

QUOTED_AMOUNT: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 107

CHG_ADJ_TIME: The CHG_ADJ_TIME field contains the charge adjust billing information for the time amount.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 108

AUD420 (continued)

CHG_ADJ_AMOUNT: The CHG_ADJ_AMOUNT field contains the charge adjust billing information for the amount of money.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 109

ACCUMULATED_CHG_SECS: The ACCUMULATED_CHG_SECS field states the duration of a call in accumulated charge seconds.

SHORT_CHG_SECS: Information to be provided.

NFY_MINS: The NFY_MINS field contains the range of allowed notify times.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 110

RECALL_COUNT: Information to be provided.

SPL_COUNT: The SPL_COUNT field contains the number of times the system counts a special billing number.

CALL_TRANSFERRED: Boolean. When true, the call has been transferred.

HOTEL_NO_TAXES: Information to be provided.

COIN_CREDIT: Boolean. When true, this field states if a pay telephone lost money.

PART_CHARGE: Boolean. When true, this field indicates a part charge call.

TOPS_AMA_EXTENSION: Boolean. When true, this field states that the recording unit is an AMA extension block.

TOPS_QUERY_TYPE: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 112

WALKAWAY_AMOUNT: The WALKAWAY_AMOUNT field contains the amount of money a pay telephone user did not deposit.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 113

MCCS: The MCCS field contains the mechanized calling card service (MCCS) number. The subfields RAO and PIN_CLASS make up MCCS.

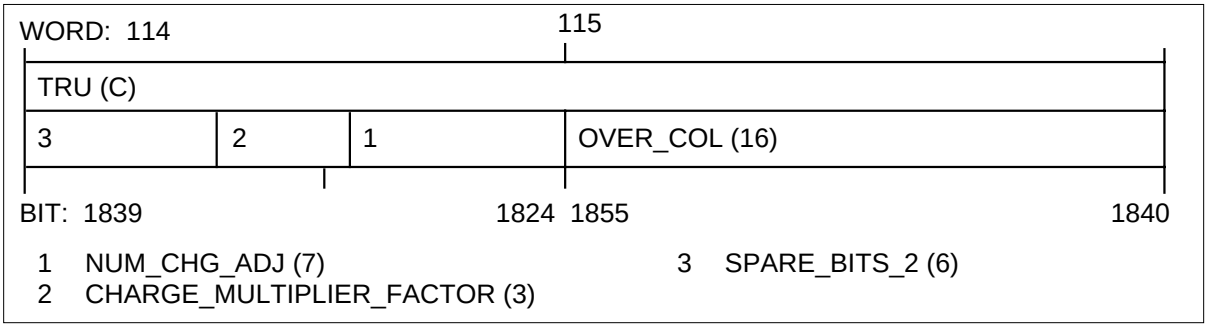
RAO: The RAO field contains the revenue accounting office (RAO) number.

PIN_CLASS: The PIN_CLASS field contains the personal identification number (PIN).

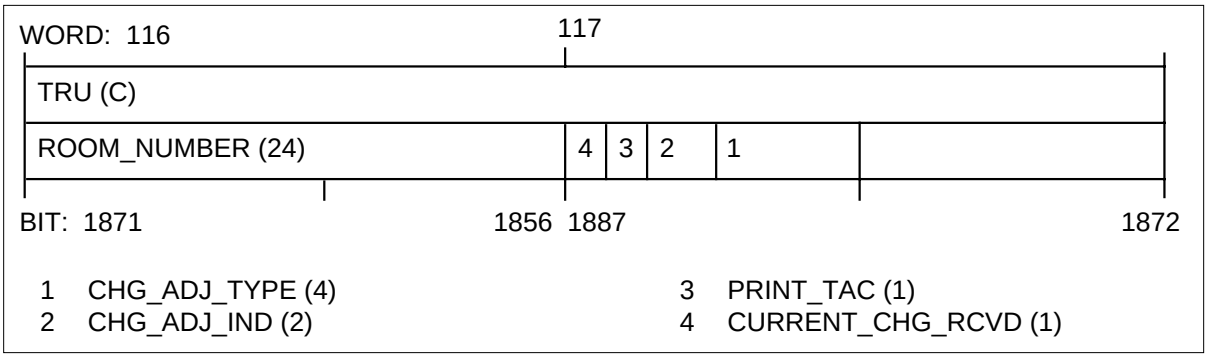
CCIS_QUERY_TYPE: The CCIS_QUERY_TYPE field contains one of three queries MCCS can make of a BVC:

- OST_QUERY - Originating station treatment. This entry queries which treatment the system must apply when a calling party originates a call. The treatments are are tone, tone and announcement or no service.
- CCV_QUERY - Calling card validation. This entry indicates a query of the validity of a credit card.
- BNS_QUERY - Bill number screening. This entry indicates a query if a number is available for third party or collect billing.

The field positions in words 114 and 115 appear in the following figure:

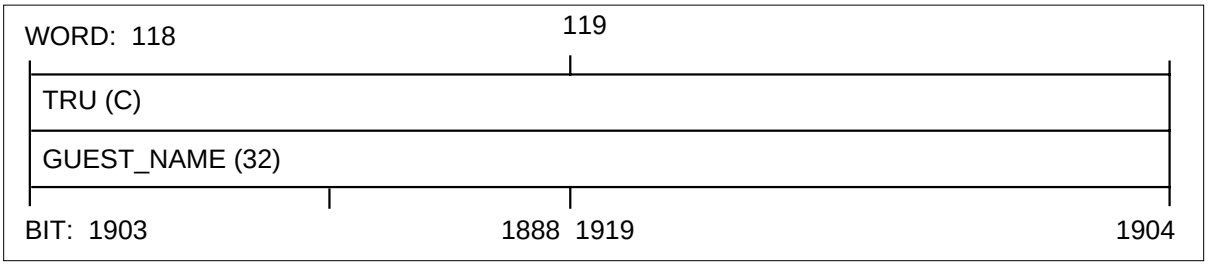


The field positions in words 116 and 117 appear in the following figure:

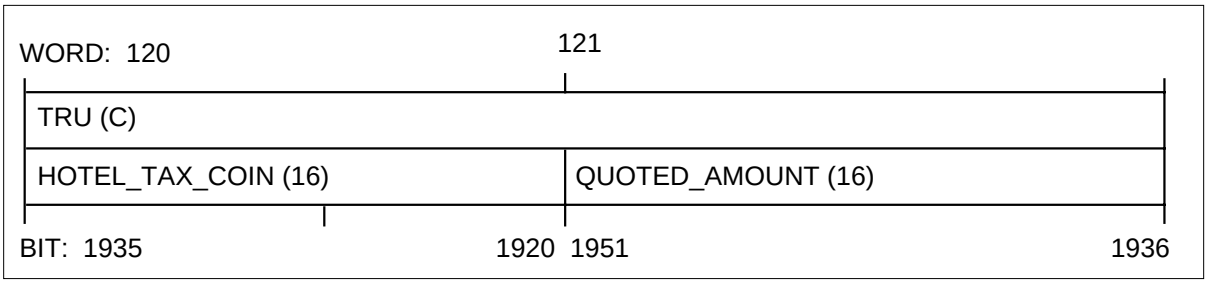


The field positions in words 118 and 119 appear in the following figure:

AUD420 (continued)



The field positions in words 120 and 121 appear in the following figure:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 114

MCS_REPLY_RC: The MCCS_REPLY_RC field contains one of the calling card validation (CCV) query return codes. A Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) process sends this return code to TOPS. The CCIS process sends the code to TOPS after the CCIS process receives and interprets a CCV message from a billing validation center (BVC). The return codes follow:

- BVC_CCV_MISC_FAIL
- BVC_CCV_OVERLOAD
- BVC_CCV_VACANT_CODE
- BVC_CCV_NOT_EQUIPPED
- BVC_CCV_SPARE1
- BVC_CCV_SPARE2
- BVC_CCV_SPARE3
- BVC_CCV_NOT_ACCESSED
- BVC_CCV_BILL_INVALID
- BVC_CCV_BILL_DENIED
- BVC_CCV_PIN_MISMATCH
- BVC_CCV_PIN_UNRESTRICTED

- BVC_CCV_PIN_RESTRICTED
- BVC_CCV_PIN_HUNTING
- BVC_CCV_COMPROMISE

The BNS_REPLY_RC field contains one of the following return codes from a billed number screening (BNS) query. A CCIS process sends the return code to TOPS after the CCIS receives and interprets a BNS message from a BVC.

- BVC_BNS_MISC_FAIL
- BVC_BNS_OVERLOAD
- BVC_BNS_VACANT_CODE
- BVC_BNS_NOT_EQUIPPED
- BVC_BNS_SPARE1
- BVC_BNS_SPARE2
- BVC_BNS_SPARE3
- BVC_BNS_NOT_ACCESSED
- BVC_BNS_PT_UNKNOWN
- BVC_BNS_PT_NWN_UNKNOWN
- BVC_BNS_NWN_UNKNOWN
- BVC_BNS_OKAY
- BVC_BNS_COL_DENIED
- BVC_BNS_3RD_DENIED
- BVC_BNS_COL_3RD_DENIED
- BVC_BNS_SEMI_PUBLIC_COIN
- BVC_BNS_PUBLIC_COIN
- BVC_BNS_PUBLIC_COINLESS
- BVC_BNS_NWN
- BVC_BNS_VER_COLL_ALLOW_3RD
- BVC_BNS_VER_COLL_NO_3RD
- BVC_BNS_NO_COLL_VERIFY_3RD
- BVC_BNS_NO_COLL_ALLOW_3RD
- BVC_BNS_ALLOW_COLL_VERIFY_3RD

AUD420 (continued)

- BVC_BNS_ACCEPT
- BVC_BNS_COLL_NO_3RD

REASON_FOR_CDC_REPORT: Boolean. When true, this field states that the system generated a coin detection circuit (CDC) report.

CONNECT_A_CDC: Boolean. When true, this field states that the call connected to a CDC.

ALT_CLD_NUMBER_COUNT: The ALT_CLD_NUMBER_COUNT field contains the permitted digits range in a calling or called number.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 115

ACTS_AMOUNT_COLLECTED: This field contains the automatic coin toll service (ACTS) money collected.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 116

ACTS_LAST_COLLECTED: The ACTS_LAST_COLLECTED field contains the amount the user last deposited.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 117

ACTS_COL_BEFORE_RET: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 118

The CDC_ALLOWED is Boolean. When true, this field states that the call can connect to a CDC.

DATA_BASE_NAME: This field contains the range for Table QUERYTYP:

- LIDB Line identification database
- BVC Billing validation center
- SDB Network services database (Canadian use)
- MANUAL Manual inward validation (Canadian use)

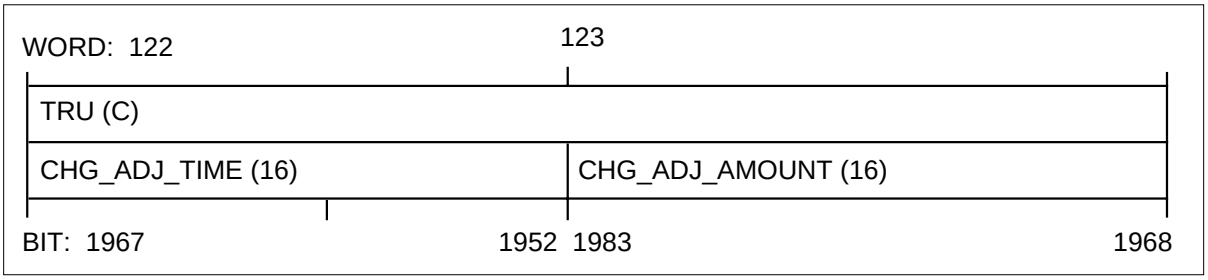
RAO: The RAO field contains the revenue accounting office (RAO) number.

The SSP_OUT_OF_ZONE is Boolean.

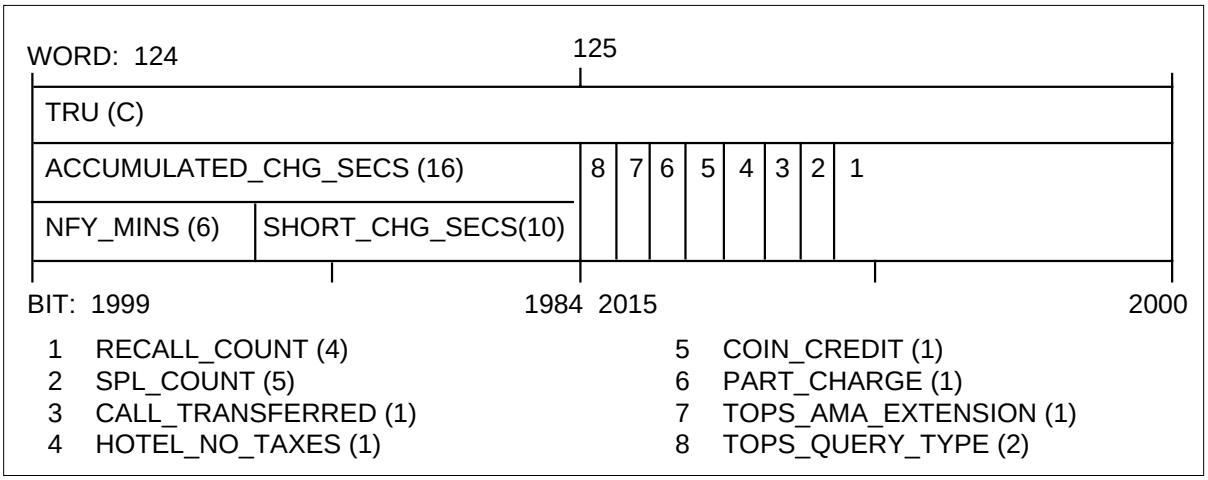
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 119 - 122

ALT_CLD_NUMBER: The ALT_CLD_NUMBER field contains the calling or called number in an 800+ service call.

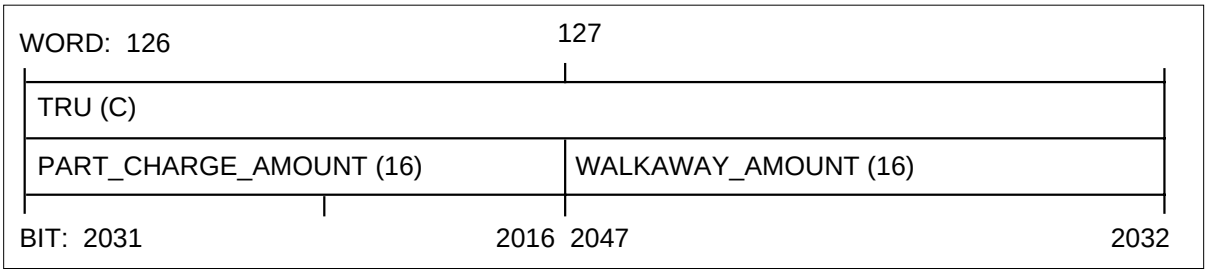
The field positions in words 122 and 123 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 124 and 125 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 126 and 127 appear in the following figure:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 123

ALT_CLD_NUMB_TYPE: The ALT_CLD_NUMB_TYPE field contains the calling or called number type in an 800+ service call.

AUD420 (continued)

INTERCEPT_IND: Information to be provided.

ALT_BILL_OPT_REQ: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 124

AUX_OPERATOR_NUMBER: Information to be provided.

ALT_BILL_NUM_INPUT: Information to be provided.

GEN_AMA_PERFORMED: Information to be provided.

AUX_TEAM_NUMB: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 125

AUX_TEAM_NUMB: Information to be provided.

LIDB_CCSAN: Information to be provided.

LIDB_BNS_TRMT_IND: Information to be provided.

ALT_BILLED_RESPONSE: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 126

LIDB_RESPONSE: Information to be provided.

BNS: Information to be provided.

CCV_SERVICE: Information to be provided.

CCV_PIN: Information to be provided.

STATUS: Information to be provided.

ZENITH_CALL_STATUS: Information to be provided.

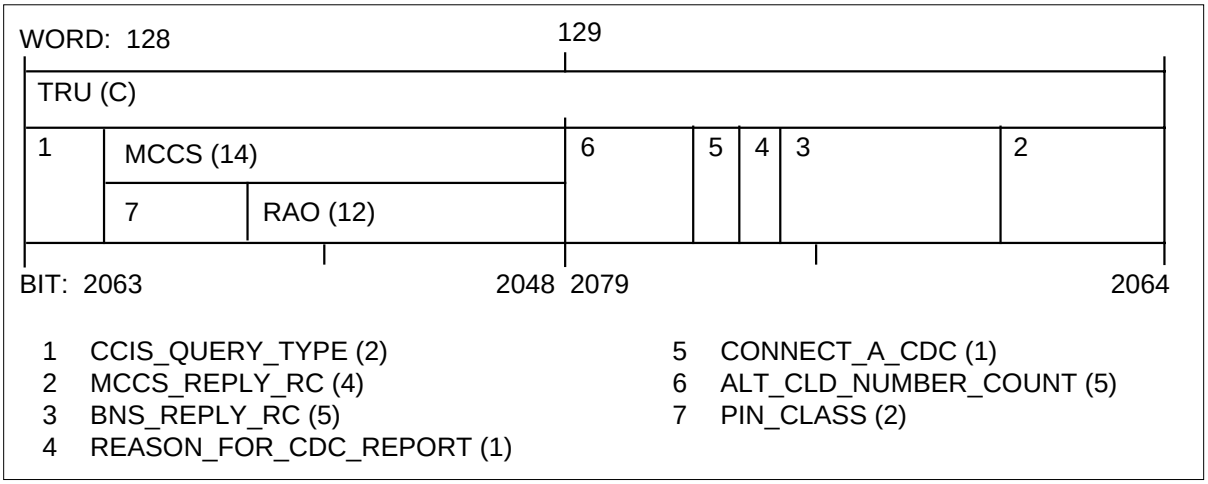
OSS_ACTION: Information to be provided.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 127

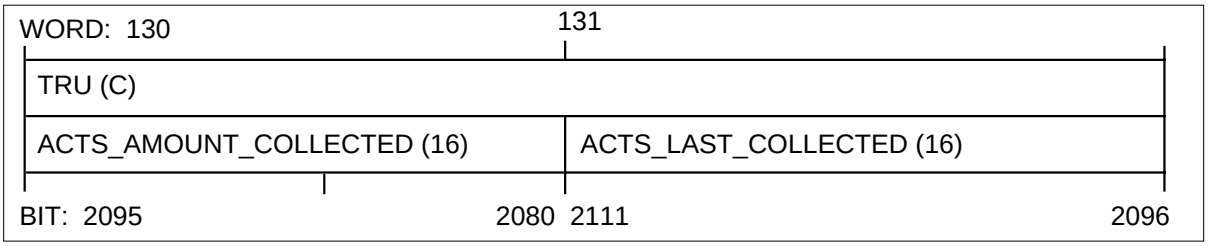
CC_SEQ_COUNTER: Information to be provided.

VSN_VAL_CONCL: Information to be provided.

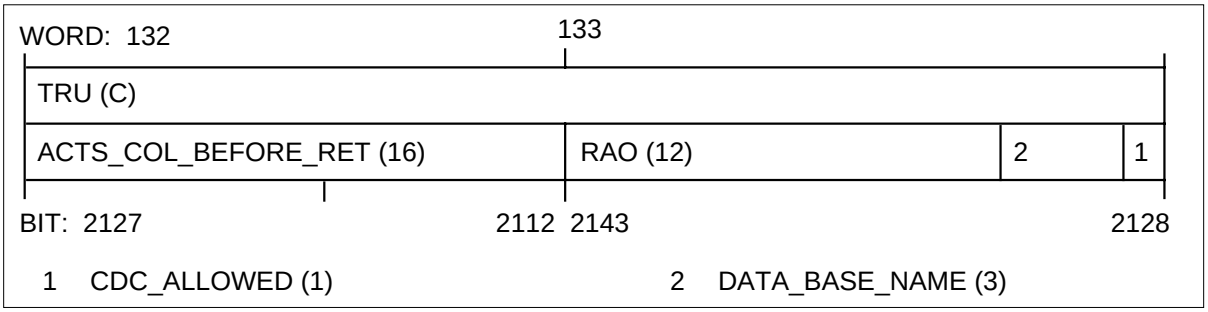
The field positions in words 128 and 129 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 130 and 131 appear in the following figure:

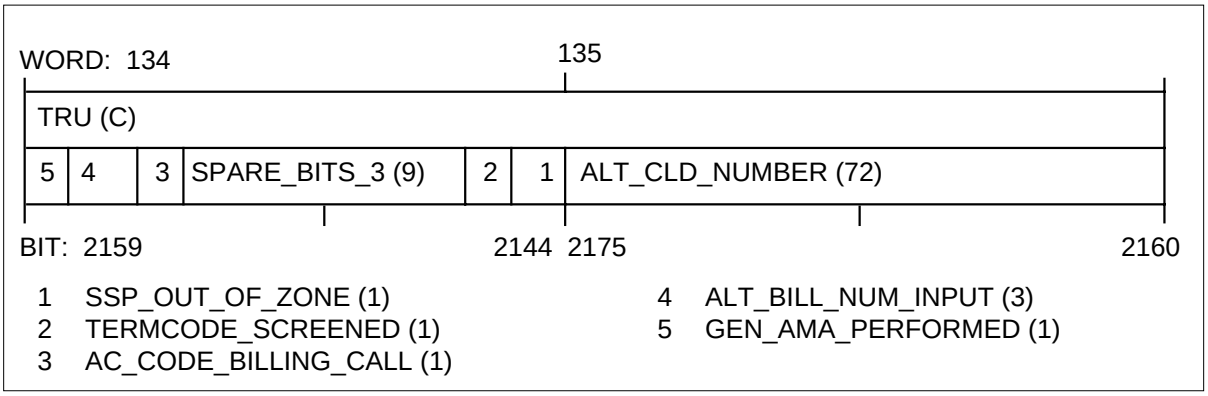


The field positions in words 132 and 133 appear in the following figure:

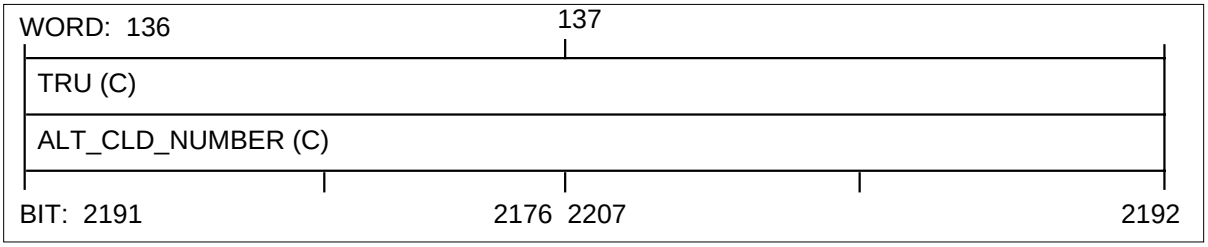


The field positions in words 134 and 135 appear in the following figure:

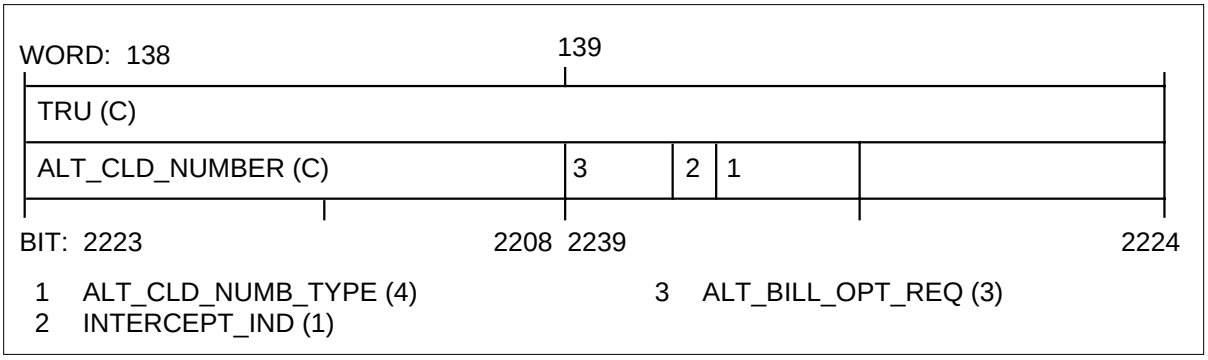
AUD420 (continued)



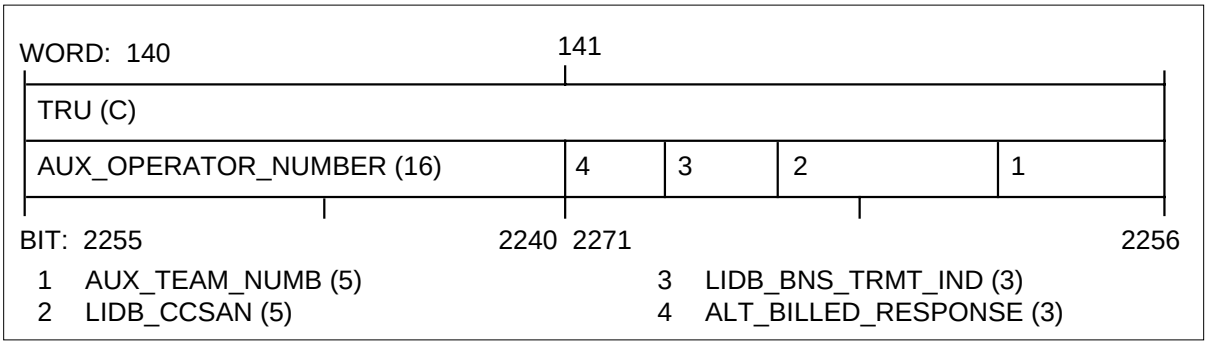
The field positions in words 136 and 137 appear in the following figure:



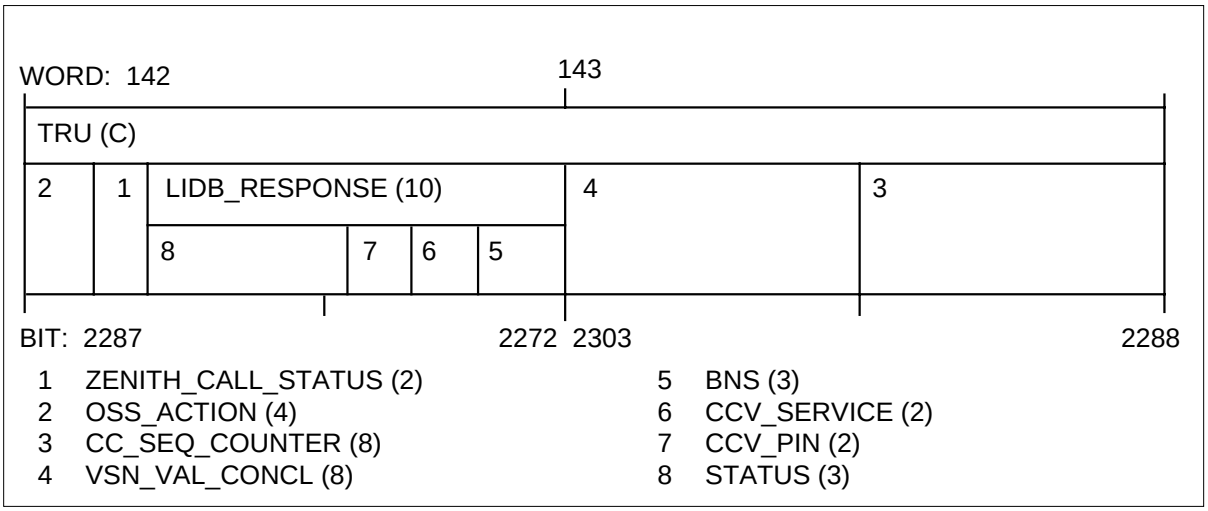
The field positions in words 138 and 139 appear in the following figure:



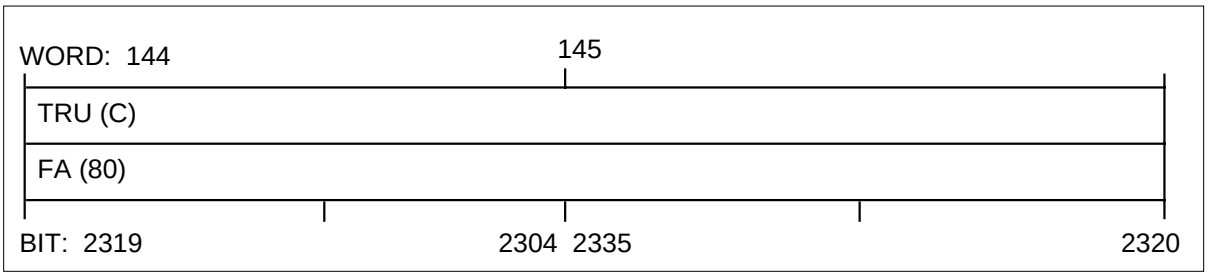
The field positions in words 140 and 141 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 142 and 143 appear in the following figure:

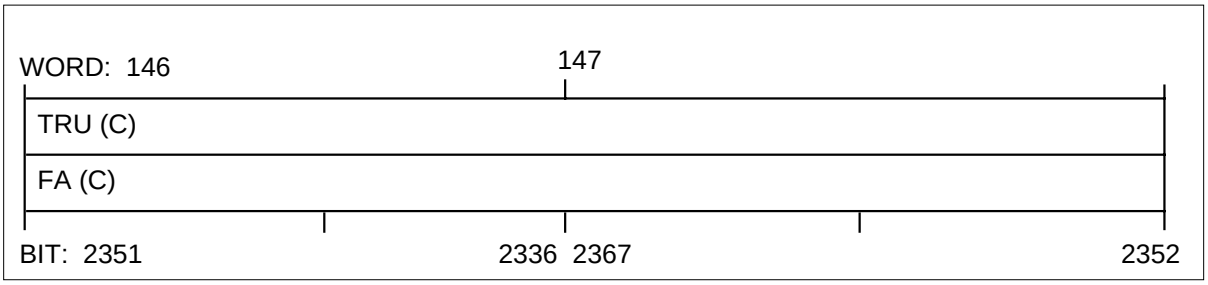


The field positions in words 144 and 145 appear in the following figure:

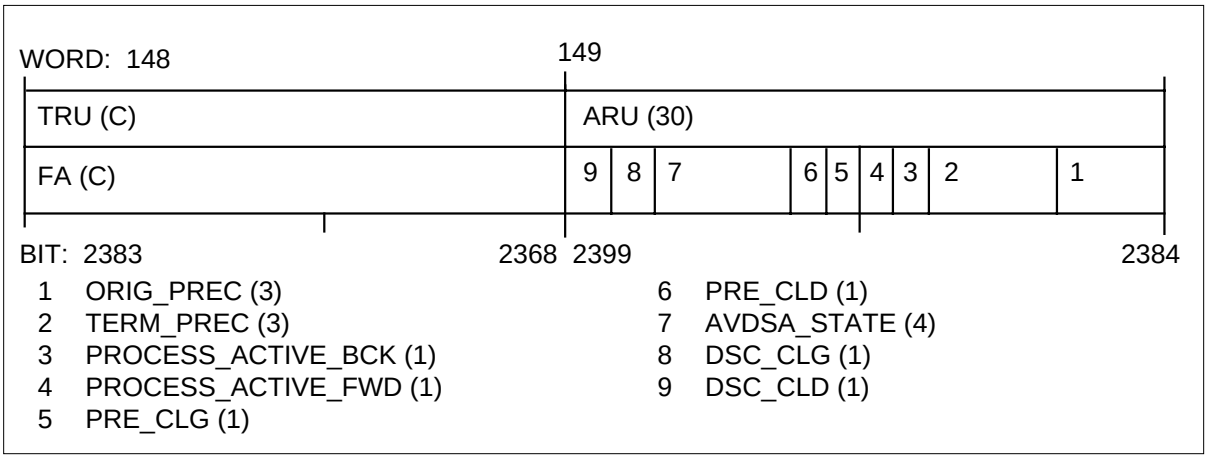


The field positions in words 146 and 147 appear in the following figure:

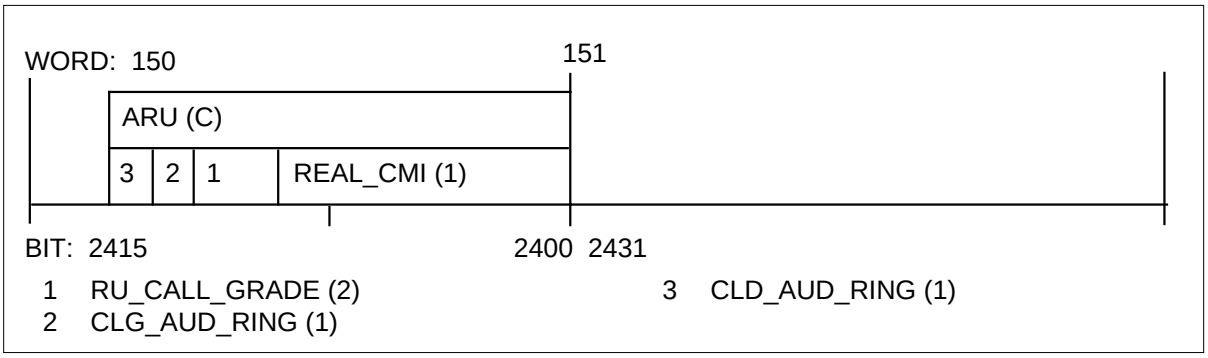
AUD420 (end)



The field positions in words 148 and 149 appear in the following figure:



The field positions in words 150 and 151 appear in the following figure:



DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

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Log Reports ACD110-AUD420

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